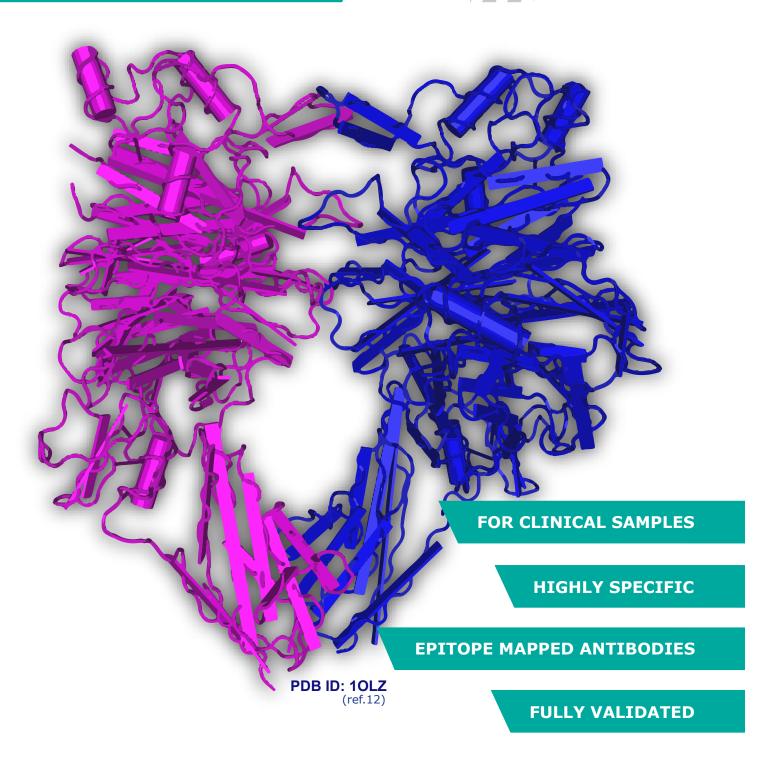
SEMAPHORIN 4D ELISA





Setting the **standard for clinical** research.



soluble SEMAPHORIN 4D ELISA (Cat.No. BI-20405)

Background

Semaphorin 4D (SEMA4D or CD100) is a member of a family of transmembrane and secreted proteins that regulates key cellular functions and is involved in cell-cell communication (1,2). Most of the effects of SEMA4D is mediated by plexins (3,4). SEMA4D participates in numerous physiological processes such as axon guidance, immune regulation, angiogenesis, tumor progression, and bone metabolism (4-7). Cleavage of SEMA4D near the cell membrane through matrix metalloproteinases leads to the biologically active soluble SEMA4D (sSEMA4D) with a molecular weight of 120 kD consisting of 713 amino acids (2,3,7). SEMA4D has emerged to a novel therapeutic target in cancer and in bone diseases (8,9).

Areas of Interest

Osteology, Immunology, Neurology, Oncology

Semaphorin 4D is widely studied for its role in neural connectivity, vascularization, cell migration, the immune response, tumor progression, and bone remodeling.

Features and Benefits

- LOW SAMPLE VOLUME only 10µl / well required
- FULLY VALIDATED according to ICH, EMEA and FDA guidelines
- CONVENIENT PROTOCOL ready to use reagents included
- PROPRIETARY PRODUCT in-house R&D and production
- GUARANTEED PERFORMANCE rigorous validation and QC
- HIGHLY SPECIFIC characterized antibodies and reagents

Assay Characteristics

Method: Sandwich ELISA, HRP/TMB, 12x8-well strips

• Sample type: EDTA plasma, citrate plasma and heparin plasma

• Sample size: 10 μl / well

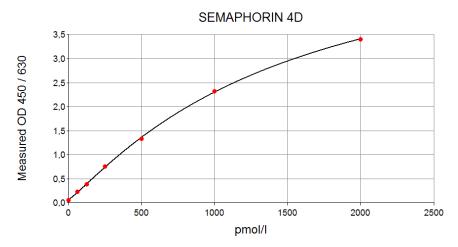
Standard range: 0 to 2,000 pmol/l (7 standards and 2 controls in a human plasma matrix)

Sensitivity: LOD (0 pmol/l + 3 SD): 12 pmol/l; LLOQ: 31 pmol/l

Incubation: 3 h / 1 h / 30 min

• Unit conversion: 1 pmol/l=78.9 pg/ml (MW: 78.9 kDa)

Typical Standard Curve



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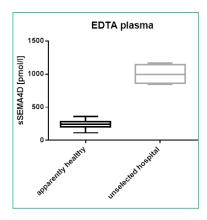
Specificity

The assay is optimized to detect soluble human Semaphorin 4D in human plasma.

The soluble Semaphorin 4D ELISA utilizes two monoclonal anti-human Semaphorin 4D antibodies, both recognizing conformational epitopes on Semaphorin 4D. The epitopes have been mapped by overlapping cyclic peptides and shown to involve amino acids AA30-AA34 and amino acids AA238-AA241, respectively. For further information on antibody characterization: www.bmgrp.com, Validation Data.

sSEMA4D Values in Human Plasma Samples

	EDTA plasma [pmol/l]		
sSEMA4D	unspecific hospital panel (n=4)	apparently healthy panel (n=44)	
Mean	997	239	
Median	991	245	
Minimum	841	113	
Maximum	1,165	357	



Spike/Recovery

Matrix	Mean S/R [%]		
Matrix	+200 pmol/l	+1,000 pmol/l	
EDTA plasma (n=6)	116	92	
Heparin plasma (n=2)	94	109	
Citrate plasma (n=2)	79	83	

Dilution Linearity

Matrix	Mean R of dilution steps [%]		
	1+1	1+3	1+7
EDTA plasma (n=4)	106	92	99
Citrate plasma (n=2)	110	109	121
Heparin plasma (n=2)	103	93	133

Precision

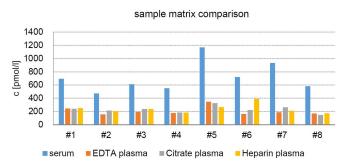
Intra-assay (n=5)	Sample 1	Sample 2
Mean (pmol/l)	126	1,003
SD (pmol/I)	10.4	63.8
CV (%)	8	6

Inter-assay (n=11)	Sample 1	Sample 2
Mean (pmol/l)	134	1,012
SD (pmol/I)	14.5	55.1
CV (%)	11	5

Why we don't recommend serum as matrix to measure soluble Semaphorin 4D?

We analyzed soluble SEMA4D in both serum and plasma samples. Based on our results we do not recommend the use of serum as matrix for sSEMA4D analysis. A comparison between sSEMA4D levels in serum and plasma resulted in significantly elevated sSEMA4D levels in serum. This can be explained that plasma anticoagulants prohibit coagulation-induced platelet activation that might lead to sSEMA4D shedding. Zhu and colleagues demonstrated that blood coagulation-related platelet activation, e.g. due to vascular injury in the course of sample collection, leads to increased sSEMA4D surface expression, followed by shedding into the circulation (10). We could demonstrate that plasma is free of shed sSEMA4D and is a suitable matrix for reproducible sSEMA4D quantification (11).

sSEMA4D analysis in various sample matrices



Related Biomedica Products

- Osteoprotegerin ELISA (cat.no. BI-20403)
- Neuropilin-1 ELISA (cat.no. BI-20409)
- DKK-1 ELISA (cat.no. BI-20413)
- Periostin ELISA (cat.no. BI-20433)
- free soluble RANKL ELISA (cat.no. BI-20462)
- bioactive Sclerostin ELISA (cat.no. BI-20472)
- Sclerostin ELISA (cat.no. BI-20492)
- FGF23 (C-terminal) ELISA (cat.no. BI-20702)
- Endostatin ELISA (cat.no. BI-20742)
- osteomiR[™] miRNA Biomarkers (cat.no. TW-KW-011-OT)

Literature

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- 2. Biology and function of neuroimmune semaphorins 4A and 4D. Nkyimbeng-Takwi EH and Chapoval SP, Immunol Res, 2011; 50 (1): 10-21.
- 3. Semaphorins and their receptors in immune cell interactions. Suzuki K et al., Nature Immunology, 2007; 9:17-23.
- 4. Diverse roles for semaphorin-plexin signaling in the immune system. Takamatsu H et al., Trends Immunol, 2012; 33(3):127-35.
- 5. Bone cell communication factors and Semaphorins. Negishi-Koga T, Takayanagi H, Bonekey Rep, 2012; 1:183.
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- 9. Generation and preclinical characterization of an antibody specific for SEMA4D. Fisher TL et al., Mabs 2016, 8(1): 150–162.
- 10. Regulated surface expression and shedding support a dual role for semaphorin 4D in platelet responses to vascular injury. Zhu L et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci, 2007; 30;104(5):1621–1616.
- 11. Analytical performance evaluation of a high-sensitivity enzyme immunoassay for soluble human semaphorin 4D in plasma. Laber et al., 2018; submitted.
- 12. The Ligand-Binding Face of the Semaphorins Revealed by the High-Resolution Crystal Structure of Sema4D. Love CA et al., Nat Struct Mol Biol, 2003; 10: 843