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StressXpress®

Cyclic AMP EIA Kit

Catalog# SKT-209 (96-Well Kit)

Quantitative colorimetric detection of cAMP

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Materials Supplied

Catalog Number	Reagent	Quantity	Description
SKC-209A	Coated Clear 96 Well Plates	1 Each	A clear plastic microtiter plate coated with donkey anti-sheep IgG.
SKC-209B	Cyclic AMP Standard	125 µL	Cyclic AMP at 1,500 pmol/mL in a special stabilizing solution.
SKC-209C	StressXpress® Cyclic AMP Antibody	3 mL	A sheep antibody specific for cyclic AMP.
SKC-209D	StressXpress® Cyclic AMP Conjugate	3 mL	A cyclic AMP-peroxidase conjugate in a special stabilizing solution.
SKC-209E	Sample Diluent	28 mL	Contains special stabilizers and additives. Ready-to-use Sample Diluent. CAUSTIC
SKC-209F	Plate Primer	5 mL	A neutralizing solution containing special stabilizers and additives.
SKC-209G	Acetic Anhydride	2mL	WARNING: Corrosive Lachrymator
SKC-209H	Triethylamine	4mL	WARNING: Corrosive Lachrymator
SKC-209I	Wash Buffer Concentrate	30 mL	A 20X concentrate that must be diluted with deionized or distilled water.
SKC-209J	TMB Substrate	11mL	-
SKC-209K	Stop Solution	5 mL	A 1M solution of hydrochloric acid. CAUSTIC.
SKC-209L	Plate Sealer	1 Each	-

If any of the items listed above are damaged or missing, please contact our Customer Service department at (250) 294-9065. We cannot accept any returns without prior authorization.



WARNING: Not for human or animal disease diagnosis or therapeutic drug use.

Precautions

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

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 10.

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.

The supplied Sample Diluent and Sample Diluent Concentrate are acidic. The Stop Solution is 1M HCl. These solutions should not come in contact with skin or eyes. Take appropriate precautions when handling these reagents.

The kit uses acetic anhydride and triethylamine as acetylation reagents. Triethylamine and acetic anhydride are lachrymators. Caution - corrosive, flammable, and harmful vapor. Use in hood with proper ventilation and wear appropriate protective safety wear.

Storage

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

Materials Needed But Not Supplied

- Distilled or deionized water.
- Repeater pipet with disposable tips capable of dispensing 25 μ L, 50 μ L 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.

Please read this booklet completely prior to using the product.

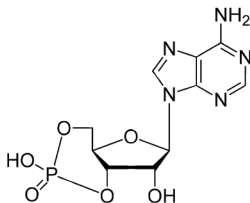
FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.

NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Adenosine-3',5'-cyclic monophosphate, or cyclic AMP (cAMP), C₁₀H₁₂N₅O₆P, is one of the most important second messengers and a key intracellular regulator. Discovered by Sutherland and Rall in 1957 (1), it functions as a mediator of activity for a number of hormones, including epinephrine, glucagon, and ACT (2-4). Adenylate cyclase is activated by the hormones glucagon and adrenaline and by G protein. Liver adenylate cyclase responds more strongly to glucagon, and muscle adenylate cyclase responds more strongly to adrenaline. cAMP decomposition into AMP is catalyzed by the enzyme phosphodiesterase. In the Human Metabolome Database there are 166 metabolic enzymes listed that convert cAMP (5).



Other biological actions of cAMP include regulation of innate immune functioning (6), axon regeneration (7), cancer (8), and inflammation (9).

Assay Overview

The Cyclic AMP *StressXpress*® Direct EIA kit is designed to quantitatively measure cAMP present in lysed cells, EDTA and heparin plasma, urine, saliva and tissue culture media samples. Please read the complete kit booklet before performing this assay.

For tissue samples, saliva and urine, where the levels of cAMP are expected to be relatively high, the regular format for the assay can be used. For plasma samples and some dilute cell lysates an optional acetylation protocol can be used.

The kit is unique in that all samples and standards are diluted into an acidic Sample Diluent, which contains special additives and stabilizers, for cAMP measurement. This allows plasma, urine and saliva samples to be read in an identical manner to lysed cells. Acidified samples of cAMP are stable and endogenous phosphodiesterases are inactivated in the Sample Diluent. A cAMP standard is provided to generate a standard curve for the assay and all samples should be read off the standard curve. A clear microtiter plate coated with an antibody to capture sheep IgG is provided and a neutralizing Plate Primer solution is added to all the used wells. Standards or diluted samples, either with or without acetylation, are pipetted into the primed wells. A cAMP-peroxidase conjugate is added to the standards and samples in the wells. The binding reaction is initiated by the addition of a sheep antibody to cAMP to each well. After a 2 hour incubation, the plate is washed and substrate is added. The substrate reacts with the bound cAMP-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 cAMP in the sample is calculated, after making suitable correction for the dilution of the sample, using software available with most plate readers.

Sample Types

Sample Types Validated:

Cell Lysates, Saliva, Urine, EDTA and Heparin Plasma, Tissue Culture Media

This assay has been validated for lysed cells, saliva, urine, EDTA and heparin plasma samples and for tissue culture media samples. Samples should be stored at -70°C for long term storage. 24-Hour urine samples may need to have 1 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid added for every 100 mL volume to act as a preservative. Samples containing visible particulate should be centrifuged prior to using.

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

After dilution in the Sample Diluent (see page 11) there may be some precipitation of proteins and the supernatant from the centrifuged samples used. After being diluted in Sample Diluent the samples can be assayed directly within 2 hours, or frozen at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$ for later analysis. Severely hemolyzed samples should not be used in this kit.

For samples containing low levels of cAMP and for all plasma samples, the acetylated assay protocol must be used due to its enhanced sensitivity. All standards and samples should be diluted in glass test tubes.

Sample Preparation

Cells

Cell lysis buffers containing high concentrations of SDS or other detergents may not be compatible with this assay or may require extra dilution. Please read Interferents section on page 27 for more information.

This kit is compatible with either adherent or non-adherent cells. The cells can be grown in any suitable sterile containers such as Petri dishes, 12-, 48- or 96-well culture plates or flasks. The cells must be isolated from the media prior to being lysed with the provided Sample Diluent. The acidic Sample Diluent contains detergents to lyse the cells, inactivate endogenous phosphodiesterases and stabilize the cAMP. Some cell types are extremely hardy and the end user should optimize the lysis conditions utilizing freeze-thaw cycles and ultrasonic treatments to fully lyse their cells.

We used $\sim 10^7$ Jurkat cells per mL of Sample Diluent. Cell number needs to be determined by the end user since it will be dependant on cell type and treatment conditions. Care must be taken not to over dilute the samples.

For adherent cells, the media should be aspirated from the cells and the cells washed with PBS. The adherent cells should be treated directly with the Sample Diluent for 10 minutes at room temperature. Cells can be scraped to dislodge them from the plate surface and cells should be inspected to ensure lysis. Detergent has been added to the Sample Diluent to help lysis occur. Centrifuge the samples at $\geq 600 \times g$ at 4°C for 15 minutes and assay the supernatant directly. If required, the TCM can be assayed for cAMP as outlined below.

For non-adherent cells, pellet and wash the cells with PBS by centrifuging the samples at $\geq 600 \times g$ at 4°C for 15 minutes as described above. Treat the aspirated, washed pellet directly with the Sample Diluent for 10 minutes at room temperature. Cells should be inspected to ensure lysis. Detergent has been added to the Sample Diluent to help lysis occur. Centrifuge the samples at $\geq 600 \times g$ at 4°C for 15 minutes and assay the supernatant directly. If required, the TCM can be assayed for cAMP as outlined below.

Tissue Samples

Tissues samples should be frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C if analysis is not to be carried out immediately.

Grind the frozen tissue in a stainless steel mortar under liquid nitrogen until it is a fine powder. Allow the liquid nitrogen to evaporate and weigh the powdered tissue. Add 1 mL of Sample Diluent for every 100 mg of tissue. Incubate in the Sample Diluent for 10 minutes on ice, and then centrifuge at $\geq 600 \times g$ at 4°C for 15 minutes. Collect the supernatant and run in the assay immediately or store frozen at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$.

For samples that require concentration and delipidation, a trichloroacetic acid (TCA)/ether protocol can be used. Grind the frozen tissue in a stainless steel mortar under liquid nitrogen until it is a fine powder. Allow the liquid nitrogen to evaporate and weigh the powdered tissue. Add 1 mL of ice cold 5% TCA (weight/volume) for every 100 mg of tissue and grind in a glass-Teflon mortar. Incubate in the TCA for 10 minutes on ice, and then centrifuge at $\geq 600 \times g$ at 4°C for 15 minutes. Collect the supernatant.

For every 1 mL of TCA supernatant add 3 mL of water saturated diethyl ether* and shake in a glass vial. Allow the ether to separate as the top layer, remove it and discard the ether. Dry the aqueous layer by lyophilization or using a vacuum centrifuge. Reconstitute by adding 1 mL of Sample Diluent for every mL of 5% TCA used to extract and run in the assay immediately or store at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$.

*Diethyl ether is extremely flammable and should be used in a hood.

Tissue Culture Media

For measuring cAMP 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.

Plasma Samples

Plasma samples should be diluted $\geq 1:10$ with the supplied Sample Diluent and acetylated prior to running in the Acetylated Format assay (page 18).

Urine Samples

Urine samples should be diluted $\geq 1:20$ with the supplied Sample Diluent prior running in the assay. Due to the high concentration of cAMP in urine, samples may need to be diluted further.

Saliva Samples

Saliva samples should be diluted $\geq 1:4$ with the supplied Sample Diluent prior running in the assay. See our Saliva Sample Handling Instructions available on this product's website page.

Use all samples within 2 hours of dilution in Sample Diluent.

Reagent Preparation

Allow the kit reagents to thaw and come to room temperature for 30-60 minutes. We recommend that all standards and samples be run in duplicate to allow the end user to accurately determine cAMP concentrations. Ensure that all samples have reached room temperature and have been diluted as appropriate prior to running them in the kit.

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 at room temperature for 3 months.

Sample Diluent

Do not dilute the Sample Diluent (Catalog Number SKC-209E)

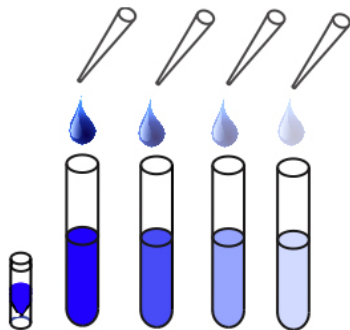
Reagent Preparation - Regular Format

Use this format for urine, saliva and some cell lysates. Do **NOT** use for plasma samples.

All standards and samples should be diluted in glass test tubes.

Standard Preparation - Regular Format

Label six test tubes as #1 through #6. Pipet 270 μL of Sample Diluent into tube #1 and 200 μL into tubes #2 to #6. The Cyclic AMP stock solution contains an organic solvent. Prerinse the pipet tip several times to ensure accurate delivery. Carefully add 30 μL of the cAMP stock solution to tube #1 and vortex completely. Take 100 μL of the cAMP 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 Cyclic AMP in tubes 1 through 6 will be 150, 50, 16.67, 5.56, 1.85, and 0.617 pmol/mL.



Non-Acetylated	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5	Standard 6
Sample Diluent (μL)	270	200	200	200	200	200
Addition	Stock	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5
Volume of Addition (μL)	30	100	100	100	100	100
Final Concentration (pmol/mL)	150	50	16.67	5.56	1.85	0.617

Use Standards within 1 hour of preparation.

Acetylated Protocol - Overview

Use this format for plasma, some cell lysates and any sample with low cAMP concentrations.

Prior to running the acetylated assay, all standards, samples and the Sample Diluent used for the B0 and NSB wells must be acetylated. Acetylation is carried out by adding 10 μL of the Acetylation Reagent (as prepared below) for each 200 μL of the standard, sample and Sample Diluent. Vortex each treated standard, sample or Sample Diluent after addition of the Acetylation Reagent and use within 30 minutes of preparation.

Note: Upon Acetylation, all of the standards and samples diluted in the orange Sample Diluent will change to a pale yellow colour.

Reagent Preparation - Acetylated Format

Acetylation Reagent

Working in a fume hood mix one part of Acetic Anhydride with 2 parts of Triethylamine in a glass test tube. Use the following table to help determine the amount of Acetylation Reagent to make.

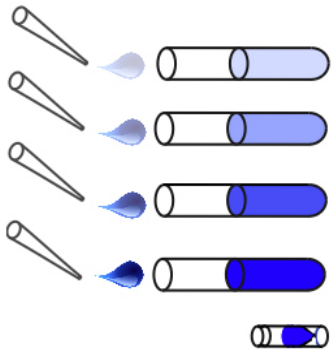
Reagents	Number of Samples to be Tested			
	20	40	100	200
Acetic Anhydride Volume (μL)	200	400	1,000	2,000
Triethylamine Volume (μL)	400	800	2,000	4,000
Acetylation Reagent Volume (mL)	0.6	1.2	3	6

Use the Acetylation Reagent within 60 minutes of preparation.

Standard Preparation - Acetylated

All standards and samples should be diluted in glass test tubes.

Label seven test tubes as #1 through #7. Label one tube as Stock Dilution. Pipet 270 μL of Sample Diluent into the Stock Dilution tube. Pipet 560 μL of Sample Diluent into tube #1 and 300 μL into tubes #2 to #6. The Cyclic AMP stock solution contains an organic solvent. Prerinse the pipet tip several times to ensure accurate delivery. Carefully add 30 μL of the cAMP stock solution to the Stock Dilution tube and vortex completely. Carefully add 40 μL of the Stock Dilution tube to tube #1 and vortex completely. Take 300 μL of the cAMP solution in tube #1 and add it to tube #2 and vortex completely. Repeat the serial dilutions for tubes #3 through #7. The concentration of Cyclic AMP in tubes 1 through 7 will be 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, 0.313 and 0.156 pmol/mL.



	Stock Dilution	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5	Standard 6	Standard 7
Sample Diluent (μL)	270	560	300	300	300	300	300	300
Addition	Stock	Stock Dilution	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5	Standard 6
Volume of Addition (μL)	30	40	300	300	300	300	300	300
Final Concentration (pmol/mL)	150	10	5	2.5	1.25	0.625	0.313	0.156

Standard and Sample Acetylation

Pipet 300 μL of Sample Diluent into a glass tube to act as the Zero standard/ NSB tube. Add 15 μL of Acetylation Reagent to this tube and vortex immediately. Proceed to assay within 30 minutes.

Pipet 200 μL of each standard or sample to be tested into glass tubes. Add 10 μL of the Acetylation Reagent into each tube and vortex immediately. Proceed to assay within 30 minutes.

NOTE: Samples and Sample Diluent will turn from orange to pale yellow upon acetylation.

Use Acetylated Standards and Samples within 30 minutes of preparation.

Assay Protocol - Regular Format

1. Use the plate layout sheet on page 30 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. Add 25 μL of Plate Primer into all wells used. Failure To Add Plate Primer To ALL Wells First Will Cause Assay To Fail.
3. Pipet 75 μL Sample Diluent into the non-specific binding (NSB) wells.
4. Pipet 50 μL of Sample Diluent into wells to act as maximum binding wells (Bo or 0 pg/mL).
5. Pipet 50 μL of samples or standards into wells in the plate.
6. NOTE: Sample Diluent will turn from orange to bright pink upon sample or standard addition to the Plate Primer in the wells.
7. Add 25 μL of the StressXpress® cAMP Conjugate to each well using a repeater pipet.
8. Add 25 μL of the StressXpress® cAMP Antibody to each well, except the NSB wells, using a repeater pipet.
9. 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. If the plate is not shaken, signals bound will be approximately 25% lower.
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.
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 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 cAMP concentration for each sample.

Assay Protocol - Acetylated Format

1. Use the plate layout sheet on page 30 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. Add 50 μL of Plate Primer into all wells used. Failure To Add Plate Primer To ALL Wells First Will Cause Assay To Fail.
3. Pipet 75 μL acetylated Sample Diluent into the non-specific binding (NSB) wells.
4. Pipet 50 μL of acetylated Sample Diluent into wells to act as maximum binding wells (Bo or 0 pg/mL).
5. Pipet 50 μL of acetylated samples or standards into wells in the plate.
6. Add 25 μL of the StressXpress® cAMP Conjugate to each well using a repeater pipet.
7. Add 25 μL of the StressXpress® cAMP Antibody to each well, except the NSB wells, using a repeater pipet.
8. 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. If the plate is not shaken, signals bound will be approximately 25% lower.

9. Note: Wells will have turned from very pale yellow to pale pink during incubation.
10. Aspirate the plate and wash each well 4 times with 300 μ L wash buffer. Tap the plate dry on clean absorbent towels.
11. Add 100 μ L 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 μ L of the Stop Solution to each well, using a repeater 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 cAMP concentration for each sample.

ANALYSIS

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.

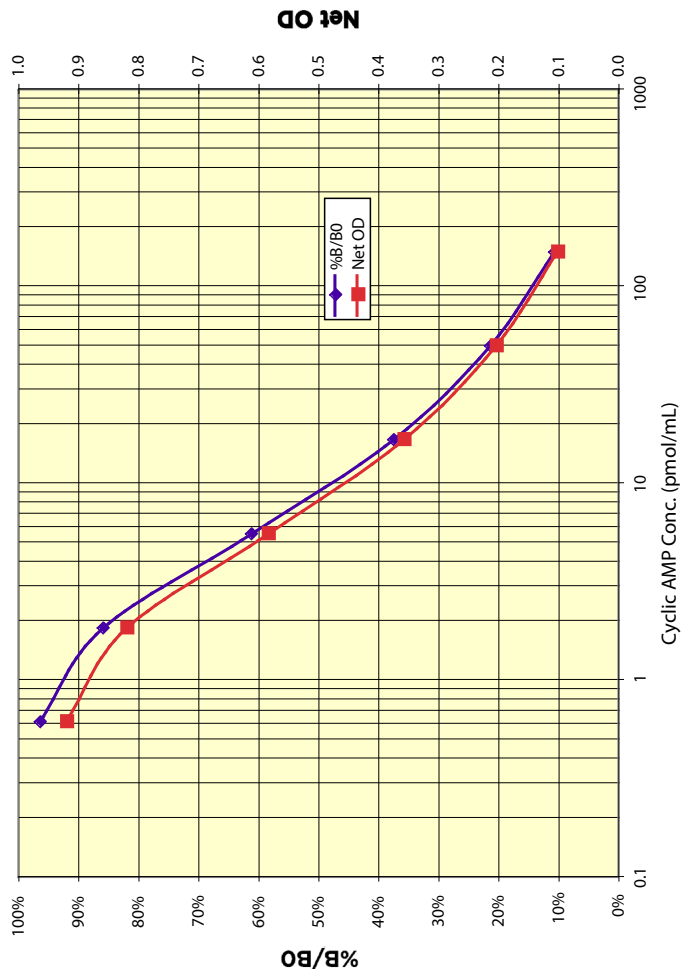
Typical Data - Regular Format

Sample	Mean OD	Net OD	% B/B0	Cyclic AMP Concentration (pmol/mL)
NSB	0.054	0	-	-
Standard 1	0.155	0.101	10.6	150
Standard 2	0.257	0.203	21.3	50
Standard 3	0.411	0.357	37.4	16.67
Standard 4	0.637	0.583	61.1	5.56
Standard 5	0.873	0.819	85.8	1.85
Standard 6	0.973	0.919	96.3	0.617
B0	1.008	0.954	100.0	0
Sample 1	0.510	0.456	47.8	10.4
Sample 2	0.634	0.580	60.7	6.0

Always run your own standard curve for calculation of results.

Do not use this data.

Typical Standard Curve - Regular Format



Validation Data - Regular Format

Sensitivity and Limit of Detection

Sensitivity was calculated by comparing the OD's for nineteen 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 0.64 pmol/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 urine sample.

Limit of Detection was determined as 0.20 pmol/mL

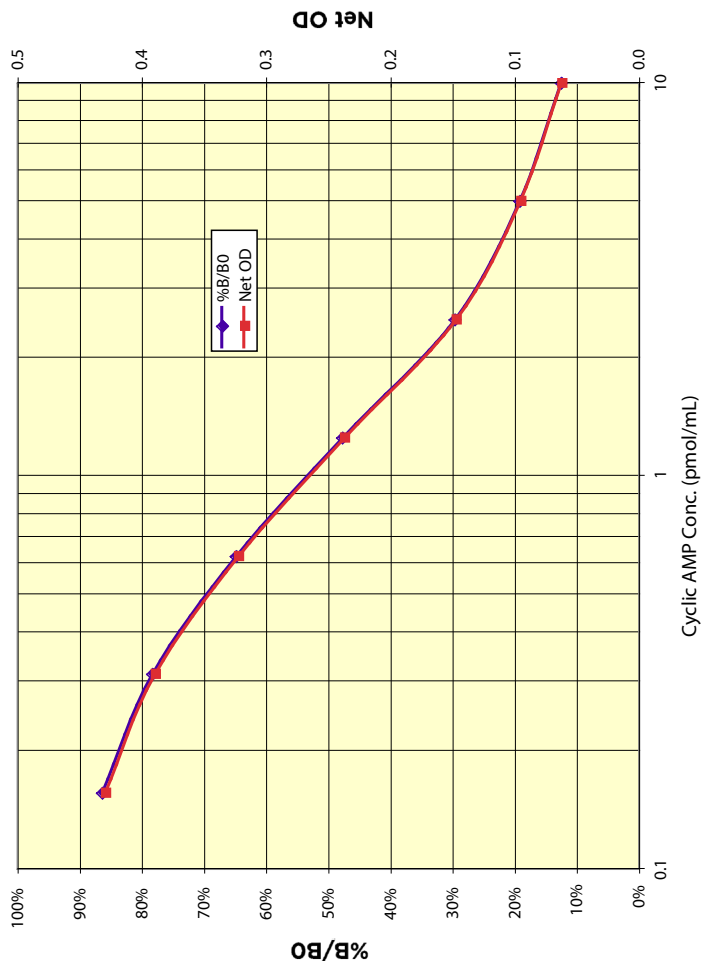
Typical Data - Acetylated

Sample	Mean OD	Net OD	% B/B0	Cyclic AMP Concentration (pmol/mL)
NSB	0.045	0	-	-
Standard 1	0.107	0.062	12.5	10
Standard 2	0.140	0.095	19.1	5
Standard 3	0.192	0.147	29.6	2.5
Standard 4	0.282	0.237	47.7	1.25
Standard 5	0.367	0.322	64.8	0.625
Standard 6	0.434	0.389	78.3	0.3125
Standard 7	0.474	0.429	86.3	0.156
B0	0.542	0.497	100.0	0
Sample 1	0.231	0.186	37.4	1.820
Sample 2	0.369	0.324	65.2	0.622

Always run your own standard curve for calculation of results.

Do not use this data.

Typical Standard Curve - Acetylated



Validation Data - Acetylated Format

Sensitivity and Limit of Detection - Acetylated

Sensitivity was calculated by comparing the OD's for nineteen wells run for each of the acetylated 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 0.083 pmol/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 acetylated zero standard and a low concentration acetylated human sample.

Limit of Detection was determined as 0.078 pmol/mL. This is equivalent to 3.9 fmol cAMP per sample.

Validation Data - Regular and Acetylated

Linearity

Linearity was determined by taking two human urine samples, one with a low cAMP level of 10.7 pmol/mL and one with a higher level of 91.5 pmol/mL, and mixing them in the ratios given below. The measured concentrations were compared to the expected values based on the ratios used.

High Serum	Low Serum	Observed Concentration (pmol/mL)	Expected Concentration (pmol/mL)	% Recovery
80%	20%	63.6	75.4	84.4
60%	40%	47.4	59.2	80.1
40%	60%	41.7	43.0	97.0
20%	80%	30.9	26.9	114.9
			Mean Recovery	94.1%

Intra Assay Precision - Regular

Three human urine samples were diluted with Sample Diluent and run in replicates of 20 in an assay. The mean and precision of the calculated cAMP concentrations were:

Sample	Cyclic AMP Concentration (pmol/mL)	%CV
1	56.9	8.6
2	11.9	11.3
3	6.7	12.3

Inter Assay Precision - Regular

Three human urine samples were diluted with Sample Diluent and run in duplicates in twelve assays run over multiple days by four operators. The mean and precision of the calculated cAMP concentrations were:

Sample	Cyclic AMP Concentration (pmol/mL)	%CV
1	57.1	10.0
2	10.9	11.5
3	6.3	11.3

Intra Assay Precision - Acetylated

Two human plasma samples were diluted with Sample Diluent, acetylated and run in replicates of 20 in an assay. The mean and precision of the calculated cAMP concentrations were:

Sample	Cyclic AMP Concentration (pmol/mL)	%CV
1	1.74	10.4
2	0.60	11.8

Inter Assay Precision - Acetylated

One human urine and two human plasma sample were diluted with Sample Diluent, acetylated and run in duplicates in twelve assays run over multiple days by four operators. The mean and precision of the calculated cAMP concentrations were:

Sample	Cyclic AMP Concentration (pmol/mL)	%CV
1	5.22	9.8
2	1.99	8.1
3	0.73	15.4

Sample Values

Seven human plasma samples were tested in the assay. Diluted samples were acetylated and run in the Acetylated Format. Values ranged from 9.0 to 16.27 pmol/mL with an average for the samples of 13.1 pmol/mL. The normal reference range for cAMP in plasma is 3.9-13.7 pmol/mL (10). Seven normal human urine samples were diluted > 1:30 in Sample Diluent and values ranged in the neat samples from 2,879 to 4,692 pmol/mL with an average for the samples of 3,690.1 pmol/mL. The normal reference range for cAMP in urine is 800-12,000 pmol/mL (11). Six normal human saliva samples were diluted 1:4 in Sample Diluent and run in both the Regular and Acetylated Formats. Values ranged from 4.91 to 15.07 pmol/mL with an average of 8.54 pmol/mL in the neat samples. The normal range for cAMP in saliva is 3.4-17.2 pmol/mL (12).

Cross Reactivity

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

Nucleotide	Cross Reactivity (%)
Cyclic AMP	100%
AMP	< 0.08%
GMP	< 0.08%
Cyclic GMP	< 0.08%
ATP	< 0.08%

Interferents

A variety of detergents were tested as possible interfering substances in the assay. CHAPS, and Tween 20 at 0.1% increased measured cAMP by 8.9 and decreased measured cAMP by 0.9% respectively. Triton X-100 at 2% increased measured cAMP by 1.8% and CTAC at 0.05% increased measured cAMP by 6.3%. Samples containing SDS above 0.01% should not be used in the assay.

RESOURCES

References

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Warranty and Limitation of Remedy

StressMarq Biosciences Inc. makes **no warranty or guarantee** of any kind, whether written or oral, expressed or implied, including without limitation, any warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, suitability and merchantability, which extends beyond the description of the chemicals hereof. StressMarq **warrants only** to the original customer that the material will meet our specifications at the time of delivery. StressMarq will carry out its delivery obligations with due care and skill. Thus, in no event will StressMarq have **any obligation or liability**, whether in tort (including negligence) or in contract, for any direct, indirect, incidental or consequential damages, even if StressMarq is informed about their possible existence. This limitation of liability does not apply in the case of intentional acts or negligence of StressMarq, its directors or its employees.

Buyer's **exclusive remedy** and StressMarq's sole liability hereunder shall be limited to a refund of the purchase price, or at StressMarq's option, the replacement, at no cost to Buyer, of all material that does not meet our specifications.

Said refund or replacement is conditioned on Buyer giving written notice to StressMarq within thirty (30) days after arrival of the material at its destination. Failure of Buyer to give said notice within thirty (30) days shall constitute a waiver by Buyer of all claims hereunder with respect to said material.

For further details, please refer to our Warranty and Refund Policy located on our website and in our catalog.

Contact Information

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Fax:	250-294-9025
E-Mail:	techsupport@stressmarq.com
Hours:	M-F 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM PST

In order for our staff to assist you quickly and efficiently, please be ready to supply the lot number of the kit (found on the outside of the box).

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