#### (FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, DO NOT USE IT IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS!)

Catalog No: E-BC-K221-M

**Specification:** 96T(92 samples)

Measuring instrument: Microplate reader(530-570 nm)

Detection range: 0.06-3.8 mmol/L

**Elabscience**® High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-C) Colorimetric Assay Kit (Double Reagents)

This manual must be read attentively and completely before using this product. If you have any problem, please contact our Technical Service Center for help:

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Tell: 1-832-243-6086

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

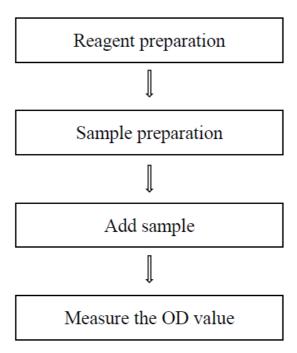
Website: www.elabscience.com

Please kindly provide us the lot number (on the outside of the box) of the kit for more efficient service.

## **Table of contents**

Assay summary	3
Intended use	4
Detection principle	4
Kit components & storage	5
Materials prepared by users	5
Reagent preparation	5
Sample preparation	6
The key points of the assay	6
Operating steps	7
Calculation	8
Appendix I Performance Characteristics	
Appendix II Example Analysis	10
Statement	11

# **Assay summary**



#### **Intended use**

This kit can be used to measure high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) content in serum, plasma samples.

## **Detection principle**

CM, VLDL and LDL undergo aggregation to form polymers and become masked by polyanions in a polyanionic environment. High-density lipoprotein (HDL) form soluble compounds under the action of a surfactant, so that HDL-C can directly react with enzyme reagents containing cholesterol esterase (CE) and cholesterol oxidase (CO) to produce hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide is catalyzed by peroxidase (POD) in the presence of 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AA) and phenol (T-OOS) to form a red quinone compound, the shade is proportional to the amount of LDL-C.

LDL polymer compound

VLDL complex

CM

HDL 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{surfactant}}$$
 HDL

HDL-C  $\xrightarrow{\text{CE}}$  CO Cholest-4-en-3-one + H  $_2$  O  $_2$ 

H  $_2$  O  $_2$  + 4-AAP + TOOS  $\xrightarrow{\text{POD}}$  Quinoneimine dye + H  $_2$  O

## Kit components & storage

Item	Component	Size (96 T)	Storage
Reagent 1	Enzyme Working Solution 1	18 mL ×1 vial	2-8°C, 12 months shading light
Reagent 2	Enzyme Working Solution 2	6 mL ×1 vial	2-8°C, 12 months shading light
Reagent 3	Standard (Refer to the label for concentration)	Powder ×1 vial	2-8°C, 12 months shading light
	Microplate	96 wells	No requirement
	Plate Sealer	2 pieces	

Note: The reagents must be stored strictly according to the preservation conditions in the above table. The reagents in different kits cannot be mixed with each other. For a small volume of reagents, please centrifuge before use, so as not to obtain sufficient amount of reagents.

## Materials prepared by users

#### **Instruments:**

Microplate reader (530 -570 nm, optimum wavelength: 546 nm)

#### **Reagents:**

Double distilled water, Normal saline (0.9% NaCl) or PBS (0.01 M, pH 7.4)

# Reagent preparation

- ① Equilibrate standard to 25°C before use. Incubate enzyme working solution 1 and enzyme working solution 2 at 25°C for 15 min with the amount required for the experiment, and the remaining reagents were stored at 2-8°C.
- ② The preparation of standard solution: Dissolve one vial of standard with 200  $\mu L$  of double distilled water. Store at 2-8  $^{\circ}$ C for 2 weeks protected from light.

# Sample preparation

### **1** Sample preparation

**Serum and plasma:** detect directly. If not detected on the same day, the serum or plasma can be stored at -80°C for a month.

### **②** Dilution of sample

The recommended dilution factor for different samples is as follows (for reference only):

Sample type	Dilution factor
Human serum	1
Human plasma	1
Mouse serum	1
Mouse plasma	1
Rat serum	1
Rat plasma	1
Porcine serum	1

Note: The diluent is normal saline (0.9% NaCl) or PBS (0.01 M, pH 7.4).

For the dilution of other sample types, please do pretest to confirm the dilution factor

# The key points of the assay

- ① When adding the standards or samples, use the pipette to touch the bottom of microplate and add it.
- ② When measure OD value, there should be no bubbles in the well of microplate.

## **Operating steps**

- ① Blank well: Add 5  $\mu$ L of double distilled water to the corresponding wells. Standard well: Add 5  $\mu$ L of standard solution to the corresponding wells. Sample well: Add 5  $\mu$ L of sample to the corresponding wells.
- ② Add 180 µL of enzyme working solution 1 to the corresponding wells.
- 3 Mix fully, incubate at 37°C for 5 min.
- 4 Measure the OD values of each well at 546 nm with microplate reader, as A<sub>1</sub>.
- ⑤ Add 60 μL of enzyme working solution 2 to the corresponding wells.
- 6 Mix fully, incubate at 37°C for 5 min.
- ① Measure the OD values of each well at 546 nm with microplate reader, as A<sub>2</sub>.

### Calculation

### The sample:

Serum (plasma) sample:

$$\frac{\text{HDL-C content}}{\text{(mmol/L)}} = \frac{\Delta A_{sample}}{\Delta A_{standard}} \times c \times f$$

### [Note]

 $\Delta A$  sample:  $\Delta A$  of sample well  $-\Delta A$  of blank well,  $\Delta A$  :  $\,$   $A_2\text{-}$   $A_1$ 

 $\Delta A_{standard}$ :  $\Delta A$  of standard well  $-\Delta A$  of blank well,  $\Delta A$ :  $A_2$ -  $A_1$ 

c: Concentration of standard.

f: Dilution factor of sample before test.

## **Appendix I Performance Characteristics**

#### 1. Parameter:

#### **Intra-assay Precision**

Three human serum samples were assayed in replicates of 20 to determine precision within an assay (CV = Coefficient of Variation).

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (mmol/L)	0.54	1.60	2.70
%CV	3.3	3.0	2.7

#### **Inter-assay Precision**

Three human serum samples were assayed 20 times in duplicate by three operators to determine precision between assays.

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (mmol/L)	0.54	1.60	2.70
%CV	4.7	5.6	4.7

#### Recovery

Take three samples of high concentration, middle concentration and low concentration to test the samples of each concentration for 6 times parallelly to get the average recovery rate of 95%.

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Expected Conc. (mmol/L)	0.85	2.4	3.3
Observed Conc. (mmol/L))	0.8	2.2	3.1
Recovery rate (%)	99	92	94

## Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of the assay is 0.06 mmol/L. This was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean O.D. obtained when the zero standard was assayed 20 times, and calculating the corresponding concentration.

### Appendix II Example Analysis

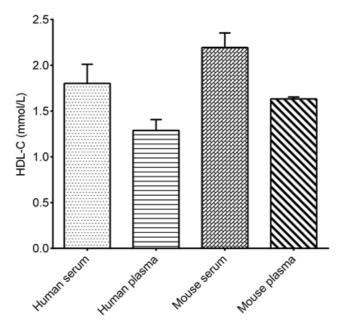
#### Example analysis:

Take 5  $\mu L$  of mouse serum sample and carry the assay according to the operation steps. The results are as follows:

The average  $A_1$  value of the blank is 0.043, the average  $A_2$  value of the blank is 0.059, the average  $A_1$  value of the standard is 0.064, the average  $A_2$  value of the standard is 0.172, the average  $A_1$  value of the sample is 0.050, the average  $A_2$  value of the sample is 0.246, and the calculation result is:

$$\frac{\text{HDL-C}}{\text{(mmol/L)}} = \frac{(0.246 - 0.050) - (0.059 - 0.043)}{(0.172 - 0.064) - (0.059 - 0.043)} \times 1.1 \text{ mmol/L} = 2.15 \text{ mmol/L}$$

Detect human serum, human plasma, mouse serum and mouse plasma according to the protocol, the result is as follows:



#### Statement

- 1. This assay kit is for Research Use Only. We will not response for any arising problems or legal responsibilities causing by using the kit for clinical diagnosis or other purpose.
- 2. Please read the instructions carefully and adjust the instruments before the experiments. Please follow the instructions strictly during the experiments.
- 3. Protection methods must be taken by wearing lab coat and latex gloves.
- 4. If the concentration of substance is not within the detection range exactly, an extra dilution or concentration should be taken for the sample.
- 5. It is recommended to take a pre-test if your sample is not listed in the instruction book.
- 6. The experimental results are closely related to the situation of reagents, operations, environment and so on. Elabscience will guarantee the quality of the kits only, and NOT be responsible for the sample consumption caused by using the assay kits. It is better to calculate the possible usage of sample and reserve sufficient samples before use.