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- Trockeneiszuschlag
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FemtoDetect™ Il18 (Mouse) ELISA Kit

Catalog Number KA7085

1 Kit

Version: 01

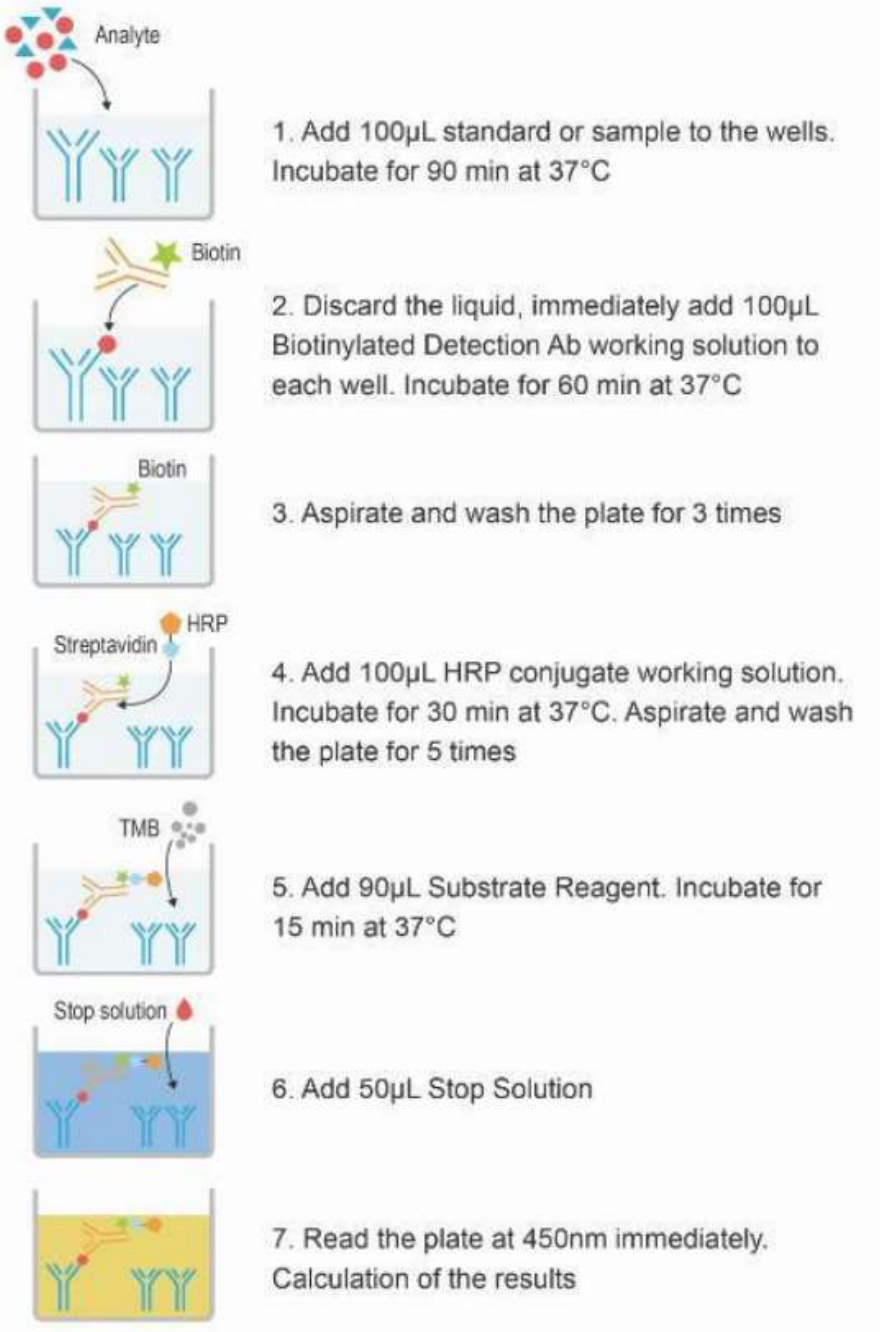
Intended for research use only

Table of Contents

Introduction

This ELISA kit applies to the in vitro quantitative determination of Mouse IL-18 concentrations in serum, plasma and other biological fluids.

This ELISA kit uses the Sandwich-ELISA principle. The micro ELISA plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with an antibody specific to Mouse IL-18. Samples (or Standards) are added to the micro ELISA plate wells and combined with the specific antibody. Then a biotinylated detection antibody specific for Mouse IL-18 and Avidin-Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) conjugate are added successively to each micro plate well and incubated. Free components are washed away. The substrate solution is added to each well. Only those wells that contain Mouse IL-18, biotinylated detection antibody and Avidin-HRP conjugate will appear blue in color. The enzyme-substrate reaction is terminated by the addition of stop solution and the color turns yellow. The optical density (OD) is measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450 ± 2 nm. The OD value is proportional to the concentration of Mouse IL-18. You can calculate the concentration of Mouse IL-18 in the samples by comparing the OD of the samples to the standard curve.


Analyte
1. Add 100μL standard or sample to the wells. Incubate for 90 min at 37°C
Biotin
2. Discard the liquid, immediately add 100μL Biotinylated Detection Ab working solution to each well. Incubate for 60 min at 37°C
Biotin
3. Aspirate and wash the plate for 3 times
HRP
Streptavidin
4. Add 100μL HRP conjugate working solution. Incubate for 30 min at 37°C. Aspirate and wash the plate for 5 times
TMB
5. Add 90μL Substrate Reagent. Incubate for 15 min at 37°C
Stop solution
6. Add 50μL Stop Solution
7. Read the plate at 450nm immediately. Calculation of the results

General Information

Materials Supplied

List of components

Micro ELISA Plate	8 x 12 strips	-20°C, 12 months
Reference Standard	2 vials	
Concentrated Biotinylated Detection Ab (100×)	120 µL	
Concentrated HRP Conjugate (100x)	120 µL	-20°C (Protect from light), 12 months
Reference Standard & Sample Diluent	20 mL	2-8°C, 12 months
Biotinylated Detection Ab Diluent	14 mL	
HRP Conjugate Diluent	14 mL	
Concentrated Wash Buffer (25x)	30 mL	
Substrate Reagent	10 mL	2-8°C (Protect from light)
Stop Solution	10 mL	2-8°C
Plate Sealer	5 pcs	

Note: *All reagent bottle caps must be tightened to prevent evaporation and microbial pollution. The volume of reagents in partial shipments is a little more than the volume marked on the label, please use accurate measuring equipment instead of directly pouring into the vial(s).*

Materials Required but not Supplied

Microplate reader with 450 nm wavelength filter
High-precision transfer pipette, EP tubes and disposable pipette tips
Incubator capable of maintaining 37°C
Deionized or distilled water
Absorbent paper
Loading slot

Storage Instruction

An unopened kit can be stored at 2-8°C for 1 month. If the kit is not supposed to be used within 1 month, store the items separately according to the above table once the kit is received.

Precautions for Use

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Please wear lab coats, eye protection and latex gloves for protection. Please perform the experiment following the national security protocols of biological laboratories, especially when detecting blood samples or other bodily fluids.

A freshly opened ELISA plate may appear a water-like substance, which is normal and will not have any impact on the experimental results. Return the unused wells to the foil pouch and store according to the conditions suggested in the above table.

Do not reuse the reconstituted standard, biotinylated detection Ab working solution, HRP conjugate working solution. The unspent undiluted concentrated biotinylated detection Ab (100×) and other stock solutions should be stored according to the storage conditions in the above table

The microplate reader should be able to be installed with a filter that can detect the wave length at 450 ± 2 nm. The optical density should be within 0-3.5. Follow the Instructions of the Microplate Reader for set-up and preheat it for 15 min before OD measurement.

Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.

Change pipette tips in between adding of each standard level, between sample adding and between reagent adding. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.

The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label.

Assay Protocol

Reagent Preparation

Bring all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) before use. If the kit will not be used up in one assay, please only take out the necessary strips and reagents for present experiment, and store the remaining strips and reagents at required condition.

Wash Buffer:

Dilute 30 mL of Concentrated Wash Buffer with 720 mL of deionized or distilled water to prepare 750 mL of Wash Buffer.

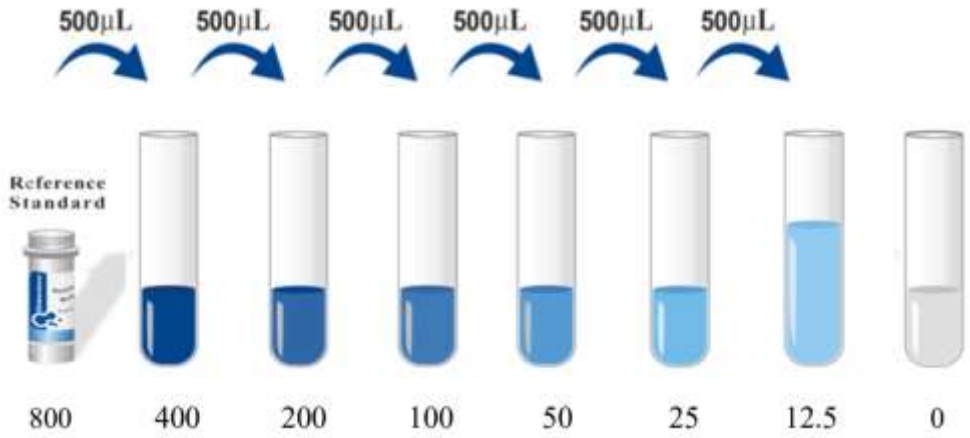
Note: if crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm it in a 40°C water bath and mix it gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.

Standard working solution:

Centrifuge the standard at 10,000×g for 1 min. Add 1mL of Reference Standard &Sample Diluent, let it stand for 10 min and invert it gently several times. After it dissolves fully, mix it thoroughly with a pipette. This reconstitution produces a working solution of 800 pg/mL (or add 1 mL of Reference Standard &Sample Diluent, let it stand for 1-2 min and then mix it thoroughly with a vortex meter of low speed. Bubbles generated during vortex could be removed by centrifuging at a relatively low speed). Then make serial dilutions as needed. The recommended dilution gradient is as follows: 800、400、200、100、50、25、12.5、0 pg/mL.

Dilution method: Take 7 EP tubes, add 500 μL of Reference Standard & Sample Diluent to each tube. Pipette 500 μL of the 800 pg/mL working solution to the first tube and mix up to produce a 400 pg/mL working solution. Pipette 500 μL of the solution from the former tube into the latter one according to this step. The illustration on the next page is for reference.

Note: the last tube is regarded as a blank. Don't pipette solution into it from the former tube. Gradient diluted standard working solution should be prepared just before use.



Biotinylated Detection Ab working solution:

Calculate the required amount before the experiment (100 μL/well). In preparation, slightly more than calculated should be prepared. Centrifuge the Concentrated Biotinylated Detection Ab at 800×g for 1 min, then dilute the 100× Concentrated Biotinylated Detection Ab to 1× working solution with Biotinylated Detection Ab Diluent (Concentrated Biotinylated Detection Ab: Biotinylated Detection Ab Diluent= 1: 99). The working solution should be prepared just before use.

HRP Conjugate working solution:

HRP Conjugate is HRP conjugated avidin. Calculate the required amount before the experiment (100 μL/well). In preparation, slightly more than calculated should be prepared. Centrifuge the Concentrated HRP Conjugate at 800×g for 1 min, then dilute the 100× Concentrated HRP Conjugate to 1× working solution with HRP Conjugate Diluent (Concentrated HRP Conjugate: HRP Conjugate Diluent= 1: 99). The working solution should be prepared just before use.

Sample Preparation

Serum:

Allow samples to clot for 1 hour at room temperature or overnight at 2-8°C before centrifugation for 20 min at 1000×g at 2-8°C. Collect the supernatant to carry out the assay.

Plasma:

Collect plasma using EDTA-Na_2 as anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples for 15 min at 1000×g at 2-8°C within 30 min of collection. Collect the supernatant to carry out the assay.

Tissue homogenates:

It is recommended to get detailed references from the literature before analyzing different tissue types. For general information, hemolyzed blood may affect the results, so the tissues should be minced into small pieces and rinsed in ice-cold PBS (0.01M, pH=7.4) to remove excess blood thoroughly. Tissue pieces should be weighed and then homogenized in PBS (tissue weight (g): PBS (mL) volume=1:9) with a glass homogenizer on ice. To further break down the cells, you can sonicate the suspension with an ultrasonic cell disrupter or subject it to freeze-thaw cycles. The homogenates are then centrifuged for 5-10 min at 5000×g at 2-8°C to get the supernatant.

Cell lysates:

For adherent cells, gently wash the cells with moderate amount of pre-cooled PBS and dissociate the cells using trypsin. Collect the cell suspension into a centrifuge tube and centrifuge for 5 min at 1000×g. Discard the medium and wash the cells 3 times with pre-cooled PBS. For each 1×10^6 cells, add 150-250 μL of pre-cooled PBS to keep the cells suspended. Repeat the freeze-thaw process several times or use an ultrasonic cell disrupter until the cells are fully lysed. Centrifuge for 10 min at 1500×g at 2-8°C. Remove the cell fragments, collect the supernatant to carry out the assay.

Cell culture supernatant or other biological fluids:

Centrifuge samples for 20 min at 1000×g at 2-8°C. Collect the supernatant to carry out the assay.

Note for sample:

1. *Tubes for blood collection should be disposable and be non-endotoxin. Samples with high hemolysis or much lipid are not suitable for ELISA assay.*
2. *Samples should be assayed within 7 days when stored at 2-8°C, otherwise samples must be divided up and stored at -20°C (≤ 1 month) or -80°C (≤ 3 months). Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Prior to assay, the frozen samples should be slowly thawed and centrifuged to remove precipitates.*
3. *Please predict the concentration before assaying. If the sample concentration is not within the range of the standard curve, users must determine the optimal sample dilutions for their particular experiments.*
4. *If the sample type is not included in the manual, a preliminary experiment is suggested to verify the validity.*
5. *If a lysis buffer is used to prepare tissue homogenates or cell lysates, there is a possibility of causing a deviation due to the introduced chemical substance.*
6. *Some recombinant protein may not be detected due to a mismatching with the coated antibody or detection antibody.*

Dilution Method

Undiluted normal serum/plasma samples are recommended for the assay.
Due to individual differences, please estimate the concentration range of the sample in advance, and conduct a preliminary test to determine the appropriate dilution ratio of the sample.
If your test sample needs dilution, please refer to the dilution method as follows:
For 100 fold dilution:
One-step dilution. Add 5 µL sample to 495 µL sample diluent to yield 100 fold dilution.
For 1,000 fold dilution:
Two-step dilution. Add 5 µL sample to 95 µL sample diluent to yield 20 fold dilution, then add 5 µL 20 fold diluted sample to 245 µL sample diluent, after this, the neat sample has been diluted at 1,000 fold successfully.
For 100,000 fold dilution:
Three-step dilution. Add 5 µL sample to 195 µL sample diluent to yield 40 fold dilution, then add 5 µL 40 fold diluted sample to 245 µL sample diluent to yield 50 fold dilution, and finally add 5 µL 2000 fold diluted sample to 245 µL sample diluent, after this, the neat sample has been diluted at 100,000 fold successfully.
The volume of liquid used in each dilution is not less than 3µL, and the dilution ratio is not more than 100 fold.
Mix well at each dilution step to avoid foaming.

Assay Procedure

1. Determine wells for diluted standard, blank and sample. Add 100 µL each dilution of standard, blank and sample into the appropriate wells (It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate. It is recommended to determine the dilution ratio of samples through preliminary experiments or technical support recommendations). Cover the plate with the sealer provided in the kit. Incubate for 90 min at 37°C.
   Note: solutions should be added to the bottom of the micro ELISA plate well, avoid touching the inside wall and causing foaming as much as possible.
2. Decant the liquid from each well, do not wash. Immediately add 100 µL of Biotinylated Detection Ab working solution to each well. Cover the plate with a new sealer. Incubate for 1 hour at 37°C.
3. Decant the solution from each well，add 350 µL of wash buffer to each well. Soak for 1 min and aspirate or decant the solution from each well and pat it dry against clean absorbent paper. Repeat this wash step 3 times.
   Note: a microplate washer can be used in this step and other wash steps. Make the tested strips in use immediately after the wash step. Do not allow wells to be dry.
4. Add 100 µL of HRP Conjugate working solution to each well. Cover the plate with a new sealer. Incubate for 30 min at 37°C.
5. Decant the solution from each well, repeat the wash process for 5 times as conducted in step 3.
6. Add 90 µL of Substrate Reagent to each well. Cover the plate with a new sealer. Incubate for about 15 min at 37°C. Protect the plate from light. *Note: the reaction time can be shortened or extended according to the actual color change, but not more than 30 min. Preheat the Microplate Reader for about 15 min before OD measurement.*
7. Add 50 µL of Stop Solution to each well.
   Note: adding the stop solution should be done in the same order as the substrate solution.
8. Determine the optical density (OD value) of each well at once with a micro-plate reader set to 450 nm.

Data Analysis

Calculation of Results

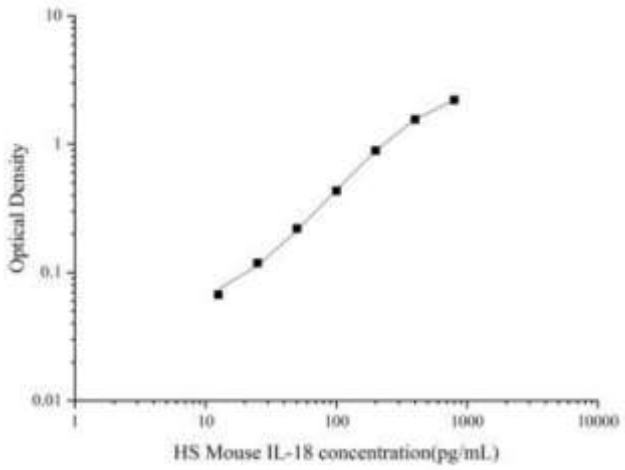
Average the duplicate readings for each standard and samples, then subtract the average zero standard optical density. Plot a four parameter logistic curve on log-log graph paper, with standard concentration on the x-axis and OD values on the y-axis.

If the OD of the sample surpasses the upper limit of the standard curve, you should re-test it with an appropriate dilution. The actual concentration is the calculated concentration multiplied by the dilution factor.

Typical Data

− Standard curve:

As the OD values of the standard curve may vary according to the conditions of the actual assay performance (e.g. operator, pipetting technique, washing technique or temperature effects), the operator should establish a standard curve for each test. Typical standard curve and data is provided below for reference only.



	800	400	200	100	50	25	12.5	0
	2.272	1.614	0.948	0.49	0.277	0.175	0.124	0.057
	2.215	1.557	0.891	0.433	0.22	0.118	0.067	-

− Sample reference value:

Twenty serum and plasma samples from normal Mouse were evaluated for the presence of Mouse IL-18 in this assay. The test data are shown in the following table.

Mouse Serum	ND-71.88	30.57	94
Mouse Plasma (EDTA)	57.04-194.36	115.8	100

Note: Due to the limitations of detection methods, instruments and equipment, and different races and regions, the measured values of samples are different. The above data is for reference only.

− Sensitivity: 5.88 pg/mL

− Detection range: 12.5-800 pg/mL

− Specificity: This kit recognizes Mouse IL-18 in samples. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Mouse IL-18 and analogues was observed

− Repeatability: Coefficient of variation is < 10%.

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): 3 samples with low, mid range and high level Mouse IL-18 were tested 20 times on one plate, respectively.

Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): 3 samples with low, mid range and high level Mouse IL-18 were tested on 3 different plates, 20 replicates in each plate, 20 replicates in each plate, respectively.

	1	2	3	1	2	3
	20	20	20	20	20	20
	39.7	114.04	271.73	35.93	116.38	286.16
	2.55	6.55	11.98	2.11	5.43	14.79
	6.42	5.74	4.41	5.88	4.67	5.17

− Recovery: The recovery of Mouse IL-18 spiked at three different levels in samples throughout the range of the assay was evaluated in various matrices.

Serum (n=8)	84-99	90
EDTA plasma (n=8)	94-107	100
Cell culture media(n=8)	88-103	94

− Linearity: Samples were spiked with high concentrations of Mouse IL-18 and diluted with Reference Standard & Sample Diluent to produce samples with values within the range of the assay.

		Serum (n=5)	EDTA plasma (n=5)	Cell culture media(n=5)
1:2	Range (%)	89-101	89-102	89-101
	Average (%)	94	95	95
1:4	Range (%)	87-102	86-98	91-103
	Average (%)	93	91	96
1:8	Range (%)	85-97	90-103	91-10
	Average (%)	92	96	98
1:16	Range (%)	89-103	86-101	86-101
	Average (%)	95	92	93

Troubleshooting

If the results are not good enough, please take pictures and save the experimental data in time. Keep the used plate and remaining reagents. Then contact our technical support to solve the problem. Meanwhile, you could also refer to the following materials:

Poor standard curve	Inaccurate pipetting	Check pipettes.
	Improper standard dilution	Ensure briefly spin the vial of standard and dissolve the powder thoroughly by gentle mixing.
	Wells are not completely aspirated	Completely aspirate wells in between steps.
Low signal	Insufficient incubation time	Ensure sufficient incubation time
	Incorrect assay temperature	Use recommended incubation temperature. Bring substrate to room temperature before use.
	Inadequate reagent volumes	Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation.
	Improper dilution	
	HRP conjugate inactive or TMB failure	Mix HRP conjugate and TMB, rapid coloring.
Deep color but low value	Plate reader setting is not optimal	Verify the wavelength and filter setting on the Microplate reader.
		Open the Microplate Reader ahead to pre-heat.
Large CV	Inaccurate pipetting	Check pipettes.
High background	Concentration of target protein is too high	Use recommended dilution factor.
	Plate is insufficiently washed	Review the manual for proper wash. If using a plate washer, check that all ports are unobstructed.
	Contaminated wash buffer	Prepare fresh wash buffer.
Low sensitivity	Improper storage of the ELISA kit	All the reagents should be stored according to the instructions.
	Stop solution is not added	Stop solution should be added to each well before measurement.

Resources

Plate Layout

12								
11								
10								
9								
8								
7								
6								
5								
4								
3								
2								
1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H