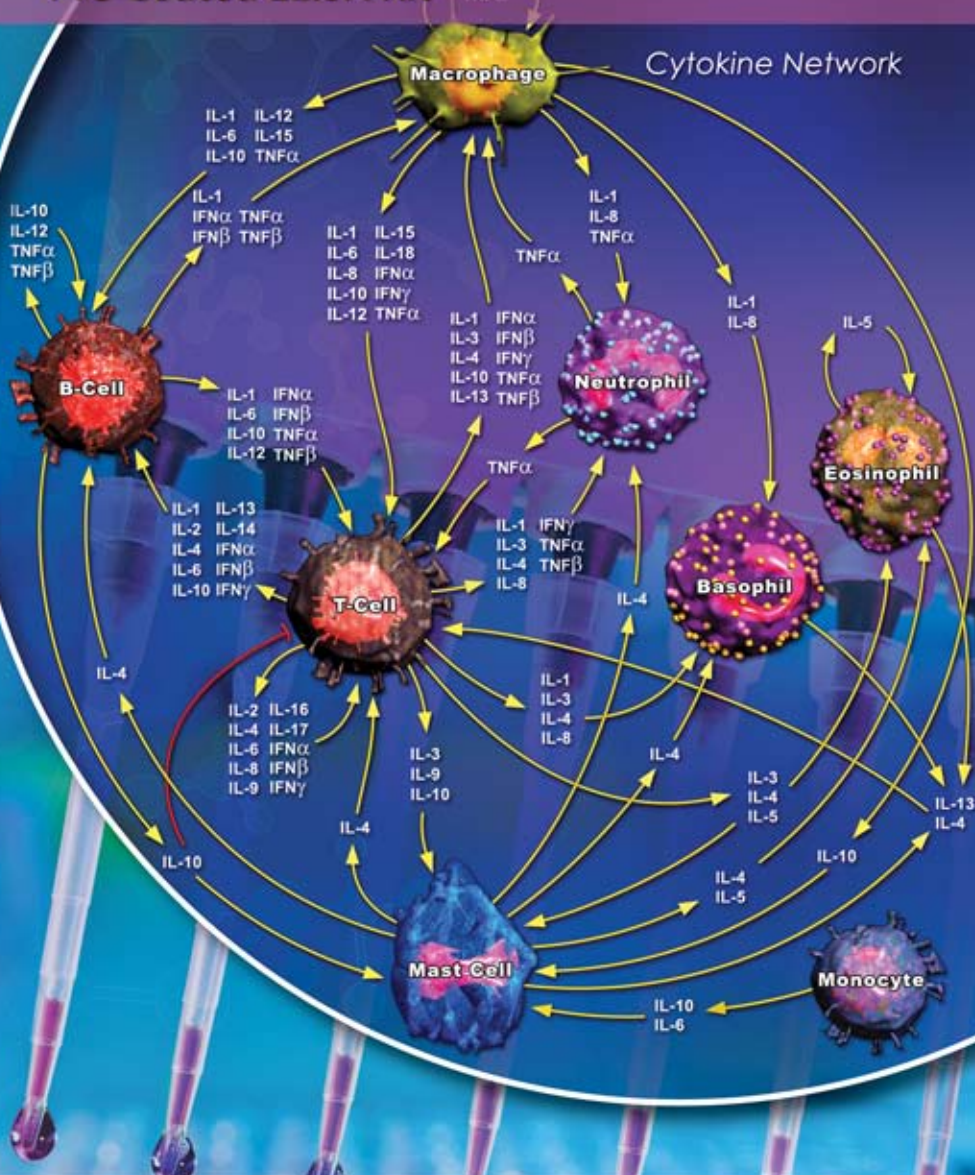


Porcine GAL3 (Galectin 3) Pre-Coated ELISA Kit

IFN α
IFN β
TNF α

Cytokine Network



USER MANUAL

abeomics
www.abeomics.com

Porcine GAL3 (Galectin 3) Pre-Coated ELISA Kit

Catalog No: 90-4001

1 × 96 well Format (96 tests)

Detection Range: 0.156 – 10 ng/ml

Sensitivity: < 0.094 ng/ml

This immunoassay kit allows for the in vitro quantitative determination of Porcine GAL3 concentrations in serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Background	3
II.	Overview	3
III.	Advantages	4
IV.	Storage	4
V.	Precautions for Use	4-5
VI.	Standard Curve	5
VII.	Reagent Preparation and Storage	7-9
VIII.	Assay Procedure	9-11
IX.	References	11
X.	Troubleshooting	12

I. BACKGROUND

Galectin-3 is a member of the galectin family. The protein is composed of three domains: a small amino-terminal domain, a carboxyl-terminal carbohydrate recognition domain (CRD) and amino-terminal domain containing repeating elements. Galectin-3 is normally distributed in epithelia of many organs and various inflammatory cells, including macrophages, as well as dendritic cells and Kupffer cells. The expression of this lectin is up-regulated during inflammation, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and through trans-activation by viral proteins. The expression is also affected by neoplastic transformation: up-regulated in certain types of lymphomas and thyroid carcinoma, while down-regulated in other types of malignancies, such as colon, breast, ovarian and uterine carcinomas. Galectin-3 has been shown to function through both intracellular and extracellular actions. Related to its intracellular functions, galectin-3 has been identified as a component of heterogeneous nuclear ribonuclear protein (hnRNP), a factor in pre-mRNA splicing, and has been found to control cell cycle and prevent T cell apoptosis. On the other hand, this protein has also been demonstrated to function as extracellular molecule in activating various types of cells, including monocytes/macrophages, mast cells, neutrophils and lymphocytes. Galectin-3 has been shown to mediate cell-cell and cell-extracellular matrix interactions.

II. OVERVIEW

This kit was based on sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. Anti- GAL3 antibody was pre-coated onto 96-well plates. And the biotin conjugated anti-GAL3 antibody was used as detection antibodies. The standards, test samples and biotin conjugated detection antibody were added to the wells subsequently, and wash with wash buffer. HRP-Streptavidin was added and unbound conjugates were washed away with wash buffer. TMB substrates were used to visualize HRP enzymatic reaction. TMB was catalyzed by HRP to produce a blue color product that changed into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow is proportional to the GAL3 amount of sample captured in plate. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450nm in a microplate reader, and then the concentration of GAL3 can be calculated.

III. ADVANTAGES

Multiple samples can be analyzed in a low volume, high-throughput format. Full analysis can be complete in 2 hours.

IV. STORAGE

Kit can be stored in 4°C, if you are using within a week. If you are using within 6 months, lyophilized standard can be stored in -20°C and other components at 4°C.

Kit Components

Item	Specifications	Storage
96 well Strip ELISA Plate	8 X 12 well	4°C
Lyophilized Standard	2 vials	-20°C
Sample and Standard Dilution Buffer	20 ml	4°C
Biotinylated Detection Antibody for GAL3	120 µl	4°C
Antibody Dilution Buffer	10 ml	4°C
HRP Conjugated Streptavidin (SABC)	120 µl	4°C in dark
SABC Dilution Buffer	10 ml	4°C
TMB Substrate	10 ml	4°C in dark
Stop Solution	10 ml	4°C
25X Wash Buffer	30 ml	4°C
Plate Sealer	5 pieces	
Product Manual	1	

Material Required, (Not Supplied)

Microplate Reader
 37°C Incubator
 Plate Reader
 Multi Chanel Pipette and disposable tips
 Eppendorf Tubes
 Deionized Water

V. PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

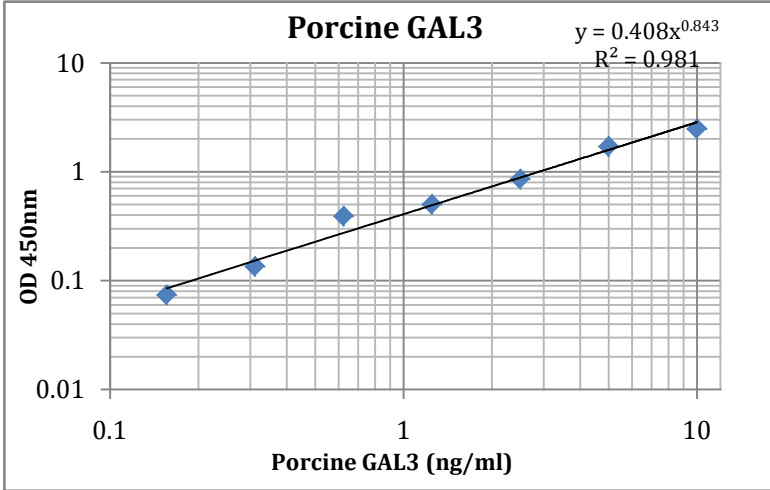
1. To inspect the validity of experiment operation and the appropriateness of sample dilution proportion, pilot

experiment using standards and a small number of samples is recommended.

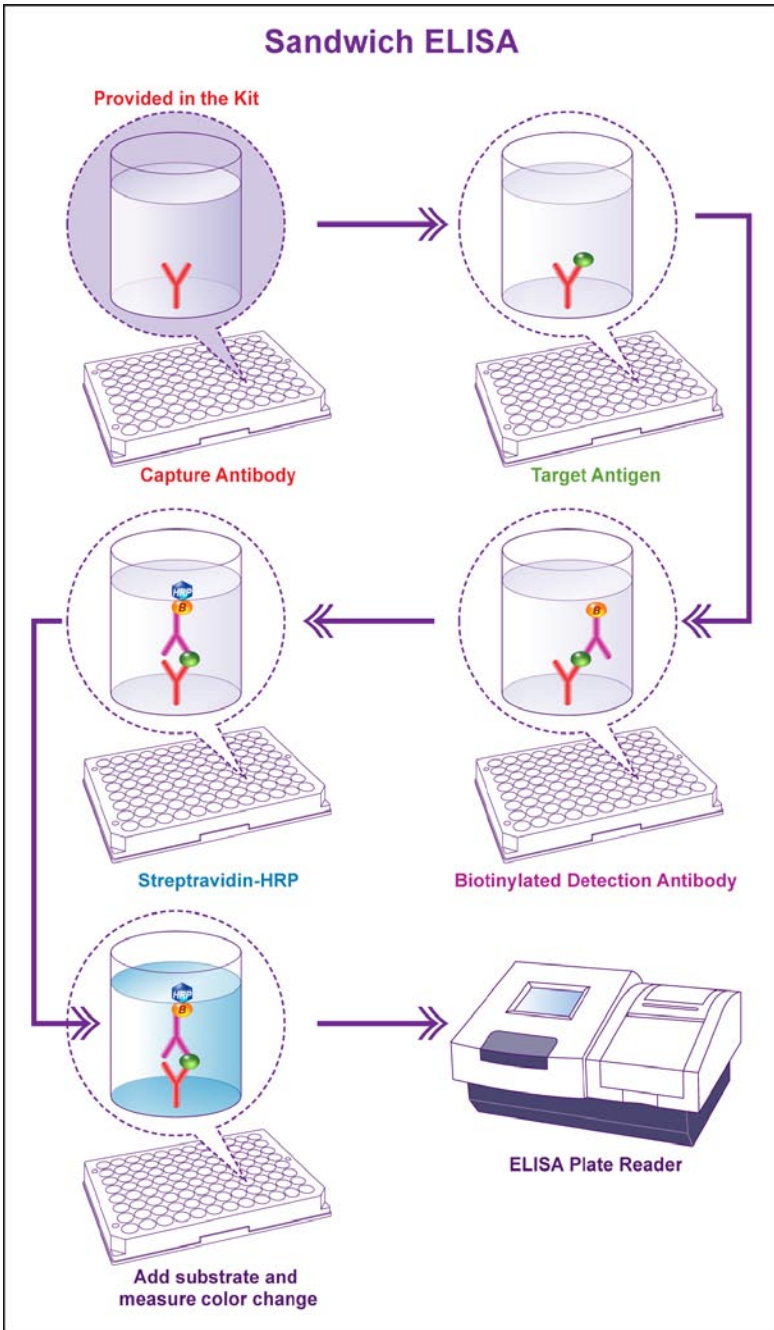
2. After opening and before using, keep plate dry.
3. Before using the Kit, spin tubes and bring down all components to the bottom of tubes.
4. Storage TMB reagents avoid light.
5. Washing process is very important, not fully wash easily cause a false positive.
6. Duplicate well assay is recommended for both standard and sample testing.
7. Don't let Micro plate dry during the assay, drying will disable active components on the plate.
8. Don't reuse tips and tubes to avoid cross contamination.
9. Avoid using the reagents from different batches together.

VI. STANDARD CURVE

Porcine GAL3 Standard Curve is shown below.



X	ng/ml	10	5	2.5	1.25	0.625	0.312	0.156	0
Y	O.D.450	2.49	1.714	0.868	0.515	0.403	0.147	0.086	0.012



VII. REAGENT PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Included buffers and reagents are optimized for use with this kit. Substitution with other reagents is not recommended and may not give optimal results.

1. **Prepare Standard Curve:** One hour before the experiment. Use one tube for each experiment.
 - a. Quick spin down one vial of lyophilized standard. (**DO NOT dilute standard directly on the plate**). Add 1ml of sample/standard dilution buffer into one of the standard tube. Incubate at room temp. for 10 min. Mix thoroughly by vortex. Stock Standard concentration is 10 ng/ml.
 - b. Label 6 eppendorf tubes with 5 ng/ml, 2.5 ng/ml, 1.25 ng/ml, 0.625 ng/ml, 0.312 ng/ml, 0.156 ng/ml respectively. Add 0.3 ml of sample/ standard dilution buffer into each tube. Add 0.3 ml of stock standard (1000pg/ml) into 1st tube and mix thoroughly. Transfer 0.3 ml from 1st tube to 2nd tube and mix thoroughly. Transfer 0.3 ml from 2nd tube to 3rd tube mix thoroughly, and so on.

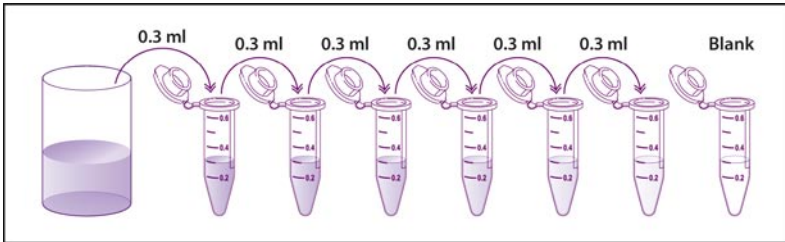


Fig-1: Dilution tubes

Note: Standard Solutions are best used within 2 hrs. Standard solution should be stored at 4°C for up to 12 hrs. or store at -20°C for up to 48 hrs. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw.

2. **Sample Preparation and storage:** Test samples should be collected, analyze immediately (within 2 hrs.) or aliquot and store at -20°C for long term. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.
 - a. **Cell culture supernatants:** Centrifuge to remove precipitate, analyze immediately or aliquot and store at -20°C.

- b. Serum:** Coagulate the serum at room temp about 1 hr. Centrifuge approximately $1000 \times g$ for 15 min. Analyze serum immediately or aliquot and store at -20°C .
- c. Plasma:** Collect plasma with heparin or EDTA as the anti-coagulant. Centrifuge for 15 min at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ at $1500 \times g$ within 30 min of collection. For eliminating the platelet effect, suggesting that further centrifugation for 10 min at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ at $10,000 \times g$. Analyze immediately or aliquot and store frozen at -20°C .
- d. Tissue Homogenates:** For general information, hemolytic blood may affect the results, you should rinse the tissues with ice cold PBS (0.01M, pH 7.4) to remove excess blood thoroughly. Tissue pieces should be weighed and then minced to small pieces. This will be homogenized in PBS in a cold glass homogenizer. (*Volume depends on the weight of the tissue, 1gram of tissue requires 9 ml of ice cold PBS with protease inhibitor*). To further break the cells, you can sonicate the suspension with an ultrasonic cell disrupter or subject it to freeze- thaw cycle. Homogenates are then centrifuged for 5 min. at $5000 \times g$ to get the supernatant.

Note: *Samples to be used within 5 days may be store at 4°C , otherwise sample should be stored at -20°C (<1 month) or -80°C (<2 months) to avoid loss of bioactivity and contamination. Hemolyzed samples are not suitable for use in this Assay.*

- e.** End user should estimate the concentration of the target protein in the test samples first, then select proper dilution factor to make the diluted target protein concentration falls the optimal detection range of the kit. Dilute the samples with the provided dilution buffer. Several trials may be necessary in practice. The test sample should be well mixed with the dilution buffer. Standard curve and sample should be made before the experiment.

High target protein concentration $100-1000 \text{ ng/ml}$: Dilute 1:100 (add $1 \mu\text{l}$ of sample into $99 \mu\text{l}$ of sample/ standard dilution buffer).

Medium target protein concentration 10-100 ng/ml: Dilute 1:10 (add 10 μ l of sample into 90 μ l of sample/ standard dilution buffer).

Low target protein concentration 0.156-10 ng/ml: Dilute 1:2 (add 50 μ l of sample into 50 μ l of sample/ standard dilution buffer).

Very low target protein concentration <0.156 ng/ml: Do not dilute, use 100 μ l of sample.

- 3. Preparation of Biotin detection antibody working solution:** Prepare within one hour before the experiment. Calculate total volume working solution required. (0.1 ml/ well \times number of wells. Add 100-200 μ l extra).

Dilute Biotin detection antibody with antibody dilution buffer at 1:100 and mix thoroughly. (*i.e.* add 1 μ l of Biotin conjugated detection antibody into 99 μ l of antibody dilution buffer).

- 4. Preparation of HRP-Streptavidin Conjugate (SABC) working solution:** Prepare within 30 min before the experiment. Calculate total volume working solution required. (0.1 ml/well \times number of wells. Add 100- 200 μ l extra).

Dilute SABC with SABC dilution buffer at 1:100 and mix thoroughly. (*i.e.* add 1 μ l of SABC into 99 μ l of SABC dilution buffer).

- 5. Preparation of 1 X Wash buffer:** Prepare 1 X Wash buffer by diluting 25X Wash buffer in sterile water. Diluted Wash buffer may be stored at 4°C, however we recommend preparing fresh 1X wash buffer for each experiment.

For example: 10 ml of 25X Wash buffer in 240 ml of sterile water.

VIII. ASSAY PROCEDURE:

Before starting the experiment, equilibrate the SABC working solution and TMB substrate for at least 30 min at room temp. When diluting samples and reagents, they should be mixed completely and evenly. It is recommended to plot a standard curve for each test.

** 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.*

1. Set standard, test sample and blank (control zero) wells on the pre-coated plate and then record their position. It is recommended to measure each standard and sample in duplicate.
Note: Wash plate twice before adding standard, sample and blank into the well.
2. Add 0.1 ml of standard (10 ng/ml, 5 ng/ml, 2.5 ng/ml, 1.25 ng/ml, 0.625 ng/ml, 0.312 ng/ml, 0.156 ng/ml, control zero dilution buffer) into standard well.
3. Add 0.1 ml of diluted samples into test sample wells.
4. Seal plate with a cover and incubate at 37°C for 90 min.
5. Remove the cover and discard samples and standard solution by tapping plate on an absorbent paper. *Note: DO NOT let the wells completely dry any time. DO NOT wash plate.*
6. Add 0.1 ml of Biotin-detection antibody working solution into the above wells (Standards, control zero and samples).
7. Seal plate with cover and incubate at 37°C for 60 min.
8. Remove the cover, and wash plate 3 times with 1X wash buffer.
9. Add 0.1 ml of SABC working solution into each well. Cover the plate and incubate at 37°C for 30 min.
10. Remove the cover and wash plate 5 times with 1X wash buffer. Each time let the wash buffer stay in the well for 1-2 min.
11. Add 90 µl of TMB substrate into each well, cover the plate and incubate at 37°C in dark within 15-30 min. (*Note: This incubation time is for reference use only. The optimal time should be determined by end user*). The shades of blue can be seen in the first 3-4 wells, only on most concentrated standards. Other wells show no obvious color.
12. Add 50 µl of stop solution into each well and mix thoroughly. Color will change into yellow immediately.
13. Read O.D. absorbance at 450 nm in a micro-plate reader immediately after adding the stop solution.
14. Calculation: Relative O.D. 450 = O.D. for each well – O.D. 450 control zero well. The Standard curve can be plotted as the relative O.D. 450 of each standard solution in Y axis vs. the

respective concentration of the standard in X axis. Concentration of the samples can be incorporated from the standard curve. If the samples were diluted, multiply the dilution factor to the concentration.

Table-1

	Standard1	Standard2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	10ng/ml	10ng/ml										
B	5ng/ml	5ng/ml										
C	2.5ng/ml	2.5ng/ml										
D	1.25ng/ml	1.25ng/ml										
E	0.625ng/ml	0.625ng/ml										
F	0.312ng/ml	0.312ng/ml										
G	0.156ng/ml	0.156ng/ml										
H	0	0										

IX. REFERENCES:

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3. Sciacchitano S, Lavra L, Morgante A, Olivieri A, Magi F, De Francesco GP, Bellotti C, Salehi LB, Ricci A. Galectin-3: One Molecule for an Alphabet of Diseases, from A to Z. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2018 Jan 26;19(2). pii: E379. doi:10.3390/ijms19020379. Review. PubMed PMID: 29373564; PubMed Central PMCID:PMC5855601.

X. TROUBLE SHOOTING:

Problem	Probable Cause	Suggestion
No signal	Forgot to add all components.	Prepare check list and add the components in the correct order.
Low signal	Not enough lysates per well.	Check the protein concentration. Add more lysates.
High background	Washing is not sufficient.	Wash plates thoroughly after incubation with Streptavidin-HRP secondary



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