



Human S - 100 β ELISA Kit

Cat.No. YII-YK150-EX

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY

Distributor



COSMO BIO CO., LTD.

Inspiration for Life Science

TOYO EKIMAE BLDG. 2-20, TOYO 2CHOME
KOTO-KU, TOKYO 135-0016, JAPAN

TEL : +81-3-5632-9617

FAX : +81-3-5632-9618

URL : <http://www.cosmobio.co.jp/>

e-mail : export@cosmobio.co.jp

Manufacturer



株式会社
矢内原研究所

2480-1 Awakura, Fujinomiya-shi,
Shizuoka 418-0011, JAPAN

Phone: +81-544-22-2771

Fax: +81-544-22-2770

URL : www.yanaihara.co.jp

E-mail : ask@yanaihara.co.jp

Contents

I . Introduction	3
II . Characteristics	3
III . Composition	4
IV . Method	5—6
V . Notes	7
VI . Performance Characteristics	8—9
VII . Stability and Storage	9
VIII . Reference	10

— Please read all the package insert carefully before beginning the assay —

YK050 Human S-100 β ELISA kit

I . Introduction

Human S-100 β has a molecular weight of 21K Dalton and is consist of two subunits, α chain and β chain. It is known that combination of these subunits is different from the location in human body. S-100 β β is locaiized in glial cell and schwann cell, S-100 α β in glial cell and S-100 α α in striated muscle, heart and kidney.

It was reported that the concentration of S-100 β in cerebrospinal fluid was an useful marker for diagnosis of the degree of brain damage after head injury, Cerebral hemorrhage and ischemic stroke. And recently another report described that the increasing of S-100 β in blood correlated to the degree of brain damage after cerebral is chemia, infarction, hemorrhage, severe head injury.

II . Characteristics

This ELISA kit is used for quantitative determination of human S-100 β in plasma sample.

<Specificity>

The ELISA kit shows 1% cross reactivity to Human S-100 α α and 74% to Human S-100 β β .

<Test Principle>

This ELISA kit for determination of human S-100 β in plasma sample is based on a sandwich enzyme immunoassay. During first immune reaction, the human S-100 β in standards or samples bind to the rabbit anti bovine S-100 β antibodies which are coated on the surface of the microtitration plate. After rinsing out excess S-100 β , Labeled antibody(Biotinylated rabbit anti bovine S-100 β antibodies are added to bind to the antigen-antibody complex. Then, excess labeled antibodies are rinsed out and HRP labeled streptoavidin are added to bind to biotinylated rabbit anti bovine S-100 β complex. Finally, HRP enzyme activity is determined and the concentration of human S-100 β is calculated.

III. Composition

Component	Form	Quantity	Main Ingredient
1. Antibody coated plate	MTP*1	1 plate(96 wells)	Anti Rabbit IgG
2. S-100 β Standard	Lyophilized	1 vial (6.3ng)	Bovine S-100 β (6.3ng)
3. Labeled antibody	Liquid	1 bottle (11 mL)	Biotinylated Rabbit Anti bovine S-100 β
4. SA-HRP solution	Liquid	1 bottle (11 mL)	HRP labeled streptoavidin
5. Substrate buffere	Liquid	1 bottle (26 mL)	0.015% Hydrogen Peroxide
6. OPD tablet	Tablet	2 tablets	o-Phenylenediamine hydrochloride
7. Stopping solution	Liquid	1 bottle (11 mL)	2N-H ₂ SO ₄
8. Buffer solution	Liquid	1 bottle (30 mL)	Phosphate buffer
9. Washing solution (concentrated)	Liquid	1 bottle (50 mL)	Concentrated saline
10. Adhesive foil		3 sheets	

MTP*1. . . . Microtitration plate

IV. Method

<Equipment required>

- 1) Photometer for Microtitration plate (Plate reader), which can read the extinction 2.5 at 490 nm
- 2) Rotator for Microtitration plate
- 3) Washing device for Microtitration plate, dispenser for approximate 0.3 ml with aspiration system
- 4) Micropipettes, Multi-channel pipettes for 8 wells or 12 wells and their tips
- 5) Test tubes for preparation of standard solution
- 6) Graduated cylinder (1000 ml)
- 7) Distilled water or deionized water

<Preparatory work>

- 1) Preparation of the standards:

Reconstitute the standard (Lyophilized S-100 β 6.3 ng/vial) with 1ml of distilled water, which makes 6300 pg/ml standard solution. The reconstituted standard solution is to be diluted with the same volume of buffer solution (e.g. 0.2 ml standard + 0.2 ml buffer solution), that makes 3150 pg/ml standard solution. Repeat the dilution to make each standard of 1575, 788, 394, 197, 98 pg/ml. 0 pg/ml (0 pg/ml standard) is to be used with the buffer solution.

- 2) Preparation of the substrate solution:

Resolve the OPD tablet with the Buffered substrate.

- 3) Preparation of the washing solution:

Dilute 50 ml of the washing solution (concentrated) to 1000 ml distilled or deionized water.

- 4) Other reagents are ready for use.

<Procedure>

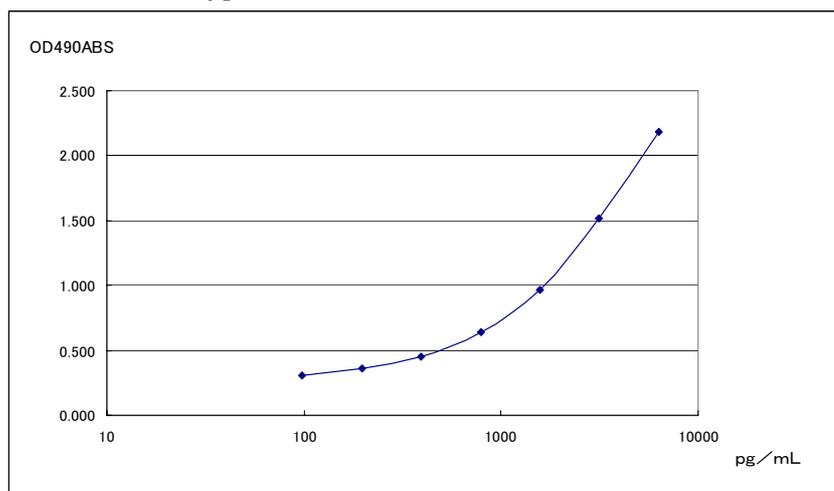
1. Bring all the reagents and samples to room temperature before beginning the test.
2. Remove the solution from all of wells of antibody coated plate and fill 300 μ l/well of washing solution into the wells. Aspirate all the wells and remove any remaining washing solution.
3. Fill 70 μ l of Buffer solution into all of wells first, then introduce 30 μ l each of Standard solution (0, 98, 197, 394, 788, 3150, 6300 pg/ml) or samples into the wells.
4. Cover with adhesive foil and incubate the plate at 4°C overnight(15 ~ 24 hours).
5. Bring the plate at room temperature (20~30°C) and stand it for 30 to 40 minutes.
6. Take off the adhesive foil, aspirate all of wells and wash four times with approximate 0.3 ml /well of washing solution.
7. Pipette 100 μ l of Labeled antibody into the wells.
8. Cover with adhesive foil and incubate the plate at room temperature (20~30°C) for 2 hours.
During the incubation, the plate should be rotated with plate rotator.
9. Take off the adhesive foil, aspirate all of wells and wash four times with approximate 0.3 ml /well of washing solution.
10. Pipette 100 μ l of SA-HRP solution into the wells.
11. Cover with adhesive foil and incubate the plate at room temperature (20~30°C) for 2 hours. During the incubation, the plate should be rotated with plate rotator.
12. Take off the adhesive foil, aspirate all of wells and wash five times with approximate 0.3 ml /well of washing solution.
13. Add 100 μ l of the substrate solution into the wells, cover with adhesive foil and incubate the plate for 20minutes at room temperature.
14. Add 100 μ l of the stopping solution into the wells to stop reaction.
15. Read the absorbance of wells within 1 hour at 490nm..
16. Calculate the mean absorbance values of standards and plot a reference curve on semilogarithmic graph paper (abscissa: concentration of standard; ordinate: absorbance values.)

V. Notes on the test procedure

1. Plasma samples must be used as soon as possible after collection, if the samples are to be tested at a later time they should be frozen at or below -30°C . Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of plasma samples.
2. S-100 β Standard, Buffered substrate and OPD tablet should be prepared just before their use in assay using clean test tube or vessel. However, diluted Washing solution is stable for 6 months if stored at 2 to 8°C .
3. During storage of Washing solution (Concentrated) at 2 to 8°C , precipitates may form, however they will dissolve after the dilution of the solution.
4. As pipetting operations may affect with the precision of the assay, pipette standards or samples into each well of plate exactly. And use new tips for each sample to avoid cross contamination.
5. When the sample value exceeds 6.3 ng/mL, it needs to be diluted with the buffer solution within the assay range.
6. During incubation phase except color reaction, the test plate should be rotated gently by plate rotator to promote immuno-reaction.
7. Continuous rotation of the test plate by plate rotator may cause to heat up the apparatus. It is recommended to place styrene form or polywood between the plate and the rotator.
8. Perform all the determination in duplicate.
9. Read plate (absorbance value) as soon as possible after stopping color reaction.
10. To quantitate accurately, always run a standard curve when testing samples..
11. Protect the reagents from strong light(e.g. direct sunlight) during storage and assay.
12. Satisfactory performance of the test is guaranteed only when reagents are used from combination pack with identical lot number.

VI. Performance Characteristics

Typical standard curve



Analytical recovery

<Human plasma A>

S-100 β added ng/mL	Observed ng/mL	Expected ng/mL	Recovery %
0.00	0.44		
0.35	0.91	0.79	115.2
1.05	1.72	1.49	115.4
3.15	3.91	3.59	108.9

<Human plasma B>

S-100 β added ng/mL	Observed ng/mL	Expected ng/mL	Recovery %
0.00	0.26		
0.35	0.76	0.61	124.6
1.05	1.59	1.31	121.4
3.15	3.83	3.41	112.3

<Human plasma C>

S-100 β added ng/mL	Observed ng/mL	Expected ng/mL	Recovery %
0.00	0.59		
0.35	1.05	0.94	111.7
1.05	1.88	1.64	114.6
3.15	4.34	3.74	116.0

Precision and reproducibility

- Intra-assay CV(%) 2.33 ~ 11.54
- Inter-assay CV(%) 2.91 ~ 7.77

Assay range

98 – 6300 pg/mL

VI. Stability and Storage

<Storage> Store all of the components at +2 to +8°C.

<Shelf life> 6 month from the date of manufacturing
The expiry date is described on the label of kit.

<Package> For 96 tests including standards per 1 kit

VIII. References

1. Ingebrigtsen, T. , Romner, B. , Kongstad, P. and Langbakk, B. (1995):
Increased serum concentration of protein S-100 after minor head injury: a biological serum marker with prognostic value? *Psychiatry*, 103 - 104.
2. Missler, U. , Wiesmann, M. , Friedrich, C. and Kaps, M (1997):
S-100 protein and neuron-specific enolase concentration in blood as indicators of infarction volume and prognosis in acute ischemic Stroke. *Stroke* , **28** : 1956-1960.
3. Büttner, T. , Weyees, S. , Postert, T. , Sprengelmeyer R. and Kuhu, W. (1997) :
S-100 Protein: Serum Marker of local brain damage after ischemic territorial MCA in farction.
Stroke , **28**: 1961-1965.
4. Wiesmann, M. , Missler, U. ,Hagenström, H. , and Gottmann, D. (1997):
S-100 Protein plasma level after aneurysmal subarachnoid Haemorrhage.
Acta Neurochir(Wien), **139**: 1155-1160.
5. Woertgen, CH. , Rothoerl, R. D. , Holzschuh, M. , Metz, Ch. and Brawanski, A. (1997):
Comparison of serial S-100 and NSE serum measurements after severe head injury.
Acta Neurochir(Wien), **139**, 1161-1165.
6. Mckeating, E. G. , Andrews, PJ. D. and Mascia, L. (1998):
Relationship of neuro specific enolase and protein S-100 concentration in systemic and jugular venous serum to injury severity and outcome after tramatic brain injury.
Acta Neurochir(Suppl), **7**, 117-119.
7. Raave, A. , Glolms, C. , Keller, M. , Döhnert, J. , Sorge, O. and Seifer, V. (1998):
Correlation of computed tomography findings and serum brain damage markers
Acta Neurochir(Wien), **140**, 787-792.

Distributor



COSMO BIO CO., LTD.

Inspiration for Life Science

TOYO EKIMAE BLDG. 2-20, TOYO 2CHOME
KOTO-KU, TOKYO 135-0016, JAPAN

TEL : +81-3-5632-9617

FAX : +81-3-5632-9618

URL : <http://www.cosmobio.co.jp/>

e-mail : export@cosmobio.co.jp

Manufacturer



2480-1 Awakura, Fujinomiya-shi,
Shizuoka 418-0011, JAPAN

Phone: +81-544-22-2771

Fax: +81-544-22-2770

URL : www.yanaihara.co.jp

E-mail : ask@yanaihara.co.jp