

# MITOCHONDRIAL ANTIGEN

AROTEC\_MitoAg\_Product\_Info.pdf Version/Date: B/04.05.26

ATM02-02 Mitochondrial antigen 0.20 mg  
ATM02-10 Mitochondrial antigen 1.0 mg

## Description of the Product

Purified from bovine heart muscle. After coating onto ELISA plates the product will bind autoantibodies to mitochondrial antigen.

**Purity:** The mitochondrial antigen (5 subunits: PDH E2 (74 kDa), PDH E3 (Protein X, 56 kDa), PDH E3 (lipoamide dehydrogenase, 55 kDa), PDH E1 $\alpha$  (41 kDa) and PDH E1 $\beta$  (36 kDa)) is more than 90% pure, as assessed by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

**Storage:** Store at -65°C or below (long term). Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Mix thoroughly before use.

## Clinical and Biochemical Data

Antimitochondrial antibodies (AMA) were first detected in sera from patients with primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) using immunofluorescent staining on cryostat sections of a range of tissues<sup>1</sup>. PBC is characterised by a T-cell mediated inflammation of the medium-sized bile ducts and typically affects women over the age of forty<sup>2</sup>. The mitochondrial antigens of PBC have been identified as components of a functionally related enzyme family (the 2-oxo-acid dehydrogenase complexes) of which the pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex is the most prominent autoantigenic component<sup>3-6</sup>. Although autoantibodies to PDH are most frequently detected in the sera of patients with PBC, they have also been reported to occur in a minority of patients with rheumatic autoimmune diseases<sup>7</sup> (Sjögren's syndrome, scleroderma, SLE and rheumatoid arthritis) as well as in patients with leprosy<sup>8</sup>, monoclonal gammopathies<sup>9</sup>, tuberculosis<sup>10</sup> or anti-glomerular basement membrane disease<sup>11</sup>.

2-Oxo-acid dehydrogenase complexes catalyse key reactions in intermediary metabolism<sup>12,13</sup>. The PDH complex oxidatively decarboxylates pyruvate to acetyl CoA; patient autoantibodies have been reported to inhibit enzyme function<sup>14,15</sup>. Each enzyme complex consists of multiple copies of three enzymes E1, E2 and E3. E2 forms a central symmetrical core to which multiple copies of E1, E3 and protein X are attached<sup>16</sup> yielding a total complex molecular weight of several thousand kDa. As is evident from primary sequence data of the human<sup>16</sup>, pig<sup>17</sup> and rat<sup>18</sup> 70 kDa M2 antigen (PDH E2), that the PDH autoantigen is well conserved between species. PBC patient sera have been shown to react with PDH complexes from *E. coli* to human<sup>19-22</sup>.

The PDH complex from bovine heart muscle constitutes AroTec's mitochondrial antigen. Four of the five subunits present (E2 acetyltransferase, E3 Protein X, E1 $\alpha$  decarboxylase and E1 $\beta$  decarboxylase) are known to react with AMA<sup>23</sup>. The use of native PDH complex for the detection of AMA by ELISA has been described by several authors<sup>11, 24-26</sup>.

## Methodology

The following is an ELISA procedure which can be used to detect antimitochondrial autoantibodies in human serum using the ATM02 purified mitochondrial antigen:

1. Dilute the purified antigen to 0.2-0.5  $\mu$ g/ml in coating buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 0.40 M NaCl; 0.05% deoxycholate).
2. Coat ELISA plates with 100  $\mu$ l of diluted antigen per well. Cover and incubate overnight at +4 °C.
3. Empty the plates and remove excess liquid by tapping on a paper towel.
4. Block excess protein binding sites by adding 200  $\mu$ l PBS (10 mM potassium phosphate, pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl) containing 1% BSA per well. Incubate at room temperature for three hours.
5. Empty plates and apply 100  $\mu$ l of serum samples diluted 1:100 in PBS / 1% BSA / 1% casein / 0.1% Tween<sup>®</sup> 20. Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.
6. Empty plates and add 200  $\mu$ l PBS / 0.1% Tween<sup>®</sup> 20 per well. Incubate 5 minutes then empty plates. Repeat this step twice.
7. Apply 100  $\mu$ l anti-human IgG-enzyme conjugate (horseradish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase) diluted in PBS / 1% BSA / 1% casein / 0.1% Tween<sup>®</sup> 20 per well and incubate for 1 hour.
8. Repeat step 6.
9. Add enzyme substrate and stop the reaction when appropriate.
10. Read absorbance in an ELISA spectrophotometer.

## References

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NOTE: **No patented technology** has been used by AROTEC during the preparation of this product.

