

# LEGEND MAX™

**ELISA Kit** 



# Human α-Synuclein (Colorimetric)

Cat. No. 448607

ELISA Kit for Accurate Quantitation of Human α-Synuclein from Cerebrospinal Fluid, Serum, Plasma, Urine, and Other Biological Fluids

BioLegend, Inc. biolegend.com



# LEGEND MAX $^{\text{\tiny{TM}}}$ Human $\alpha\text{-Synuclein}$ (Colorimetric) ELISA Kit



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#### Introduction:

 $\alpha$ -Synuclein is a 140-amino-acids long neuronal protein that belongs to the Synuclein family, which also includes  $\beta$ -Synuclein and  $\gamma$ -Synuclein. At the cellular level,  $\alpha$ -Synuclein primarily localizes in the synaptic terminals of neurons. However, it can also be found in other cell types such as red blood cells. Although the normal function of  $\alpha$ -Synuclein is not fully understood, it was reported to have an important role in synaptic vesicle transport and membrane fusion. Moreover, the aggregate form of  $\alpha$ -Synuclein is one of the major components of the inclusion bodies (Lewy bodies) inside nerve cells affected by the Parkinson's disease and Lewy body dementias.

The LEGEND MAX<sup>™</sup> Human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein (Colorimetric) ELISA Kit is a Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) with a 96-well strip plate that is pre-coated with anti-human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein monoclonal antibody. The detection antibody is a biotinylated anti-human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein monoclonal antibody. This kit is specifically designed for the accurate quantitation of human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein from cerebrospinal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, tissue lysate, and cell culture sup. It is analytically validated with ready-to-use reagents.

#### **Materials Provided:**

Description	Quantity	Volume	Part #
Human α-Synuclein pre-coated 96- well Strip Microplate	1 plate		750002537
Human α-Synuclein Detection Antibody	1 bottle	12 mL	750002539
Human α-Synuclein Lyophilized Standard	1 vial	lyophilized	750002542
Avidin HRP	1 bottle	12 mL	77897
2X Reagent Diluent	1 bottle	32 mL	76457
Wash Buffer (20x)	1 bottle	50 mL	78233
Substrate Solution F	1 bottle	12 mL	79132
Stop Solution	1 bottle	12 mL	79133
Plate Sealers	4 sheets		78101

#### Materials to be Provided by the End-User:

- Microplate reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm
- Adjustable pipettes to measure volumes ranging from 1 μL to 1,000 μL
- Deionized water
- Wash bottle or automated microplate washer
- Log-Log graph paper or software for data analysis
- Polypropylene tubes to prepare standard dilutions
- Timer
- Plate Shaker
- Polypropylene vials

#### **Storage Information:**

Store unopened kit components between 2°C and 8°C. Do not use this kit beyond its expiration date.

O	Opened or Reconstituted Components					
Microplate wells	If not all microplate strips are used, remove the excess strips by pressing up from underneath each strip. Place excess strips back in the foil pouch with the included desiccant pack and reseal. Store between 2°C and 8°C for up to one month.					
Standard	The remaining reconstituted standard stock solution can be aliquoted into polypropylene vials and stored at -70°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.					
Avidin HRP						
2X Reagent Diluent	Store opened reagent bottles at 2° - 8°C and use within 1 month					
Wash Buffer (20X)						
Substrate Solution F						
Stop Solution						

## **Health Hazard Warnings:**

- Reagents that contain preservatives may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Refer to the MSDS online at BioLegend's website for details (www.biolegend.com/msds).
- 2. Substrate Solution F is harmful if inhaled or ingested. Avoid skin, eye and clothing contact.
- 3. To reduce the likelihood of blood-borne transmission of infectious agents,

handle all serum, plasma and other biological fluids in accordance with NCCLS regulations.

- 4. Stop Solution contains strong acid. *Wear eye, hand, and face protection.*
- 5. Before disposing of the plate, rinse it with an excess amount of tap water.

#### Specimen Collection and Handling:

Specimens should be clear and non-hemolyzed. If possible, unknown samples should be run at a number of dilutions to determine the optimal dilution factor that will ensure accurate quantitation.

<u>Cerebrospinal Fluid:</u> If necessary, centrifuge all samples to remove debris prior to analysis. Store samples at <-70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Cell Culture Supernatant</u>: If necessary, centrifuge all samples to remove debris prior to analysis. It is recommended that samples be stored at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Serum:</u> Use a serum separator tube and allow clotting for at least 30 minutes, then centrifuge for 10 minutes at  $1,000 \times g$ . Remove serum layer and assay immediately or store serum samples at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Plasma:</u> Collect blood samples in citrate, heparin or EDTA containing tubes. Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1,000 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or store plasma samples at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Urine:</u> If necessary, centrifuge all samples to remove debris prior to analysis. Store samples at <-70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

# Reagent and Sample Preparation:

Note: All reagents should be diluted immediately prior to use.

- Dilute the 20X Wash Buffer to 1X with deionized water. For example, make 1 liter of 1X Wash Buffer by adding 50 mL of 20X Wash Buffer to 950 mL of deionized water. If crystals have formed in the 20X Wash Buffer, bring to room temperature and vortex until dissolved.
- Reagent Dilutent (1X): Dilute the 2X Reagent Diluent to 1X with deionized water. For example, make 40 mL of Reagent Diluent (1X) by adding 20 mL of 2X Reagent Diluent to 20 mL of deionized water.
- 3. Reconstitute the lyophilized Human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein Standard by adding the volume of Reagent Diluent (1X) to make the 75 ng/mL standard stock solution (Refer to LEGEND MAX Kit Lot-Specific Certificate of Analysis/LEGEND MAX Kit Protocol). Allow the reconstituted standard to sit at room temperature for 15-20 minutes, then briefly vortex to mix completely.
- 4. In general, a 20-folds dilution in Reagent Diluent (1X) is recommended for cerebrospinal fluid samples. 100-folds dilution in Reagent Diluent (1X)

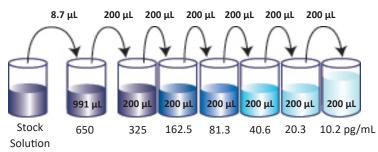
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is recommended for healthy serum and plasma samples. No dilutions is needed for urine samples. However, samples can be diluted further to fit within the range of the assay as determined by the end user.

## **Assay Procedure:**

Note: Do not mix reagents from different kits or lots. Reagents and/or antibodies from different manufacturers should not be used with this kit.

- Bring all reagents to room temperature prior to use. It is strongly recommended that all standards and samples be run in duplicate or triplicate. A standard curve is required for each assay.
- 2. If not all microplate strips will be used, remove the excess strips by pressing up from underneath each strip. Place excess strips back in the foil pouch with the included desiccant pack and reseal.
- 3. Prepare 1000  $\mu$ L of the 650 pg/mL top standard by adding 8.7 uL of the 75 ng/mL standard stock solution into 991  $\mu$ L Reagent Diluent (1X). Perform six two-fold serial dilutions of the 650 pg/mL top standard in separate tubes using Reagent Diluent (1X) as the diluent. Thus, the  $\alpha$ -Synuclein standard concentrations in the tubes are 650 pg/mL, 325 pg/mL, 162.5 pg/mL, 81.3 pg/mL, 40.6 pg/mL, 20.3 pg/mL and 10.2 pg/mL, respectively. Reagent Diluent (1X)serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).

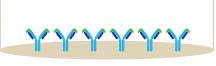


- 4. Wash the plate 4 times with at least 300  $\mu$ L of 1X Wash Buffer per well and blot any residual buffer by firmly tapping the plate upside down on absorbent paper. All subsequent washes should be performed similarly.
- 5. Add 50  $\mu$ L of Reagent Diluent (1X) to each well that will contain either standard dilutions or samples. Then add 50  $\mu$ L of standard dilutions or samples to the appropriate wells.
- 6. Seal the plate with a Plate Sealer included in the kit and incubate the plate for 2 hours at room temperature with shaking.
- 7. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.

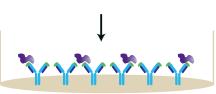
- 8. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein Detection Antibody solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour while shaking.
- 9. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
- 10. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Avidin HRP solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes while shaking.
- 11. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 5 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4. For this final wash, soak wells in 1X Wash Buffer for 30 seconds to 1 minute for each wash. This will help minimize background.
- 12. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Substrate Solution F to each well and incubate for 20 minutes in the dark. Wells containing Human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein should turn blue in color with an intensity proportional to its concentration. It is not necessary to seal the plate during this step.
- 13. Stop the reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution to each well. The solution color should change from blue to yellow.
- 14. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 30 minutes. If the reader is capable of reading at 570 nm, the absorbance at 570 nm can be subtracted from the absorbance at 450 nm.

## **Assay Procedure Summary**

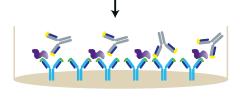
 Wash 4 times. Add 50 μL Reagent Diluent (1X) to standard wells and sample wells



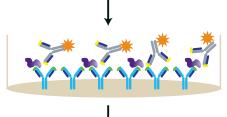
2. Add 50 μL of standard or sample, incubate 2 hr, RT, shaking



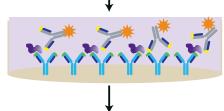
3. Wash 4 times
Add 100 μL of Human α-Synuclein
Detection Antibody solution.
Incubate 1 hr, RT, shaking



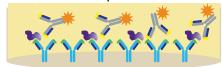
4. Wash 4 times Add 100 μL Avidin HRP solution Incubate 30 min, RT, shaking



5. Wash 5 times Add 100 μL Substrate Solution F Incubate 20 min, RT, in the dark



6. Add 100 μL Stop Solution



7. Read absorbance at 450 nm and 570 nm

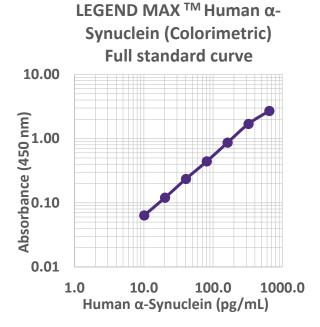
#### Calculation of Results:

The data can be best calculated with computer-based curve-fitting software using a 5- or 4-parameter logistics curve-fitting algorithm. If an appropriate software is not available, use log-log graph paper to determine sample concentrations. Determine the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate or triplicate standards, controls, and samples. Plot the standard curve on log-log graph paper with analyte concentration on the X-axis and absorbance on the Y-axis. Draw a best fit line through the standard points. To determine the unknown analyte concentrations, find the mean absorbance value of the unknown concentration on the Y-axis and draw a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, draw a vertical line to the X-axis and read the analyte concentration.

If samples were diluted, multiply the concentration by the appropriate dilution factor. If a test sample's absorbance value falls outside the linear portion of the standard curve, the test sample needs to be re-analyzed at a higher (or lower) dilution as appropriate.

#### **Typical Data:**

This standard curve was generated at BioLegend for demonstration purposes only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



#### **Performance Characteristics:**

<u>Specificity:</u> This kit recognizes natural and recombinant Human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein. No cross reactivity was observed when this kit was used to analyze the following recombinant proteins at 6500 pg/mL.

Human β-Synuclein, γ-Synuclein, Amyloid β (1-42), Amyloid β (1-	-40).
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<u>Sensitivity:</u> The minimum detectable concentration of Human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein is  $1.80 \pm 0.21$  pg/mL (n=6).

<u>Recovery:</u> Recombinant human α-Synuclein at 3 different concentrations was spiked into different human samples of Cerebrospinal Fluid, Serum, Citrate Plasma, EDTA Plasma, Heparin Plasma, and Urine. Sample recovery was then analyzed with the LEGEND MAX™ Human α-Synuclein (Colorimetric) kit.

Sample Type	N	% Recovery
Cerebrospinal Fluid	4	90.6%
Serum	3	98.8%
Citrate Plasma	3	91.7%
EDTA Plasma	3	98.3%
Heparin Plasma	3	100.5%
Urine (Pooled sample)	1	80%

<u>Linearity:</u> Natural human cerebrospinal fluid samples were first diluted to 5 folds, natural human serum and plasma samples were first diluted 50 folds, and no dilution was done for urine sample. Then, they were diluted 2 fold in serial to produce samples within the dynamic range of the kit. Samples were then assayed to determine the dilutional linearity.

Sample Type	N	% Linearity
Cerebrospinal Fluid	5	108.2%
Serum	4	103.3%
Citrate Plasma	3	110.0%
EDTA Plasma	3	104.3%
Heparin Plasma	3	108.3%
Urine (Pooled sample)	1	92%

<u>Intra-Assay Precision:</u> Four samples containing different human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein concentrations were tested on one plate with 12 replicates.

Concentration	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4
Number of Replicates	12	12	12	12
Mean Concentration (pg/mL)	142	86	185	52
Standard Deviation	5.0	2.7	5.5	1.1
%CV	4%	3%	3%	2%

<u>Inter-Assay Precision:</u> Four samples containing different human  $\alpha$ -Synuclein concentrations were tested in ten independent assays.

Concentration	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4
Number of Assays	10	10	10	10
Mean Concentration (pg/mL)	143	85	188	50
Standard Deviation	12.4	7.1	15.3	3.9
%CV	8.7%	8.3%	8.1%	7.7%

<u>Biological Samples:</u> Cerebrospinal Fluid, Human serum, Citrate Plasma, EDTA Plasma, Heparin Plasma were assayed for natural α-Synuclein. Cerebrospinal Fluid range detected was Serum and plasma range detected was 597 - 2260 pg/mL. Serum and plasma range detected was 2350 - 56380 pg/mL.

	Cerebro- spinal Fluid	Serum	Citrate Plasma	EDTA Plasma	Heparin Plasma	Urine (Pooled sample)
N	39	13	10	14	12	1
Min (pg/mL)	597	2722	2350	3796	3838	NA
Max (pg/mL)	2260	26061	8298	56376	31270	NA
Mean (pg/mL)	1194	11199	5092	19444	10079	44.8
Standard Dev.	346	6610	1870	16091	8538	NA

# LEGEND MAX $^{\text{\tiny{M}}}$ Human $\alpha$ -Synuclein (Colorimetric) ELISA Kit **Troubleshooting Guide:**

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution
High Background	Background wells were contaminated	Avoid cross-well contamination by using the provided plate sealers.  Use multichannel pipettes and change tips between pipetting samples and reagents.
	Insufficient washes	Increase number of washes. Increase soaking time between washes prior to addition of substrate solution.
	TMB Substrate Solution was contaminated	TMB Substrate Solution should be clear and colorless prior to addition to wells. Use a clean container prior to pipetting substrate solution into wells.
No or poor signal	Detection Antibody, Avidin-HRP or Substrate solution were NOT added	Down the access and follow the protocol
	Wrong reagent or reagents were added in wrong sequential order	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.
	Insufficient plate agitation	The plate should be agitated during all incubation steps using a plate shaker at a speed where solutions in wells are within constant motion without splashing.
	The wash buffer contains Sodium Azide (NaN3)	Avoid Sodium Azide contamination in the wash buffer as it inhibits HRP activity.
	Incubations were done at an inappropriate temperature, timing or without agitation	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.
Low or poor standard curve	The standard was incorrectly reconstituted or diluted	Adjust the calculations and follow the protocol.
signal	Standard was inappropriately stored	Store the reconstituted standard stock solution in polypropylene vials at -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
	Reagents added to wells with incorrect concentrations	Check for pipetting errors and the correct reagent volume.

# LEGEND MAX $^{\text{\tiny{TM}}}$ Human $\alpha\text{-Synuclein}$ (Colorimetric) ELISA Kit

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution		
Signal is high, standard curves have saturated	Standard reconstituted with less volume than required	Reconstitute new lyophilized standard with the correct volume of solution recommended in the protocol.		
signal	Standards/samples, detection antibody, Avidin-HRP or substrate solution were incubated for too long	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.		
Sample readings	Samples contain no or below detectable levels of the analyte	If samples are below detectable levels, it may be possible to use a larger sample volume. Contact technical support for appropriate protocol modifications.		
are out of range	Samples contain analyte concentrations greater than highest standard point	Samples may require dilution and analysis		
	Multichannel pipette errors	Confirm that pipette calibrations are accurate.		
High variation in samples and/or	Plate washing was not adequate or uniform	Ensure pipette tips are tightly secured.  Ensure uniformity in all wash steps.		
standards	Non-homogenous samples	Thoroughly mix samples before assaying.		
	Samples may have high particulate matter	Remove particulate matter by centrifugation.		
	Cross-well contamination	Do not reuse plate sealers.		
		Always change tips for reagent additions. Ensure that pipette tips do not touch the reagents on the plate.		

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