



## Anti-Histone ELISA Kit

Catalog Number EA-5010

(For Research Use Only)

### Introduction

Anti-histone antibody is an important immunological marker for the diagnosis of drug induced lupus (DIL). Although anti-histone antibodies are detected in approximately 30% to 60% of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), their presence is much higher in DIL patients. They are detected in about 95% of DIL patients, which is more important diagnostically. DIL is clinically similar to SLE, except that the former patients do not have kidney or central nervous system involvement. In addition, DIL patients do not demonstrate the multiple types of antinuclear antibodies (ANAs) often found in SLE patients.

### Principle of the assay

Anti-histone ELISA kit measures anti-histone antibodies in the serum. It is based on the principle of a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The assay utilizes histone for immobilization on the microtiter wells and anti-human IgG antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) for detection. The test sample is allowed to react simultaneously with the two components, resulting in anti-histone antibodies being sandwiched between the solid phase and enzyme-linked antibodies. After incubation, the wells are washed to remove unbound-labeled antibodies. A HRP substrate, TMB, is added to result in the development of a blue color. The color development is then stopped with the addition of Stop Solution changing the color to yellow. The concentration of anti-histone is directly proportional to the color intensity of the test sample. Absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm.

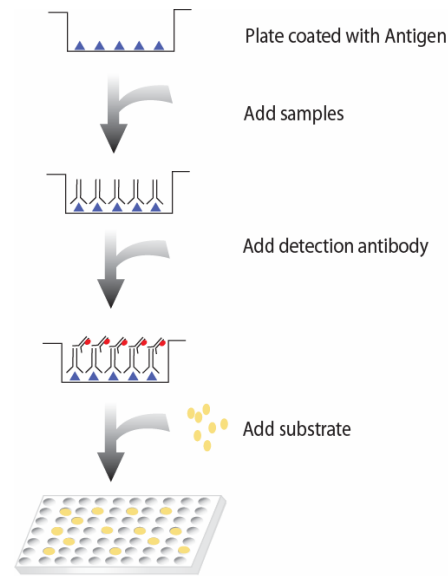


Diagram of ELISA

### Materials provided with the kit

- 8x12 96-well plate coated with histone (4°C).
- Anti-human IgG antibody conjugated to HRP (4°C).
- Positive Control (-20°C)
- 1X Diluent buffer (4°C).
- 5X Assay wash buffer (4°C).
- Substrate (4°C).
- Stop Solution (4°C)

### Material required but not provided

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Shaker

## Reagent preparation before starting experiment

- Dilute the 5x Assay wash buffer to 1x buffer  
40ml 5x Assay wash buffer  
160ml ddH<sub>2</sub>O
- Dilute 1000 times of anti-human IgG antibody conjugated to HRP with 1X Diluent buffer.

## Storage and Preparation

Store all reagents at 2-8°C.

All reagents must be brought to room temperature (20-25°C) prior to use.

When stored at 2-8°C, the diluted Assay wash buffer is stable until the kit expiration date.

## Precautions

Human blood derivatives and patient specimens should be considered potentially infectious. All human derived components need to be tested for the negative HBsAg, HCV, HIV-1 and 2 and HTLV-I. Follow good laboratory practices in storing, dispensing and disposing of these materials.

## Assay procedure

1. Calculate the number of samples to decide how many strips need to be used. Make sure the rest wells are well sealed
2. Add 100µl of diluent buffer to the wells to be used. Then add 1µl of sample or positive control directly in the well to make a 1:100 dilution. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking. \*Note: We recommend having a blank condition. For the blank, add only diluent buffer to the well.
3. Aspirate each well and wash by adding 200µl of 1X Assay wash buffer. Repeat the process twice for a total of three washes. Completely remove liquid at each wash by firmly tapping the plate against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100µl of diluted anti-human IgG antibody conjugated to HRP to each well and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature with gentle shaking.
5. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 3.
6. Add 100µl of Substrate to each well and incubate for 5-30 minutes.
7. Add 50µl of Stop solution to each well. The color in the wells should change from blue to yellow.
8. Determine the optical density of each well with a microplate reader at 450 nm within 30 minutes.