

Discovery through partnership | Excellence through quality

StressXpress® Corticosterone EIA Kit

Catalog# SKT-205 (96-Well Kit)

Colorimetric detection of corticosterone

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	3	Materials Supplied
	4	Precautions
	4	Storage
	4	Materials Needed but Not Supplied
INTRODUCTION	5	Background
	6	Assay Overview
PRE-ASSAY PREPARATION	7	Sample Types
	7	Sample Preparation
	8	Reagent Preparation
ASSAY PROTOCOL	11	Assay Protocol
ANALYSIS	12	Calculation of Results
	13	Typical Data
	15	Validation Data
	17	Sample Values
	18	Cross Reactivity
RESOURCES	19	References
	21	Warranty and Contact Information
	22	Plate Template

23 Notes

GENERAL INFORMATION

Materials Supplied

Catalog Number	Reagent	Quantity
SKC-205A	Coated Clear 96 Well Plates	1 Each
SKC-205B	Corticosterone Standard	125µL
SKC-205C	StressXpress [®] Corticosterone Antibody	3mL
SKC-205D	StressXpress [®] Corticosterone: HRP Concentrate	50µL
SKC-205E	StressXpress [®] Corticosterone HRP Diluent	5 mL
SKC-205F	Assay Buffer	50 mL
SKC-205G	Dissociation Reagent	1 mL
SKC-205H	Wash Buffer Concentrate	50 mL
SKC-205I	TMB Substrate	11 mL
SKC-205J	Stop Solution	5 mL
SKC-205K	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.

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.

Storage

All components of this kit should be stored at 4°C until the expiration date of the kit, with the exception of Catalog No. SKC-205D, the Corticosterone: HRP Conjugate and the standard, Catalog No. SKC-205B, which must be stored at -20°C.

Materials Needed But Not Supplied

- Distilled or deionized water.
- Repeater pipette with disposable tips capable of dispensing 25 µL, 50 µL and 100 µL.
- 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.
- Plate shaker capable of 600 rpm.

Please read this booklet completely prior to using the product.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.

GENERAL INFORMATION

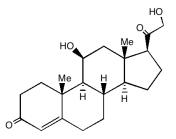
4

INTRODUCTION

Background

Corticosterone ($C_{21}H_{30}O_4$, Kendall's Compound 'B') is a glucocorticoid secreted by the cortex of the adrenal gland. Corticosterone is produced in response to stimulation of the adrenal cortex by ACTH and is the precursor of aldosterone. Corticosterone is a major indicator of stress and is the major stress steroid produced in non-human mammals. Studies involving corticosterone and levels of stress include impairment of long term memory retrieval¹, chronic corticosterone elevation due to dietary restrictions² and in response to burn injuries³. In addition to stress levels, corticosterone is believed to play a decisive role in sleep-wake patterns^{4,5}.

n a mouse model of Parkinson's Disease, chronic corticosterone administration has been shown to exacerbate alpha synuclein pathology, leading to increased phosphorylation and the deposition of insoluble phospho-Serine129 alpha-synuclein in the hypothalamus⁶. Additionally, corticosterone administration has been shown to contribute to dopaminergic neuronal loss⁷.



Assay Principle

The Corticosterone StressXpress® EIA kit is designed to quantitatively measure Corticosterone present in serum, plasma, urine, extracted dried fecal samples, and tissue culture media samples. Please read the complete kit booklet before performing this assay. This kit measures total corticosterone in serum and plasma and in extracted fecal samples.

A corticosterone 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 page 8 to prepare assay standards from 5,000 to 78.125 pg/mL or from 10,000 to 78.125 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. A corticosterone-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 corticosterone to each well. After an hour incubation the plate is washed and substrate is added. The substrate reacts with the bound corticosterone-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 450nm wavelength. The concentration of the dilution of the sample, using software available with most plate readers.

Sample Types

Sample Types Validated:

Serum, EDTA and Heparin Plasma, Urine, and Tissue Culture Media

This assay has been validated for serum, EDTA and heparin plasma, urine samples and for tissue culture samples. Samples containing visible particulate should be centrifuged prior to using. Moderate to severely hemolyzed samples should not be used in this kit.

Corticosterone is identical across all species and this kit can measure corticosterone from sources other than human. The end user should evaluate recoveries of corticosterone in test samples.

NOTE: Sheep samples may not work as well due to the use of an Anti-Sheep capture plate.

Sample Preparation

Serum and plasma samples need to be treated with the supplied Dissociation Reagent. Addition of this reagent will yield the total corticosterone concentration in serum or plasma. Dissociation Reagent is to be used <u>only</u> with Serum and Plasma samples.

Serum and Plasma Samples

Allow the Dissociation Reagent to warm completely to <u>Room Temperature</u> before use. We suggest pipetting 5 μ L of Dissociation Reagent into 1 mL Eppendorf tubes. Add 5 μ L of serum or plasma to the Dissociation Reagent in the tube, vortex gently and incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes or longer. Dilute with 490 μ L of supplied Assay Buffer. This 1:100 dilution can be diluted further with Assay Buffer. Final serum and plasma dilutions should be \geq 1:100. NOTE: Dissociation Reagent is to be used only with Serum and Plasma samples.

Urine Samples

Urine samples should be diluted \geq 1:4 with the supplied Assay Buffer prior running in the assay. Please see our Creatinine Urinary Detection Kit, SKT-200, for assays to measure urine creatinine which can be used to allow normalization of corticosterone in a random urine specimen.

Tissue Culture Media

For measuring corticosterone 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. We recommend that all standards and samples be run in duplicate to allow the end user to accurately determine corticosterone concentrations. Ensure that all samples have reached room temperature and have been diluted as appropriate prior to running them in the kit.

Corticosterone: HRP Conjugate

1. Determine the amount of HRP Conjugate Preparation required. For every strip well used (8 wells), prepare 300 µL of HRP Conjugate Preparation.

2. Prepare HRP Conjugate Preparation by diluting the Corticosterone HRP Conjugate Concentrate 1:100 with HRP Conjugate Diluent (Purple).

Mix well prior to use.

For Example, if 3 mL of HRP Conjugate Preparation is required (a whole plate), dilute 30 μL of HRP Conjugate in 3 mL of HRP Conjugate Diluent.

*Store the reconstituted HRP Conjugate Preparation on ice and use within 2 hours. Store any unused HRP Conjugate Concentrate at -20°C.

Wash Buffer

Dilute Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:10 by adding one part of the concentrate to nine parts of deionized water. Once diluted this is stable for 3 months at room temperature.

Standard Preparation

Label test tubes as #1 through #8. Pipette 450 μ L of Assay Buffer into tube #1 and 250 μ L into tubes #2 to #8. The corticosterone stock solution contains an organic solvent. Prerinse the pipette tip several times to ensure accurate delivery. Carefully add 50 μ L of the corticosterone stock solution to tube #1 and vortex completely. Take 250 μ L of the corticosterone 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 corticosterone in tubes 1 through 8 will be 10,000, 5,000, 2,500, 1,250, 625, 312.5, 156.25, and 78.125 pg/mL.

Use all Standards within 2 hour of preparation.



10		Standard 1	StandardStandardStandardStandardStandardStandard12345678	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5	Standard 6	Standard 7	Standard 8
	Assay Buffer (µL)	450	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
	Addition	Stock	Standard 1	StandardStandardStandardStandardStandard1234567	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5	Standard 6	Standard 7
	Volume of Addition (µL)	50	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
	Final Concentration (pg/mL)	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,250	625	312.5	156.25	78.125

ASSAY PROTOCOL

Assay Protocol

- Use the plate layout sheet on page 21 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. Pipette $50 \,\mu\text{L}$ of samples or standards into wells in the plate.
- 3. Pipette 75 µL of Assay Buffer into the non-specific binding (NSB) wells.
- Pipette 50 μL of Assay Buffer into wells to act as maximum binding wells (Bo or 0 pg/mL).
- 5. Add 25 μL of the StressXpress® Corticosterone Conjugate to each well using a repeater pipette.
- 6. Add 25 μL of the StressXpress® Corticosterone Antibody to each well, except the NSB wells, using a repeater pipette.
- 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 600rpm at room temperature for 1 hour. If the plate is not shaken signals bound will be approximately 45% lower.
- 8. Aspirate the plate and wash each well 4 times with $300 \,\mu$ L wash buffer. Tap the plate dry on clean absorbent towels.
- 9. Add 100 µL of the TMB Substrate to each well.
- 10. Incubate the plate at room temperature for 30 minutes quiescently at room temperature.
- 11. Add 50 µL of the Stop Solution to each well.
- 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 corticosterone 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.

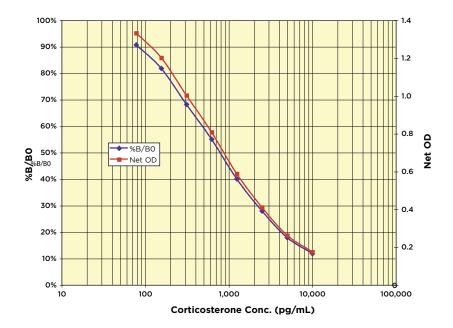
Typical Data

Sample	Mean OD	Net OD	% B/B0	Corticosterone Concentration (pg/mL)
NSB	0.049	0	-	-
Standard 1	0.283	0.234	16	10,000
Standard 2	0.375	0.326	22	5,000
Standard 3	0.581	0.532	36	2,500
Standard 4	0.733	0.684	47	1,250
Standard 5	0.857	0.808	55	625
Standard 6	1.075	1.026	70	312.5
Standard 7	1.164	1.115	76	156.25
Standard 8	1.299	1.250	85	78.125
B0	1.519	1.470	100.0	0
Sample 1	1.1921	1.1431	78	163.764
Sample 2	1.16715	1.11815	76	188.264

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

Conversion Factor: 100 pg/mL of corticosterone is equivalent to 288.6 pM.

Typical Normal Range Standard Curves



Validation Data

Sensitivity and Limit of Detection

Sensitivity was calculated by comparing the OD's for nineteen wells run for each of the B0 and standard #7. The detection limit was determined at two (2) standard deviations from the B0 along the standard curve. Sensitivity was determined as 24.7 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.

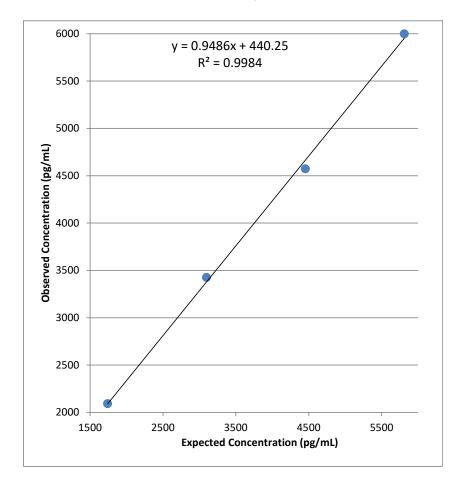
Limit of Detection was determined as 28.3 pg/mL

Linearity

Linearity was determined by taking two serum samples treated with Dissociation Reagent and diluted 1:40 with Assay Buffer, one with a low diluted corticosterone level of 384.8 pg/mL and one with a higher diluted level of 7167.0 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 Serum	High Serum	Observed Concentration (pg/mL)	Expected Concentration (pg/mL)	% Recovery
100%	0%	384.8		
80%	20%	2091.7	1741.2	120%
60%	40%	3426.1	3097.7	111%
40%	60%	4571.8	4454.1	103%
20%	80%	5999.0	5810.5	103%
0%	100%	7167.0		
			Mean Recovery	109%

Linearity



Intra Assay Precision

Three human samples were diluted with Assay Buffer and run in replicates of 24 in an assay. The mean and precision of the calculated Corticosterone concentrations were:

Sample	Corticosterone Concentration (pg/mL)	%CV
1	322.5	2.6%
2	564.3	2.8%
3	630.3	3.1%

Inter Assay Precision

Three human samples were diluted with Assay Buffer and run in replicates of 24 in two assays. The mean and precision of the calculated Corticosterone concentrations were:

Sample	Corticosterone Conc. (pg/mL)	%CV
1	732.6	1.6%
2	402.7	0.5%
3	594.5	0.2%

Sample Values

Five random mammalian serum and plasma samples were tested in the assay. Neat sample values ranged from 0.7 - 13.3 μ g/dL with an average for the human samples of 1.95 μ g/dL. The normal reference range for serum corticosterone is 0.13-2.3 μ g/dL⁶.

Cross Reactivity

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

Steroid	Cross Reactivity (%)
11-dehydrocorticosterone	0.350%
Progesterone	0.004%
18-OH-DOC	0.010%
Cortisol	0.120%
18-OH-B	0.020%
Aldosterone	0.060%

References

- Hupé, J. M., James, A. C., Payne, B. R., Lomber, S. G., Girard, P., & Bullier, J. (1998). Cortical feedback improves discrimination between figure and background by V1, V2, and V3 neurons. Nature, 394(6695), 784–787. DOI: 10.1038/29555
- Kitaysky, A. S., Kitaiskaia, E. V., Wingfield, J. C., & Piatt, J. F. (2001). Dietary restrictions cause chronic elevation of corticosterone and enhance stress response in red-legged kittiwake chicks. Journal of Comparative Physiology B, 171(8), 701–709. DOI: 10.1007/s003600100230
- Thellin, O., Noel, G., Khuana, S., Ogle, C. K., & Horseman, N. D. (2001). Stress hormone secretion and gut signal transducer (STAT) proteins after burn injury in rats. Shock, 16(5), 393–397. DOI: 10.1097/00024382-200116050-00001
- Kramer, K. M., & Sothern, R. B. (2001). Circadian characteristics of corticosterone secretion in red-backed voles (Clethrionomys gapperi). Chronobiology International, 18(6), 933–945. DOI: 10.1081/CBI-100107542
- Vazquez-Palacios, G., Retana-Márquez, S., Bonilla-Jaime, H., & Velázquez-Moctezuma, J. (2001). Further definition of the effect of corticosterone on the sleep-wake pattern in the male rat. Pharmacology, Biochemistry, and Behavior, 70(2–3), 305–310. DOI: 10.1016/S0091-3057(01)00629-8
- Bimpos, N. M., Xie, Y., Gomez-Isla, T., Domenger, D., & Hyman, B. T. (2024). Alpha-synucleininduced stress sensitivity renders the Parkinson's disease brain susceptible to neurodegeneration. Acta Neuropathologica Communications, 12, 100. DOI: 10.1186/s40478-024-01797-w.
- Burtscher, J., Copin, J. C., Rodrigues, J., & Pernet, N. (2019). Chronic corticosterone aggravates behavioral and neuronal symptomatology in a mouse model of alpha-synuclein pathology. Neurobiology of Aging, 83, 11–20. DOI: 10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2019.08.011
- 8. Tietz, N. W. (1986). Textbook of clinical chemistry. W.B. Saunders.
- Möstl, E., Maggs, J. L., Schrötter, G., Besenfelder, U., & Palme, R. (2002). Measurement of cortisol metabolites in faeces of ruminants. Veterinary Research Communications, 26(2), 127–139. DOI: 10.1023/A:1014095618125
- Palme, R., Fischer, P., Schildorfer, H., & Ismail, M. N. (1996). Excretion of infused 14C-steroid hormones via faeces and urine in domestic livestock. Animal Reproduction Science, 43(1), 43–63. DOI: 10.1016/0378-4320(95)01458-7

- Teskey-Gerstl, A., Bamberg, E., Steineck, T., & Palme, R. (2000). Excretion of corticosteroids in urine and faeces of hares (Lepus europaeus). Journal of Comparative Physiology B, 170(2), 163–168. DOI: 10.1007/s003600050275
- 12. Schatz, S., & Palme, R. (2001). Measurement of faecal cortisol metabolites in cats and dogs: A non-invasive method for evaluating adrenocortical function. Veterinary Research Communications, 25(4), 271–287. DOI: 10.1023/A:1010626608498

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 <u>meet our specifications at the time of delivery</u>. 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 <u>refund</u> of the purchase price, or at StressMarq's option, the <u>replacement</u>, at no cost to Buyer, of all material that does not meet our specifications.

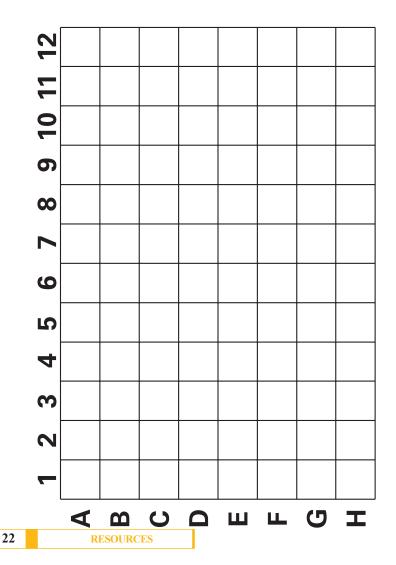
Said refund or replacement is conditioned on Buyer giving written notice to StressMarq within thirty (30) days after arrival of the material at its destination. Failure of Buyer to give said notice within thirty (30) days shall constitute a waiver by Buyer of all claims hereunder with respect to said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

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

Contact Information

Phone:	250-294-9065
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).



NOTES

This document is copyrighted. All rights are reserved. This document may not, in whole or part, be copied, photocopied, reproduced, translated, or reduced to any electronic medium or machine-readable form without prior consent, in writing, from StressMarq Biosciences Inc. ©08/28/2010, StressMarq Biosciences Inc., Victoria, BC Canada, All rights reserved. Printed in Canada.