Signosis
BioSignal Capture

Mouse MCP-1 ELISA

Catalog Number EA-2408 **(For Research Use Only)**

Introduction

Monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1), also called CCL2, is an inflammatory chemokine that plays important roles in recruiting monocytes, memory T cells, and dendritic cells to sites of tissue injury and infection. MCP-1 also involves in obesity and insulin resistance by the induction of an inflammatory response (macrophage infiltration) in fatty tissue. In addition, MPC1 has been found in the joints of people with rheumatoid arthritis where may serve to recruit macrophages and perpetuate the inflammation in the joints.

Principle of the assay

MCP-1 ELISA is based on the principle of a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The assay utilizes rabbit anti-mouse MCP-1 antibodies for immobilization on the microtiter wells and rabbit anti-mouse MCP-1 antibodies along with streptavidin conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) for detection. The test sample is allowed to react simultaneously with the two antibodies, resulting in the MCP-1 molecules being sandwiched between the solid phase and enzyme-linked antibodies. After incubation, the wells are washed to remove unbound-labeled antibodies. A HRP substrate, TMB, is added to result in the development of a blue color. The color development is then stopped with the addition of Stop Solution changing the color to yellow. The concentration of MCP-1 is directly proportional to the color intensity of the test sample. Absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm.

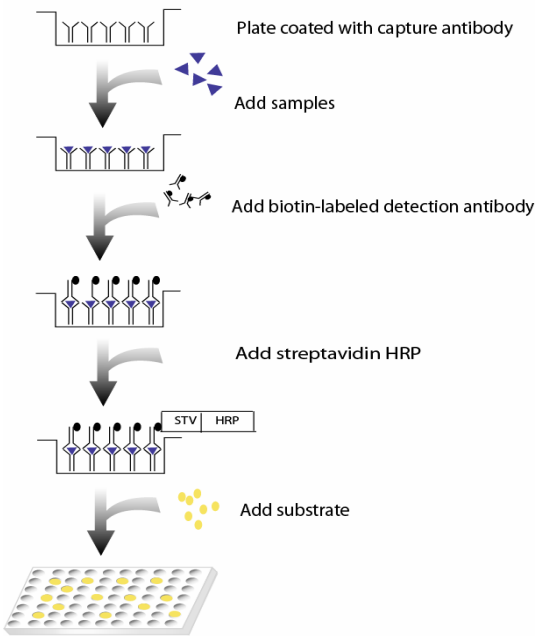

Diagram of ELISA

Materials provided with the kit

- 96 well microplate coated with rabbit anti-mouse MCP-1 antibodies (4°C).
- Biotin labeled rabbit anti-mouse MCP-1 antibodies (-20°C).
- Streptavidin-HRP conjugate (4°C).
- Recombinant mouse MCP-1 standard (1000ng/ml) (-20°C).
- 1X Diluent buffer (4°C).
- 5X Assay wash buffer (RT)
- Substrate (4°C).
- Stop Solution (4°C).

Material required but not provided

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Deionized or distilled water.

Reagent preparation before starting experiment

- Dilute the 5x Assay wash buffer to 1x buffer
  40ml 5x Assay wash buffer
  160ml ddH2O
- Dilute 500 times of mouse recombinant MCP-1 (1000ng/ml) with 1X Diluent buffer to 2000pg/ml and then 2-fold serial dilutions.
- Dilute 400 times of biotin labeled rabbit anti-mouse MCP-1 antibodies with 1X Diluent buffer before use.
- Dilute 200 times of streptavidin-HRP with 1X Diluent buffer before use.

Assay procedure

1. Cut the sealing film over the plate and remove it from the desired number of well strips. Make sure the rest of wells are well sealed.
2. Add 100 µl of Standard, control, or sample per well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
3. Aspirate each well and wash by adding 200µl of 1X Assay wash buffer. Repeat the process three times for a total of three washes. Complete removal of liquid at each wash. After the last wash, remove any remaining liquid by inverting the plate against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100µl of diluted biotin-labeled rabbit anti-mouse MCP-1 antibodies to each well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
5. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 3.
6. Add 100 µl of diluted streptavidin-HRP conjugate to each well and incubate for 45 min at room temperature with gentle shaking.
7. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 3.
8. Add 100µl substrate to each well and incubate for 5-30 minutes.
9. Add 50µl of Stop solution to each well. The color in the wells should change from blue to yellow.
10. Determine the optical density of each well with a microplate reader at 450 nm within 30 minutes.

Example of standard curve