

# 17-Hydroxyprogesterone Competitive ELISA Kit

Catalog Number EIA170HP (96 tests)

Rev 1.0

**Note:** For safety and biohazard guidelines, see the “Safety” appendix in the *ELISA Technical Guide* (Pub. no. MAN0006706). Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves.

## Product description

The 17-Hydroxyprogesterone ELISA Kit is a solid-phase competitive Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). This assay is designed to detect and quantify the level of 17-hydroxyprogesterone in extracted serum and EDTA and heparin plasma, and in urine, dried fecal extracts, and tissue culture media. The assay recognizes 17-hydroxyprogesterone independent of species.

## Contents and storage

Kit and components are shipped at -20°C. Upon receipt, store the kit at -20°C. Once open, store the kit at 4°C and use within 2 weeks.

Components	Quantity
17-Hydroxyprogesterone Standard; 120,000 pg/mL 17-hydroxyprogesterone in a special stabilizing solution	70 µL
Assay Buffer Concentrate (5X)	28 mL
Antibody Coated Wells, 96-well strip-well plate coated with donkey anti-sheep IgG	1 plate
17-Hydroxyprogesterone Antibody	3 mL
17-Hydroxyprogesterone Conjugate	3 mL
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X)	30 mL
TMB (Tetramethylbenzidine) Substrate	11 mL
Stop Solution; contains 1 M HCl, CAUSTIC	5 mL
Plate Sealer	1

## Materials required but not supplied

- Distilled or deionized water
- Microtiter plate reader with software capable of measurement at or near 450 nm (preferably with correction between 570 nm and 590 nm).
- Plate washer—automated or manual (squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or equivalent)
- Calibrated adjustable precision pipettes and glass or plastic tubes for diluting solution

## Procedural guidelines

**IMPORTANT!** Reagents are lot-specific. Do not mix or interchange different reagent lots from various kit lots.

- Review the **Procedural guidelines** and **Plate washing directions** in the *ELISA Technical Guide* available at [thermofisher.com](http://thermofisher.com).
- Allow reagents to reach room temperature before use. Mix to redissolve any precipitated salts.
- Solutions containing sodium azide will inhibit the activity of the peroxidase conjugate. Ensure that there is no contamination of labware or the plate washer with azide containing solutions.

## Prepare 1X Wash Buffer

1. Dilute 15 mL of Wash Solution Concentrate (20X) with 285 mL of deionized or distilled water. Label as 1X Wash Buffer.
2. Store the concentrate and 1X Wash Buffer in the refrigerator. Use the diluted buffer within 3 months.

## Prepare 1X Assay Buffer

1. Dilute 14 mL of Assay Buffer (5X) with 56 mL of deionized or distilled water. Label as 1X Assay Buffer.
2. Store the concentrate and 1X Assay Buffer in the refrigerator. 1X Assay Buffer is stable at 4°C for 3 months.

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

## Sample preparation guidelines

- Refer to the *ELISA Technical Guide* at [thermofisher.com](http://thermofisher.com) for detailed sample preparation procedures.
- Collect samples in pyrogen/endotoxin-free tubes.
- Freeze samples after collection if samples will not be tested immediately. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles of frozen samples. Thaw completely and mix well (do not vortex) prior to analysis.
- Avoid the use of hemolyzed or lipemic sera.
- If large amounts of particulate matter are present in the sample, centrifuge or filter sample prior to analysis.

## Prepare samples

Sample concentrations should be within the range of the standard curve. Because conditions may vary, each investigator should determine the optimal dilution for each application.

Use all samples within **2 hours** of dilution, or store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or lower until ready to perform assay.

Sample type	Procedure
Serum and plasma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add diethyl ether or ethyl acetate to serum or plasma samples at a 5:1 (v/v) solvent:sample ratio.</li> <li>Mix solutions by vortexing for 2 minutes. Allow layers to separate for 5 minutes.</li> <li>Freeze samples in a dry ice/ethanol bath and pipet off the solvent solution from the top of the sample into a clean tube. Repeat steps 1-3 for maximum extraction efficiency, combining the solvent solutions.</li> <li>Dry pooled solvent extracts down in a speedvac for 2-3 hrs. If samples need to be stored, keep at <math>-20^{\circ}\text{C}</math>.</li> <li>Redissolve samples at room temperature in diluted Assay Buffer. A minimum of 125 <math>\mu\text{L}</math> of Assay Buffer is recommended for reconstitution to allow for duplicate sample measurement.</li> </ol>
Urine	Dilute samples $\geq 1:2$ with 1X Assay Buffer. <b>Note:</b> A Urinary Creatinine Detection Kit (Cat. no. EIACUN) is available for measuring urine creatinine for normalization of 17-hydroxyprogesterone in a random urine specimens.
Dried feces	See detailed extraction protocol on the product page at <a href="http://thermofisher.com">thermofisher.com</a> <b>Note:</b> Ethanol concentration in the final diluted Assay Buffer dilution added to the well should be $<2.5\%$ .
Tissue culture media	Perform sample dilutions with the corresponding tissue culture medium.

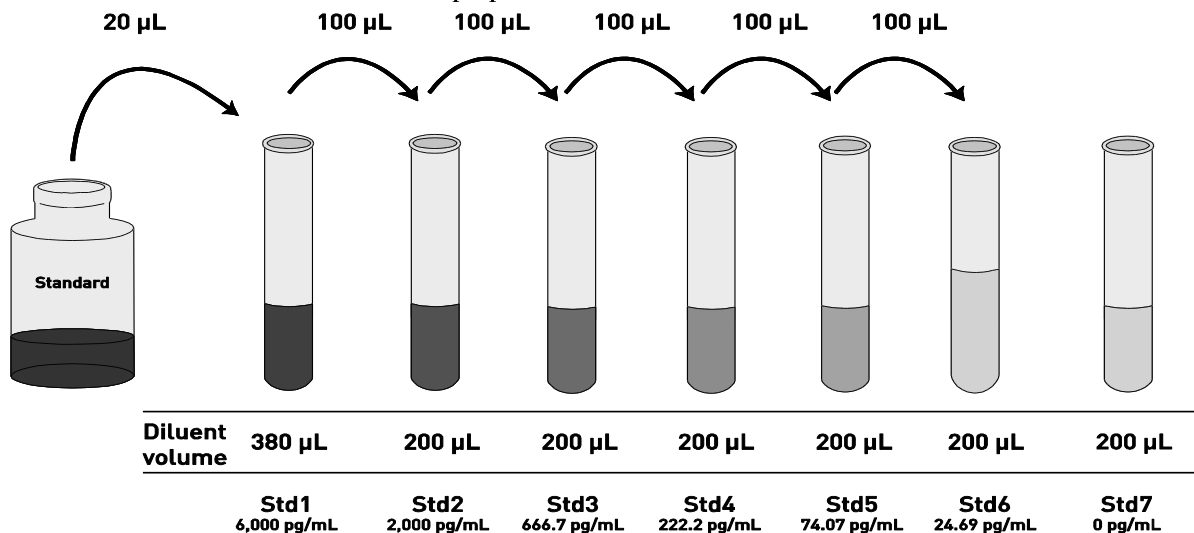
## Dilute standards

**Note:** Use glass or plastic tubes for diluting standards.

Instructions are for diluting standards from 6,000 to 24.69  $\text{pg/mL}$ , but a curve can be obtained using a range of 2,000 to 24.69  $\text{pg/mL}$ . Choose the range that fits your sample concentrations most appropriately.

The 17-Hydroxyprogesterone Standard contains an organic solvent. Pipette the standard up and down several times to wet the pipet tip before transfer to ensure that volumes are accurate.

1. Add 20  $\mu\text{L}$  17-Hydroxyprogesterone Standard to one tube containing 380  $\mu\text{L}$  1X Assay Buffer and label as 6,000  $\text{pg/mL}$  17-hydroxyprogesterone.
2. Add 200  $\mu\text{L}$  Standard Diluent Buffer to each of 6 tubes labeled as follows: 2,000; 666.7; 222.2; 74.047; 24.69; and 0  $\text{pg/mL}$  17-hydroxyprogesterone.
3. Make serial dilutions of the standard as described below in the dilution diagram. Mix thoroughly between steps.
4. Use the standards within 2 hours of preparation.



## Perform ELISA (Total assay time: 1.5 hours)

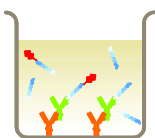
**IMPORTANT!** Perform a standard curve with each assay.

Allow all components to reach room temperature before use. Mix all liquid reagents prior to use.

Determine the number of 8-well strips required for the assay. Insert the strips in the frames for use. Re-bag any unused strips and frames, and store desiccated at 2°C to 8°C for future use. The silica pack in the bag keeps the plate dry, and turns from blue to pink if the bag is not properly sealed.

### Bind antigen

- Add 50 µL of standards or samples (see “Prepare samples” on page 2) to the appropriate wells.
- Add 75 µL of 1X Assay Buffer into wells for detecting non-specific binding (NSB).
- Add 25 µL of 17-Hydroxyprogesterone Conjugate to each well.
- Add 25 µL of 17-Hydroxyprogesterone Antibody to each well except NSB wells.
- Tap the side of the plate to mix. Cover the plate with plate sealer and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with shaking.



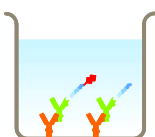
**Note:** If the plate is not shaken the bound of the signals will be ~20% lower.

- Thoroughly aspirate the solution and wash wells 4 times with 300 µL of 1X Wash Buffer.

### Add chromogen

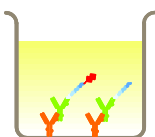
- Add 100 µL TMB Substrate to each well. The substrate solution will begin to turn blue.
- Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature without shaking.

**Note:** TMB should not touch aluminum foil or other metals.



### Add stop solution

Add 50 µL Stop Solution to each well. Tap side of the plate gently to mix. The solution in the wells changes from blue to yellow.



## Read the plate and generate the standard curve

- Read the absorbance at 450 nm. Read the plate within 10 minutes after adding the Stop Solution.
- Use curve-fitting software to generate the standard curve. A four parameter algorithm provides the best standard curve fit. Optimally, the background absorbance may be subtracted from all data points, including standards, unknowns and controls, prior to plotting.
- Read the concentrations for unknown samples and controls from the standard curve. Multiply value(s) obtained for sample(s) by the appropriate factor to correct for the sample dilution.

**Note:** Dilute samples producing signals lower than that of the highest standard and reanalyze. Multiply the concentration by the appropriate dilution factor.

## Performance characteristics

### Standard curve (example)

The following data were obtained for the various standards over the range of 0–6,000 pg/mL 17-hydroxyprogesterone.

Standard 17-Hydroxyprogesterone (pg/mL)	Optical Density (450 nm)*
6,000	0.205
2,000	0.347
666.7	0.560
222.2	0.802
74.07	0.998
24.69	1.135
0	1.170

**Note:** The NSB gave a Mean OD value of 0.062.

### Intra-assay precision

Samples were assayed in replicates of 20 to determine precision within an assay.

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (pg/mL)	1,265.7	450.0	168.5
%CV	5.4	6.5	7.9

CV = Coefficient of Variation

### Inter-assay precision

Samples were assayed in duplicates in 18 assay runs by four operators to determine precision between assays.

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (pg/mL)	1,204.8	444.1	162.9
%CV	7.0	6.5	10.6

CV = Coefficient of Variation

## Performance characteristics, continued

### Expected values

Multiple human serum samples were tested in the assay. Adjusted neat concentrations of 17-Hydroxyprogesterone for the extracted male and non-pregnant female samples ranged from 2,220 to 406 pg/mL with an average 1,861 pg/mL.

Multiple human EDTA plasma samples were tested in the assay. Adjusted neat concentrations of 17-Hydroxyprogesterone for the extracted male and non-pregnant female samples ranged from 2,077 to 457 pg/mL with an average 787 pg/mL.

Human serum samples from pregnant females were tested in the assay. Adjusted neat concentrations of 17-Hydroxyprogesterone for the extracted samples ranged from 5,791 to 3,642 pg/mL.

Human urine samples were tested in the assay. Adjusted neat concentrations of 17-Hydroxyprogesterone for the urine samples from non-pregnant females ranged from 15,067 to 2,492 pg/mL with an average of 6,425 pg/mL. Two urine samples from a pregnant female read 60,662 and 53,813 pg/mL.

Extracted fecal samples from a pregnant Iberian lynx read between 114.8 and 1,169 ng/mL over the gestation period.

For urine samples we recommend the use of a kit to measure creatinine to normalize for urine output such as the Urinary Creatinine detection kit, EIACUN.

### Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of 17-hydroxyprogesterone is 20.3 pg/mL. 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.

### Specificity

The following cross reactants were tested in the assay and calculated at the 50% binding point.

Steroid	Cross-reactivity %
17-Hydroxyprogesterone	100
17 $\alpha$ -Hydroxypregnanolone	17.4
Progesterone	0.29
11 $\alpha$ -Hydroxyprogesterone	0.08
5 $\alpha$ -dihydroprogesterone	0.04
20 $\alpha$ -Hydroxyprogesterone	<0.01
Androstendione	<0.01
Cholesterol	<0.01
Corticosterone	<0.01
Cortisol	<0.01
Pregnenolone	<0.01

### Recovery

Recovery was determined by taking two urine samples diluted with Assay Buffer, one with a low diluted 17-hydroxyprogesterone level of 252.1 pg/mL and one with a higher diluted level of 5,381 pg/mL, and mixing them in the ratios given below. The measured concentrations were compared to the expected values based on the ratios used.

High Sample %	Low Sample %	Expected Conc. (pg/mL)	Observed Conc. (pg/mL)	% Recovery
80	20	4,355	4,824	110.8
60	40	3,330	3,789	113.8
40	60	2,304	2,623	113.8
20	80	1,278	1,543	120.8

Mean Recovery 114.8%

## Limited product warranty

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2 January 2017

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