



Human Factor VII Matched Pair Antibodies for EIA (5 x 96 Tests)

REF F7-EIA

For Research Use Only
Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures
For in vitro use only

Store at -10 to -20° C

INTENDED USE:

Human Factor VII (FVII) Matched Pair Antibodies for EIA are intended for use with in-house enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays for measuring human Factor VII in plasma, or in any biological fluid where human FVII can be present. The results obtained should be for research purposes only and not used for patient diagnosis or treatment.

SUMMARY:

Coagulation Factor VII (FVII) is a 50 kDa vitamin K-dependent glycoprotein synthesized in the liver and composed of a single polypeptide chain. FVII is present in plasma as a zymogen, and can be autoactivated by Tissue Factor (TF) in the presence of calcium. FVII may also be activated to FVIIa by several proteases including thrombin, FIXa, FXa, FXIa and FXIIa. The FVIIa-TF complex participates in the activation of FX and FIX. The normal Factor VII concentration in human plasma is about 0.5 µg/mL.

ASSAY PRINCIPLE:

The diluted plasma sample or biological fluid is introduced into one of the microwells of a micro ELISA plate which has been pre-coated with anti-human FVII monoclonal antibody. When present in the added material, FVII binds to the anti-human monoclonal antibody. Following a washing step, the remaining bound antibodies are revealed with a detection antibody, anti-human Factor VII peroxidase conjugate, which reacts specifically with human FVII. Following another washing step, the peroxidase substrate, o-Phenylenediamine (OPD) in presence of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), is introduced and a yellow color develops. The color turns orange when the reaction is stopped with sulfuric acid. The color developed is directly proportional to the amount of FVII present in the tested sample.

REAGENTS:

Required Materials provided (enough for 5x96 Tests):

- **C: Capture Antibody (F7-EIA-C).** 1 vial of 0.5 mL purified monoclonal antibody specific for Factor VII. For coating plates. Yellow cap.
- **D: Detecting Antibody (F7-EIA-D).** 1 vial of 0.5 mL polyclonal antibody specific for human Factor VII, coupled to peroxidase. For detecting captured FVII. Red cap.

Note: Antibodies are provided in a glycerol solution (50% v/v) and should be **stored at -10 to -20°C**. Vials should be tightly capped. Do not store in frost-free freezers

Antibodies can be centrifuged briefly in a micro-centrifuge to gather residual reagent from the cap and walls of the tube.

In their original packaging, before use, when stored at -10 to -20°C, the unopened antibodies are stable until the expiration date printed on the vial.

Required Materials not provided:

Optimum performance can be obtained when the following solutions and assay conditions are used.

- **Micro ELISA plates** with hydrophilic surface designed for high binding of IgG. For example, 96-well Immulon 4-HBX.
- **Coating Solution** (50mM Carbonate). Dissolve 1.59 g of Na₂CO₃ and 2.93 g of NaHCO₃ in distilled water to a final volume of 1 L and adjust pH to 9.6. Store at 2-8°C for 1 month.
- **Phosphate-Buffered Saline** (PBS) [For preparation of sample diluent, wash and blocking solutions.] Dissolve 8.0 g NaCl, 1.15 g Na₂HPO₄, 0.2 g KH₂PO₄ and 0.2 g KCl in distilled water to a final volume of 1 L and adjust pH to 7.4. Store up to 1 month at 2-8°C, discard if there is evidence of microbial growth.
- **Sample Diluent and Wash Solution:** (PBS/Tween-20 0.1% v/v). Add 1.0 mL of Tween-20 to 1 L of PBS and adjust pH to 7.4. Store at 2-8°C up to 1 week.
- **Blocking Solution:** (PBS/BSA 1% w/v). Dissolve 2.5 g of Bovine Serum Albumin in 200 mL of PBS and adjust pH to 7.4; add PBS to final volume of 250 mL. Aliquot and store frozen at -20°C.
- **Conjugate Diluent:** (HEPES/BSA/Tween-20). Dissolve 5.95 g HEPES (free acid), 1.46 g NaCl, and 2.5 g Bovine Serum Albumin (Sigma, RIA grade) in 200 mL distilled H₂O; add 0.25 mL of Tween-20 and adjust pH to 7.2 with NaOH; add distilled water to final volume of 250 mL. Aliquot and store frozen at -20°C for up to 6 months.
- **Substrate Solution:** (Citrate-Phosphate buffer). Dissolve 2.6 g Citric Acid and 6.9 g Na₂HPO₄ in 450 mL distilled H₂O and adjust pH to 5.0 with Phosphoric acid or NaOH; add distilled water to final volume of 500 mL. Store at 2-8°C up to 1 month.
- **OPD Substrate** (o-phenylenediamine.2HCl) ☒ Toxic! 5 mg tablets: e.g. Sigma #P-6912. Prepare immediately before use. Dissolve 5 mg OPD in 12 mL Substrate Solution and then add 12 µL 30% H₂O₂. Do not store.
- **Stop Solution:** (2.5M H₂SO₄) ☒ Corrosive! Generates heat on dilution! Handle with great care. Avoid any skin and eye contact. Wear protective glasses and gloves when handling. Carefully add 13.9 mL 18M H₂SO₄ to 86 mL distilled H₂O. Store at room temperature for up to 1 month.
- **Reference standards** for Factor VII which have the same matrix and anticoagulant as the samples to be tested
- Micro ELISA plate washing equipment and shaker.
- Plate reader with a wavelength set up at 490 nm.

PROCEDURE:

1. Coat ELISA plate: Dilute the Capture Antibody with Coating Solution 1/100 (use polypropylene tube) and immediately add 100 µL to every well in the plate. Incubate overnight at 2-8°C.

2. Blocking: Empty contents of plate and add $150\ \mu\text{L}$ of Blocking Solution to every well and incubate for *90 minutes* at 22°C . This step blocks any remaining binding sites on the plastic wells. Wash plate 3X with Wash Solution.

3. Samples: Dilute FVII Reference standard with Sample Diluent $1/10$ (100%) then serially dilute by halves down to $1/320$ (3.13%). Dilute sample plasmas or biological fluid with Sample Diluent $1/20$, $1/40$ and $1/80$. Apply $100\ \mu\text{L}$ per well and incubate plate at 22°C for *60 minutes*. Wash plate 3X with Wash Solution. (Plasma samples should not be applied at dilutions lower than $1/4$, as falsely high readings may result.)

4. Detecting Antibody: Dilute the Detecting Antibody with Conjugate Diluent $1/100$ and apply $100\ \mu\text{L}$ to each well. Incubate plate at 22°C for *60 minutes*. Wash plate 3X with Wash Solution.

5. OPD Substrate: Apply $100\ \mu\text{L}$ of freshly prepared OPD substrate to each well. Allow color to develop for *10-15 minutes* then stop color reaction with the addition of $50\ \mu\text{L}$ per well of Stop Solution. Read the plate at a wavelength of $490\ \text{nm}$. [Optimal color development time is the time required to obtain $A_{490} \geq 1.000$ for the 100% reference point, not to exceed *20 minutes*.]

Additional Notes:

- Do not shake plate during incubation.
- Do not allow the wells to become dry. Keep plate covered or in a humid chamber during incubations.
- Rheumatoid factor in samples may bind to the capture and/or detecting antibodies and cause interference in the ELISA assay.

6. Calibration Curve: On bi-logarithmic graph paper, plot the known Factor VII concentrations on abscissa and the corresponding absorbance (A_{490}) on ordinates in order to establish the calibration curve.

RESULTS:

From the constructed calibration curve, directly determine the Factor VII concentration and multiply by the appropriate dilution factor.

CoaChrom Diagnostica GmbH | Your Coagulation Experts
Hauptstrasse 5
2344 Maria Enzersdorf, Austria
Phone: +43-1-236 222 1 | Fax: +43-1-236 222 111
Phone: 0800-246 633 0 | Fax: 0800 - 246 633 3 (Toll free)
info@coachrom.com | www.coachrom.com