Catalog No：E-BC-K205

Specification：96T(92 samples)

Measuring instrument：Microplate reader, biochemical analyzer (546 nm)

Detection range：0.04-12 mmol/L

Elabscience® Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-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
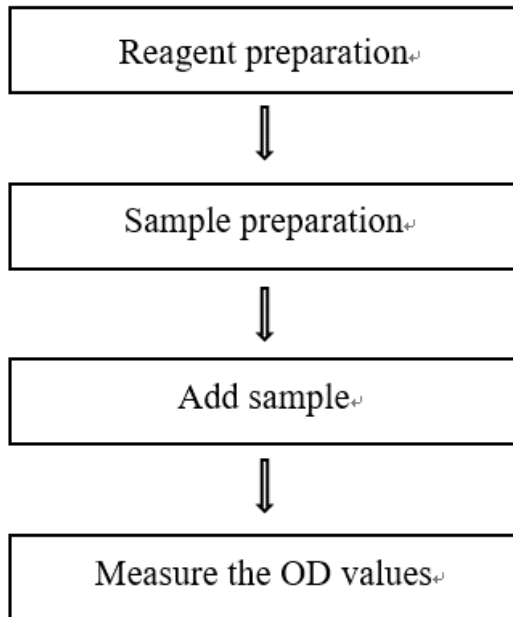Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com
Website: www.elabscience.com

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

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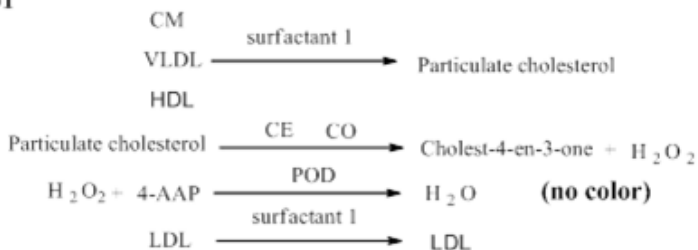
Intended use

This kit can be used for detection of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) content in serum, plasma, cells, culture supernatant and tissue samples.
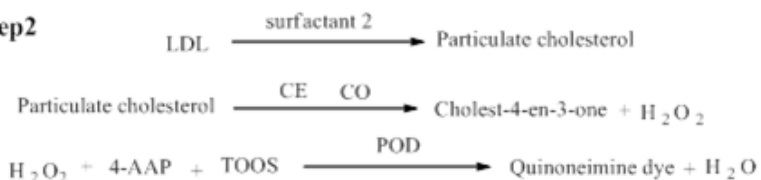
Detection principle

Lipoproteins (except LDL) such as HDL, CM, and VLDL change structure and dissociate under the action of surfactants. The released micronized cholesterol molecules react with cholesterol enzyme reagents, and the generated hydrogen peroxide is trapped in the absence of coupling agent. It is consumed without color development. At this time, the LDL particles are still intact, and then the reagent containing coupling agent is added, which can dissociate the LDL particles to release cholesterol, which is catalyzed by cholesterol esterase (CE) and cholesterol oxidase (CO) and produce hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide is catalyzed by oxidase (POD) in the presence of 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AA) and phenol (T-OOS) to form a red quinone compound. The coloured substance have a maximum absorption peak at 546 nm. Measure the OD value at 546 nm and the LDL-C content in the sample can be calculated.

Step1

$$CM$$
$$VLDL \xrightarrow{\text{surfactant 1}} \text{Particulate cholesterol}$$
$$HDL$$

$$\text{Particulate cholesterol} \xrightarrow{\text{CE} \quad \text{CO}} \text{Cholest-4-en-3-one} + H_2O_2$$

$$H_2O_2 + 4\text{-AAP} \xrightarrow{\text{POD}} H_2O \quad \textbf{(no color)}$$

$$LDL \xrightarrow{\text{surfactant 1}} LDL$$

Step2

$$LDL \xrightarrow{\text{surfactant 2}} \text{Particulate cholesterol}$$

$$\text{Particulate cholesterol} \xrightarrow{\text{CE} \quad \text{CO}} \text{Cholest-4-en-3-one} + H_2O_2$$

$$H_2O_2 + 4\text{-AAP} + \text{TOOS} \xrightarrow{\text{POD}} \text{Quinoneimine dye} + H_2O$$

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 (546 nm) or Biochemical analyzer (546 nm), Micropipettor, Water bath, Incubator, Vortex mixer, Centrifuge

Reagents:

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

Reagent preparation

① Incubate enzyme working solution 1 and enzyme working solution 2 at 25℃ for 15 min with the amount required for the experiment, and the remaining reagents were stored at 2-8℃. Equilibrate other reagents to room temperature before use.

② The preparation of standard solution：
Dissolve one vial of standard with 200 µL of double distilled water. Store at 2-8℃ 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℃ for a month.

Tissue sample:

① Harvest the amount of tissue needed for each assay (initial recommendation 20 mg).

② Wash tissue in cold PBS (0.01 M, pH 7.4).

③ Homogenize 20 mg tissue in 180 µL isopropanol with a dounce homogenizer at 4℃.

④ Centrifuge at 10000×g for 10 min at 4℃ to remove insoluble material. Collect supernatant and keep it on ice for detection.

Cells:

① Harvest the number of cells needed for each assay (initial recommendation 1×10^6 cells).

② Wash cells with PBS (0.01 M, pH 7.4).

③ Homogenize 1×10^6 cells in 300-500 µL isopropanol with a ultrasonic cell disruptor at 4℃.

④ Centrifuge at 10000×g for 10 minutes to remove insoluble material. Collect supernatant and keep it on ice for detection.

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
Rat plasma	1
Porcine serum	1
10% Mouse kidney tissue homogenate	1
10% Rat liver tissue homogenate	1

Note: The diluent of serum (plasma) is normal saline (0.9% NaCl) or PBS (0.01 M, pH 7.4). The diluent of animal tissue is isopropanol. For the dilution of other sample types, please do pretest to confirm the dilution factor

The key points of the assay

① Prevent the formulation of bubbles when adding the liquid to the microplate.

② Protect the reagent from contamination of glucose, cholesterol, etc.

③ The amount of reagent and sample can be increased and decreased proportionately according to the volume of cuvette.

Operating steps

1. Operate with 96 wells microplate reader.

	Blank well	Standard well	Sample well
Double distilled water (μL)	5		
Standard (μL)		5	
Sample (μL)			5
Enzyme working solution 1 (μL)	180	180	180
Mix fully and incubate at 37℃ for 5 min. Measure the OD value (A_1) at 546 nm with microplate reader.			
Enzyme working solution 2 (μL)	60	60	60
Mix fully and incubate at 37℃ for 5 min. Measure the OD value (A_2) at 546 nm with microplate reader. $\triangle A = A_2 - A_1$.			

2. Operate with Automatic biochemical analyzer

a. Setting parameter

Main wavelength	546 nm
Reaction type	Terminal method
Reaction direction	Up reaction (+)

b. Operation steps

Sample/ Double distilled water (μL)	5
Enzyme working solution 1 (μL)	180
Mix fully and incubate at 37℃ for 5 min. Measure the OD value (A_1) at 546 nm with biochemical analyzer.	
Enzyme working solution 2 (μL)	60
Mix fully and incubate at 37℃ for 5 min. Measure the OD value (A_2) at 546 nm with biochemical analyzer. $\triangle A = A_2 - A_1$.	

Calculation

The sample:

1. Serum (plasma) and other liquid sample:

Operated with microplate reader:

$$\frac{\text{LDL-C}}{(\text{mmol/L})} = \frac{\Delta A_{\text{sample}} - \Delta A_{\text{blank}}}{\Delta A_{\text{Standard}} - \Delta A_{\text{blank}}} \times c \times f$$

Operated with automatic biochemical analyzer:

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

2. Tissue samples:

Operated with microplate reader:

$$\frac{\text{LDL-C}}{(\text{mmol/g fresh weight})} = \frac{\Delta A_{\text{sample}} - \Delta A_{\text{blank}}}{\Delta A_{\text{Standard}} - \Delta A_{\text{blank}}} \times c \times f \times V \div W$$

Operated with automatic biochemical analyzer:

$$\frac{\text{LDL-C}}{(\text{mmol/g fresh weight})} = \frac{\Delta A_{\text{sample}}}{\Delta A_{\text{Standard}}} \times c \times f \times V \div W$$

3. Cell samples:

Operated with microplate reader:

$$\frac{\text{LDL-C}}{(\text{mmol}/10^6)} = \frac{\Delta A_{\text{sample}} - \Delta A_{\text{blank}}}{\Delta A_{\text{Standard}} - \Delta A_{\text{blank}}} \times c \times f \times V \div N$$

Operated with automatic biochemical analyzer:

$$\frac{\text{LDL-C}}{(\text{mmol}/10^6)} = \frac{\Delta A_{\text{sample}}}{\Delta A_{\text{Standard}}} \times c \times f \times V \div N$$

[Note]

c: Concentration of standard.

f: Dilution factor of sample before test.

V: Volume of isopropanol (L).

W: Weight of sample (g).

N: The number of cells. For example, the number of cells is $5*10^6$, N is 5.

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)	1.20	5.80	9.60
%CV	5.8	5.4	5.3

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)	1.20	5.80	9.60
%CV	10.6	9.9	9.5

Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of the assay is 0.04 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 μL of mouse serum sample and carry the assay according to the operation steps. The results are as follows:

The average OD value of the blank (A_1) is 0.043, the average OD value of the blank (A_2) is 0.071, the average OD value of the standard (A_1) is 0.061, the average OD value of the standard (A_2) is 0.394, the average OD value of the sample (A_1) is 0.052, the average OD value of the sample (A_2) is 0.120, and the calculation result is:

$$\frac{\text{LDL-C}}{\text{(mmol/L)}} = \frac{(0.120 - 0.052) - (0.071 - 0.043)}{(0.394 - 0.061) - (0.071 - 0.043)} \times 2.75 \text{ mmol/L} = 0.36 \text{ mmol/L}$$

Detect mouse serum, human plasma, 10% mouse kidney tissue homogenate and HepG2 cells, according to the protocol, the result is as follows：
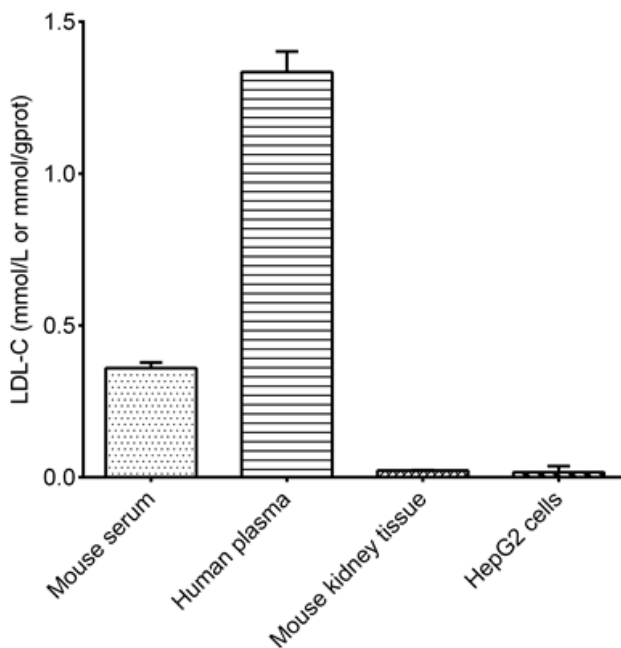
Statement

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.