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ab108670 – Progesterone ELISA Kit

A competitive immunoenzymatic assay for the quantitative measurement of Progesterone in serum and plasma.

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

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1. Overview

Abcam's Progesterone in vitro competitive ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for the accurate quantitative measurement of Progesterone in serum and plasma.

A 96-well plate has been precoated with anti-Progesterone. Samples and the Progesterone-HRP conjugate are added to the wells, where Progesterone in the sample competes with the added

Progesterone-HRP for antibody binding. After incubation, the wells are washed to remove unbound material and TMB substrate is then added which is catalyzed by HRP to produce blue coloration. The reaction is terminated by addition of Stop Solution which stops the color development and produces a color change from blue to yellow. The intensity of signal is inversely proportional to the amount of Progesterone in the sample and the intensity is measured at 450 nm.

Progesterone is a C-21 steroid hormone involved in the female menstrual cycle, pregnancy (supports gestation) and embryogenesis. Progesterone is the major naturally occurring Human progestagen.

Progesterone is important for aldosterone (mineralocorticoid) synthesis, as 17-hydroxyprogesterone is a common precursor with cortisol (glucocorticoid).

Progesterone levels are relatively low in children and postmenopausal women. Adult males have levels similar to those in women during the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle.

In women, progesterone levels are relatively low during the preovulatory phase of the menstrual cycle, rise after ovulation, and are elevated during the luteal phase. If pregnancy occurs, progesterone levels are maintained at luteal levels initially. After delivery of the placenta and during lactation, progesterone levels are very low. The fall in progesterone levels following delivery is one of the triggers for milk production.

Progesterone is produced in the adrenal glands, the gonads (specifically after ovulation in the corpus luteum), the brain, and in some species in the placenta during pregnancy.

Progesterone induces the secretory stage in the endometrium, preparing the uterus for implantation. If pregnancy does not occur, progesterone levels will decrease, leading, in the Human, to menstruation.

Progesterone belongs to the group of neurosteroids that are found in high concentrations in certain areas in the brain and are synthesized there. Neurosteroids affect synaptic functioning, are neuroprotective, and affect myelinization.

Progesterone has multiple effects outside of the reproductive system. Progesterone is thermogenic; it reduces spasm and relaxes smooth muscle. Bronchi are widened and mucus regulated. Progesterone acts as an anti-inflammatory agent and regulates the immune response. Progesterone also assists in thyroid function and in bone building by osteoblasts.

Measurement of serum progesterone concentrations have been used in evaluating ovarian function.

2. Protocol Summary

Prepare all reagents, samples, controls and standards as instructed.

Add samples, standards and controls to wells used.

Add prepared labeled HRP-Conjugate to each well. Incubate at 37°C.

After washing, add TMB substrate solution to each well. Incubate at room temperature.

Add Stop Solution to each well. Read immediately.

3. Precautions

Please read these instructions carefully prior to beginning the assay.

- All kit components have been formulated and quality control tested to function successfully as a kit.
- We understand that, occasionally, experimental protocols might need to be modified to meet unique experimental circumstances. However, we cannot guarantee the performance of the product outside the conditions detailed in this protocol booklet.
- Reagents should be treated as possible mutagens and should be handled with care and disposed of properly. Please review the Safety Datasheet (SDS) provided with the product for information on the specific components.
- Observe good laboratory practices. Gloves, lab coat, and protective eyewear should always be worn. Never pipet by mouth. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the laboratory areas.
- All biological materials should be treated as potentially hazardous and handled as such. They should be disposed of in accordance with established safety procedures.

4. Storage and Stability

Store kit at +4°C immediately upon receipt. Kit has a storage time of 1 year from receipt, providing components have not been reconstituted.

Refer to list of materials supplied for storage conditions of individual components. Observe the storage conditions for individual prepared components in the Materials Supplied section.

5. Limitations

- Assay kit intended for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
- Do not mix or substitute reagents or materials from other kit lots or vendors. Kits are QC tested as a set of components and performance cannot be guaranteed if utilized separately or substituted.
- All components of Human origin used for the production of these reagents have been tested for anti-HIV antibodies, anti-HCV antibodies and HBsAg and have been found to be non-reactive. Nevertheless, all materials should still be regarded and handled as potentially infectious

6. Materials Supplied

Item	Quantity	Storage Condition (before preparation)
Progesterone IgG Coated Microplate (12 x 8 wells)	96 wells	4°C
Stop Solution	15 mL	4°C
Progesterone-HRP Conjugate	22 mL	4°C
TMB Substrate Solution	15 mL	4°C
10X Wash Solution	50 mL	4°C
Progesterone Standard 0 – 0 ng/mL	1 mL	4°C
Progesterone Standard 1 – 0.2 ng/mL	1 mL	4°C
Progesterone Standard 2 – 1.0 ng/mL	1 mL	4°C
Progesterone Standard 3 – 5.0 ng/mL	1 mL	4°C
Progesterone Standard 4 – 15.0 ng/mL	1 mL	4°C
Progesterone Standard 5 – 40.0 ng/mL	1 mL	4°C
Progesterone Control	1 mL	4°C

7. Materials Required, Not Supplied

These materials are not included in the kit, but will be required to successfully perform this assay:

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm or 620 nm
- Incubator at 37°C
- Multi- and single-channel pipettes to deliver volumes between 10 and 1,000 µL
- Optional: Automatic plate washer for rinsing wells.
- Rotating mixer
- Deionised or (freshly) distilled water.
- Disposable tubes
- Timer

8. Technical Hints

- Avoid foaming or bubbles when mixing or reconstituting components.
- Avoid cross contamination of samples or reagents by changing tips between sample, standard and reagent additions.
- Ensure plates are properly sealed or covered during incubation steps.
- Complete removal of all solutions and buffers during wash steps is necessary for accurate measurement readings.
- Addition of the TMB Substrate solution initiates a kinetic reaction, which is terminated by the addition of the Stop Solution. Therefore, the TMB Substrate and the Stop Solution should be added in the same sequence to eliminate any time deviation during the reaction.
- It is important that the time of reaction in each well is held constant for reproducible results. Pipetting of samples should not extend beyond ten minutes to avoid assay drift. If more than 10 minutes are needed, follow the same order of dispensation. If more than one plate is used, it is recommended to repeat the dose response curve in each plate.
- The incomplete or inaccurate liquid removal from the wells could influence the assay precision and/or increase the background.
- This kit is sold based on number of tests. A 'test' simply refers to a single assay well. The number of wells that contain sample, control or standard will vary by product. Review the protocol completely to confirm this kit meets your requirements. Please contact our Technical Support staff with any questions.

9. Reagent Preparation

- Equilibrate all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) prior to use. The kit contains enough reagents for 96 wells.
- Prepare only as much reagent as is needed on the day of the experiment.

9.1 1X Washing Solution

Prepare 1X Washing Solution by diluting 10X Washing Solution with deionized water. To make 500 mL 1X Washing Solution combine 50 mL 10X Washing Solution with 450 mL deionized water. Mix thoroughly and gently. Diluted solution is stable for 30 days at 2-8°C. In the concentrated solution it is possible to observe the presence of crystals, in this case mix at room temperature until complete dissolution of crystals.

All other solutions are supplied ready to use.

10. Sample Preparation

- The determination of Progesterone can be performed in plasma as well as in serum. If the assay is performed on the same day of sample collection, the specimen should be kept at 2-8°C; otherwise it should be aliquoted and stored deep-frozen (-20°C). If samples are stored frozen, mix thawed samples gently for 5 min. before testing.
- Avoid repeated freezing and thawing

Refer to Dilution Guidelines for further instruction.

Guidelines for Dilutions of 100-fold or Greater	
100x	**10000x**
4 µl sample + 396 µl buffer (100X) = 100-fold dilution *Assuming the needed volume is less than or equal to 400 µl*	A) 4 µl sample + 396 µl buffer (100X) B) 4 µl of A + 396 µl buffer (100X) = 10000-fold dilution *Assuming the needed volume is less than or equal to 400 µl*
1000x	**100000x**
A) 4 µl sample + 396 µl buffer (100X) B) 24 µl of A + 216 µl buffer (10X) = 1000-fold dilution *Assuming the needed volume is less than or equal to 240 µl*	A) 4 µl sample + 396 µl buffer (100X) B) 4 µl of A + 396 µl buffer (100X) C) 24 µl of A + 216 µl buffer (10X) = 100000-fold dilution *Assuming the needed volume is less than or equal to 240 µl*

11. Plate Preparation

- The 96 well plate strips included with this kit are supplied ready to use. It is not necessary to rinse the plate prior to adding reagents.
- Unused well strips should be returned to the plate packet and stored at 4°C.
- For each assay performed, a minimum of 1 well must be used as a blank, omitting sample and conjugate from well addition.
- For statistical reasons, we recommend each standard and sample should be assayed with a minimum of two replicates (duplicates).

12. Assay Procedure

- Equilibrate all materials and prepared reagents to room temperature prior to use.
- Please read the test protocol carefully before performing the assay. Result reliability depends on strict adherence to the test protocol as described.
- If performing the test on ELISA automatic systems we recommend increasing the washing steps from three to five and the volume of washing solution from 300 µL to 350 µL to avoid washing effects.
- Assay all standards, controls and samples in duplicate.

12.1 Prepare all reagents, working standards, control and samples as directed in the previous sections.

12.2 Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame, return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal and return to 4°C storage.

12.3 Add 20 µL standard, control or sample into their respective wells. Add 200 µL Progesterone-HRP Conjugate to each well. Leave a blank well for substrate blank.

12.4 Cover wells with the foil supplied in the kit.

12.5 Incubate for 1 hour at 37°C.

12.6 When incubation has been completed, remove the foil, aspirate the content of the wells and wash each well three times with 300 µL diluted washing solution. Avoid overflows from the reaction wells. The soak time between each wash cycle should be > 5 seconds. At the end carefully remove remaining fluid by tapping strips on tissue paper prior to the next step.

ΔNote: Washing is critical. Insufficient washing results in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance values.

12.7 Add 100 µL TMB Substrate Solution into all wells.

12.8 Incubate for exactly 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.

12.9 Add 100 µL Stop Solution into all wells in the same order and at the same rate as for the TMB Substrate Solution. Shake the microplate gently. Any blue color developed during the incubation turns into yellow.

12.10 Measure the absorbance of the sample at 450 nm within 30 minutes of addition of the Stop Solution.

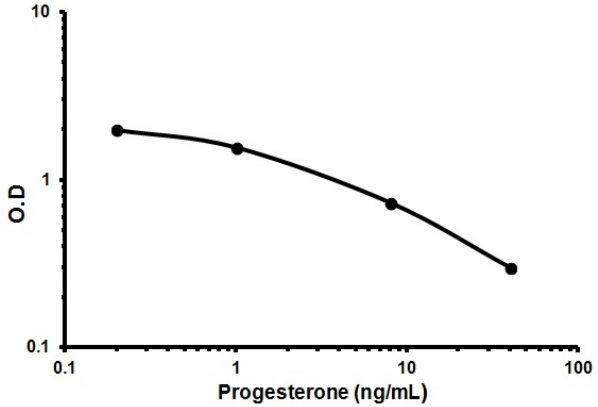
13. Calculations

- Calculate the mean background subtracted absorbance for each point of the standard curve and each sample. Plot the mean value of absorbance of the standards against concentration. Draw the best-fit curve through the plotted points. (e. g.: Four-Parameter Logistic).

- Interpolate the values of the samples on the standard curve to obtain the corresponding values of the concentrations expressed in ng/mL.

14. Typical Data

Typical standard curve – data provided **for demonstration purposes only.** A new standard curve must be generated for each assay performed.



Conc. (ng/mL)	O.D
0.0	2.26
0.2	1.98
1.0	1.56
8.0	0.73
40.0	0.30

Figure 1. Example of Progesterone standard curve.

15. Typical sample Values

REFERENCE VALUES –

The serum or plasma Progesterone reference values:

Women	Follicular phase	0.1 – 1.4 ng/mL	
	Mid-luteal phase	4.0 – 25.0 ng/mL	
	Menopause	< 1.0 ng/mL	
	Pregnancy	Week	ng/mL
		18 – 21	53 – 76
		22 – 25	60 – 86
		26 – 29	71 – 133
		30 – 33	86 – 142
		34 – 37	104 – 175
		38 – 41	117 – 187
Men		< 0.1 ng/mL	

SENSITIVITY –

The lowest detectable concentration of Progesterone that can be distinguished from the zero standard is 0.05 ng/mL at the 95 % confidence limit.

PRECISION –

	Intra-Assay	Inter-Assay
n=	60	30
%CV	≤ 4	≤ 9.3

RECOVERY –

The recovery of 1.0, 2.0, 4.0 and 8.0 ng/mL of Progesterone added to samples gave an average value (±SD) of 100.88% ± 8.29 % with reference to the original concentrations.

16. Assay Specificity

The cross reaction of the antibody calculated at 50 % is:

Progesterone	100 %
Testosterone	0.37 %
17 a OH Progesterone	0.29 %
17 β Estradiol	0.0013 %
Estrone	0.00053 %
Estriol	< 0.0001 %
Cortisol	< 0.0001 %

Please contact our Technical Support team for more information.

17. Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Solution
Low signal	Incubation time to short	Try overnight incubation at 4 °C
	Precipitate can form in wells upon substrate addition when concentration of target is too high	Increase dilution factor of sample
	Using incompatible sample type (e.g. serum vs. cell extract)	Detection may be reduced or absent in untested sample types
	Sample prepared incorrectly	Ensure proper sample preparation/dilution
Large CV	Bubbles in wells	Ensure no bubbles present prior to reading plate
	All wells not washed equally/thoroughly	Check that all ports of plate washer are unobstructed/wash wells as recommended
	Incomplete reagent mixing	Ensure all reagents/master mixes are mixed thoroughly
	Inconsistent pipetting	Use calibrated pipettes & ensure accurate pipetting
	Inconsistent sample preparation or storage	Ensure consistent sample preparation and optimal sample storage conditions (e.g. minimize freeze/thaws cycles)

Problem	Cause	Solution
High background	Wells are insufficiently washed	Wash wells as per protocol recommendations
	Contaminated wash buffer	Make fresh wash buffer
	Waiting too long to read plate after adding stop solution	Read plate immediately after adding stop solution
Low sensitivity	Improper storage of ELISA kit	Store all reagents as recommended. Please note all reagents may not have identical storage requirements.
	Using incompatible sample type (e.g. Serum vs. cell extract)	Detection may be reduced or absent in untested sample types

18. Notes

Technical Support

For all technical or commercial enquiries please go to:

www.abcam.com/contactus

www.abcam.cn/contactus (China)

www.abcam.co.jp/contactus (Japan)