

Mouse CTACK ELISA Kit

User Manual

ELISA Kit Protocol

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Mouse CTACK ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an *in vitro* enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of mouse CTACK in serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants. This assay employs an antibody specific for mouse CTACK coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and CTACK present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-mouse CTACK antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of CTACK bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

II. REAGENTS

1. CTACK Microplate (Item A): 96 wells (12 strips x 8 wells) coated with anti-mouse CTACK.
2. Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) (Item B): 25 ml of 20x concentrated solution.
3. Standards (Item C): 2 vials, recombinant mouse CTACK.
4. Assay Diluent A (Item D): 30 ml, 0.09% sodium azide as preservative. For Standard/Sample (serum/plasma) diluent.
5. Assay Diluent B (Item E): 15 ml of 5x concentrated buffer. For Standard/Sample (cell culture medium) diluent.
6. Detection Antibody CTACK (Item F): 2 vial of biotinylated anti-mouse CTACK (each vial is enough to assay half microplate).
7. HRP-Streptavidin concentrate (Item G): 8 μ l 40,000x concentrated HRP-conjugated streptavidin.
8. TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H): 12 ml of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffered solution.
9. Stop Solution (Item I): 8 ml of 2 M sulfuric acid.

III. STORAGE

May be stored for up to 5 months at 2° to 8°C from the date of shipment. Standard (recombinant protein) should be stored at -20 °C or -80 °C (recommended at -80 °C) after reconstitution.

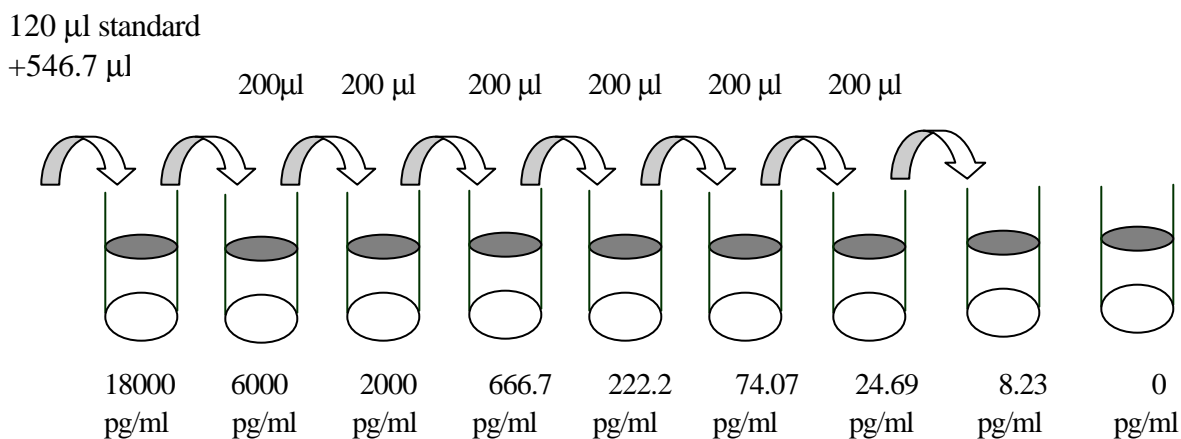
IV. ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

- 1 Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- 2 Precision pipettes to deliver 2 µl to 1 ml volumes.
- 3 Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
- 4 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
- 5 Absorbent paper.
- 6 Distilled or deionized water.
- 7 Log-log graph paper or computer and software for ELISA data analysis.
- 8 Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions.

V. REAGENT PREPARATION

1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use.
2. Preparation of standard: **Briefly spin the vial of Item C.** Add 400 µl Assay Diluent A (for serum/plasma samples) or 1x Assay Diluent B (for cell culture medium) into Item C vial to prepare a 0.1 µg/ml standard. **Dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix.** Add 120 µl CTACK standard from the vial of Item C, into a tube with 546.7 µl Assay Diluent A or 1x Assay Diluent B to prepare a 18000 pg/ml stock standard solution. Pipette 400 µl Assay Diluent A or 1x Assay Diluent B into each tube. Use the stock standard solution to produce a dilution series (shown below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. Gently vortex to mix. Assay Diluent A or 1x Assay Diluent

B serves as the zero standard (0 pg/ml).



3. Sample dilution: If your samples need to be diluted, Assay Diluent A (Item D) is used for dilution of serum/plasma samples, and Assay Diluent B (Item E) is used for dilution of culture supernatants.
4. Assay Diluent B should be diluted 5-fold with deionized or distilled water.
5. If the Wash Concentrate (20x) (Item B) contains visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved. Dilute 20 ml of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to yield 400 ml of 1x Wash Buffer.
6. Briefly spin the Detection Antibody vial (Item F) before use. Add 100 μ l of 1x Assay Diluent B into the vial to prepare a detection antibody concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days). The detection antibody concentrate should be diluted 100-fold with 1x Assay Diluent B and used in step 4 of Part VI Assay Procedure.

7. Briefly spin the HRP-Streptavidin concentrate vial (Item G) before use. HRP-Streptavidin concentrate should be diluted 40,000-fold with 1x Assay Diluent B.

VI. ASSAY PROCEDURE:

1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use. It is recommended that all standards and samples be run at least in duplicate.
2. Add 100 µl of each standard (see Reagent Preparation step 2) and sample into appropriate wells. Cover well with plate holder and incubate for 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4°C.
3. Discard the solution and wash 4 times with 1x Wash Solution (200 µl each).
4. Add 100 µl of 1x prepared biotinylated antibody (Reagent Preparation step 6) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour room temperature.
5. Discard the solution and wash 4 times with 1x Wash Solution (200 µl each).
6. Add 100 µl of prepared Streptavidin solution (see Reagent Preparation step 7) to each well. Incubate for 45 minutes room temperature.
7. Discard the solution and wash 5 times with 1x Wash Solution (200 µl each).
8. Add 100 µl of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H) to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
9. Add 50 µl of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY

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



2. Add 100 μl standard or sample to each well.

Incubate 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4°C.



3. Add 100 μl prepared biotinylated antibody to each well.

Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.



4. Add 100 μl prepared Streptavidin solution.

Incubate 45 minutes room temperature.



5. Add 100 μl TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well.

Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.



6. Add 50 μl Stop Solution to each well.

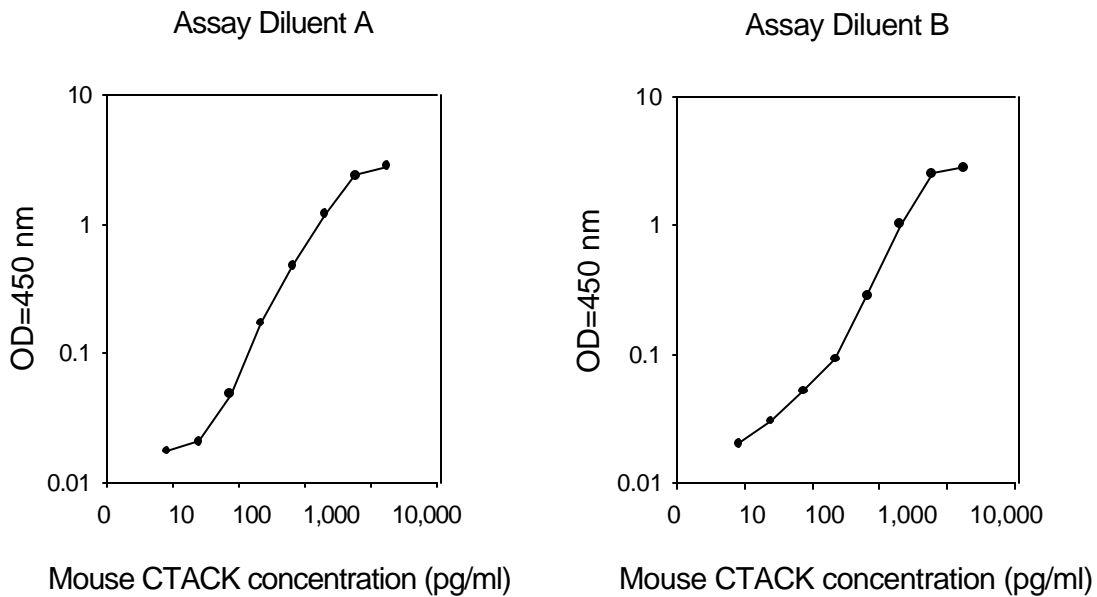
Read at 450 nm immediately.

VIII. CALCULATION OF RESULTS

Calculate the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate standards, controls and samples, and subtract the average zero standard optical density. Plot the standard curve on log-log graph paper or using Sigma plot software, with standard concentration on the x-axis and absorbance on the y-axis. Draw the best-fit straight line through the standard points.

A. TYPICAL DATA

These standard curves are for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



B. SENSITIVITY

The minimum detectable dose of CTACK is typically less than 10 pg/ml.

C. RECOVERY

Recovery was determined by spiking various levels of mouse CTACK into mouse serum, plasma and cell culture media. Mean recoveries are as follows:

Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)
Serum	101.56	91-108
Plasma	99.48	90-107
Cell culture media	98.26	88-106

D. LINEARITY

Sample Type		Serum	Plasma	Cell Culture Media
1:2	Average % of Expected Range (%)	98 91-105	98 89-103	99 88-107
1:4	Average % of Expected Range (%)	96 91-105	97 88-106	95 92-107
1:8	Average % of Expected Range (%)	96 89-107	95 89-106	95 91-109

E. REPRODUCIBILITY

Intra-Assay: CV<10%

Inter-Assay: CV<12%

IX. SPECIFICITY

Cross Reactivity: This ELISA kit shows no cross-reactivity with any of the cytokines tested (*e.g.*, Mouse CD30, L CD30, T CD40, CRG-2, CXCL16, Eotaxin , Eotaxin-2, Fas Ligand, Fractalkine, GCSF, GM-CSF, IFN- ?, IGFBP-2, IGFBP-3, IGFBP-5, IL-1 a, IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-3, IL-3 Rb, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-9, IL-10, IL-12 p40/p70, IL-12 p70, IL-13, IL-17, KC, Leptin R, LEPTIN(OB), LIX, L-Selectin, Lymphotactin, MCP-1, MCP-5, M-CSF, MIG, MIP-1a, MIP-1?, MIP-2, MIP-3 β , MIP-3a, PF-4, P-Selectin, RANTES, SCF, SDF-1a, TARC, TCA-3, TECK, TIMP-1, TNF-a, TNF RI, TNF RII, TPO, VCAM-1, VEGF).

X. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution
1. Poor standard curve	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inaccurate pipetting 2. Improper standard dilution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check pipettes 2. Ensure briefly spin the vial of Item C and dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix.
2. Low signal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Too brief incubation times 2. Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure sufficient incubation time; assay procedure step 2 change to over night 2. Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation
3. Large CV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inaccurate pipetting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check pipettes
4. High background	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plate is insufficiently washed 2. Contaminated wash buffer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the manual for proper wash. If using an a plate washer, check that all ports are unobstructed. 2. Make fresh wash buffer
5. Low sensitivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improper storage of the ELISA kit 2. Stop solution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Store your standard at -20°C after reconstitution, others at 4°C. Keep substrate solution protected from light 2. Stop solution should be added to each well before measure

Notes:

