



**Lifespan Technologies**  
PO Box 3352  
Salt Lake City, UT 84110  
Tel: 801-971-1818 Fax: 801-464-6116  
info@lifespantech.com

Product No: **K-2150**  
Unfractionated Heparin  
ELISA for Rodent Plasma Samples  
Range: 0.03 – 10 µg/ml

## K-2150: Unfractionated Heparin ELISA for Rodent Plasma Samples

**INTENDED USE: THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT INTENDED FOR CLINICAL OR DIAGNOSTIC USE.**

### **Kit includes:**

Heparin coated 96-well plate  
Detector -Enzyme Conjugate vial  
Conjugate Diluent PL  
TMB Solution  
Stop Solution  
Wash Concentrate 10X, (dilute 1 part plus 9 parts water)

### **Researcher must provide:**

Pipettes (8-channel multipipettor recommended)  
Absorbance microplate reader  
UFH standards from USP reference or your heparin  
Normal Rodent Plasma  
Plate Cover

### **Storage and Stability**

Kit can be stored unopened at 4°C for up to six months. Reconstituted detector enzyme conjugate is unstable and should be used immediately. If you wish to run less than a full plate, it should be stored as frozen aliquots at -80° C. Aliquots must be thawed **immediately** before use. After one thaw, any unused detector enzyme conjugate must be discarded. TMB solution should be protected from light.

### **Background**

Heparin is a glycosaminoglycan with alternating uronic acid and aminoglycoside units. It is an anticoagulant used either in its native unfractionated form (UFH) MW ~16 kD or in various partially depolymerized forms (LMWH) of 4-8 kD. The heparin-ELISA product number K-2150 is a quantitative enzyme-linked assay designed for the *in vitro* measurement of unfractionated heparin levels in rodent plasma. This assay measures heparin directly using a heparin binding protein which has been conjugated to HRP.

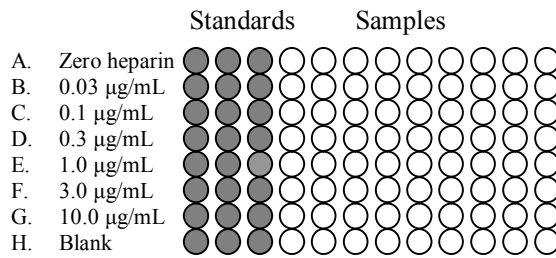
The heparin-ELISA is a competitive assay in which the colorimetric signal is inversely proportional to the amount of heparin present in the sample. Samples to be assayed are first mixed with the Detector-Enzyme Conjugate in wells of the heparin coated plate. Heparin in the sample competes with heparin bound to the plate for binding of the Detector-Enzyme Conjugate. The concentration of heparin in the sample is determined using a standard curve of known amounts of heparin.

### **Reagent Preparation**

**Heparin Standards:** Make dilutions of your heparin to obtain standards of 0.03, 0.1, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0 and 10.0 µg/mL. **Standardization should be performed using heparin that is the same heparin type contained in your unknowns.**

**Working Detector-Enzyme Conjugate:** Measure exactly **9.1 mL** of conjugate diluent PL and add to a clean tube. Perform a 'clean transfer' of the lyophilized Detector-Enzyme Conjugate into the 9.1 mL of conjugate diluent PL. This can be done by adding 500 microliters of the measured diluent to reconstitute the Detector-Enzyme. Wait a minute to allow the lyophilized material to dissolve and then add the liquid back to the tube containing the conjugate diluent PL. Repeat this step two more times to be sure all the Detector-Enzyme Conjugate has been transferred from the vial to the tube. If you wish to perform less than a full plate, the reconstituted Detector-Enzyme Conjugate must be stored as aliquots at -80°C. Aliquots must be thawed **immediately** before use. After one thaw, any unused detector enzyme conjugate must be discarded.

**1X Wash Buffer:** Make a 1:10 dilution of 10X Wash Buffer in distilled or deionized water.



Heparin ELISA Plate

## Assay Procedure

1. Set up the heparin ELISA plate as illustrated above. We suggest the heparin standard dilution series be run in triplicate for best results. Add **10 µL** of Standards and Samples into corresponding wells. Add **90 µL** of Working Detector Enzyme Conjugate to all wells except the Blank wells. Mix well. Cover plate and incubate for one hour at room temperature. A rotator is recommended if available, as constant mixing significantly improves precision.
2. Discard the solution and wash the wells four times with 300 µL per well of 1X Wash Buffer. An automated plate washer is recommended if available. After washing, immediately proceed to the next step. Do not delay in removing wash buffer from the wells. Do not allow plate to dry.
3. Add 100 µL TMB Solution to each well. Incubate the plate in the dark at room temperature for 4-60 minutes waiting for the zero heparin wells to develop to a medium to dark blue color. Watch for color development and DO NOT overdevelop.
4. Add 50 µL Stop solution which will change the color from blue to yellow.
5. Immediately measure the absorbance of each well at 450 nm.
6. Calculate the binding percentage for each sample using the formula:

$$\frac{[A_{450}(\text{Sample}) - A_{450}(\text{Blank})]}{[A_{450}(\text{Zero heparin}) - A_{450}(\text{Blank})]} \times 100 = \% \text{ Binding}$$

Using linear or nonlinear regression, plot a standard curve of percent binding versus concentration of heparin standards. Determine heparin levels of unknowns by comparing their percentage of binding relative to the standard curve. Heparin can be estimated by comparing the values from the wells containing unknowns to the values in the standard curve.

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