



## **Multiplex ELISA Kit For Human Malaria (5-Plex)**

**Catalog number: MEK2008**

For detection of multiple analytes using one single assay.

This package insert must be read in its entirety before using this product.

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## Multiplex ELISA Kit For Human Malaria (5-Plex)

**Catalog Number:** MEK2008

**Storage and Shelf Life :** Store unopened kit at 2-8°C until kit expiration. Avoid exposure to UV light.

### Product Overview

The Multiplex ELISA Kit For Human Malaria (5-Plex) is a robust and fully quantitative chemiluminescent assay for the concurrent surveillance of four malaria biomarkers. The assay simultaneously measures HRP2, LDH-Pan, LDH-Pv, LDH-Pf, and one host biomarker, CRP. The monitoring of subclinical Malaria infections and prevalence of HRP2-deletions is achieved by the coupling of the most sensitive commercially available HRP2 assay with LDH detection. Validated protocols for whole blood samples are in place, with protocols for dry blood spots in development.

Each kit contains a 96-well plate and all other reagents necessary to perform the assay. The individual wells of the plate are precisely and reproducibly arrayed with each of the five biomarkers for accurate results.

In 3.5 hours, each kit will report quantities of 80 samples for the four Malaria biomarkers and one host biomarker CRP. This is achieved while only using 15 ul of whole blood per sample.

### Assay Ranges

Analyte	Assay Type	Calibrator Range	Upper Limit of Quantification (ULOQ)	Lower Limit of Quantification (LLOQ)	Limit of Detection
CRP	Competitive	62,800 – 61 (ng/mL)	11,125 (ng/mL)	60 (ng/mL)	30.5 (ng/mL)
HRP2	Sandwich	950 – 0.9 (pg/mL)	675 (pg/mL)	0.92 (pg/mL)	0.45 (pg/mL)
LDH -Pan	Sandwich	70,750 – 69 (pg/mL)	17,687.5 (pg/mL)	24 (pg/mL)	34.5 (pg/mL)
LDH-Pf	Sandwich	22,500 - 22 (pg/mL)	5,750 (pg/mL)	8 (pg/mL)	11 (pg/mL)
LDH-Pv	Sandwich	43,750 – 43 (pg/mL)	5,000 (pg/mL)	6 (pg/mL)	21.5 (pg/mL)

### Kit Components

Each kit contains a 96-well plate (solid plate), with relevant biomarker panel in each well, and contains all reagents required to perform testing. If you want a strip-well format, please contact us for customization.

Reagents include:

Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X): Liquid, 50 mL/vial of a concentrated solution of buffered surfactant

Assay Diluent: Liquid, 6 mL/vial of a buffered protein solution with heterophilic antibody and rheumatoid factor blockers and preservatives

Calibrator Diluent: Lyophilized, buffered protein solution containing preservatives

Competitor: Lyophilized, biotinylated competitive antigen

Detection Mix: Liquid, 6 mL/vial of biotinylated antibodies in a buffered protein solution with preservatives

Calibrator: Lyophilized, recombinant antigens in a buffered protein base

Streptavidin-HRP (1X): Liquid, 6 mL/vial of streptavidin-conjugated horseradish peroxidase

Substrate A+: Liquid, 3 mL/vial of stabilized hydrogen peroxide

Substrate B: Liquid, 3 mL/vial of stabilized signal enhancer

Plate Seals (3): Adhesive strips

## Assay Principle

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This multiplex assay is based on the 96 well plate sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique for the measurement of multiple analytes. For each analyte, two different antibodies targetting different epitope are used, one arrayed to the bottom of the plate and one for detection of the captured analytes. Samples or calibrators are pipetted into wells of a 96 well plate and the analytes of interests are immobilized by their corresponding capture antibodies. After washing away any unbound proteins, a mixture that contains biotinylated analyte specific antibodies is added. The biotinylated antibodies complete the sandwich for each specific arrayed analyte. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase (SHRP) is added. Following an additional wash, the amount of SHRP remaining on each location of the array is proportional to the amount of analytes initially captured. The amount of conjugated enzyme on each location of the array is measured with the addition of a chemiluminescent substrate.

## Sample Collection And Storage

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The sample collection and storage conditions are intended as general guidelines. Sample stability has not been evaluated.

**Cell Culture Supernates** - Cell culture supernates should contain at least 1% fetal calf serum for stability of the proteins. Remove particulates by centrifugation and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at  $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Serum** - Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 15 minutes at 1000 x g. Remove serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at  $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Plasma** - Collect plasma using heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at  $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Before Starting

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1. Read all instructions before beginning test.
2. For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
3. The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label.
4. **This kit is sensitive to saliva. Wear a mask during preparation and running the kit.**
5. If running multiple kits, a calibration curve must be included for each 96-well plate. The curve from one plate cannot be used to calculate sample

values from other plates.

6. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other kits or lots.

7. All products are carefully validated, however due to the variability encountered in biological buffers and sample matrices, the possibility of interference or sample matrix effects cannot be excluded.

8. Warning: The calibrator contains components of human origin. These components have been tested at the donor level and found negative for HBsAg, HIV-1 and HIV-2 antibodies, and HCV. However, consider all materials as potentially infectious and use only approved guidelines for the proper handling and disposal of infectious material.

## Best Practices

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Dilute all samples at least 1:2 (one part sample to one part diluent) with the provided sample diluent to prevent false positives, and mix thoroughly.

Load all calibrators and samples into the microplate within 10 minutes of each other.

Be exact with incubation times, particularly the streptavidinhorseradish peroxidase (SHRP) incubation.

Be exact when mixing Substrate A and B and mix thoroughly.

Do not allow the plate to dry out between steps.

Do not allow the substrate or SHRP to be exposed to UV light, as this may degrade it.

## Materials Needed But Not Included

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1. Multichannel pipette (20-200 uL) and/or a single channel pipette (20- 200 uL) and tip
2. Polypropylene tubes or polypropylene 96-well plate(s) for sample and calibrator preparation
3. Microplate shaker capable of 500 RPM.
4. Deionized water
5. Microplate washer
6. Graduated cylinder for the preparation of wash buffer

## Assay Preparation

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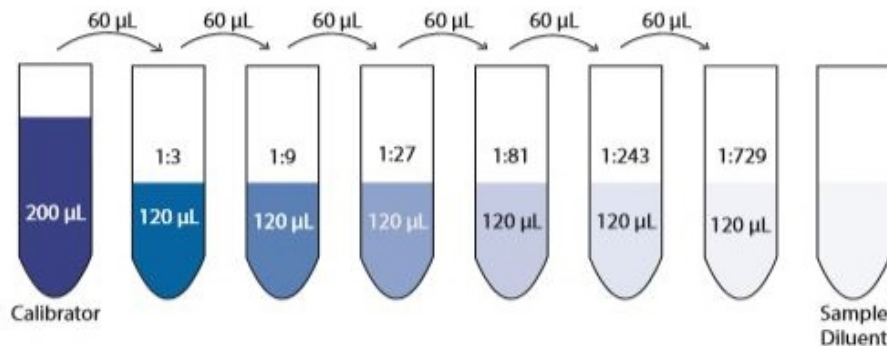
1. Set the plate shaker to 500 RPM.

2. Prepare the Wash Buffer: Place 50 mL of the 20X concentrate into 950 mL deionized water, and mix thoroughly.
3. Prepare Calibrator: Reconstitute using Sample Diluent with the volume on the Product Card which accompanies the kit. Allow Calibrator to sit for 5 minutes. Mix thoroughly.
4. Allow Substrate A and B to come to room temperature (20-25°C). Fifteen minutes prior to use, combine 3 mL of Substrate A with 3 mL of Substrate B, and mix gently. Do not expose to UV light. Store at room temperature (20-25°C) after mixing.

## Assay Procedure

This assay is saliva sensitive. Wear a mask when running this kit. Allow all reagents to equilibrate to room temperature (20-25°C) before use and prepare as directed by the previous sections. It is recommended that all calibrators, samples, and controls be assayed in duplicate.

1. Using the previously reconstituted calibrator, prepare an 8-point calibration curve (7 points plus 1 blank) in either polypropylene tubes or a polypropylene 96-well plate.
  - a. Pipette 200  $\mu$ L of prepared calibrator into the first tube or well.
  - b. Place 120  $\mu$ L of prepared sample diluent into the other seven tubes or wells.
  - c. Transfer 60  $\mu$ L of the undiluted prepared calibrator from the first tube into the second, mix thoroughly, and repeat the transfer from tube to tube for 5 more points, leaving the last tube without any prepared calibrator. This process is diagrammed above. The undiluted prepared calibrator serves as the high point of the standard curve. The prepared sample diluent serves as the negative.



2. Prepare plasma samples by diluting 1:2 (one part sample to one part prepared sample diluent) with enough prepared sample diluent to have 50  $\mu$ L per well in either polypropylene tubes or a polypropylene 96-well plate.

Note: If you anticipate that your analyte concentrations will be greater than the high point of the calibration curves as reported on the product card included in the kit, use the prepared sample diluent to dilute your samples further.

3. Add 50  $\mu$ L per well of the calibration curve and samples by pre-wetting the pipette tips three times, drawing up the liquid into your pipette and then dispensing back into the original vessel, aspirating 50  $\mu$ L and dispensing into the 96-well plate. Load all samples and calibration curve to the plate within ten minutes.

4. Cover the plate with a plate seal provided, and shake on a plate shaker set to 500 RPM for one hour at room temperature (20-25°C).
5. Wash the plate three times
6. Add 50 uL per well of Detection Mix, cover with a new plate seal, and return to the plate shaker set to 500 RPM for one hour at room temperature (20-25°C).
7. Wash the plate three times (see Appendix A).
8. Add 50 uL per well of Streptavidin-HRP 1X, cover with a new plate seal, and return to the plate shaker set to 500 RPM for 15 minutes at room temperature (20-25°C).
9. Wash the plate six times (see Appendix A).
10. Add 50uL per well of previously prepared substrate. Wait no longer than 15 minutes to commence imaging. Note: If imaging cannot commence immediately, protect the plate from drying for up to 15 minutes by dispensing 100 uL of wash buffer into each well of the plate prior to adding the mixed substrate. When ready to image, remove the wash buffer from the plate and add the substrate.
11. Set aperture (f<sub>stop</sub>) to the lowest value to a minimum of 2, set binning to the lowest value.
12. Adjust zoom so the plate takes up about 80% of the field of view in the imaging software.
13. Adjust focus so that individual spots on the Calibration Kit mouse pad are clear and visible in the imaging software.
14. Place the plate in the compatible imager, take image and export result in grayscale images using “Export For Analysis”, “Export Raw Data,” etc. Choose a lossless file type, such as TIFF and at least 12bit depth output.
15. Dispose of all used and unused materials. Disposal of waste may differ from country to country. Please refer to local disposal rules.
16. Send the result data to support@bosterbio.com for analysis. If you would like to analyze the data internally, please contact us to set up.

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