

RayBio[®] Human IL-15 ELISA Kit

Catalog #: ELH-IL15

User Manual

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Caution:
Extraordinarily useful information enclosed



ISO 13485 Certified

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RayBio[®] Human IL-15 ELISA Kit Protocol

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Please read the entire manual carefully before starting your experiment

I. INTRODUCTION

IL-15 (Interleukin-15) is found in conditioned medium of a monkey kidney epithelial cell line, CV-1/EBNA. It is a glycoprotein of 14-15 kDa. Human IL-15 has been cloned from a human stromal cell line, IMTLH. Stromal cell line IL-15 has been shown to be produced by human fetal astrocytes and microglia in response to IL-1 alpha or IFN-gamma and may thus play a role in T-cell mediated immune responses in the human central nervous system. IL-15 is a recently identified novel cytokine that shares many biological properties with IL-2, including T-Cell, B-Cell and NK-cell-stimulatory activities.

The RayBio[®] Human IL-15 ELISA kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of human IL-15 in serum, plasma (collect plasma using EDTA or heparin as an anticoagulant; citrate plasma is not recommended for use in this assay), and cell culture supernatants. This assay employs an antibody specific for human IL-15 coated on a 96- well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and IL-15 present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-human IL-15 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 IL-15 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. IL-15 Microplate (Item A): 96 wells (12 strips x 8 wells) coated with anti-Human IL-15.
2. Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X) (Item B): 25 ml of 20X concentrated solution.
3. Standard Protein (Item C): 2 vials of Human IL-15. 1 vial is enough to run each standard in duplicate.
4. Detection Antibody IL-15 (Item F): 2 vials of biotinylated anti-Human IL-15 (each vial is enough to assay half microplate).
5. HRP-Streptavidin Concentrate (Item G): 200 μ l 200X concentrated HRP-conjugated streptavidin.
6. TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H): 12 ml of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffer solution.
7. Stop Solution (Item I): 8 ml of 0.2 M sulfuric acid.
8. Assay Diluent A (Item D): 30 ml of diluent buffer, 0.09% sodium azide as preservative.
9. Assay Diluent B (Item E): 15 ml of 5X concentrated buffer.

III. STORAGE

May be stored for up to 6 months at 2° to 8°C from the date of shipment. Opened Microplate Wells or reagents may be store for up to 1 month at 2° to 8°C. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge. Reconstituted standard can be stored at -80°C for up to 1 week.

Note: the kit can be used within one year if the whole kit is stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IV. ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

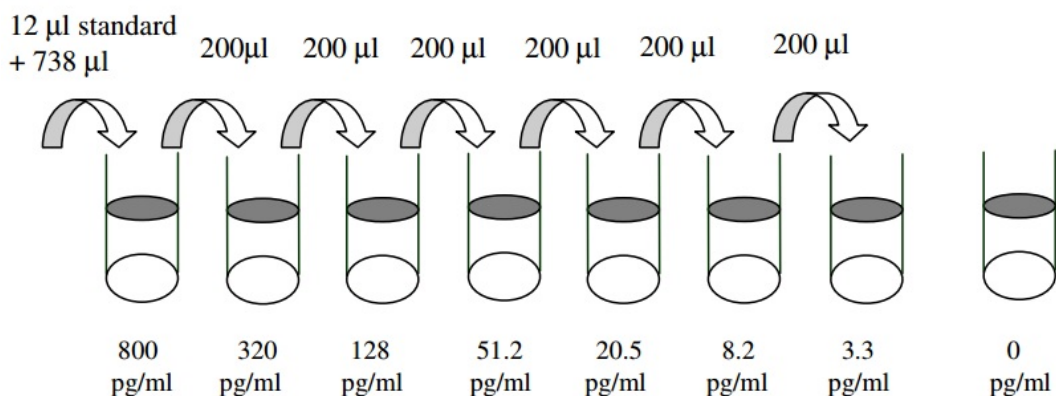
1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
2. Precision pipettes to deliver 2 μ l to 1 ml volumes.
3. Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
4. 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
5. Absorbent paper.
6. Distilled or deionized water.
7. Log-log graph paper or computer 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. Assay Diluent B (Item E) should be diluted 5-fold with deionized or distilled water before use.
3. Sample dilution: Assay Diluent A (Item D) should be used for dilution of serum and plasma samples. 1X Assay Diluent B (Item E) should be used for dilution of cell culture supernatant samples. The suggested dilution for normal serum/plasma is 2 fold. Collect plasma using heparin and/or EDTA as the anticoagulant. Citrate is not recommended.

Note: Levels of IL-15 may vary between different samples. Optimal dilution factors for each sample must be determined by the investigator.

4. Preparation of standard: Briefly spin a vial of Item C. Add 400 μ l Assay Diluent A (for serum/plasma samples) or 1X Assay Diluent B (for cell culture medium) into Item C vial to prepare a 50 ng/ml standard. Dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix. Add 12 μ l IL-15 standard from the vial of Item C, into a tube with 738 μ l Assay Diluent A or 1X Assay Diluent B to prepare an 800 pg/ml stock standard solution. Pipette 300 μ l 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. Assay Diluent A or 1X Assay Diluent B serves as the zero standard (0 pg/ml).



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 (Item E) 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 80-fold with 1X Assay Diluent B (Item E) and used in step 4 of Part VI Assay Procedure.
7. Briefly spin the HRP-Streptavidin concentrate vial (Item G) and pipette up and down to mix gently before use, as precipitates may form during storage. HRP-Streptavidin concentrate should be diluted 200-fold with 1X Assay Diluent B (Item E).

For example: Briefly spin the vial (Item G) and pipette up and down to mix gently. Add 60 μ l of HRP-Streptavidin concentrate into a tube with 12 ml 1X Assay Diluent B to prepare a final 200 fold diluted HRP-Streptavidin solution (don't store the diluted solution for next day use). Mix well.

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 μ l of each standard (see Reagent Preparation step 3) and sample into appropriate wells. Cover well and incubate for 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4°C with gentle shaking.
3. Discard the solution and wash 4 times with 1X Wash Solution. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (300 μ l) using a multi-channel Pipette or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100 μ l of 1X prepared biotinylated antibody (Reagent Preparation step 6) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
5. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.

6. Add 100 μ l of prepared Streptavidin solution (see Reagent Preparation step 7) to each well. Incubate for 45 minutes at room temperature with gentle shaking.
7. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
8. Add 100 μ l of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H) to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark with gentle shaking.
9. Add 50 μ l of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY

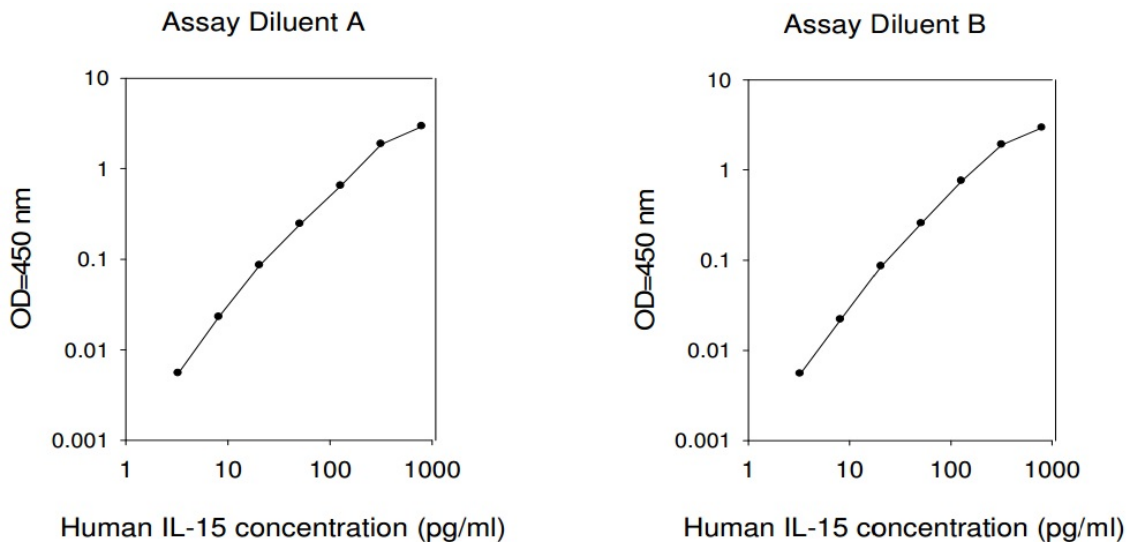
1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.
2. Add 100 μ l standard or sample to each well. Incubate 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4°C.
3. Add 100 μ l prepared biotin antibody to each well. Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.
4. Add 100 μ l prepared Streptavidin solution. Incubate 45 minutes at room temperature.
5. Add 100 μ l TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well. Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.
6. Add 50 μ l 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 Human IL-15 was determined to be 3 pg/ml

Minimum detectable dose is defined as the analyte concentration resulting in an absorbance that is 2 standard deviations higher than that of the blank (diluent buffer).

C. SPIKING & RECOVERY

Recovery was determined by spiking various levels of Human IL-15 into the sample types listed below. Mean recoveries are as follows:

Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)
Serum	92.26	80-102
Plasma	94.53	82-103
Cell culture media	96.37	83-104

D. LINEARITY

Sample Type	Serum	Plasma	Cell Culture Media
1:2 Average % of Expected Range (%)	94 80-101	96 82-102	96 83-104
1:4 Average % of Expected Range (%)	97 82-103	96 83-102	93 84-103

E. REPRODUCIBILITY

Intra-Assay CV%: <10%

Inter-Assay CV%: <12%

IX. SPECIFICITY

This ELISA kit shows no cross-reactivity with any of the cytokines tested: Human Angiogenin, BDNF, BLC, ENA-78, FGF-4, IL-1 alpha, IL-1 beta, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12 p70, IL-12 p40, IL-13, I-309, IP-10, G-CSF, GM-CSF, IFN-gamma, Leptin, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MDC, MIP-1 alpha, MIP-1 beta, MIP-1 delta, PARC, PDGF, RANTES, SCF, TARC, TGF-beta, TIMP-1, TIMP-2, TNF-alpha, TNF-beta, TPO, VEGF.

X. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution
Poor standard curve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccurate pipetting • Improper standard dilution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pipettes • Briefly centrifuge Item C and dissolve the powder thoroughly by gently mixing
Low signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper preparation of standard and/or biotinylated antibody • Too brief incubation times • Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefly spin down vials before opening. Dissolve the powder thoroughly. • Ensure sufficient incubation time; assay procedure step 2 may be done overnight • Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation
Large CV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccurate pipetting • Air bubbles in wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pipettes • Remove bubbles in wells
High background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plate is insufficiently washed • Contaminated wash buffer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the manual for proper wash. If using a plate washer, ensure that all ports are unobstructed. • Make fresh wash buffer
Low sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper storage of the ELISA kit • Stop solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store your standard at <-70°C after reconstitution, others at 4°C. Keep substrate solution protected from light. • Add stop solution to each well before reading plate

RayBio[®] ELISA Kits

Over 1,500 ELISA kits available, visit www.RayBiotech.com/ELISA-Kits.html for details.

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