

## Creatinine Assay Kit

Catalog # 6041

*For Research Use Only - Not Human or Therapeutic Use*

### PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

DESCRIPTION:	Assay kit to quantify creatinine
FORMAT:	96-well ELISA Plate with removeable strips
ASSAY TYPE:	Colorimetric
ASSAY TIME:	35 minutes
STANDARD RANGE:	400 µg/ml to 6.3 µg/ml
NUMBER OF SAMPLES:	Up to 40 (duplicate) samples/plate
SAMPLE TYPES:	Urine, Serum, and Plasma
RECOMMENDED SAMPLE DILUTIONS:	Varies
CHROMOGEN:	N/A (read at 492 nm)
STORAGE:	Room Temperature
VALIDATION DATA:	Intra-Assay (1.8-4.1%)/Inter-Assay (2.8-7.8%)/Spiking Test (100-108%)
NOTES:	Serum and plasma samples require pretreatment for deproteinization.

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### INTRODUCTION

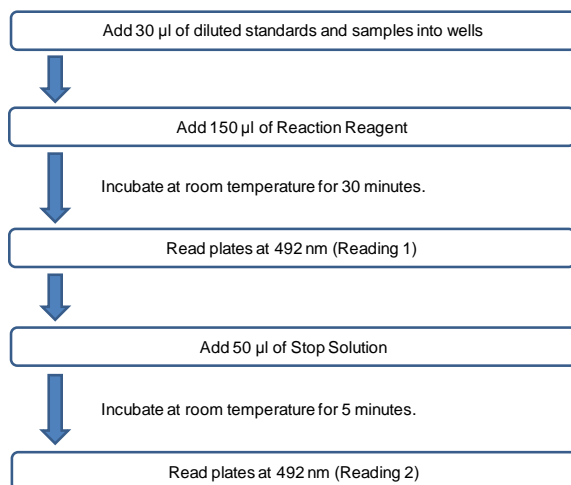
Creatinine (2-Amino-1-methyl-2-imidazolin-4-one) is a product of creatine kinase activity in skeletal muscle. Therefore serum creatinine levels are consistent depending on an individual's muscle amount (1). Serum creatinine is absorbed by the kidneys via glomerular filtration and then excreted. Determining the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) using creatinine levels is a useful tool to evaluate renal function in renal diseases and impairments (2-4). In addition, urinary creatinine levels are commonly used as an index of standardization for a variety of other tests (5-7).

Chondrex, Inc provides a Creatinine Assay Kit (Cat # 6041) employing the Jaffe Reaction (8). The assay only requires 30  $\mu$ l of samples and a 30-minute assay time using a standard range of 400 - 6.3  $\mu$ g/ml. To standardize assay results between samples from human patients and animal models, this kit can be used together with Urinary Protein Assays (Cat # 6026 and 9040), Albumin Detection ELISA Kits (Cat # 3012 and 3020), the NTX-I Detection ELISA Kit (Cat # 6040), and the CTX-I Detection ELISA Kit (Cat # 6033). Please contact [support@chondrex.com](mailto:support@chondrex.com) or visit [www.chondrex.com](http://www.chondrex.com) for more information.

### KIT COMPONENTS

Item	Quantity	Amount	Storage
Creatinine Standard (60411)	1 vial	400 $\mu$ g, lyophilized	RT
Solution A (60414)	1 Bottle	5 ml	RT
Solution B (60415)	1 Bottle	20 ml	RT
1X PBS (60264)	1 Bottle	50 ml	RT/4°C
Stop Solution (9016)	1 Bottle	10 ml	RT/-20°C
96-Well ELISA Plate	1 each	8-well Strips x12	RT

### ASSAY OUTLINE



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2. **Prepare Sample Dilutions:** Centrifuge samples at 10,000 rpm at 4°C for 3 minutes to remove insoluble materials and lipids. Dilute the supernatants with PBS if it is necessary. Two to three different sample dilutions are recommended if the creatinine levels in the samples are unknown.

NOTE: serum and plasma samples require a pretreatment process. Please see the “Notes Before Using Assay” section above for more information.

3. **Add Standards and Samples:** Add 30 µl of PBS (blank), standards, and samples to designated wells.
4. **Prepare Reaction Reagent:** Mix Solution A and Solution B at a ratio of 1:4 in a glass tube. For example, one well requires 40 µl of Solution A mixed with 120 µl of Solution B. The following shows a protocol for preparing reaction reagent by the number of strips in an assay (including extra volume).

Strip #	Solution A (ml)	Solution B (ml)
2	0.8	3.2
4	1.5	6.0
6	2.0	8.0
8	2.5	10.0
10	3.0	12.0
12	4.0	16.0

5. **Add Reaction Reagent:** Add 150 µl of reaction reagent to each well and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
6. **Read Plate:** Read the OD values at 492 nm (Reading 1).
7. **Add Stop Solution:** Add 50 µl of Stop Solution to each well and incubate at room temperature for 5 minutes.
8. **Read Plate:** Read the OD values at 492 nm (Reading 2).

## CALCULATING RESULTS

1. Calculate the average of the duplicate OD values of Reading 1 for the blank, standards, and test samples.
2. Subtract the “blank” (B) values from the averaged OD values in step 1 (Corrected Reading 1).
3. Calculate the average of the duplicate OD values of Reading 2 for the blank, standards, and test samples.
4. Subtract the “blank” (B) values from the averaged OD values in step 3 (Corrected Reading 2).
5. Subtract the Corrected Reading 2 from Corrected Reading 1 in corresponding wells. These are the Corrected OD values. This step eliminates background noise OD values caused by the samples themselves.
6. Plot the Corrected OD values of standards against the concentration of creatinine (µg/ml). Using a log/log plot will linearize the data. Figure 1 shows a representative experiment where the standard range is 6.3 - 400 (µg/ml)
7. The µg/ml of creatinine in samples can be calculated using regression analysis on the Corrected OD sample values.

Figure 1 - A Typical Standard Curve for the Creatinine Assay Kit

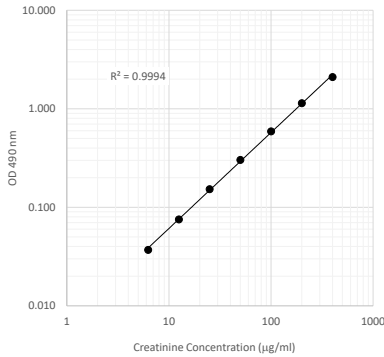


Table 1 - Reproducibility Data for the Creatinine Assay Kit

Test	12.5 µg/ml	50 µg/ml	200 µg/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	2.9	1.8	4.1
Inter-Assay CV (%)	7.8	3.2	2.8
Spike Test* (%)	108%	101%	100%

\* Known amounts of creatinine were added to samples and then diluted with PBS.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

For frequently asked questions about assays and ELISAs, please see Chondrex, Inc.'s [Assay FAQ](#) for more information.

## REFERENCES

1. S. Heymsfield, C. Arteaga, C. McManus, J. Smith, S. Moffitt, Measurement of muscle mass in humans: validity of the 24-hour urinary creatinine method. *Am J Clin Nutr* **37**, 478-94 (1983).
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