

ARBOR ASSAYS™
Interactive Assay Solutions™



DetectX[®]

Aldosterone

Enzyme Immunoassay Kit

1 Plate Kit Catalog Number K052-H1

5 Plate Kit Catalog Number K052-H5

Species Independent

Sample Types Validated:

**Extracted Serum, EDTA or Heparin Plasma, Saliva,
Urine, Fecal Extracts and Tissue Culture Media**

Please read this insert completely prior to using the product.
For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

www.ArborAssays.com   

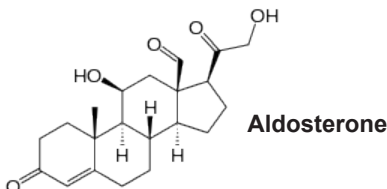
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	3
Assay Principle	4
Related Products	4
Supplied Components	5
Storage Instructions	5
Other Materials Required	6
Precautions	6
Sample Types	7
Sample Preparation	7
Overnight Protocol	
Reagent Preparation, Assay Protocol, Typical Data	8-11
Calculation of Results	10
2 Hour Protocol	
Reagent Preparation, Assay Protocol, Typical Data	12-15
Validation Data Sensitivity, Linearity, etc.	16-17
Samples Values and Cross Reactivity	18
Warranty & Contact Information	19
Plate Layout Sheet	20



BACKGROUND

Aldosterone, $C_{21}H_{28}O_5$, is a mineralocorticoid first isolated by the husband and wife team of Simpson and Tait at University College, London in 1953¹. Initially called electrocortin, 21 mg was isolated from 500 kg of beef adrenal glands. Aldosterone controls the sodium-potassium balance through the unidirectional salt reabsorption in a variety of tissues and glands^{2,3}. Synthesized from cholesterol in the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal cortex, secretion is regulated through the renin-angiotensin system⁴. Angiotensin II and potassium stimulate primary secretion by increasing the rate of production of the steroid. Peripheral aldosterone levels are dependant on age and body position and in a normal upright adult aldosterone levels are typically less than 300 pg/mL. Aldosterone is typically secreted as the 18-glucuronide and the tetrahydro-3-glucuronide⁵ and this excretion is generally 2-20 $\mu\text{g}/24$ hour urine collection⁶.



Aldosterone measurement is useful in the investigation of primary aldosteronism (i.e., adrenal adenoma or carcinoma and adrenal cortical hyperplasia) and secondary aldosteronism (renovascular disease, salt depletion, potassium loading, cardiac failure with ascites, pregnancy, Bartter syndrome). The renin-angiotensin system is the primary regulator of the synthesis and secretion of aldosterone. Increased concentrations of potassium in the plasma may directly stimulate adrenal production of the hormone. Under physiologic conditions, pituitary adrenocorticotropic hormone is not a major factor in regulating aldosterone secretion.

1. Williams, J.S., & Williams, G.H. (2003). 50th anniversary of aldosterone. *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, 88(6), 2364-2372.
2. Rogerson, F.M., & Fuller P.J. (2000). Mineralocorticoid action. *Steroids*, 65(2), 61-73.
3. Agarwal, M.K., & Mirshahi, M. (1999). General overview of mineralocorticoid hormone action. *Pharmacology & Therapeutics*, 84(3), 273-326.
4. Lumbers, E. R. (1999). Angiotensin and aldosterone. *Regulatory Peptides*, 80(3), 91-100.
5. Cartledge, S., & Lawson, N. (2000). Aldosterone and renin measurements. *Annals of Clinical Biochemistry*, 37(3), 262-278.
6. Loeuille, G.A., et al. (1981). Blood and urinary aldosterone levels in normal neonates, infants and children. *Pediatrics*, 36(5), 335-344.

ASSAY PRINCIPLE

The DetectX® Aldosterone Immunoassay kit is designed to quantitatively measure Aldosterone present in extracted serum and plasma, or in saliva, urine, extracted dried fecal samples, and tissue culture media samples. Please read the complete kit insert before performing this assay. This kit measures total aldosterone in extracted serum or plasma and fecal samples.

An aldosterone stock solution is provided to generate a standard curve for the assay and all samples should be read off the standard curve. We provide protocols on pages 8 and 12 to prepare assay standards from 4,000 to 3.906 pg/mL or from 5,000 to 8.192 pg/mL. Please choose the standard range that fits your sample concentrations most appropriately.

Standards or diluted samples are pipetted into a clear microtiter plate coated with an antibody to capture sheep antibodies. An aldosterone-peroxidase conjugate is added to the standards and samples in the wells. The binding reaction is initiated by the addition of a polyclonal antibody to aldosterone to each well. After incubation, the plate is washed and substrate is added. The substrate reacts with the bound aldosterone-peroxidase conjugate. After a short incubation, the reaction is stopped and the intensity of the generated color is detected in a microtiter plate reader capable of measuring 450 nm wavelength. The concentration of the aldosterone in the sample is calculated, after making suitable correction for the dilution of the sample, using software available with most plate readers.

RELATED PRODUCTS

Kits	Catalog No.
Aldosterone Chemiluminescent ELISA Kits	K052-C1/C5
Allopregnanolone ELISA Kits	K061-H1/H5
Creatinine Serum Detection Kits	KB02-H1/H2
Creatinine Urinary Detection Kits	K002-H1/H5
Cystatin C Human EIA Kit	K012-H1
DHEA-S ELISA Kits	K054-H1/H5
Hemoglobin High Sensitivity Colorimetric Detection Kits	K013-HX1/HX5
Retinol Binding Protein Multi-Format ELISA Kits	K062-H1/H5
Urea Nitrogen (BUN) Detection Kits	K024-H1/H5



SUPPLIED COMPONENTS

Coated Clear 96 Well Plate

A clear plastic microplate(s) with 1x8 strips coated with donkey anti-sheep IgG.

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

1 or 5 Each

Catalog Number X061-1EA

Aldosterone Standard

Aldosterone at 40,000 pg/mL in a special stabilizing solution.

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

125 μ L or 625 μ L

Catalog Number C182-125UL or -625UL

DetectX[®] Aldosterone Antibody

A sheep polyclonal antibody specific for Aldosterone.

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

3 mL or 13 mL

Catalog Number C180-3ML or -13ML

DetectX[®] Aldosterone Conjugate

An aldosterone-peroxidase conjugate in a special stabilizing solution.

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

3 mL or 13 mL

Catalog Number C181-3ML or -13ML

Assay Buffer Concentrate

A 5X concentrate that must be diluted with deionized or distilled water.

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

28 mL or 55 mL

Catalog Number X065-28ML or -55ML

Wash Buffer Concentrate

A 20X concentrate that should be diluted with deionized or distilled water.

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

30 mL or 125 mL

Catalog Number X007-30ML or -125ML

TMB Substrate

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

11 mL or 55 mL

Catalog Number X019-11ML or -55ML

Stop Solution

A 1M solution of hydrochloric acid. **CAUSTIC.**

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

5 mL or 25 mL

Catalog Number X020-5ML or -25ML

Plate Sealer

Kit K052-H1 or -H5

1 or 5 Each

Catalog Number X002-1EA

STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

All components of this kit should be stored at 4°C until the expiration date of the kit.

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED

Distilled or deionized water.

Ethyl acetate or ethanol for serum, plasma or fecal extracts.

A speedvac for evaporation of ethanol or ethyl acetate

Repeater pipet with disposable tips capable of dispensing 25, 50, and 100 μ L.

A microplate shaker.

Colorimetric 96 well microplate reader capable of reading optical density at 450 nm.

Software for converting raw relative optical density readings from the plate reader and carrying out four parameter logistic curve (4PLC) fitting. Contact your plate reader manufacturer for details.

PRECAUTIONS

As with all such products, this kit should only be used by qualified personnel who have had laboratory safety instruction. The complete insert should be read and understood before attempting to use the product.

The antibody coated plate needs to be stored desiccated. The silica gel pack included in the foil ziploc bag will keep the plate dry. The silica gel pack will turn from blue to pink if the ziploc has not been closed properly.

This kit utilizes a peroxidase-based readout system. Buffers, including other manufacturers Wash Buffers, containing sodium azide will inhibit color production from the enzyme. Make sure **all** buffers used for samples are **azide free**. Ensure that any plate washing system is rinsed well with deionized water prior to using the supplied Wash Buffer as prepared on Page 8.

The Stop Solution is acid. The solution should not come in contact with skin or eyes. Take appropriate precautions when handling this reagent.



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6

K052-H WEB 210302

EXPECT ASSAY ARTISTRY™

SAMPLE TYPES

This assay has been validated for serum, EDTA and heparin plasma, urine samples and for tissue culture samples. It has also been validated for dried fecal extract samples. Samples containing visible particulate should be centrifuged prior to using. Moderate to severely hemolyzed samples should not be used in this kit. Aldosterone can be assayed in other sample types by using one of the extraction protocols available on our website at: www.ArborAssays.com/resources/#protocols

Aldosterone is identical across all species and we expect this kit may measure aldosterone from sources other than mammalian. The end user should evaluate recoveries of aldosterone in other samples being tested.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Serum and plasma samples must be extracted with ethyl acetate or similar solvent. Dried fecal samples can be measured as outlined below. Urine samples can be diluted directly in Assay Buffer prior to being run in the assay.

Serum and Plasma Samples

Add 250 μ L of serum or plasma to a glass test tube and add 250 μ L of ethyl acetate. Vortex gently and allow layers to separate. Gently draw off the top organic layer and place it in a clean tube. Repeat the extraction with ethyl acetate 2 more times, pooling the ethyl acetate supernatants. Speedvac the ethyl acetate supernatant to dryness. Reconstitute with 10 μ L of ethanol and dilute with 240 μ L of supplied Assay Buffer. This dilution can be diluted further with Assay Buffer.

Saliva Samples

Saliva samples should be diluted \geq 1:2 with the supplied Assay Buffer prior to running in the assay. See our Saliva Sample Handling instructions at www.ArborAssays.com/assets/saliva-sample-protocol.pdf.

Urine Samples

Urine samples should be diluted \geq 1:4 with the supplied Assay Buffer prior to running in the assay. Please see our Urinary Creatinine Detection kits, K002-H1 and K002-H5, for assays to measure urine creatinine which can be used to allow normalization of aldosterone in a random urine specimen.

Dried Fecal Samples

We have a detailed Extraction Protocol available on our website at: www.ArborAssays.com/assets/steroid-solid-extraction-protocol.pdf. The ethanol concentration in the final Assay Buffer dilution added to the well should be $<$ 5%.

Tissue Culture Media

For measuring aldosterone in tissue culture media (TCM), samples should be read off a standard curve generated in TCM. Samples may need to be diluted further in TCM. We have validated the assay using RPMI-1640.

Use all Samples within 2 Hours of preparation, or stored at \leq -20°C until assaying.

REAGENT PREPARATION

Allow the kit reagents to come to room temperature for 30 minutes. Ensure that all samples have reached room temperature and have been diluted as appropriate prior to running them in the kit.

Assay Buffer

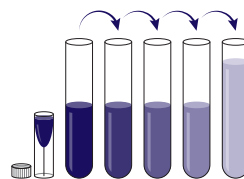
Dilute Assay Buffer Concentrate 1:5 by adding one part of the concentrate to four parts of deionized water. Once diluted this is stable at 4°C for 3 months.

Wash Buffer

Dilute Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:20 by adding one part of the concentrate to nineteen parts of deionized water. Once diluted this is stable for 3 months at room temperature.

Standard Preparation - Overnight Incubation

Label test tubes as #1 through #6. Pipet 360 μL of Assay Buffer into tube #1 and 300 μL into tubes #2 to #6. **The aldosterone stock solution contains an organic solvent. Prerinse the pipet tip several times to ensure accurate delivery.** Carefully add 40 μL of the aldosterone stock solution to tube #1 and vortex completely. Take 100 μL of the aldosterone solution in tube #1 and add it to tube #2 and vortex completely. Repeat the serial dilutions for tubes #3 through #6. The concentration of aldosterone will be 4,000, 1,000, 250, 62.5, 15.625, and 3.906 pg/mL .



Use all Standards within 2 hours of preparation.

	Std 1	Std 2	Std 3	Std 4	Std 5	Std 6
Assay Buffer (μL)	360	300	300	300	300	300
Addition	Stock	Std 1	Std 2	Std 3	Std 4	Std 5
Vol of Addition (μL)	40	100	100	100	100	100
Final Conc (pg/mL)	4,000	1,000	250	62.5	15.625	3.906



ASSAY PROTOCOL - OVERNIGHT PROTOCOL

We recommend that all standards and samples be run in duplicate to allow the end user to accurately determine aldosterone concentrations.

1. Use the plate layout sheet on the back page to aid in proper sample and standard identification. Determine the number of wells to be used and return unused wells to the foil pouch with desiccant. Seal the ziploc plate bag and store at 4°C.
2. Pipet 100 µL of samples or standards into wells in the plate.
3. Pipet 125 µL of Assay Buffer into the non-specific binding (NSB) wells.
4. Pipet 100 µL of Assay Buffer into wells to act as maximum binding wells (B0 or 0 pg/mL).
5. Add 25 µL of the DetectX® Aldosterone Conjugate to each well using a repeater pipet.
6. Add 25 µL of the DetectX® Aldosterone Antibody to each well, except the NSB wells, using a repeater pipet.
7. Gently tap the sides of the plate to ensure adequate mixing of the reagents. Cover the plate with the plate sealer and shake at room temperature for 15 minutes. We recommend shaking at around 700–900 rpm.
8. Store the sealed plate at 4°C overnight.
9. The following day remove the TMB Substrate from the refrigerator and allow to come to room temperature for at least 30 minutes. **Addition of cold Substrate will cause depressed signal.**
10. Aspirate the plate and wash each well 4 times with 300 µL wash buffer. Tap the plate dry on clean absorbent towels.
11. Add 100 µL of the TMB Substrate to each well, using a repeater pipet.
12. Incubate the plate at room temperature for 30 minutes without shaking.
13. Add 50 µL of the Stop Solution to each well, using a repeater or a multichannel pipet.
14. Read the optical density generated from each well in a plate reader capable of reading at 450 nm.
15. Use the plate reader's built-in 4PLC software capabilities to calculate aldosterone concentration for each sample.

NOTE: If you are using only part of a strip well plate, at the end of the assay throw away the used wells and retain the plate frame for use with the remaining unused wells.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

Average the duplicate OD readings for each standard and sample. Create a standard curve by reducing the data using the 4PLC fitting routine on the plate reader, after subtracting the mean OD's for the NSB. The sample concentrations obtained, calculated from the %B/B0 curve, should be multiplied by the dilution factor to obtain neat sample values.

Or use the online tool from MyAssays to calculate the data:

www.myassays.com/arbor-assays-aldosterone-enzyme-immunoassay-kit.assay

TYPICAL DATA - OVERNIGHT PROTOCOL

Sample	Mean OD	Net OD	% B/B0	Aldosterone Conc. (pg/mL)
NSB	0.063	0	-	-
Standard 1	0.202	0.139	14.5	4,000
Standard 2	0.318	0.255	26.5	1,000
Standard 3	0.497	0.434	45.2	250
Standard 4	0.751	0.688	71.6	62.25
Standard 5	0.904	0.841	87.5	15.625
Standard 6	0.993	0.930	96.8	3.906
B0	1.024	0.961	100	0
Sample 1	0.669	0.606	63.1	97.8
Sample 2	0.931	0.868	90.3	12.1

Always run your own standard curve for calculation of results. Do not use this data.

Conversion Factor: 100 pg/mL of aldosterone is equivalent to 277.4 pM.



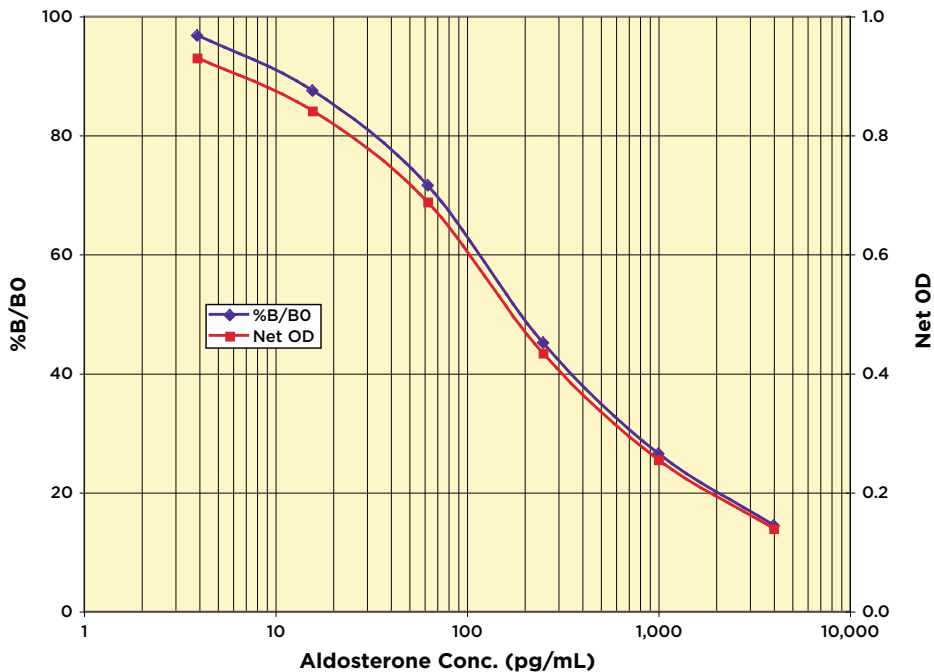
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10

K052-H WEB 210302

EXPECT ASSAY ARTISTRY™

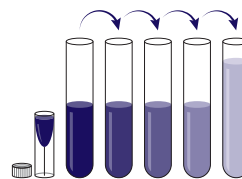
Typical Standard Curve - Overnight Incubation



Always run your own standard curves for calculation of results. Do not use this data.

Standard Preparation - 2 Hour Incubation

Label test tubes as #1 through #8. Pipet 420 μL of Assay Buffer into tube #1 and 270 μL into tubes #2 to #8. The aldosterone stock solution contains an organic solvent. Prerinse the pipet tip several times to ensure accurate delivery. Carefully add 60 μL of the aldosterone stock solution to tube #1 and vortex completely. Take 180 μL of the aldosterone solution in tube #1 and add it to tube #2 and vortex completely. Repeat the serial dilutions for tubes #3 through #8. The concentration of aldosterone will be 5,000, 2,000, 800, 320, 128, 51.2, 20.48, and 8.192 pg/mL .



Use all Standards within 2 hours of preparation.

	Std 1	Std 2	Std 3	Std 4	Std 5	Std 6	Std 7	Std 8
Assay Buffer (μL)	420	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
Addition	Stock	Std 1	Std 2	Std 3	Std 4	Std 5	Std 6	Std 7
Vol of Addition (μL)	60	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Final Conc (pg/mL)	5,000	2,000	800	320	128	51.2	20.48	8.192



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ASSAY PROTOCOL - 2 HOUR PROTOCOL

We recommend that all standards and samples be run in duplicate to allow the end user to accurately determine aldosterone concentrations.

1. Use the plate layout sheet on the back page to aid in proper sample and standard identification. Determine the number of wells to be used and return unused wells to the foil pouch with desiccant. Seal the ziploc plate bag and store at 4°C.
2. Pipet 100 µL of samples or standards into wells in the plate.
3. Pipet 125 µL of Assay Buffer into the non-specific binding (NSB) wells.
4. Pipet 100 µL of Assay Buffer into the maximum binding (B0 or Zero standard) wells.
5. Add 25 µL of the DetectX® Aldosterone Conjugate to each well using a repeater pipet.
6. Add 25 µL of the DetectX® Aldosterone Antibody to each well, **except the NSB wells**, using a repeater pipet.
7. Gently tap the sides of the plate to ensure adequate mixing of the reagents. Cover the plate with the plate sealer and shake at room temperature for 2 hours. We recommend shaking at around 700–900 rpm.
8. Aspirate the plate and wash each well 4 times with 300 µL wash buffer. Tap the plate dry on clean absorbent towels.
9. Add 100 µL of the TMB Substrate to each well, using a repeater pipet.
10. Incubate the plate at room temperature for 30 minutes without shaking.
11. Add 50 µL of the Stop Solution to each well, using a repeater or a multichannel pipet.
12. Read the optical density generated from each well in a plate reader capable of reading at 450 nm.
13. Use the plate reader's built-in 4PLC software capabilities to calculate aldosterone concentration for each sample.

NOTE: If you are using only part of a strip well plate, at the end of the assay throw away the used wells and retain the plate frame for use with the remaining unused wells.

TYPICAL DATA - 2 HOUR PROTOCOL

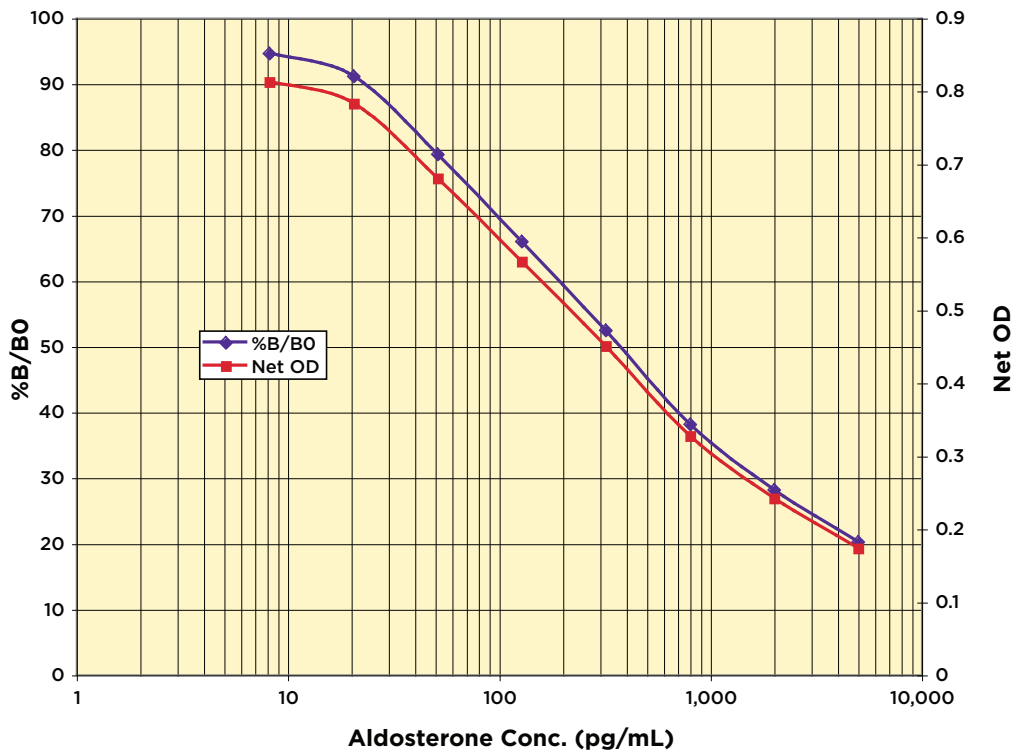
Sample	Mean OD	Net OD	% B/B0	Aldosterone Conc. (pg/mL)
NSB	0.063	0	-	-
Standard 1	0.237	0.174	20.3	5,000
Standard 2	0.305	0.242	28.2	2,000
Standard 3	0.391	0.328	38.2	800
Standard 4	0.514	0.451	52.5	320
Standard 5	0.630	0.567	66.0	128
Standard 6	0.744	0.681	79.3	51.2
Standard 7	0.846	0.783	91.1	20.48
Standard 8	0.876	0.813	94.6	8.192
B0	0.922	0.859	100	0

Always run your own standard curve for calculation of results. Do not use this data.

Conversion Factor: 100 pg/mL of aldosterone is equivalent to 277.4 pM.



Typical Standard Curve - 2 Hour Incubation



Always run your own standard curves for calculation of results. Do not use this data.

VALIDATION DATA - OVERNIGHT INCUBATION

Sensitivity and Limit of Detection

Sensitivity was calculated by comparing the OD's for twenty wells run for each of the B0 and standard #6. The detection limit was determined at two (2) standard deviations from the B0 along the standard curve.

Sensitivity was determined as 4.97 pg/mL.

The Limit of Detection for the assay was determined in a similar manner by comparing the OD's for twenty runs for each of the zero standard and a low concentration human sample.

Limit of Detection was determined as 14.76 pg/mL

Intra Assay Precision

Three urine samples were diluted with Assay Buffer and run in replicates of 20 in an assay. The mean and precision of the calculated Aldosterone concentrations were:

Sample	Aldosterone Conc. (pg/mL)	%CV
1	1,018.7	6.0
2	156.2	5.9
3	40.6	8.8

Inter Assay Precision

Three urine samples were diluted with Assay Buffer and run in duplicates in seventeen assays run over multiple days by four operators. The mean and precision of the calculated Aldosterone concentrations were:

Sample	Aldosterone Conc. (pg/mL)	%CV
1	1,051.9	20.5
2	150.2	12.2
3	39.6	25.8

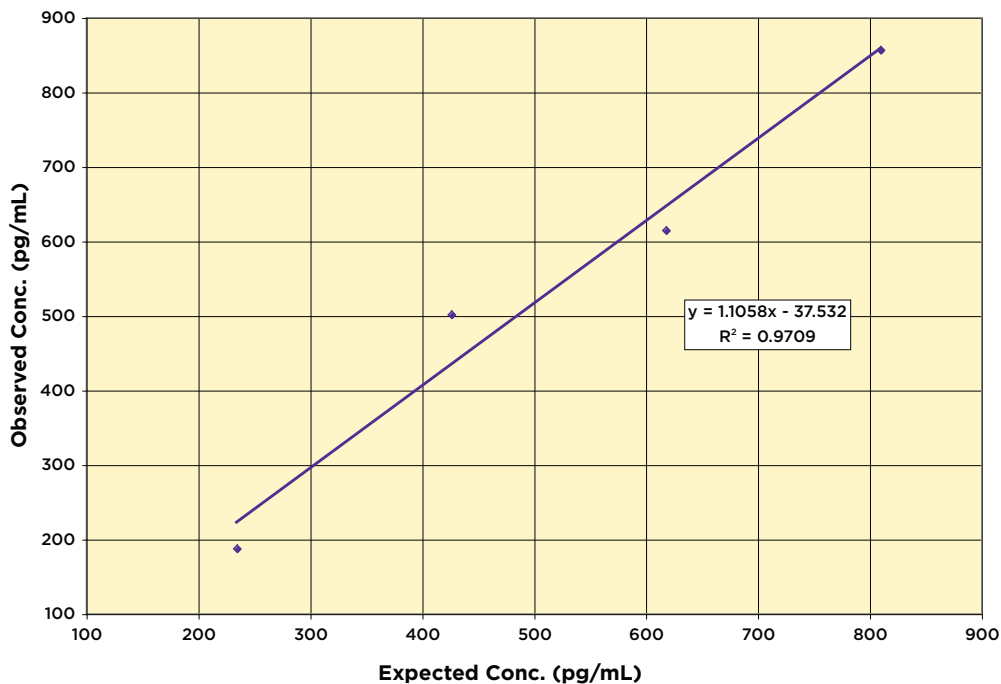


Linearity

Linearity was determined by taking two urine samples, one with a low diluted aldosterone level of 43.0 pg/mL and one with a higher diluted level of 1,001.7 pg/mL, and mixing them in the ratios given below. The measured concentrations were compared to the expected values based on the ratios used.

Low Urine	High Urine	Observed Conc. (pg/mL)	Expected Conc. (pg/mL)	% Recovery
80%	20%	187.6	234.7	79.9
60%	40%	501.4	426.5	117.6
40%	60%	614.5	618.2	99.4
20%	80%	856.7	810.0	105.8
Mean Recovery				100.7%

Linearity



SAMPLE VALUES

Thirteen random mammalian serum and plasma samples were tested in the assay. Neat EDTA plasma sample values ranged from 9.98 to 66.7 pg/mL with an average of 33.0 pg/mL. Serum values ranged from 15.9 to 147.0 pg/mL with an average of 77.8 pg/mL. Nine human urine samples were tested in the assay and the values ranged from 431.9 to 5,114 pg/mL with an average of 2267.4 pg/mL. One dog urine sample was tested and it read at 10,079 pg/mL.

Dried clouded leopard fecal samples kindly donated by Jocelyn Bryant at the Brookfield Zoo were processed as described on page 7 and run in the assay. Values obtained ranged from 19.4 to 22.8 pg/mg dried fecal material.

CROSS REACTIVITY

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

Steroid	Cross Reactivity (%)
Aldosterone	100%
Corticosterone	0.047%
Desoxycorticosterone	0.019%
Progesterone	<0.016%
Tetrahydrocorticosterone	<0.016%
Cortisol	<0.016%
1-dehydroCortisol	<0.016%
Estradiol	<0.016%

LIMITED WARRANTY

Arbor Assays warrants that at the time of shipment this product is free from defects in materials and workmanship. This warranty is in lieu of any other warranty expressed or implied, including but not limited to, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

We must be notified of any breach of this warranty within 48 hours of receipt of the product. No claim shall be honored if we are not notified within this time period, or if the product has been stored in any way other than outlined in this publication. The sole and exclusive remedy of the customer for any liability based upon this warranty is limited to the replacement of the product, or refund of the invoice price of the goods.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For details concerning this kit or to order any of our products please contact us:

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OFFICIAL SUPPLIER TO ISWE

Arbor Assays and the International Society of Wildlife Endocrinology (ISWE) signed an exclusive agreement for Arbor Assays to supply ISWE members with assay kits and reagents for wildlife conservation research.

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19

K052-H WEB 210302



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