



**AssayMax™**  
**Human FABP4 ELISA Kit**

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Thank you for choosing Assaypro.

## Assay Summary

**Step 1.** Add 50  $\mu$ l of Standard or Sample per well.  
Incubate 2 hours.

**Step 2.** Wash, then add 50  $\mu$ l of Biotinylated Antibody per well.  
Incubate 2 hours.

**Step 3.** Wash, then add 50  $\mu$ l of SP Conjugate per well.  
Incubate 30 minutes.

**Step 4.** Wash, then add 50  $\mu$ l of Chromogen Substrate per well.  
Incubate in ambient **LIGHT** for 20 minutes.

**Step 5.** Add 50  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution per well.  
Read at 450 nm immediately.

## Symbol Key



Consult instructions for use.





# AssayMax™ Human Fatty Acid-Binding Protein 4 (FABP4) ELISA Kit

Catalog No. EF2702-7

*Sample insert for reference use only*

Positive Control Included

## Introduction

Fatty acid-binding protein 4 (FABP4), also called adipocyte lipid-binding protein, belongs to a family of small cytoplasmic intracellular lipid-binding proteins involved in the transport and storage of lipids in adipocytes and macrophages. It consists of 132 amino acid residues and has a molecular mass of 14 – 15 kDa (1). FABP4 binds fatty acids, retinoids, and other hydrophobic ligands and then transports them to the nucleus, where the FABP4/fatty acid complex activates peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR-gamma). FABP4 and PPAR-gamma work together to influence a biologic pathway affecting insulin sensitivity and body composition (2). It forms a physical complex with the hormone-sensitive lipase, activating the enzyme to facilitate intracellular trafficking of hydrophobic lipids (3). FABP4 serves as a locus of integration for metabolic and inflammatory pathways.

## Principle of the Assay

The AssayMax™ Human FABP4 ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) Kit is designed for detection of FABP4 in human **serum, urine, CSF, cell lysate, and tissue samples**. This assay employs a quantitative **sandwich enzyme immunoassay** technique that measures human FABP4 in approximately 5 hours. A polyclonal antibody specific for human FABP4 has been pre-coated onto a 96-well microplate with removable strips. FABP4 in standards and samples is sandwiched by the immobilized antibody and a biotinylated polyclonal antibody specific for human FABP4, which is recognized by a streptavidin-peroxidase (SP) conjugate. All unbound material is washed away and a peroxidase enzyme substrate is added. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

## Caution and Warning

- This product is for **Research Use Only** and is not intended for use in diagnostic procedures.
- Prepare all reagents (diluent buffer, wash buffer, standard, biotinylated antibody, and SP conjugate), as instructed, prior to running the assay.

- Prepare all samples prior to running the assay. The dilution factors for the samples are suggested in this insert. However, the user should determine the optimal dilution factor.
- Spin down the SP conjugate vial, the biotinylated antibody vial, and the standard diluent vial before opening and using contents.
- The Stop Solution is an acidic solution.
- The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date.

## Reagents

- **Human FABP4 Microplate:** A 96-well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a polyclonal antibody against human FABP4.
- **Sealing Tapes:** Each kit contains 3 precut, pressure sensitive sealing tapes that can be cut to fit the format of the individual assay.
- **Human FABP4 Standard:** Human FABP4 in a buffered protein base (87.5 ng, lyophilized).
- **Biotinylated Human FABP4 Antibody (25x):** A 25-fold concentrated biotinylated polyclonal antibody against human FABP4 (200  $\mu$ l).
- **EIA Diluent Concentrate (10x):** A 10-fold concentrated buffered protein base (20 ml).
- **Standard Diluent (1x):** A buffered protein base with stabilizer (2 ml).
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x):** A 20-fold concentrated buffered surfactant (30 ml, 2 bottles).
- **SP Conjugate (100x):** A 100-fold concentrate (80  $\mu$ l).
- **Chromogen Substrate (1x):** A stabilized peroxidase chromogen substrate tetramethylbenzidine (7 ml).
- **Stop Solution (1x):** A 0.5 N hydrochloric acid solution to stop the chromogen substrate reaction (11 ml).
- **Positive Control:** 1 vial, lyophilized. See insert CEF27021.

## Storage Condition

- Upon arrival, immediately store components of the kit at recommended temperatures up to the expiration date.
- Store Standard, SP Conjugate, and Biotinylated Antibody at -20°C.
- Store Microplate, Diluent Concentrate (10x), Standard Diluent (1x), Wash Buffer, Stop Solution, and Chromogen Substrate at 2-8°C.
- Unused microplate wells may be returned to the foil pouch with the desiccant packs and resealed. May be stored for up to 30 days in a vacuum desiccator.

## Other Supplies Required

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm

- Pipettes (1-20  $\mu\text{l}$ , 20-200  $\mu\text{l}$ , 200-1000  $\mu\text{l}$ , and multiple channel)
- Deionized or distilled reagent grade water

## Sample Collection, Preparation, and Storage

- **Serum:** Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 3000  $\times g$  for 10 minutes and remove serum. A 2-fold sample dilution is suggested into EIA Diluent; however, user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs. The undiluted samples can be stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Urine:** Collect urine using sample pot. Centrifuge samples at 800  $\times g$  for 10 minutes. The sample is suggested for use at 1x or within the range of 2x – 5x into EIA Diluent; however, user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs. The undiluted samples can be stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **CSF:** Collect cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) using sample pot. Centrifuge samples at 3000  $\times g$  for 10 minutes. The sample is suggested for use at 1x or within the range of 2x – 5x into EIA Diluent; however, user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs. The undiluted samples can be stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Cell Lysate:** Rinse cell with cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and then scrape the cell into a tube that contains 5 ml of cold PBS with 5 mM EDTA. Centrifuge suspension at 1500 rpm for 10 minutes at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  and aspirate supernatant. Resuspend pellet in ice-cold Lysis Buffer (PBS, 1% Triton X-100, protease inhibitor cocktail). For every  $1 \times 10^6$  cells, add approximately 100  $\mu\text{l}$  of ice-cold Lysis Buffer. Incubate on ice for 60 minutes. Centrifuge at 13000 rpm for 30 minutes at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  and collect supernatant. If necessary, dilute samples into EIA Diluent; user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs. The undiluted samples can be stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Tissue:** Extract tissue samples with PBS containing 1% Triton X-100 and centrifuge at 14000  $\times g$  for 20 minutes. Collect the supernatant and measure the protein concentration. If necessary, dilute samples into EIA Diluent; user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs. Store remaining extract at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

*Applicable samples may also include biofluids, cell culture, and tissue homogenates. If necessary, user should determine optimal dilution factor depending on application needs.*

**Refer to Dilution Guidelines for further instruction.**

<b>Guidelines for Dilutions of 100-fold or Greater</b> <i>(for reference only; please follow the insert for specific dilution suggested)</i>	
<b>100x</b>	<b>10000x</b>
<p>A) 4 <math>\mu</math>l sample : 396 <math>\mu</math>l buffer (100x) = 100-fold dilution</p> <p><i>Assuming the needed volume is less than or equal to 400 <math>\mu</math>l.</i></p>	<p>A) 4 <math>\mu</math>l sample : 396 <math>\mu</math>l buffer (100x) B) 4 <math>\mu</math>l of A : 396 <math>\mu</math>l buffer (100x) = 10000-fold dilution</p> <p><i>Assuming the needed volume is less than or equal to 400 <math>\mu</math>l.</i></p>
<b>1000x</b>	<b>100000x</b>
<p>A) 4 <math>\mu</math>l sample : 396 <math>\mu</math>l buffer (100x) B) 24 <math>\mu</math>l of A : 216 <math>\mu</math>l buffer (10x) = 1000-fold dilution</p> <p><i>Assuming the needed volume is less than or equal to 240 <math>\mu</math>l.</i></p>	<p>A) 4 <math>\mu</math>l sample : 396 <math>\mu</math>l buffer (100x) B) 4 <math>\mu</math>l of A : 396 <math>\mu</math>l buffer (100x) C) 24 <math>\mu</math>l of B : 216 <math>\mu</math>l buffer (10x) = 100000-fold dilution</p> <p><i>Assuming the needed volume is less than or equal to 240 <math>\mu</math>l.</i></p>

## Reagent Preparation

- Freshly dilute all reagents and bring all reagents to room temperature before use.
- **EIA Diluent Concentrate (10x):** Dilute the EIA Diluent Concentrate 10-fold with reagent grade water to produce a 1x solution. When diluting the concentrate, make sure to rinse the bottle thoroughly to extract any precipitates left in the bottle. Mix the 1x solution gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Store for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- **Human FABP4 Standard:** Reconstitute the Human FABP4 Standard (87.5 ng) with 0.35 ml of **Standard Diluent** to generate a 250 ng/ml standard stock solution. Allow the vial to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. From the standard stock solution (250 ng/ml), dilute 2-fold with equal volume of **EIA Diluent** to produce a 125 ng/ml standard working solution. Prepare duplicate or triplicate standard points by serially diluting the standard working solution (125 ng/ml) 4-fold with EIA Diluent to produce 31.25, 7.813, 1.953, and 0.488 ng/ml solutions. EIA Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 ng/ml). Aliquot remaining stock solution to limit repeated freeze-thaw cycles. This solution should be stored at -20°C and **used within 30 days**.

Standard Point	Dilution	[FABP4] (ng/ml)
P1	1 part Standard (250 ng/ml) + 1 part EIA Diluent	125
P2	1 part P1 + 3 parts EIA Diluent	31.25
P3	1 part P2 + 3 parts EIA Diluent	7.813
P4	1 part P3 + 3 parts EIA Diluent	1.953
P5	1 part P4 + 3 parts EIA Diluent	0.488
P6	EIA Diluent	0.0

- **Biotinylated Human FABP4 Antibody (25x):** Spin down the antibody briefly and dilute the desired amount of the antibody 25-fold with EIA Diluent to produce a 1x solution. The undiluted antibody should be stored at -20°C.
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x):** Dilute the Wash Buffer Concentrate 20-fold with reagent grade water to produce a 1x solution. When diluting the concentrate, make sure to rinse the bottle thoroughly to extract any precipitates left in the bottle. Mix the 1x solution gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.
- **SP Conjugate (100x):** Spin down the SP Conjugate briefly and dilute the desired amount of the conjugate 100-fold with EIA Diluent to produce a 1x solution. The undiluted conjugate should be stored at -20°C.

## Assay Procedure

- Prepare all reagents, standard solutions, and samples as instructed. Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. The assay is performed at room temperature (20-25°C).
- Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame and return them immediately to the foil pouch with desiccants inside. Reseal the pouch securely to minimize exposure to water vapor and store in a vacuum desiccator.
- Add 50 µl of Human FABP4 Standard or sample to each well. Gently tap plate to thoroughly coat the wells. Break any bubbles that may have formed. Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for 2 hours. Start the timer after the last addition.
- Wash the microplate manually or automatically using a microplate washer. Invert the plate and decant the contents; hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid. If washing manually, wash five times with 200 µl of Wash Buffer per well. Invert the plate each time and decant the contents; hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid. If using a microplate washer, wash six times with 300 µl of Wash Buffer per well; invert the plate and hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid.

- Add 50  $\mu$ l of Biotinylated Human FABP4 Antibody to each well. Gently tap plate to thoroughly coat the wells. Break any bubbles that may have formed. Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for 2 hours.
- Wash the microplate as described above.
- Add 50  $\mu$ l of SP Conjugate to each well. Gently tap plate to thoroughly coat the wells. Break any bubbles that may have formed. Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for 30 minutes. Turn on the microplate reader and set up the program in advance.
- Wash the microplate as described above.
- Add 50  $\mu$ l of Chromogen Substrate to each well. Gently tap plate to thoroughly coat the wells. Break any bubbles that may have formed. Incubate in ambient light for 20 minutes or until the optimal blue color density develops.
- Add 50  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution to each well. The color will change from blue to yellow. Gently tap plate to ensure thorough mixing. Break any bubbles that may have formed.
- Read the absorbance on a microplate reader at a wavelength of 450 nm **immediately**. If wavelength correction is available, subtract readings at 570 nm from those at 450 nm to correct optical imperfections. Otherwise, read the plate at 450 nm only. Please note that some unstable black particles may be generated at high concentration points after stopping the reaction for about 10 minutes, which will reduce the readings.

## Data Analysis

- Calculate the mean value of the duplicate or triplicate readings for each standard and sample.
- To generate a standard curve, plot the graph using the standard concentrations on the x-axis and the corresponding mean 450 nm absorbance (OD) on the y-axis. The best fit line can be determined by regression analysis using log-log or four-parameter logistic curve fit.
- Determine the unknown sample concentration from the Standard Curve and multiply the value by the dilution factor.

## Typical Data

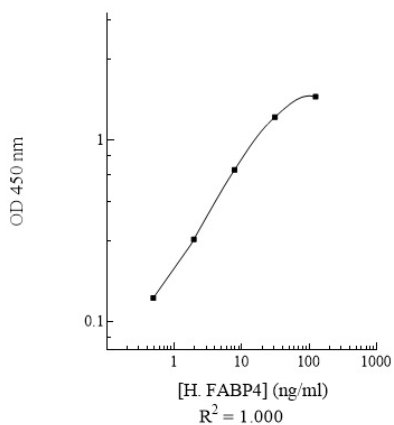
- The typical data is provided for reference only. Individual laboratory means may vary from the values listed. Variations between laboratories may be caused by technique differences.

Standard Point	ng/ml	OD	Average OD
P1	125	1.692 1.774	1.733
P2	31.25	1.307 1.371	1.339
P3	7.813	0.663 0.705	0.684
P4	1.953	0.276 0.292	0.284
P5	0.488	0.130 0.140	0.135
P6	0.0	0.088 0.096	0.092
<b>Sample: Pooled Normal Serum (2x)</b>		0.546 0.574	0.560

## Standard Curve

- The curve is provided for illustration only. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.

Human FABP4 Standard Curve



## Performance Characteristics

- This assay recognizes both natural and recombinant human FABP4.
- The minimum detectable dose of human FABP4 as calculated by 2SD from the mean of a zero standard was established to be 0.33 ng/ml.
- Intra-assay precision was determined by testing three serum samples ten times in one assay.
- Inter-assay precision was determined by testing three serum samples in ten assays.

Sample	Intra-Assay Precision			Inter-Assay Precision		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
n	10	10	10	10	10	10
CV (%)	7.5%	4.8%	8.1%	11.3%	10.0%	11.2%
Average CV (%)	6.8%			10.8%		

## Spiking Recovery

- Recovery was determined by spiking one serum sample with different human FABP4 concentrations.

Sample	Unspiked Sample (ng/ml)	Spiking Value (ng/ml)	Expected	Observed	Recovery (%)
Serum	9.031	24.949	33.980	30.902	91%
		4.759	13.790	13.128	95%
		1.425	10.456	9.923	95%
<b>Average Recovery (%)</b>					<b>94%</b>

## Linearity

- A serum sample was serially diluted to test for linearity.

Average Percentage of Expected Value (%)	
Sample Dilution	Serum
1x	104%
2x	100%
4x	96%

## Cross-Reactivity

Species	Cross-Reactivity (%)
Canine	None
Bovine	None
Equine	7%
Monkey	25%
Mouse	10%
Rat	20%
Swine	20%
Rabbit	None

- No significant cross-reactivity observed with human FABP1 (liver), FABP2, FABP3, FABP5, FABP6, FABP7, FABP8, and GOT2 (FABP – mitochondrial) proteins.

## Troubleshooting

Issue	Causes	Course of Action
<b>Low Precision</b>	Use of improper components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the expiration date listed before use.</li> <li>Do not interchange components from different lots.</li> </ul>
	Improper wash step	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check that the correct wash buffer is being used.</li> <li>Check that all wells are empty after aspiration.</li> <li>Check that the microplate washer is dispensing properly.</li> <li>If washing by pipette, check for proper pipetting technique.</li> </ul>
	Splashing of reagents while loading wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pipette properly in a controlled and careful manner.</li> </ul>
	Inconsistent volumes loaded into wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pipette properly in a controlled and careful manner.</li> <li>Check pipette calibration.</li> <li>Check pipette for proper performance.</li> </ul>
	Insufficient mixing of reagent dilutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thoroughly agitate the lyophilized components after reconstitution.</li> <li>Thoroughly mix dilutions.</li> </ul>
	Improperly sealed microplate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the microplate pouch for proper sealing.</li> <li>Check that the microplate pouch has no punctures.</li> <li>Check that three desiccants are inside the microplate pouch prior to sealing.</li> </ul>
<b>Unexpectedly Low or High Signal Intensity</b>	Microplate was left unattended between steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each step of the procedure should be performed uninterrupted.</li> </ul>
	Omission of step	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult the provided procedure for complete list of steps.</li> </ul>
	Steps performed in incorrect order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult the provided procedure for the correct order.</li> </ul>
	Insufficient amount of reagents added to wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check pipette calibration.</li> <li>Check pipette for proper performance.</li> </ul>
	Wash step was skipped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult the provided procedure for all wash steps.</li> </ul>
	Improper wash buffer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check that the correct wash buffer is being used.</li> </ul>
Improper reagent preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult reagent preparation section for the correct dilutions of all reagents.</li> </ul>	

	Insufficient or prolonged incubation periods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult the provided procedure for correct incubation time.</li> </ul>
<b>Deficient Standard Curve Fit</b>	Non-optimal sample dilution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandwich ELISA: If samples generate OD values higher than the highest standard point (P1), dilute samples further and repeat the assay.</li> <li>• Competitive ELISA: If samples generate OD values lower than the highest standard point (P1), dilute samples further and repeat the assay.</li> <li>• User should determine the optimal dilution factor for samples.</li> </ul>
	Contamination of reagents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new tip must be used for each addition of different samples or reagents during the assay procedure.</li> </ul>
	Contents of wells evaporate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify that the sealing film is firmly in place before placing the assay in the incubator or at room temperature.</li> </ul>
	Improper pipetting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipette properly in a controlled and careful manner.</li> <li>• Check pipette calibration.</li> <li>• Check pipette for proper performance.</li> </ul>
	Insufficient mixing of reagent dilutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thoroughly agitate the lyophilized components after reconstitution.</li> <li>• Thoroughly mix dilutions.</li> </ul>

## References

- (1) Baxa CA *et al.* (1989) *Biochemistry*. 28(22):8683-8690.
- (2) Damcott CM *et al.* (2004) *Metabolism*. 53(3):303-309.
- (3) Shen WJ *et al.* (1999) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 96(10):5528-5532.

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