



Human AGT ELISA Kit

Catalog Number: CEA-B291

Assay Tests: 96 tests

For Research Use Only. Not For Use in Diagnostic or Therapeutic Procedures

IMPORTANT: Please carefully read this user guide before performing your experiment.

Product information

Angiotensinogen (AGT) is a precursor protein primarily synthesized and secreted by the liver into the bloodstream. It serves as the essential starting point for the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS), which regulates blood pressure and fluid balance. Through a cascade of enzymatic cleavage, AGT is ultimately converted into angiotensin II, a potent hormone that constricts blood vessels and raises blood pressure. Overproduction or increased reactivity of AGT elevates downstream angiotensin II levels, leading to chronic vasoconstriction, high blood pressure, and arterial stiffness.

This kit is specifically designed for the accurate quantitation of human AGT from serum and plasma.

The principle of this assay employs a quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay approach. Initially, a microplate is coated with a capture antibody. Then, samples and biotinylated capture antibody are added to the wells. After the removal of any unbound materials through washing, streptavidin-HRP (SA-HRP) conjugate is added to the wells. Streptavidin has a very high affinity for biotin, so it binds to the biotinylated capture antibody that is already bound to the target antigen. After washing, a substrate specific to HRP is added to the wells. HRP catalyzes a reaction that converts the substrate into a detectable signal, often a color change or luminescence, depending on the substrate used. This enzymatic reaction amplifies the signal, allowing for higher sensitivity in detecting the target analyte. The intensity of the signal is measured using a spectrophotometer.

NOTE:

1. This kit is for research use only and is not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic applications.
2. Please do not use the kit after the expiration date indicated on the kit label.
3. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.

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Contents

The kit contains sufficient reagents for 96 wells.

Catalog	Contents	Amount
CEA291-C01	Pre-coated Anti-AGT Antibody Microplate	1 plate
CEA291-C02	Human AGT Standard	500 ng/mL×2
CEA291-C03	Biotin-Anti-AGT Antibody Con. Solution	100 µL
CEA291-C04	Biotin-Antibody Dilution Buffer	8 mL
CEA291-C05	Streptavidin-HRP Con. Solution	500 µL
CEA291-C06	Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer	15 mL
CEA291-C07	20× Washing Buffer	50 mL
CEA291-C08	Sample Dilution Buffer	15 mL×2
CEA291-C09	Substrate Solution	12 mL
CEA291-C10	Stop Solution	6 mL

NOTE: Bubbles in microplate wells do not affect the experiment and require no action. Proceed with the experimental procedures and methods described below.

Storage

Keep the unopened kit stored at 2-8 °C. Avoid using the kit beyond its expiration date.

For opened kit and reconstituted reagents, with the exception of the two contents listed in following table, others can be stored for up to 30 days at 2-8 °C.

Contents	Storage conditions
Pre-coated Anti-AGT Antibody Microplate	Return unused wells to the foil pouch, reseal along entire edge. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8°C.
Human AGT Standard	Aliquot and store for up to 1 month at -70°C in a freezer. The freeze-thaw cycle should not exceed 1 time.

NOTE: Streptavidin-HRP Con. Solution and Substrate Solution should avoid light.

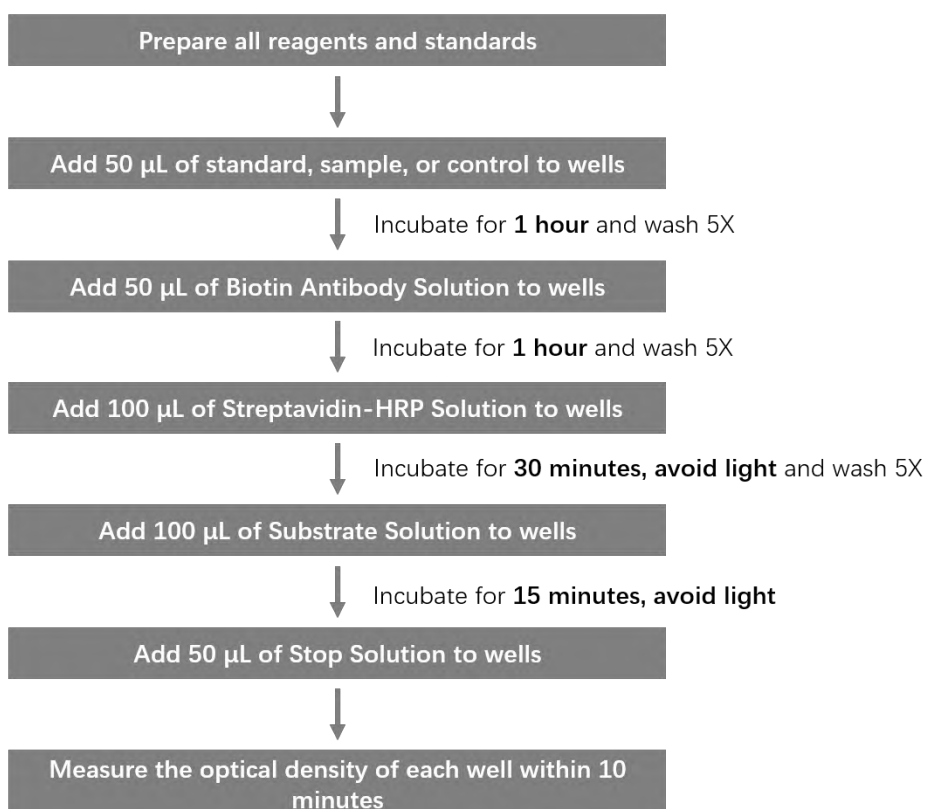
IMPORTANT: Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. If crystals have formed in buffer solution, place the buffer solution in a 37°C incubator until the crystals have completely dissolved and bring the solution back to room temperature before use.

Required materials not supplied.

Instrument	Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
Reagents	Deionized, ultrapure or distilled water
Consumables	50 mL and 500 mL graduated cylinders
	Pipettes and pipette tips
	Tubes to prepare standard dilutions.

Workflow

Analyte:AGT



NOTE: Incubation temperature is 18 °C-25 °C

Prepare the working buffers and standard dilutions.

Prepare the working buffers.

1. 1×Washing Buffer: Dilute 50 mL 20×Washing Buffer with deionized or distilled water to 1000 mL.
2. Biotin-Anti-AGT Antibody Solution: Add 60 µL of Biotin-Anti-AGT Antibody Con. Solution to 6 mL Biotin-Antibody Dilution Buffer, thoroughly mix. The solution was freshly prepared just before use.
3. Streptavidin-HRP Solution: Add 300 µL of Streptavidin-HRP Con. Solution to 12 mL of Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer, thoroughly mix. The solution was freshly prepared just before use.

Prepare the reconstituted standard.

Reconstitute the provided lyophilized product (CEA291-C02) with deionized or distilled water, dissolve at room temperature for 15-30 minutes, and mix by gently pipetting. (Refer to the vial label for reconstitution volume.) The concentration of reconstituted human AGT Standard is 500 ng /mL.

NOTE: *Avoiding vigorous shaking or vortexing. The reconstituted solution should be stored at -70°C. The freeze thaw cycle should not exceed 1 time.*

Prepare the standard serial dilutions.

1. Label a tube "Cm". Add 20 µL of the reconstituted AGT Standard and 480 µL of Sample Dilution Buffer to tube Cm, gently mix well.
2. Label 7 tubes, one for each standard point: Std.-1, Std.-2, Std.-3, Std.-4, Std.-5, Std.-6, Std.-7.
3. Add 200 µL of the liquid from **Cm** and 800 µL of Sample Dilution Buffer to tube Std.-1, thoroughly mix (Std.-1 = 4000 pg/mL).
4. Prepare 1:1 serial dilutions for the standard curve as follows: Add 500 µL of Sample Dilution Buffer to each tube (Std.-2, Std.-3, Std.-4, Std.-5, Std.-6, Std.-7).
5. Transfer 500 µL of liquid from Std.-1 to the tube Std.-2, and thoroughly mix (Std.-2 = 2000 pg/mL).
6. Continue to transfer 500 µL of liquid from previous dilution tube to the next dilution tube until add liquid to tube Std.-7.
7. Sample Dilution Buffer serves as zero standard (blank).

Prepare the serum/plasma specimen

The analyte exists at a high concentration level in native samples, generally in the microgram per milliliter range. To bring sample concentrations within the assay working range of 62.5–4000 pg/mL, a minimum 32000-fold dilution is required. Label a tube "S-1", add 10 µL of the serum/plasma specimen and 310 µL of Sample Dilution Buffer to tube S-1, mix gently well. Then, add 10 µL of the S-1 and 90 µL Sample Dilution Buffer to the new tube labeled S-2, mix gently well. Then, add 10 µL of the S-2 and 990 µL Sample Dilution Buffer to the new tube labeled S-3, mix gently well. The liquid from S-3 is used for analyte detection.

PROCEDURE OF ASSAY

1. Add 50 µL of AGT Standard, sample, or control to wells. Seal the plate with microplate sealing film. Incubate at room temperature (18-25 °C) for **1 hour**.
2. Aspirate each well and add 300 µL of 1×Washing Buffer to each well, gently tap the plate for **1 minute**. Remove any remaining Washing Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels. Repeat the wash process four times for a total of five washes.
3. Add 50 µL Biotin-Anti-AGT Antibody Solution to each well, Seal the plate with microplate sealing film. Incubate at room temperature (18-25 °C) for **1 hour**.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Add 100 µL of Streptavidin-HRP Solution to each well. Seal the plate with microplate sealing film. Incubate at room temperature (18-25 °C) for **30 minutes, avoid light**.
6. Repeat step 2.
7. Add 100 µL of Substrate Solution to each well. Seal the plate with microplate sealing film and incubate at room temperature (18-25 °C) for **15 minutes, avoid light**.
8. Add 50 µL of Stop Solution to each well. Tap the plate gently to ensure thorough mixing.
9. Read the absorbance at 450nm and 630nm using Microplate reader within 10minutes.

Note: *the color in the wells should change from blue to yellow.*

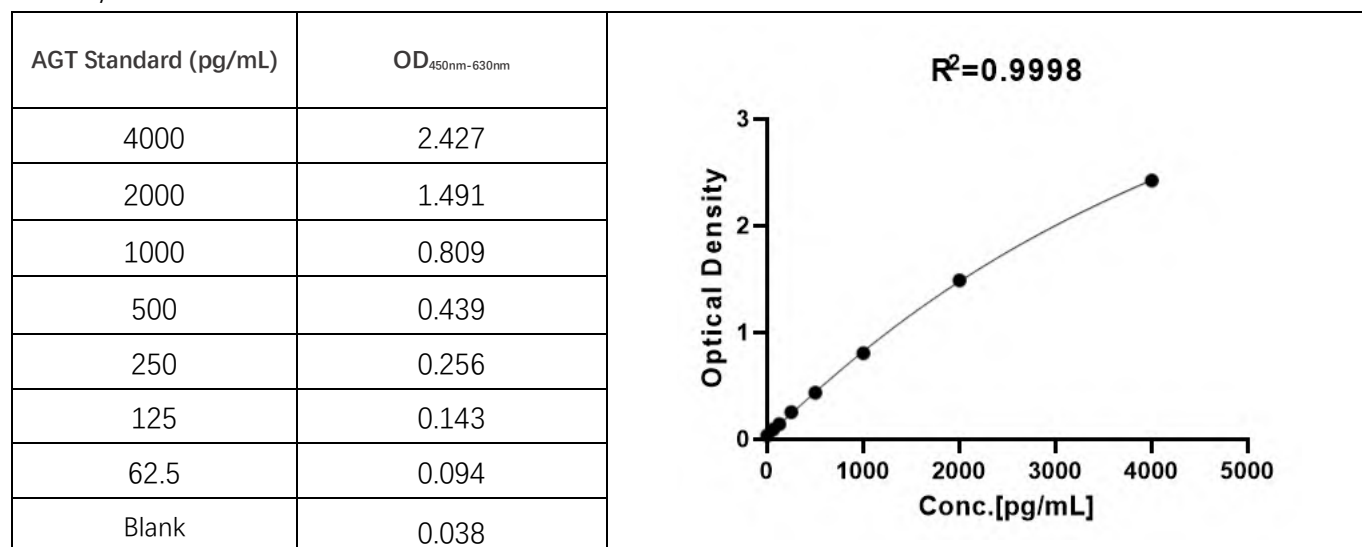
Note: *To reduce the background noise, subtract the readings at 630nm from the readings at 450nm.*

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

1. Compute the average of the duplicated readings for every standard, control, and sample. Then, subtract the average optical density (O.D.) of the zero standard(blank).
2. Establish a standard curve by processing the data using computer software capable of executing a **four-parameter logistic (4-PL)** curve fitting.
3. Normal range of Standard curve: $R^2 \geq 0.9900$.
4. If the OD value of the sample to be tested is higher than the highest standard, the sample shall be diluted with dilution buffer and assay repeated.

Typical data

Note: For each experiment, a standard curve needs to be set for each microplate, and the specific OD value may vary depending on different laboratories, testers, or equipment. The following example data is for reference only. The sample concentration was calculated based on the results of the standard curve.



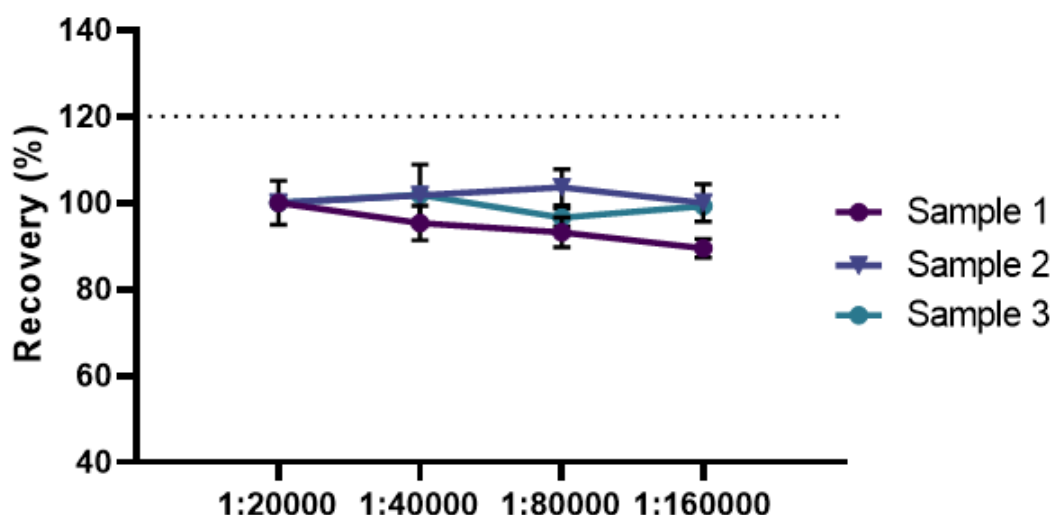
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Sensitivity

The minimum detectable concentration (MDC) of AGT is typically less than 50 pg/mL. The MDC was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean optical density value of twenty zero standard replicates and calculating the corresponding concentration.

2. Linearity

Three samples (Serum) of AGT were serially diluted with dilution buffer to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay and then assayed. The average recovery of AGT for serum samples is 98.44 %.



3. Intra-Assay Precision

Eight replicates of each of 3 samples containing different AGT concentrations were tested in one assay. Acceptable criteria: CV < 10%.

Sample Concentration (pg/mL)	Mean (pg/mL)	SD	Numbers	CV (%)
3000	2882.647	167.554	8	5.8
500	478.070	17.181	8	3.6
187.5	178.935	10.982	8	6.1

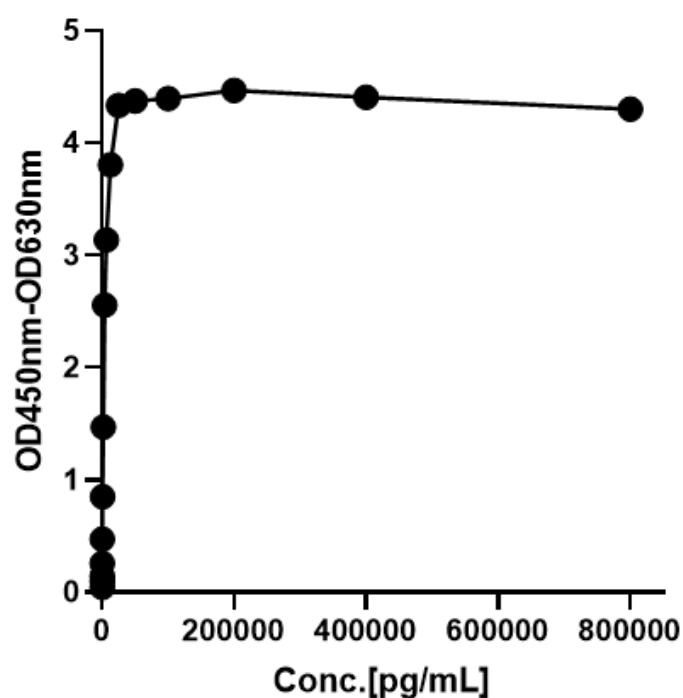
4. Inter-Assay Precision

Three samples containing different concentrations of AGT were tested in independent assays. Acceptable criteria: CV<15%.

Sample Concentration (pg/mL)	Mean (pg/mL)	SD	Numbers	CV (%)
3000	2908.324	150.382	24	5.2
500	491.874	18.615	24	3.8
187.5	180.515	12.726	24	7.0

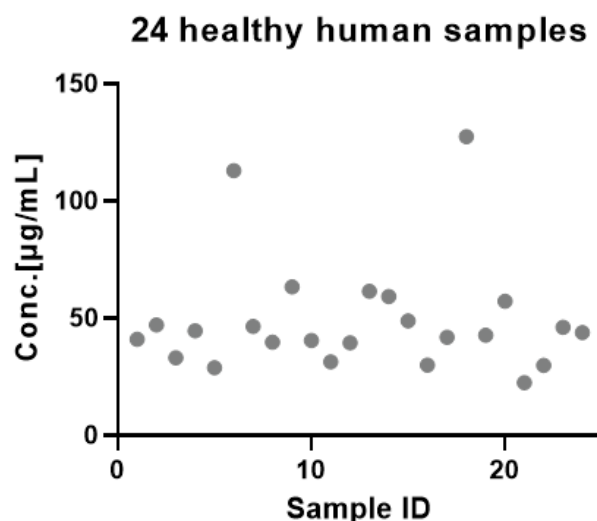
5. Hook Effect

Not be affected by the concentration of AGT up to 200000 pg/mL.



6. Sample Values

24 human serum samples were evaluated for the concentrations of human AGT in assay. The detection AGT rate of the samples was 100%, the range was 22.417-127.481 µg/mL, and the mean detectable value was 49.099 µg/mL.



TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution
Poor standard curve	* Inaccurate pipetting	* Check pipettes
Large CV	* Inaccurate pipetting * Air bubbles in wells	* Check pipettes * Remove bubbles in wells
High background	* Plate is insufficiently washed * Contaminated wash buffer	* Review the manual for proper wash. * Make fresh wash buffer
Very low readings across the plate	* Incorrect wavelengths * Insufficient development time	* Check filters/reader * Increase development time
Samples are reading too high, but standard curve looks fine	* Samples contain cytokine levels above assay range	* Dilute samples and run again
Drift	* Interrupted assay set-up * Reagents not at room temperature	* Assay set-up should be continuous - have all standards and samples prepared appropriately before commencement of the assay * Ensure that all reagents are at room temperature before pipetting into the wells unless otherwise instructed in the antibody inserts