



ab209880 – Mouse Thrombomodulin SimpleStep ELISA[®] Kit

Instructions for use:

For the quantitative measurement of Thrombomodulin in serum, plasma, urine and cell culture supernatants.

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

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1. BACKGROUND

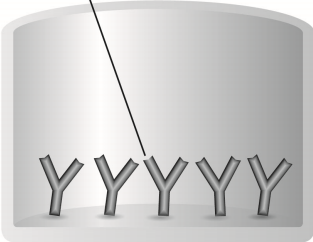
Abcam's mouse Thrombomodulin *in vitro* SimpleStep ELISA® (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for the quantitative measurement of Thrombomodulin protein in serum, plasma, urine and cell culture supernatants.

The SimpleStep ELISA® employs an affinity tag labeled capture antibody and a reporter conjugated detector antibody which immunocapture the sample analyte in solution. This entire complex (capture antibody/analyte/detector antibody) is in turn immobilized via immunoaffinity of an anti-tag antibody coating the well. To perform the assay, samples or standards are added to the wells, followed by the antibody mix. After incubation, the wells are washed to remove unbound material. TMB substrate is added and during incubation is catalyzed by HRP, generating blue coloration. This reaction is then stopped by addition of Stop Solution completing any color change from blue to yellow. Signal is generated proportionally to the amount of bound analyte and the intensity is measured at 450 nm. Optionally, instead of the endpoint reading, development of TMB can be recorded kinetically at 600 nm.

Mouse Thrombomodulin, which is encoded by the THBD gene, is an endothelial cell membrane protein that inhibits coagulation. Specifically, Thrombomodulin forms a 1:1 complex with thrombin, and this complex converts protein C to activated protein C. Activated protein C is an anticoagulant that inactivates coagulation factors Va and VIIIa. Human and rat Thrombomodulin show 67% and 86% amino acid sequence identity, respectively, to mouse Thrombomodulin. In humans, Thrombomodulin plays a role in thrombosis, arteriosclerosis, and cancer.

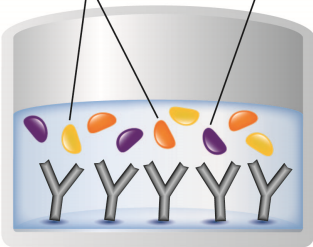
2. ASSAY SUMMARY

Immobilization Antibody



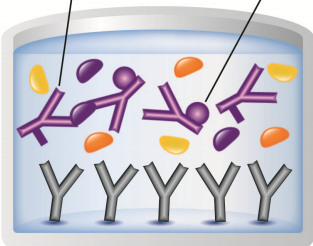
Remove appropriate number of antibody coated well strips. Equilibrate all reagents to room temperature. Prepare all reagents, samples, and standards as instructed.

Matrix Proteins Target Analyte



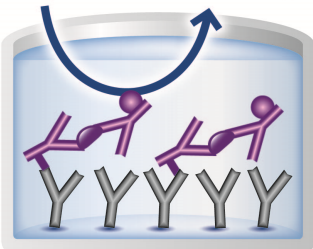
Add standard or sample to appropriate wells.

Capture Antibody Detector Antibody



Add Antibody Cocktail to all wells. Incubate at room temperature.

Substrate Color Development



TMB substrate addition.

Aspirate and wash each well. Add TMB Substrate to each well and incubate. Add Stop Solution at a defined endpoint. Alternatively, record color development kinetically after

GENERAL INFORMATION

3. PRECAUTIONS

Please read these instructions carefully prior to beginning the assay.

All kit components have been formulated and quality control tested to function successfully as a kit. Modifications to the kit components or procedures may result in loss of performance.

4. STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store kit at 2-8°C immediately upon receipt.

Refer to list of materials supplied for storage conditions of individual components. Observe the storage conditions for individual prepared components in the Reagent and Standard Preparation sections.

5. MATERIALS SUPPLIED

Item	Amount	Storage Condition (Before Preparation)
10X Mouse Thrombomodulin Capture Antibody	600 µL	+2-8°C
10X Mouse Thrombomodulin Detector Antibody	600 µL	+2-8°C
Mouse Thrombomodulin Lyophilized Recombinant Protein	2 Vials	+2-8°C
Antibody Diluent 5BR	6 mL	+2-8°C
10X Wash Buffer PT	20 mL	+2-8°C
TMB Substrate	12 mL	+2-8°C
Stop Solution	12 mL	+2-8°C
Sample Diluent NS	50 mL	+2-8°C
Pre-Coated 96 Well Microplate (12 x 8 well strips)	96 Wells	+2-8°C
Plate Seal	1	+2-8°C

6. MATERIALS REQUIRED, NOT SUPPLIED

These materials are not included in the kit, but will be required to successfully utilize this assay:

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 or 600 nm.
- Method for determining protein concentration (BCA assay recommended).
- Deionized water.
- Multi- and single-channel pipettes.
- Tubes for standard dilution.
- Plate shaker for all incubation steps.
- Optional: Phenylmethylsulfonyl Fluoride (PMSF) (or other protease inhibitors).

7. LIMITATIONS

- Assay kit intended for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
- Do not mix or substitute reagents or materials from other kit lots or vendors. Kits are QC tested as a set of components and performance cannot be guaranteed if utilized separately or substituted.

8. TECHNICAL HINTS

- Samples generating values higher than the highest standard should be further diluted in the appropriate sample dilution buffers.
- Avoid foaming or bubbles when mixing or reconstituting components.
- Avoid cross contamination of samples or reagents by changing tips between sample, standard and reagent additions.
- Ensure plates are properly sealed or covered during incubation steps.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Complete removal of all solutions and buffers during wash steps is necessary to minimize background.
- As a guide, typical ranges of sample concentration for commonly used sample types are shown below in Sample Preparation (section 11).
- All samples should be mixed thoroughly and gently.
- Avoid multiple freeze/thaw of samples.
- Incubate ELISA plates on a plate shaker during all incubation steps.
- When generating positive control samples, it is advisable to change pipette tips after each step.
- **To avoid high background always add samples or standards to the well before the addition of the antibody cocktail.**
- **This kit is sold based on number of tests. A ‘test’ simply refers to a single assay well. The number of wells that contain sample, control or standard will vary by product. Review the protocol completely to confirm this kit meets your requirements. Please contact our Technical Support staff with any questions.**

9. REAGENT PREPARATION

- Equilibrate all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) prior to use. The kit contains enough reagents for 96 wells. **The sample volumes below are sufficient for 48 wells (6 x 8-well strips); adjust volumes as needed for the number of strips in your experiment.**
- Prepare only as much reagent as is needed on the day of the experiment. Capture and Detector Antibodies have only been tested for stability in the provided 10X formulations.

9.1 1X Wash Buffer PT

Prepare 1X Wash Buffer PT by diluting 10X Wash Buffer PT with deionized water. To make 50 mL 1X Wash Buffer PT combine 5 mL 10X Wash Buffer PT with 45 mL deionized water. Mix thoroughly and gently.

9.2 Antibody Cocktail

Prepare Antibody Cocktail by diluting the capture and detector antibodies in Antibody Diluent 5BR. To make 3 mL of the Antibody Cocktail combine 300 μ L 10X Capture Antibody and 300 μ L 10X Detector Antibody with 2.4 mL Antibody Diluent 5BR. Mix thoroughly and gently.

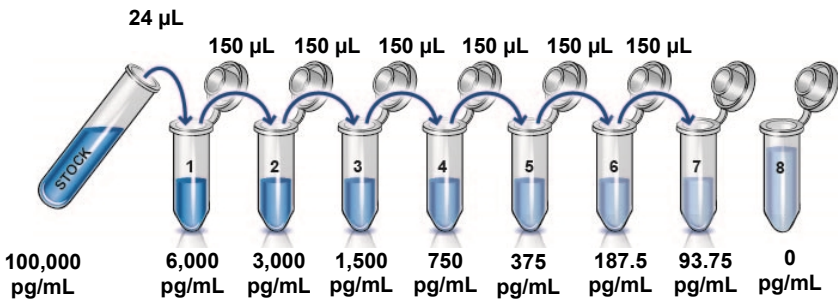
ASSAY PREPARATION

10. STANDARD PREPARATION

Prepare serially diluted standards immediately prior to use. Always prepare a fresh set of positive controls for every use.

The following section describes the preparation of a standard curve for duplicate measurements (recommended).

- 10.1 **IMPORTANT:** If the protein standard vial has a volume identified on the label, reconstitute the Thrombomodulin standard by adding that volume of Sample Diluent NS indicated on the label. Alternatively, if the vial has a mass identified, reconstitute the Thrombomodulin standard by adding 1 mL Sample Diluent NS. Hold at room temperature for 10 minutes and mix gently. This is the 100,000 pg/mL **Stock Standard** Solution.
- 10.2 Label eight tubes, Standards 1– 8.
- 10.3 Add 376 μL Sample Diluent NS into tube number 1 and 150 μL of Sample Diluent NS into numbers 2-8.
- 10.4 Use the Stock Standard to prepare the following dilution series. Standard #8 contains no protein and is the Blank control:



11. SAMPLE PREPARATION

TYPICAL SAMPLE DYNAMIC RANGE	
Sample Type	Range
Mouse Plasma - Heparin	1:320 – 1:20
Mouse Plasma - EDTA	1:320 – 1:20
Mouse Plasma - Citrate	1:320 – 1:20
Mouse Serum	1:320 – 1:20
Mouse Urine	1:320 – 1:20
Mouse Lung Supernatant	1:2,400 – 1:150
Cell Culture Media	1:160 – 1:10

11.1 Plasma

Collect plasma using citrate, EDTA or heparin. Centrifuge samples at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes. Dilute samples into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted plasma samples at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

11.2 Serum

Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes and collect serum. Dilute samples into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted serum at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

11.3 Cell Culture Supernatants

Centrifuge cell culture media at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants and dilute samples into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

11.4 **Urine**

Centrifuge urine at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants, dilute in Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store un-diluted samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

12. PLATE PREPARATION

- The 96 well plate strips included with this kit are supplied ready to use. It is not necessary to rinse the plate prior to adding reagents.
- Unused plate strips should be immediately returned to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, resealed and stored at 4°C.
- For each assay performed, a minimum of two wells must be used as the zero control.
- For statistical reasons, we recommend each sample should be assayed with a minimum of two replicates (duplicates).
- Differences in well absorbance or “edge effects” have not been observed with this assay.

13. ASSAY PROCEDURE

- **Equilibrate all materials and prepared reagents to room temperature prior to use.**
- **It is recommended to assay all standards, controls and samples in duplicate.**

- 13.1. Prepare all reagents, working standards, and samples as directed in the previous sections.
- 13.2. Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame, return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal and return to 4°C storage.
- 13.3. Add 50 µL of all sample or standard to appropriate wells.
- 13.4. Add 50 µL of the Antibody Cocktail to each well.
- 13.5. Seal the plate and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature on a plate shaker set to 400 rpm.
- 13.6. Wash each well with 3 x 350 µL 1X Wash Buffer PT. Wash by aspirating or decanting from wells then dispensing 350 µL 1X Wash Buffer PT into each well. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential for good performance. After the last wash invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels to remove excess liquid.
- 13.7. Add 100 µL of TMB Development Solution to each well and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark on a plate shaker set to 400 rpm.

Given variability in laboratory environmental conditions, optimal incubation time may vary between 5 and 20 minutes.

Note: The addition of Stop Solution will change the color from blue to yellow and enhance the signal intensity about 3X. To avoid signal saturation, proceed to the next step before the high concentration of the standard reaches a blue color of O.D.600 equal to 1.0.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

- 13.8. Add 100 μ L of Stop Solution to each well. Shake plate on a plate shaker for 1 minute to mix. Record the OD at 450 nm. This is an endpoint reading.

Alternative to 13.7 – 13.8: Instead of the endpoint reading at 450 nm, record the development of TMB Substrate kinetically. Immediately after addition of TMB Development Solution begin recording the blue color development with elapsed time in the microplate reader prepared with the following settings:

Mode:	Kinetic
Wavelength:	600 nm
Time:	up to 20 min
Interval:	20 sec - 1 min
Shaking:	Shake between readings

Note that an endpoint reading can also be recorded at the completion of the kinetic read by adding 100 μ L Stop Solution to each well and recording the OD at 450 nm.

- 13.9. Analyze the data as described below.

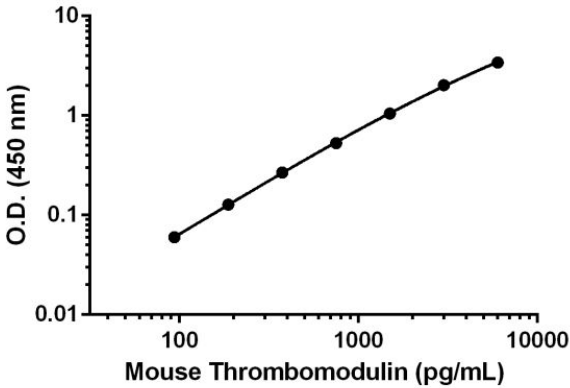
14. CALCULATIONS

- 14.1 Calculate the average absorbance value for the blank control (zero) standards. Subtract the average blank control standard absorbance value from all other absorbance values.
- 14.2 **Create a standard curve** by plotting the average blank control subtracted absorbance value for each standard concentration (y-axis) against the target protein concentration (x-axis) of the standard. Use graphing software to draw the best smooth curve through these points to construct the standard curve.

Note: Most microplate reader software or graphing software will plot these values and fit a curve to the data. A four parameter curve fit (4PL) is often the best choice; however, other algorithms (e.g. linear, semi-log, log/log, 4 parameter logistic) can also be tested to determine if it provides a better curve fit to the standard values.
- 14.3 Determine the concentration of the target protein in the sample by interpolating the blank control subtracted **absorbance values against the standard curve**. Multiply the resulting value by the appropriate sample dilution factor, if used, to obtain the concentration of target protein in the sample.
- 14.4 Samples generating absorbance values greater than that of the highest standard should be further diluted and reanalyzed. Similarly, samples which measure at an absorbance values less than that of the lowest standard should be retested in a less dilute form.

15. TYPICAL DATA

TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE – Data provided for **demonstration purposes only**. A new standard curve must be generated for each assay performed.



Standard Curve Measurements			
Conc. (pg/mL)	O.D. 450 nm		Mean O.D.
	1	2	
0	0.064	0.061	0.063
93.75	0.121	0.123	0.122
187.5	0.189	0.192	0.190
375	0.330	0.331	0.331
750	0.583	0.598	0.591
1,500	1.120	1.102	1.111
3,000	2.082	2.092	2.087
6,000	3.478	3.493	3.485

Figure 1. Example of mouse Thrombomodulin standard curve. The Thrombomodulin standard curve was prepared as described in Section 10. Raw data values are shown in the table. Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD) are graphed.

16. TYPICAL SAMPLE VALUES

SENSITIVITY –

The calculated minimal detectable dose (MDD) is 17.5 pg/mL. The MDD was determined by calculating the mean of zero standard replicates (n=24) and adding 2 standard deviations then extrapolating the corresponding concentration.

RECOVERY –

Three concentrations of mouse Thrombomodulin recombinant protein were spiked in duplicate to the indicated biological matrix to evaluate signal recovery in the working range of the assay.

Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)
Mouse Plasma – Heparin (1:80)	92	86 – 99
Mouse Plasma – EDTA (1:80)	101	97 – 103
Mouse Plasma – Citrate (1:80)	102	93 – 115
Mouse Serum (1:80)	105	101 – 107
Mouse Urine (1:80)	104	98 – 115
Cell Culture Media (1:10)	94	91 – 98

DATA ANALYSIS

LINEARITY OF DILUTION –

Linearity of dilution is determined based on interpolated values from the standard curve. Linearity of dilution defines a sample concentration interval in which interpolated target concentrations are directly proportional to sample dilution.

Native Thrombomodulin was measured in mouse serum, plasmas, urine, and lung supernatant in a 2-fold dilution series. Sample dilutions are made in Sample Diluent NS.

Dilution Factor	Interpolated value	5% Mouse Serum	5% Mouse Plasma (Citrate)	5% Mouse Plasma (EDTA)	5% Mouse Plasma (Heparin)	5% Mouse Urine
Undiluted	pg/mL	5,869.2	4,936.1	5,392.6	5,903.4	4,447.6
	% Expected value	100	100	100	100	100
2	pg/mL	3,080.7	2,303.0	2,581.3	3,302.3	2,062.1
	% Expected value	105	93	96	112	93
4	pg/mL	1,369.6	1,050.1	1,168.9	1,441.6	982.5
	% Expected value	93	85	87	98	88
8	pg/mL	590.5	497.2	540.5	704.1	484.2
	% Expected value	80	81	80	95	87
16	pg/mL	297.3	245.8	268.6	330.6	248.8
	% Expected value	81	80	80	90	90

DATA ANALYSIS

Recombinant mouse Thrombomodulin was spiked into cell culture media and diluted in a 2-fold dilution series in Sample Diluent NS.

Dilution Factor	Interpolated value	1:150 Mouse Lung Supernatant	10% Cell Culture Media
Undiluted	pg/mL	5,455.1	2,482.4
	% Expected value	100	100
2	pg/mL	2,788.6	1,224.2
	% Expected value	102	99
4	pg/mL	1,328.2	629.0
	% Expected value	97	101
8	pg/mL	641.6	315.5
	% Expected value	94	102
16	pg/mL	327.9	182.8
	% Expected value	96	118

PRECISION –

Mean coefficient of variations of interpolated values of Thrombomodulin in 3 concentrations of mouse serum within the working range of the assay.

	Intra-Assay	Inter-Assay
n=	8	3
CV (%)	2.5	8.3

DATA ANALYSIS

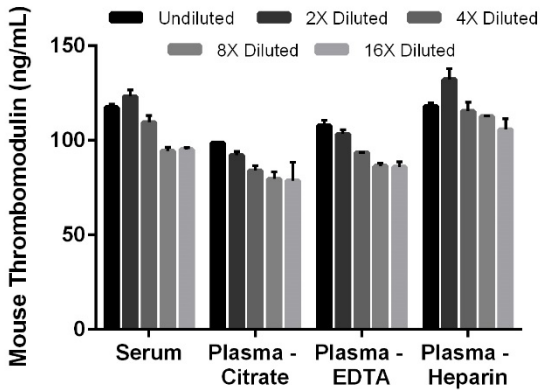


Figure 2. Interpolated concentrations of native Thrombomodulin in mouse serum, plasma (citrate), plasma (EDTA), and plasma (heparin). The concentrations of Thrombomodulin were measured in duplicates, interpolated from the Thrombomodulin standard curves and corrected for sample dilution. Undiluted samples are as follows: serum 5%, plasma (citrate) 5%, plasma (EDTA) 5%, and plasma (heparin) 5%. The interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean \pm SD, $n=2$). The mean Thrombomodulin concentration was determined to be 111.2 ng/mL in serum, 88.6 ng/mL in plasma (citrate), 95.4 ng/mL in plasma (EDTA), and 119.6 ng/mL in plasma (heparin).

DATA ANALYSIS

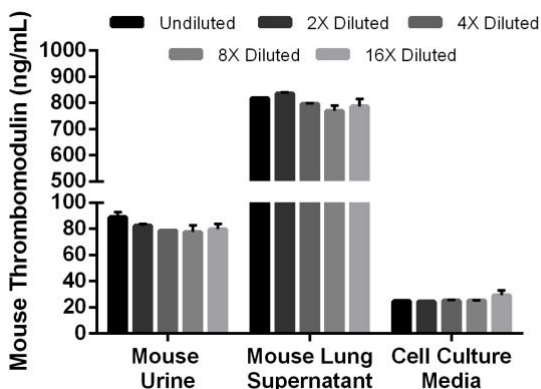


Figure 3. Interpolated concentrations of native Thrombomodulin in mouse urine and mouse lung supernatant samples and spiked Thrombomodulin in cell culture media. The concentrations of Thrombomodulin were measured in duplicates, interpolated from the Thrombomodulin standard curves and corrected for sample dilution. Undiluted samples are as follows: urine 5%, mouse lung supernatant 1:150, and cell culture media 10%. The interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean \pm SD, n=2). The mean Thrombomodulin concentration was determined to be 81.9 ng/mL in urine, 805.5 ng/mL in lung supernatant and 25.8 ng/mL in cell culture media. Mouse lung supernatant was cultured for 6 days in cell culture media plus 10% Fetal Bovine Serum and 5 μ g/mL LPS.

17. ASSAY SPECIFICITY

This kit recognizes both native and recombinant mouse Thrombomodulin protein in serum, plasma, and cell culture supernatant samples only.

18. SPECIES REACTIVITY

This kit recognizes mouse Thrombomodulin protein.

Other species reactivity was determined by measuring 3:100 (dilution) serum samples of various species, interpolating the protein concentrations from the mouse standard curve, and expressing the interpolated concentrations as a percentage of the protein concentration in mouse serum assayed at the same dilution.

Reactivity < 3% was determined for the following species:

- Human
- Rat
- Cow

Please contact our Technical Support team for more information.

RESOURCES

19. TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Cause	Solution
Poor standard curve	Inaccurate Pipetting	Check pipettes
	Improper standard dilution	Prior to opening, briefly spin the stock standard tube and dissolve the powder thoroughly by gentle mixing
Low Signal	Incubation times too brief	Ensure sufficient incubation times; increase to 2 or 3 hour standard/sample incubation
	Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution	Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation
	Incubation times with TMB too brief	Ensure sufficient incubation time until blue color develops prior addition of Stop solution
Large CV	Plate is insufficiently washed	Review manual for proper wash technique. If using a plate washer, check all ports for obstructions.
	Contaminated wash buffer	Prepare fresh wash buffer
Low sensitivity	Improper storage of the ELISA kit	Store your reconstituted standards at -80°C, all other assay components 4°C. Keep TMB substrate solution protected from light.
Precipitate in Diluent	Precipitation and/or coagulation of components within the Diluent.	Precipitate can be removed by gently warming the Diluent to 37°C.

20. NOTES

Technical Support

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