Testosterone ELISA, EIA

Enzyme immunoassay for Testosterone in porcine serum/plasma

Quick Guide to Assay Steps

1. Allow reagents to come to room temperature (exception: Tracer Stock Solution and Antibody Stock Solution)
2. Dilute Assay Buffer Concentrate
3. Dilute samples with Assay Buffer (e.g. 1:50)
4. Place a sufficient number of antibody coated Strips in a holder
5. Prepare an appropriate volume of Testosterone Tracer Solution (1:180 in Assay Buffer containing 10% Porcine Serum Matrix), and Testosterone Antiserum Solution (1:500 in Assay Buffer)
6. Pipet 50 µl Tracer Solution into the wells
7. Add 50 µl Standards, Controls and samples (pre-diluted)
8. Add 50 µl Antiserum Solution
9. Shake assay plate for about 5 minutes and incubate over night (16-24h) at 2-8°C

10. Dilute Wash Buffer 50x Concentrate
11. Wash 4 times with Wash Buffer
12. Add 100 µl Substrate
13. Incubate 45 ± 10 min at room temperature

14. Add 100 µl Stop Solution and read optical density at 450 nm (595-650 nm as reference wavelength)

Principle of Test Procedure
The testosterone enzyme immunoassay is a competitive ELISA in 96-well microtiter plates (stripwell or massive plate format). Stripwell plates (12 x 8-well strips) are the best choice for few samples whereas 96-well plates are much easier to handle for the measurement of hundreds of samples.

In the first incubation step free testosterone (sample, control or standard) competes with Tracer (horseradish peroxidase conjugated testosterone) for a limited number of antigen binding sites of the testosterone specific antibodies. At the same time the antibodies were fixed to the microtiter plates by a secondary antibody bound to the plate surface.

After removing the excess of test compounds by washing, enzyme activity of the tracer is detected with tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) as substrate.

Reagents and Material provided

1. **Microtiterplate** (12 x 8-well strips)
2. **Testosterone Standards**
   - A 0 ng/ml
   - B 10,0 ng/ml
   - C 5,0 ng/ml
   - D 2,5 ng/ml
   - E 1,25 ng/ml
   - F 0,63 ng/ml
   - G 0,31 ng/ml
3. **Low-Control**: 1 ng/ml (0.8 to 1.2 ng/ml)
   **High-Control**: 4 ng/ml (3.2 to 4.8 ng/ml)
4. **50x Wash Buffer Concentrate**
   Containing 0.01% Thimerosal as a preservative
5. **2x Assay Buffer Concentrate**
   BSA in a buffered solution containing dye and 0.01% Thimerosal as a preservative
6. **Tracer Stock Solution**
   Containing 50% glycerol to prevent freezing. **Store at −18°C to −25°C**
7. **Pocine Serum Matrix**
   For Tracer Solution
8. **Antiserum Stock Solution**
   Containing 50% glycerol to prevent freezing. **Store at −18°C to −25°C**
9. **Substrate Solution**
   One-step TMB-Substrate
10. **Stop Solution**
    1 M HCl

Warnings and Precautions

- For Research Use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
- Treat samples as potentially biohazardous material. Follow Universal Precautions when handling contents of this kit and any sample.
- Dispose of containers and unused contents in accordance with Federal State and Local regulatory requirements.
- Store assay reagents as indicated.
- Test each sample in duplicate.
- Use of multichannel pipettes or repeat pipettors is recommended to ensure timely delivery of reagents.
- Pipet carefully using only calibrated equipment.
- Perform assay with any validated washing method, preferably, automated plate washer.
- Perform standard curve with each assay.
- Adequate mixing of Standards, Controls, samples and the use of a microtiter plate shaker is required for acceptable assay performance.
Preparation of Reagents

All reagents should be equilibrated to room temperature (20-26°C) prior to use except the **Tracer Stock Solution and the Antiserum Stock Solution**.

Be sure that possible precipitates in Buffer Solution Concentrates will be re-dissolved before dilution.

**Coated Strips**
Remove Stripwell frame and the required number of coated strips from the pouch. Ensure that the pouch containing any unused strips is completely resealed and contains desiccant.

**Wash Buffer**
Prepare required amount of Wash Buffer by diluting 50x Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:50 with deionized water. Store at 2-8°C and use Wash Buffer within 2 weeks of preparation. E.g. add 10 ml 50x Wash Buffer Concentrate to 490 ml deionized water.

**Assay Buffer**
Prepare required amount of Assay Buffer by diluting 2x Assay Buffer Concentrate 1:2 with deionized water. Store at 2-8°C and use Assay Buffer within 2 months of preparation. E.g. add 25 ml Assay Buffer Concentrate to 25 ml deionized water.

**Tracer Solution**
Avoid warming of the glycerol containing Stock Solutions!
Prepare Tracer solution before use. Do not store.
Glycerolated Stock Solutions are a bit viscous. For pipetting cut off about 3 mm from top of a pipet tip, aspirate the desired volume and dispense in Assay Buffer. Spill the tip by repeated (5-10 times) aspiration/dispense cycles.
Dilute Testosterone Tracer Stock Solution in Assay Buffer 1:180 and add 10% Porcine Serum Matrix.
Examples:
4 Strips: 1.8 ml Assay Buffer + 11.1 µl Tracer Stock Solution + 200 µl Serum Matrix
12 Strips: 5 ml Assay Buffer + 30.5 µl Tracer Stock Solution + 500 µl Serum Matrix.

**Antiserum Solution**
Avoid warming of the glycerol containing Stock Solutions!
Prepare Tracer solution before use. Do not store.
Glycerolated Stock Solutions are a bit viscous. For pipetting cut off about 3 mm from top of a pipet tip, aspirate the desired volume and dispense in Assay Buffer. Spill the tip by repeated (5-10 times) aspiration/dispense cycles.
Dilute Testosterone Antiserum Stock Solution in Assay Buffer 1:500.
Examples:
4 Strips: 2.0 ml Assay Buffer 1x + 4 µl Antiserum Stock Solution
12 Strips: 5.5 ml Assay Buffer 1x + 11 µl Antiserum Stock Solution.

**Storage**
- **Tracer Stock Solution and Antiserum Stock Solution** have to be stored at −18°C to −25°C.
- **Store all other Kit components at 2-8°C.**

**Assay Procedure**

**Read entire product instructions before beginning the assay.**
Peroxidase and the TMB Substrate are light sensitive. **Avoid direct sunlight.**
Cover the plate with aluminium foil during incubation steps.
Sample incubation
1. Allow pouch of Coated Strips/Coated Plate to equilibrate to room temperature before opening. Remove Stripwell Frame and the required number of Coated Strips from the pouch. Ensure that the pouch containing unused strips is completely resealed and contains desiccant.
2. Place desired number of Coated Strips in Stripwell Frame just prior to use. Label strips to prevent mix-up in case of accidental removal from Stripwell Frame. Cover the Plate/Strips during all incubation steps.
3. Dilute samples as necessary with Assay Buffer (e.g. 1:50).
4. Pipet 50 µl Tracer Solution to each well by using a multichannel pipette.
5. Add 50 µl Standards, Controls and pre-diluted samples.
6. Add 50 µl Antiserum Solution to each well by using a multichannel pipette.
7. Mix Plate content on a microplate shaker for 5-10 min.
8. Incubate over night (16-24h) at 4°C.

Substrate incubation
9. Wash 4 times:
   Empty Strips/Plate. Add at least 250µl of Wash Buffer to each well. Repeat three more times for a total of four washes.
   Preferably, an automated microtiter plate washer should be used.
   Vigorously blot the Strips/Plate dry on paper towels after the last wash.
10. Pipet 100 µl of Substrate Solution to each well.
11. Incubate 45 ± 10 min at room temperature.

Stop/Read
12. Add 100 µl of Stop Solution to each well. Add Stop solution in the same pattern and time intervals as the Substrate Solution addition.
13. Read optical density at 450 nm (use 595-650 nm as reference wavelength, if possible). Assure that no large bubbles are present in wells and that the bottom of the Strips/Plate are clean. Strips/Plate should be read immediately (within 5 min).
14. Use appropriate computer software for calibration curve to analyse assay results (e.g. 4-Parameter Method).
15. Determine concentration of samples and Controls from the standard curve. Multiply the values with the dilution factor if pre-dilution of the samples was different to 1:50.
16. Control values should be within the range specified.

The control values are intended to verify the validity of the curve and sample results. Each laboratory should establish its own parameters for acceptable assay limits. If the control values are NOT within this limits, the assay results should be considered as questionable and the samples should be repeated.

Standard concentrations are calculated for serum/plasma samples pre-diluted 1:50 in Assay Buffer.
# Example Data and Standard Curve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Mean Value</th>
<th>Std.Dev.</th>
<th>CV%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>A1</td>
<td>0.244</td>
<td>0.775</td>
<td>0.032</td>
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<td>A2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>H1</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<td>S#12</td>
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<td>0.475</td>
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<td>S#12</td>
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<td>G2</td>
<td>0.537</td>
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</table>

## Testosterone Standard Curve

The graph above shows the relationship between mean OD value and concentration. The equation for the curve is given as follows:

\[ y = \left( A - D \right) \frac{\left( 1 + \left( C \times D \right) \right)}{\left( 1 + \left( C \times D \right) \right) + D} \]

Where:
- \( A \) is the intercept
- \( B \) is the slope
- \( C \) is the concentration
- \( D \) is the dilution

The R^2 value for the standard curve is 0.92.

### Sample Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>OD Values</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Mean Conc</th>
<th>Std.Dev.</th>
<th>CV%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Ctrl</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>0.612</td>
<td>0.659</td>
<td>1.016</td>
<td>0.002</td>
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<td>D3</td>
<td>0.459</td>
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<td>High Ctrl</td>
<td>C3</td>
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<td>-2.028</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>D3</td>
<td>0.240</td>
<td>4.176</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Ctrl</td>
<td>E3</td>
<td>0.608</td>
<td>1.022</td>
<td>-1.024</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>High Ctrl</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>0.240</td>
<td>4.225</td>
<td>-3.245</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>H3</td>
<td>0.244</td>
<td>4.234</td>
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</table>
Characteristics of the Testosterone Assay

Samples
Porcine plasma or serum.
Pre-dilution needed for the assay: 1:20 or higher. Standard concentrations are calculated for serum/plasma samples pre-diluted 1:50.

Measuring range
0.3 to 10 ng/ml (50 µl sample: serum pre-diluted 1:50)

Antiserum was raised in rabbits against testosterone-3-CMO-BSA
Final dilution 1:1,500,000.

Cross-reactivity
Testosterone 100%, 5α-DHT 96%, androstendione 3%, progesterone < 0.01%, 17β estradiol < 0.01%, cortisol < 0.02%, corticosterone < 0.001%.

Intraassay CV
6.6% (n=10) porcine plasma sample containing 5.8 ng/ml
6.8% (n=10) with 1.9 ng/ml.

Interassay CV
For an addition of 0.5; 3.0 and 6.0 ng testosterone / ml to an steroid free porcine plasma: 11.9, 8.8 and 15.8% (n=18), respectively.

Recovery (%) of different amount of testosterone added to porcine serum samples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Testosterone added (ng/ml serum)</th>
<th>0.31</th>
<th>0.63</th>
<th>1.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male serum (pre-diluted 1:50)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female serum</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroid-free serum (charcoal)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>