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# Instructions for use HISTAMINE multispecies ELISA









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#### 1. Intended use and principle of the test

Enzyme Immunoassay for the quantitative determination of Histamine in different animal species and biological fluids.

During the sample preparation Histamine is quantitatively acylated. The subsequent competitive ELISA kit uses the microtiter plate format. The antigen is bound to the solid phase of the microtiter plate. The acylated standards, controls and samples and the solid phase bound analyte compete for a fixed number of antiserum binding sites. After the system is in equilibrium, free antigen and free antigen-antiserum complexes are removed by washing. The antibody bound to the solid phase is detected by an anti-rabbit IgG-peroxidase conjugate using TMB as a substrate. The reaction is monitored at 450 nm.

Quantification of unknown samples is achieved by comparing their absorbance with a reference curve prepared with known standard concentrations.

#### 2. Procedural cautions, guidelines and warnings

- (1) This kit is intended for professional use only. Users should have a thorough understanding of this protocol for the successful use of this kit. Only the test instruction provided with the kit is valid and has to be used to run the assay. Reliable performance will only be attained by strict and careful adherence to the instructions provided.
- (2) The principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) have to be followed.
- (3) In order to reduce exposure to potentially harmful substances, wear lab coats, disposable latex gloves and protective glasses where necessary.
- (4) All kit reagents and specimens should be brought to room temperature and mixed gently but thoroughly before use. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of reagents and specimens.
- (5) For dilution or reconstitution purposes, use deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure water.
- (6) The microplate contains snap-off strips. Unused wells must be stored at 2 8 °C in the sealed foil pouch with desiccant and used in the frame provided.
- (7) Duplicate determination of sample is highly recommended to be able to identify potential pipetting errors.
- (8) Once the test has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption. Make sure that the required reagents, materials and devices are prepared ready at the appropriate time.
- (9) Incubation times do influence the results. All wells should be handled in the same order and time intervals.
- (10) To avoid cross-contamination of reagents, use new disposable pipette tips for dispensing each reagent, sample, standard and control.
- (11) A standard curve must be established for each run.
- (12) The controls should be included in each run and fall within established confidence limits. The confidence limits are listed in the QC-Report.
- (13) Do not mix kit components with different lot numbers within a test and do not use reagents beyond expiry date as shown on the kit labels.
- (14) Avoid contact with Stop Solution containing 0.25 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. It may cause skin irritation and burns. In case of contact with eyes or skin, rinse off immediately with water.
- (15) TMB substrate has an irritant effect on skin and mucosa. In case of possible contact, wash eyes with an abundant volume of water and skin with soap and abundant water. Wash contaminated objects before reusing them.
- (16) For information on hazardous substances included in the kit please refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS). The Safety Data Sheet for this product is made available directly on the website of the manufacturer or upon request.
- (17) Kit reagents must be regarded as hazardous waste and disposed according to national regulations.
- (18) In case of any severe damage to the test kit or components, the manufacturer has to be informed in writing, at the latest, one week after receiving the kit. Severely damaged single components must not be used for a test run. They must be stored properly until the manufacturer decides what to do with them. If it is decided that they are no longer suitable for measurements, they must be disposed of in accordance with national regulations.

#### 3. Storage and stability

Store the unopened reagents at 2-8 °C until expiration date. Do not use components beyond the expiry date indicated on the kit labels. Once opened the reagents are stable for 2 months when stored at 2-8 °C. Once the resealable pouch has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly with desiccant again.

# 4. Materials

## 4.1 Contents of the kit

BA D-0024	REAC-PLATE	Reaction Plate – ready to use
Content:	1 x 96 well plate, empt	y, in a resealable pouch
BA D-0090	FOILS	Adhesive Foil – ready to use
Content:	nt: Adhesive foils in a resealable pouch	
Number:	1 x 4 foils	

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BA E-0030 WASH-CONC 50x Wash Buffer Concentrate – concentrated 50x

Content: Buffer with a non-ionic detergent and physiological pH

Volume: 1 x 20 ml/vial, purple cap

BA E-0041 DILUENT Diluent – ready to use

Content: Acidic buffer with non-mercury preservative

Volume: 1 x 22 ml/vial, white cap

BA E-0055 SUBSTRATE Substrate – ready to use

Content: Chromogenic substrate containing 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine, substrate buffer and

hydrogen peroxide

Volume: 1 x 12 ml/vial, black cap

BA E-0080 STOP-SOLN Stop Solution – ready to use

Content: 0.25 M sulfuric acid Volume: 1 x 12 ml/vial, grey cap

BA E-0085 ACYL-SOLV Acylation Solvent – ready to use

Content: Organic solvent

Volume: 1 x 5 ml/vial, brown cap

Hazard pictograms:



GHS02 GHS07

Signal word: Danger

BA E-1010 HIS-AS Histamine Antiserum – ready to use

Content: Goat anti-histamine antibody, in protein containing buffer, blue coloured

Volume: 1 x 12 ml/vial, blue cap

Description: Species of the antibody is goat; species of the protein in the buffer is bovine

BA E-1011 ACYL-BUFF Acylation Buffer – ready to use

Content: Buffer with proteins and non-mercury preservative

Volume: 1 x 4 ml/vial, pink cap

Description: Species of the protein in the buffer is bovine

BA E-1012 ACYL-REAG Acylation Reagent – lyophilized

Content: Lyophilized acylation reagent

Volume: 2 vials, purple cap

Hazard pictograms:



GHS07

Signal word: Warning

BA E-1031 Histamine Microtiter Strips – ready to use

Content: 1 x 96 wells (12x8) antigen precoated microwell plate in a resealable pouch with desiccant

**Enzyme Conjugate** – ready to use Content:

Donkey anti-goat immunoglobulins conjugated with peroxidase

Volume: 1 x 12 ml/vial, red cap Description: Species is donkey

Hazard



pictograms: GHS07

Signal word: Warning

Hazardous ingredients:

2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

Hazard H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

statements: P280 Wear protective gloves.

Precautionary P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

statements: P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an authorised waste collection point.

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#### 4.2 Calibration and Controls

Standards and Controls - Ready to use

Cat. no.	Component	Colour/Cap	Concentration ng/ml	Concentration nmol/l	Volume/ Vial
BA E-1001	STANDARD A	white	0	0	4 ml
BA E-1002	STANDARD B	yellow	0.5	4.5	4 ml
BA E-1003	STANDARD C	orange	1.5	13.5	4 ml
BA E-1004	STANDARD D	blue	5	45	4 ml
BA E-1005	STANDARD E	grey	15	135	4 ml
BA E-1006	STANDARD F	black	50	450	4 ml
BA E-1051 CONTROL 1 green Refer to QC-Report for ex		for expected value and	4 ml		
BA E-1052	CONTROL 2	red	acceptable range!		4 ml

Conversion: Histamine  $(ng/ml) \times 9 = Histamine (nmol/l)$ 

Content: Acidic buffer spiked with defined quantity of Histamine

## 4.3 Additional materials required but not provided in the kit

- Absorbent material (paper towel)
- Water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure)

## 4.4 Additional equipment required but not provided in the kit

- Calibrated precision pipettes to dispense volumes between 10 300 μl; 2 ml
- Microtiter plate washing device (manual, semi-automated or automated)
- ELISA reader capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm and if possible 620 650 nm
- Microtiter plate shaker (shaking amplitude 3 mm; approx. 600 rpm)
- Vortex mixer

#### 5. Sample collection and storage

The kit was validated for EDTA-plasma from different animal species. In principle other sample types than plasma are also suitable but have to be tested in advance. For more details please contact your local supplier or the manufacturer directly.

In general hemolytic and lipemic samples should not be used with this assay.

Storage of plasma samples: up to 6 hours at 2 – 8 °C; for longer periods (up to 6 months) at -20 °C.

Repeated freezing and thawing should be avoided.

When using gel collection tubes, the plasma must be collected immediately after centrifugation and frozen separately, otherwise there is a possibility of obtaining false positive results.

## 6. Test procedure

The following protocol for rat plasma samples should be used as a guideline and is suitable for animal species where high Histamine concentrations are expected. In such cases, the samples have to be prediluted with the Diluent (BA E-0041). In cases, where low concentrations are expected, no sample predilution will be necessary.

The following concentrations were detected with the HISTAMINE multispecies ELISA in different animal species:

Animal species	Concentration (ng/ml)
Mouse	22.9
Rat	20
Cat	1.1
Dog	0.3
Horse	0.6

Allow all reagents and samples to reach room temperature and mix thoroughly by gentle inversion before use. Duplicate determinations are recommended. It is recommended to number the strips of the microwell plate before usage to avoid any mix-up.

The binding of the antisera and of the enzyme conjugate and the activity of the enzyme are temperature dependent. The higher the temperature, the higher the absorption values will be. Varying incubation times will have similar influences on the absorbance. The optimal temperature during the Enzyme Immunoassay is between 20 – 25 °C.

In case of overflow, read the absorbance of the solution in the wells within 10 minutes, using a microplate reader set to 405 nm.

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#### 6.1 Preparation of reagents

#### **Wash Buffer**

Dilute the 20 ml Wash Buffer Concentrate WASH-CONC 50x with water to a final volume of 1000 ml.

Storage: 2 months at 2 - 8 °C

#### **Acylation Solution**

Reconstitute each vial of the **ACYL-REAG** (BA E-1012) with 2 ml **ACYL-SOLV** (BA E-0085). Please make sure that it is completely dissolved before use.

If more than 2 ml are needed, pool the content of the individual vials and mix thoroughly.

Storage: 2 months at 2 – 8 °C

## **Histamine Microtiter Strips**

In rare cases residues of the blocking and stabilizing reagent can be seen in the wells as small, white dots or lines. These residues do not influence the quality of the product.

## 6.2 Sample predilution

- 1. Pipette 10  $\mu$ I of the sample into an Eppendorf tube or similar device.
- 2. Add 200 µl of DILUENT.
- **3.** Vortex for **1 min** at **RT** (20 25 °C).
- 4. 25 µl of the prediluted sample are needed for the subsequent acylation step.

#### 6.3 Sample preparation and acylation

- 1. Pipette 25 µI of standards, controls and plasma samples into the respective wells of the REAC-PLATE.
- 2. Add 25 µl of ACYL-BUFF to all wells.
- 3. Add 25  $\mu$ I of Acylation Solution (refer to 6.1) to all wells.
- **4.** Incubate for **45 min** at **RT** (20 25 °C) on a **shaker** (approx. 600 rpm).
- **5.** Add **100 μl** of **water** (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure) to all wells.
- **6.** Incubate for **15 min** at **RT** (20 25 °C) on a **shaker** (approx. 600 rpm).
- 7. Take 25 µl of the prepared standards, controls and samples for the Histamine ELISA.

#### 6.4 Histamine ELISA

- 1. Pipette 25 μl of the acylated standards, controls and samples into the appropriate wells of the Histamine Microtiter Strips Ш HIS.
- 2. Pipette 100  $\mu$ I of the HIS-AS into all wells and cover plate with FOILS.
- 3. Shake the **Histamine Microtiter Strips III HIS** briefly by hand and incubate for **20 25 h** at **2 8 °C**. **Alternatively:** Incubate for 3 h at RT (20 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 600 rpm).
- 4. Remove the **FOILS**. Discard or aspirate the content of the wells. Wash the plate 4 x by adding 300 μl of Wash Buffer, discarding the content and blotting dry each time by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.
- **5.** Pipette **100**  $\mu$ I of the **CONJUGATE** into all wells.
- **6.** Incubate for **30 min** at **RT** (20 25 °C) on a **shaker** (approx. 600 rpm).
- 7. Discard or aspirate the content of the wells. Wash the plate 4 x by adding 300 µl of Wash Buffer, discarding the content and blotting dry each time by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.
- **8.** Pipette **100**  $\mu$ I of the **SUBSTRATE** into all wells and incubate for **20 30** min at RT (20 25 °C) on a
- shaker (approx. 600 rpm). Avoid exposure to direct sunlight!
- 9. Add 100  $\mu$ I of the STOP-SOLN to each well and shake the microtiter plate to ensure a homogeneous distribution of the solution.
- **Read** the absorbance of the solution in the wells within 10 minutes, using a microplate reader set to **450 nm** (if available a reference wavelength between 620 nm and 650 nm is recommended).

#### 7. Calculation of results

The standard curve is obtained by plotting the absorbance readings (calculate the mean absorbance) of the standards (linear, y-axis) against the corresponding standard concentrations (logarithmic, x-axis).

Use a non-linear regression for curve fitting (e. g. 4-parameter, marquardt).

This assay is a competitive assay. This means: the OD-values are decreasing with increasing concentrations of the analyte. OD-values found below the standard curve correspond to high concentrations of the analyte in the sample and have to be reported as being positive.

## **Controls**

The concentrations of the **controls** can be read directly from the standard curve.

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### **Samples**

For this example (rat plasma) a sample pre-dilution of 1:21 was used. Therefore the concentrations read from the standard curve have to be **multiplied by 21.** 

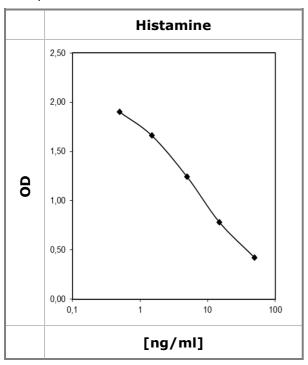
In general, if the samples have been pre-diluted, the concentrations read from the standard curve have to be multiplied by the dilution factor to get the final results. If no pre-dilution was necessary the final result could be read directly from the standard curve.

## 7.1 Quality control

The confidence limits of the kit controls are printed on the QC-Report.

## 7.2 Typical standard curve

AExample: Do not use for calculation!



## 8. Assay characteristics

Analytical Sensitivity	Histamine
(Limit of Detection)	0.2 ng/ml

Analytical Specificity	Substance	Cross Reactivity (%)	
(Cross Reactivity)		Histamine	
	Histamine	100	
	3-Methyl-Histamine	0.1	
	Tyramine	0.01	
	L-Phenylalanine	< 0.001	
	L-Histidine	< 0.001	
	L-Tyrosine	< 0.001	
	Tryptamine	< 0.001	
	5-Hydroxy-Indole-Acetic Acid	< 0.001	
	Serotonin	< 0.001	

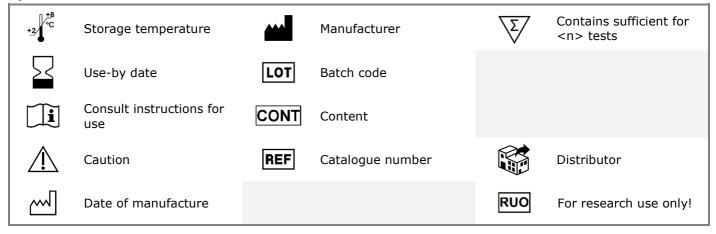
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Recovery and Linearity for different animal species (plasma samples):

Species	Recovery	Linearity
Mouse	Mean Recovery: 97% Range Recovery: 86% – 104%	Mean Linearity: 115% Range Linearity: 94% - 134%
Rat	Mean Recovery: 86% Range Recovery: 75% – 93%	Mean Linearity: 115% Range Linearity: 88% – 131%
Cat	Mean Recovery: 82% Range Recovery: 70% – 93%	Mean Linearity: 115% Range Linearity: 94% - 134%
Dog	Mean Recovery: 82% Range Recovery: 70% – 93%	Mean Linearity: 115% Range Linearity: 94% - 134%
Horse	Mean Recovery: 90% Range Recovery: 72% – 94%	Mean Linearity: 115% Range Linearity: 94% - 134%

riangle For literature or any other information please contact your local supplier.

# Symbols:



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The liability of the manufacturer shall be limited to the replacement of defective products. The manufacturer takes no liability for any damages or expenses arising directly or indirectly from the use of this product.