Bethyl Laboratories, Inc., www.fortislife.com

Telephone: 800-338-9579

Datasheet/User Guide

CHO Host Cell Proteins ELISA Kit

Catalog Number: E152-000

For Serum, Plasma, Cell Culture Supernatants

Introduction

The CHO Host Cell Proteins (HCP) ELISA kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of process-related HCP impurities derived from production processes based on CHO (Chinese Hamster Ovaries) production cell lines. This assay employs an antibody specific for CHO HCP coated on a 96- well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and CHO HCP present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-CHO HCP antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of CHO HCP bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

Storage/Shelf Life

2 - 8°C/6 months from date of receipt

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Reagents

Component	Size / Description	Storage / Stability After Preparation
HCP CHO HCP Microplate	96 wells (12 strips x 8 wells) coated with anti-HCP CHO HCP.	1 month at 4°C*
HCP CHO HCP Standard Protein	2 vials of HCP CHO HCP. 1 vial is enough to run each standard in duplicate.	1 week at -80°C
HCP CHO HCP Detection Antibody	2 vials of biotinylated anti-HCP CHO HCP. Each vial is enough to assay half the microplate.	5 days at 4°C
Wash Buffer	25 ml of 20X concentrated solution.	1 month at 4°C
HRP-Streptavidin	200 µl 80X concentrated HRP-conjugated streptavidin.	Do not store and reuse.
TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent	12 ml of 3,3,5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffer solution.	N/A
Stop Solution	8 ml of 0.2 M sulfuric acid.	N/A
Assay Diluent B	15 ml of 5X concentrated buffer.	1 month at 4°C

Additional Materials Required (but not provided)

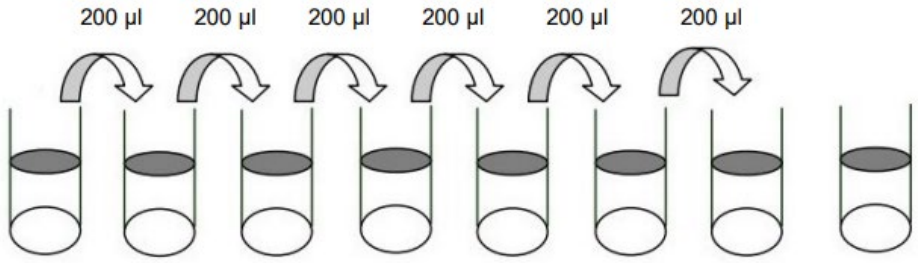
- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- ELISA plate shaker or platform rocker.
- Precision pipettes to deliver 2 µl to 1 ml volumes.
- Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
- 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
- Absorbent paper.
- Distilled or deionized water.
- Log-log graph paper or computer and software for ELISA data analysis.
- Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions.

Reagent Preparation

1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature before use.
2. Assay Diluent B should be diluted 5-fold with deionized or distilled water before use.
3. Sample dilution: Dilute the samples with 1X Assay Diluent B before assay.

   Note: Levels of CHO HCP may vary between different samples. Optimal dilution factors for each sample must be determined by the investigator.

4. Preparation of standard: Briefly spin a vial of standard protein. Add 600 µl 1x Assay Diluent B (should be diluted 5-fold with deionized or distilled water before use) into the Standard Protein vial to prepare a 350 ng/ml standard solution. Dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix. Pipette 300 µl 1x Assay Diluent B into each tube. Use the 350 ng/ml standard solution to produce a dilution series (shown below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. 1x Assay Diluent B serves as the zero standard (0 ng/ml).



	Std 1	Std 2	Std 3	Std 4	Std 5	Std 6	Std 7	0 Std
Diluent volume	Std +600 µl	300 µl	300 µl	300 µl	300 µl	300 µl	300 µl	300 µl
Concentration	350 ng/ml	140 ng/ml	56 ng/ml	22.4 ng/ml	8.96 ng/ml	3.584 ng/ml	1.434 ng/ml	0 ng/ml

5. If the Wash Buffer (20X) contains visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved. Dilute 25 ml of 20X Wash Buffer into 475 ml deionized or distilled water to yield 500 ml of 1X Wash Buffer.
6. Briefly spin the Detection Antibody vial before use. Add 100 µl of 1X Assay Diluent B into the vial to prepare a detection antibody concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4ºC for 5 days). The detection antibody concentrate should be diluted 80-fold with 1X Assay Diluent B and used in step 5 of Assay Procedure.
7. Briefly spin the HRP-Streptavidin concentrate vial and pipette up and down to mix gently before use, as precipitates may form during storage. HRP-Streptavidin concentrate should be diluted 80-fold with 1X Assay Diluent B. For example: Add 100 µl of HRP-Streptavidin concentrate into a tube with 8 ml 1X Assay Diluent B to prepare a final 80-fold diluted solution. Mix well. DO NOT STORE THE DILUTED SOLUTION FOR NEXT DAY USE.

Assay Procedure

1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature before use. It is recommended that all standards and samples be run at least in duplicate.
2. Label removable 8-well strips as appropriate for your experiment.
3. Add 100 µl of each standard (see Reagent Preparation step 4) and sample into appropriate wells. Cover wells and incubate for 2.5 hours at room temperature with gentle shaking.
4. Discard the solution and wash 4 times with 1X Wash Solution. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (300 µl) using a multi-channel Pipette or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
5. Add 100 µl of 1X prepared biotinylated antibody (Reagent Preparation step 6) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
6. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 4.
7. Add 100 µl of prepared Streptavidin solution (see Reagent Preparation step 7) to each well. Incubate for 45 minutes at room temperature with gentle shaking.
8. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 4.
9. Add 100 µl of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark with gentle shaking.
10. Add 50 µl of Stop Solution to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

Assay Procedure Summary

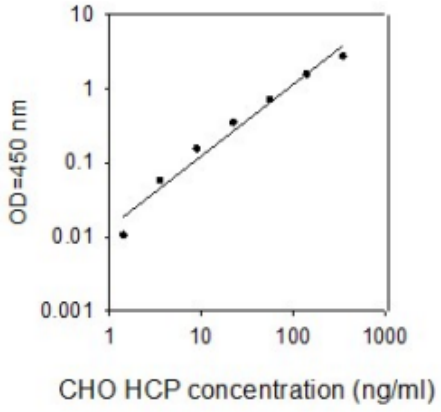
1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.
2. Add 100 µl standard or sample to each well. Incubate 2.5 hours at room temperature.
3. Add 100 µl prepared biotin antibody to each well. Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.
4. Add 100 µl prepared Streptavidin solution. Incubate 45 minutes at room temperature.
5. Add 100 µl TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well. Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.
6. Add 50 µl Stop Solution to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

Calculation of Results

Calculate the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate standards, controls and samples, and subtract the average zero standard optical density. Plot the standard curve on log-log graph paper or using Sigmaplot software, with standard concentration on the x-axis and absorbance on the y-axis. Draw the best-fit straight line through the standard points.

Typical Data

The typical standard curve was generated using the CHO Host Cell Protein ELISA kit protocol. This standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be generated for each assay.



Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose of CHO Host Cell Protein was determined to be 1.25 ng/ml.

Minimum detectable dose is defined as the analyte concentration resulting in an absorbance that is 2 standard deviations higher than that of the blank (diluent buffer.)

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Spiking & Recovery

Recovery was determined by spiking various levels of CHO Host Cell Protein into the sample types listed below. Mean recoveries are as follows:

Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)
Serum	113.8	86-137
Plasma	110.3	100-135
Cell culture media	106.6	88-132

Linearity

Sample Type	Serum	Plasma	Cell culture media
1:2 dilution Avg % of Expected Range (%)	 112.2 98-127	 104.3 102-107	 125.1 122-128
1:4 dilution Avg % of Expected Range (%)	 86.26 73-99	 107.1 103-111	 98.41 87-110

Reproducibility

Intra-Assay CV%: <10%

Inter-Assay CV%: <12%

Specificity

This ELISA kit detects Chinese Hamster Ovaries (CHO) Host Cell proteins. The antibody has been determined by Western Blot analysis, 2-D Gel separation.

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Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Potential Cause	Solution
Poor Standard Curve	◦Inaccurate pipetting ◦Improper standard dilution	◦Check pipettes ◦Briefly centrifuge the standard protein and dissolve the powder thoroughly by gently mixing
Low Signal	◦Improper preparation of standard and/or biotinylated antibody	◦Briefly spin down vials before opening
	◦Too brief incubation times	◦Ensure sufficient incubation times are followed. Standard/sample incubation step may be done overnight at 4ºC with gentle shaking (may increase overall signal, including background)
	◦Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution	◦Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation
Large CV	◦Inaccurate pipetting ◦Air bubbles in wells	◦Check pipettes ◦Carefully remove air bubbles
High Background	◦Plate is insufficiently washed	◦Review protocol for proper wash steps. If using a plate washer, ensure all ports are unobstructed.
	◦Contaminated wash buffer	◦Make fresh wash buffer
Low Sensitivity	◦Improper storage of the kit	◦Store the standard at -70ºC after reconstitution, others at 2-8 ºC. Keep substrate solution protected from light
	◦Stop Solution issue	◦Add stop solution to each well before reading plate

Warranty

Products are warranted by Bethyl Laboratories, Inc. to meet stated product specifications and to conform to label descriptions when used, handled and stored according to instructions. Unless otherwise stated, this warranty is limited to six months from date of receipt. Bethyl Laboratories sole liability for the product is limited to replacement of the product or refund of the purchase price. Bethyl Laboratories products are supplied for research applications. They are not intended for medicinal, diagnostic or therapeutic use. The products may not be resold, modified for resale or used to manufacture commercial products without prior written approval from Bethyl Laboratories, Inc. For more information, go to our website: https://www.fortislife.com/sales-terms