



# Mouse CD141 ELISA Kit

## User Manual

Catalog # CEK1400

Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay for Quantitative  
Detection of Mouse CD141 Concentrations in Cell Culture  
Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Urine.

**For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

Thrombomodulin (TM), CD141 or BDCA-3 is an integral membrane protein expressed on the surface of endothelial cells and serves as a cofactor for thrombin. It reduces blood coagulation by converting thrombin to an anticoagulant enzyme from a procoagulant enzyme. Thrombomodulin is also expressed on human mesothelial cell, monocyte and a dendritic cell subset. In humans, thrombomodulin is encoded by the THBD gene. The protein has a molecular mass of 74kDa, and consists of a single chain with 5 distinct domains. Thrombomodulin functions as a cofactor in the thrombin-induced activation of protein C in the anticoagulant pathway by forming a 1:1 stoichiometric complex with thrombin. This raises the speed of protein C activation thousandfold. Thrombomodulin-bound thrombin has procoagulant effect at the same time by inhibiting fibrinolysis by cleaving thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI, aka carboxypeptidase B2) into its active form.

Thrombomodulin is a glycoprotein on the surface of endothelial cells that, in addition to binding thrombin, regulates C3b inactivation by factor I. Mutations in the thrombomodulin gene (THBD) have also been reported to be associated with atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome (aHUS).



**II. ASSAY PRINCIPLES**

The Cohesion Bioscience Mouse CD141 ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Mouse CD141 in Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Urine. This assay employs an antibody specific for Mouse CD141 coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and CD141 present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-Mouse CD141 antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of CD141 bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

**III. KIT COMPONENTS**

| Component   | Volume        |
|---|---------------|
| 96-well Plate Coated With Anti-Mouse CD141 Antibody | 12 x 8 Strips |
| Mouse CD141 Standard                                | 10 ng x 2     |
| Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody (100X)            | 120 µl        |
| Streptavidin-HRP (100X)                             | 120 µl        |
| Standard/Sample Diluent                             | 30 ml         |
| Detection Antibody Diluent                          | 12 ml         |
| Streptavidin-HRP Diluent                            | 12 ml         |
| Wash Buffer (20X)                                   | 30 ml         |
| TMB Substrate Solution                              | 12 ml         |
| Stop Solution                                       | 12 ml         |
| Plate Adhesive Strips                               | 3 Strips      |
| Technical Manual                                    | 1 Manual      |

**IV. STORAGE AND STABILITY**

All kit components are stable at 2 to 8 °C. Standard (recombinant protein) should be stored at -20 °C or -80 °C (recommended at -80 °C) after reconstitution. Opened Microplate Wells or reagents may be store for up to 1 month at 2 to 8 °C. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge.

Note: the kit can be used within one year if the whole kit is stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



**V. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED**

1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
2. Adjustable pipettes and pipette tips to deliver 2 µl to 1 ml volumes.
3. Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
4. 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
5. Absorbent paper.
6. Distilled or deionized water.
7. Computer and software for ELISA data analysis.
8. Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions.

**VI. HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

1. Reagents provided in this kit may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Please carefully review the MSDS for each reagent before conducting the experiment.
2. Stop Solution contains 2 N Sulfuric Acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and is an extremely corrosive agent. Please wear proper eye, hand and face protection when handling this material. When the experiment is finished, be sure to rinse the plate with copious amounts of running water to dilute the Stop Solution prior to disposing the plate.



VII. REAGENT PREPARATION

1. Sample Preparation

Store samples to be assayed within 24 hours at 2-8°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and freeze samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Cell culture supernates:** Remove particulates by centrifugation, assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.

**Serum:** Allow the serum to clot in a serum separator tube (about 4 hours) at room temperature. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 X g for 15 minutes. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.

**Plasma:** Collect plasma using heparin or EDTA as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1500 X g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.

**Cell Lysates:** Collect cells and rinse cells with PBS. Homogenize and lyse cells thoroughly in lysate solution. Centrifuge cell lysates at approximately 10000 X g for 5 minutes to remove debris. Aliquots of the cell lysates were removed and assayed.

**Bone Tissue:** Extract demineralized bone samples in 4 M Guanidine-HCl and protease inhibitors. Dissolve the final sample in 2 M Guanidine-HCl.

**Tissue Homogenates:** Rinse tissue with PBS to remove excess blood, chopped into 1-2 mm pieces, and homogenize with a tissue homogenizer in PBS or in lysate solution, lysate solution: tissue net weight = 10ml : 1g (i.e. Add 10ml lysate solution to 1g tissue). Centrifuge at approximately 5000 X g for 5 minutes. Assay immediately or aliquot and store homogenates at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Urine:** Urinary samples should be cleared by centrifugation and then can be used directly without dilution. Storage at -20°C.

2. Mouse CD141 Standard Preparation



Reconstitute the lyophilized Mouse CD141 Standard by adding 1 ml of Standard/Sample Diluent to make the 10000 pg/ml standard stock solution. Allow solution to sit at room temperature for 5 minutes, then gently vortex to mix completely. Use within one hour of reconstituting. Two tubes of the standard (10 ng per tube) are included in each kit. Use one tube for each experiment.

Perform 2-fold serial dilutions of the top standards to make the standard curve within the range of this assay (62.5 pg/ml - 4000 pg/ml) as below. Standard/Sample Dilution Buffer serves as the zero standard (0 pg/ml).

| Standard   | Add                                  | Into                                  |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4000 pg/ml | 400 µl of the Standard (10000 pg/ml) | 600 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent |
| 2000 pg/ml | 500 µl of the Standard (4000 pg/ml)  | 500 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent |
| 1000 pg/ml | 500 µl of the Standard (2000 pg/ml)  | 500 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent |
| 500 pg/ml  | 500 µl of the Standard (1000 pg/ml)  | 500 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent |
| 250 pg/ml  | 500 µl of the Standard (500 pg/ml)   | 500 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent |
| 125 pg/ml  | 500 µl of the Standard (250 pg/ml)   | 500 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent |
| 62.5 pg/ml | 500 µl of the Standard (125 pg/ml)   | 500 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent |
| 0 ng/ml    | 1 ml of the Standard/Sample Diluent  |                                       |

**Note:** The standard solutions are best used within 2 hours. The 10000 pg/ml standard solution should be stored at 4°C for up to 12 hours, or at -20°C for up to 48 hours. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### 3. Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody Working Solution Preparation

The Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody should be diluted in 1:100 with the Detection Antibody Diluent and mixed thoroughly. The solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment.





4. Streptavidin-HRP Working Solution Preparation

The Streptavidin-HRP should be diluted in 1:100 with the Streptavidin-HRP Diluent and mixed thoroughly. The solution should be prepared no more than 1 hour prior to the experiment.

5. Wash Buffer Working Solution Preparation

Pour entire contents (30 ml) of the Wash Buffer Concentrate into a clean 1,000 ml graduated cylinder. Bring final volume to 600 ml with glass-distilled or deionized water (1:20).



**VIII. ASSAY PROCEDURE**

The Streptavidin-HRP Working Solution and TMB Substrate Solution must be kept warm at 37°C for 30 minutes before use. When diluting samples and reagents, they must be mixed completely and evenly. Standard detection curve should be prepared for each experiment. The user will decide sample dilution fold by crude estimation of protein amount in samples.

1. Add 100  $\mu$ l of each standard and sample into appropriate wells.
2. Cover well and incubate for 90 minutes at room temperature or over night at 4°C with gentle shaking.
3. Remove the cover, discard the solution and wash plate 3 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution, and each time let Wash Buffer Working Solution stay in the wells for 1 - 2 minutes. Blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material. Do NOT let the wells completely dry at any time.
4. Add 100  $\mu$ l of Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody Working Solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 60 minutes.
5. Wash plate 3 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution, and each time let Wash Buffer Working Solution stay in the wells for 1 - 2 minutes. Discard the Wash Buffer Working Solution and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
6. Add 100  $\mu$ l of Streptavidin-HRP Working Solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 45 minutes.
7. Wash plate 5 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution, and each time let wash buffer stay in the wells for 1 - 2 minutes. Discard the wash buffer and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
8. Add 100  $\mu$ l of TMB Substrate Solution into each well and incubate plate at 37°C in dark for 30 minutes.



9. Add 100  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution into each well. The color changes into yellow immediately.

10. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450nm in a microplate reader within 30 minutes after adding the Stop Solution.

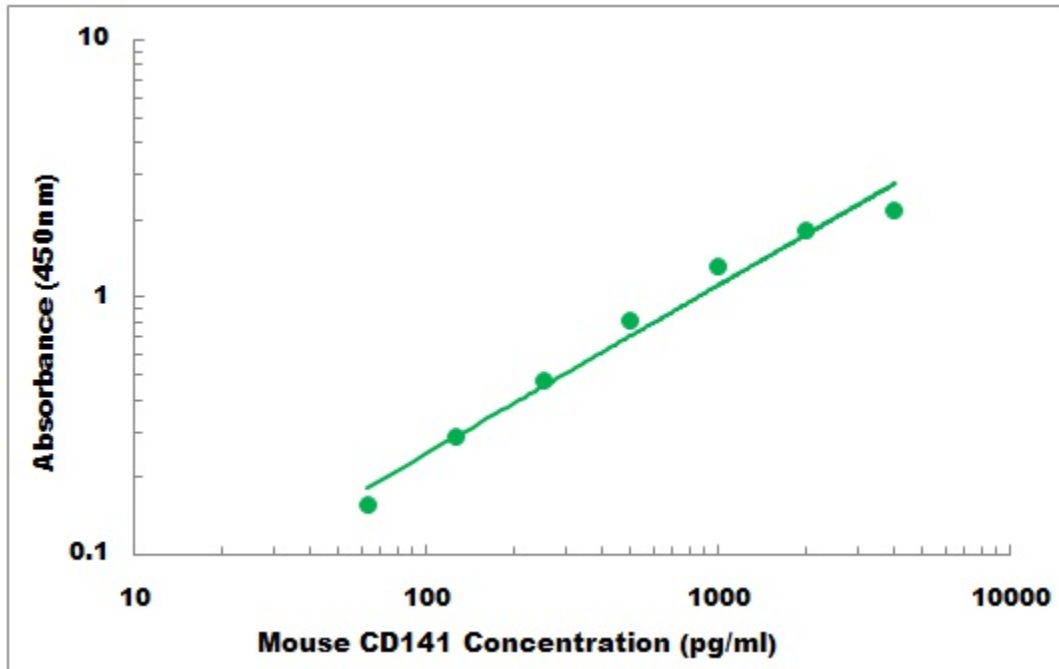
For calculation, (the relative O.D.450) = (the O.D.450 of each well) - (the O.D.450 of Zero well). The standard curve can be plotted as the relative O.D.450 of each standard solution (Y) vs. the respective concentration of the standard solution (X). The concentration of the samples can be interpolated from the standard curve.

**Note:** If the samples measured were diluted, multiply the dilution factor to the concentrations from interpolation to obtain the concentration before dilution.

**IX. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY**

**X. TYPICAL DATA**

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.

**XI. SENSITIVITY**

The minimum detectable dose of Mouse CD141 is typically less than 10 pg/ml.

**XII. SPECIFICITY**

The Mouse CD141 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Mouse CD141 proteins within the range of 62.5 pg/ml - 4000 pg/ml.



**XIII. CROSS REACTIVITY**

No detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.

**XIV. REFERENCES**

1. Wen DZ, Dittman WA, Ye RD, Deaven LL, Majerus PW, Sadler JE (July 1987).  
"Human thrombomodulin: complete cDNA sequence and chromosome localization of the gene". *Biochemistry* 26 (14): 4350–7.

**XV. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE**

| Problem  | Possible Cause   | Solution  |
|--|--|---|
| High signal and background in all wells                            | • Insufficient washing   | • Increase number of washes<br>• Increase time of soaking between in wash                   |
|  | • Too much Streptavidin-HRP  | • Check dilution, titration   |
|  | • Incubation time too long   | • Reduce incubation time  |
|  | • Development time too long  | • Decrease the incubation time before the stop solution is added                            |
| No signal  | • Reagent added in incorrect order, or incorrectly prepared                            | • Review protocol   |
|  | • Standard has gone bad (If there is a signal in the sample wells)                     | • Check the condition of stored standard  |
|  | • Assay was conducted from an incorrect starting point                                 | • Reagents allows to come to 20 - 30 °C before performing assay                             |
| Too much signal-whole plate turned uniformly blue                  | • Insufficient washing-unbound Streptavidin-HRP remaining                              | • Increase number of washes Carefully   |
|  | • Too much Streptavidin-HRP  | • Check dilution  |
|  | • Plate sealer or reservoir reused, resulting in presence of residual Streptavidin-HRP | • Use fresh plate sealer and reagent reservoir for each step                                |
| Standard curve achieved but poor discrimination between point      | • Plate not developed long enough  | • Increase substrate solution incubation time   |
|  | • Improper calculation of standard curve dilution                                      | • Check dilution, make new standard curve   |
| No signal when a signal is expected, but standard curve looks fine | • Sample matrix is masking detection   | • More diluted sample Recommended   |
| Samples are reading too high, but standard curve is fine           | • Samples contain protein levels above assay range                                     | • Dilute samples and run Again  |
| Edge effect  | • Uneven temperature around work surface   | • Avoid incubating plate in areas where environmental conditions vary<br>• Use plate sealer |