



Mouse IL-8 ELISA

Catalog Number EA-2512

(For Research Use Only)

Introduction

Interleukin-8 (IL-8) is a chemokine produced by macrophages and other cell types such as epithelial cells. IL-8 targets a relative wide range of cells such as endothelial cells, macrophages, mast cells, keratinocytes, but neutrophil granulocytes are the primary target cells. IL-8 is one of the major mediators of the inflammatory response by attracting neutrophils at the site of inflammation. This chemokine is also a potent angiogenic factor.

Principle of the assay

IL-8 ELISA is based on the principle of a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The assay utilizes goat anti-mouse IL-8 for immobilization on the microtiter wells and biotininated goat anti-mouse IL-8 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 IL-8 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 IL-8 is directly proportional to the color intensity of the test sample. Absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm.

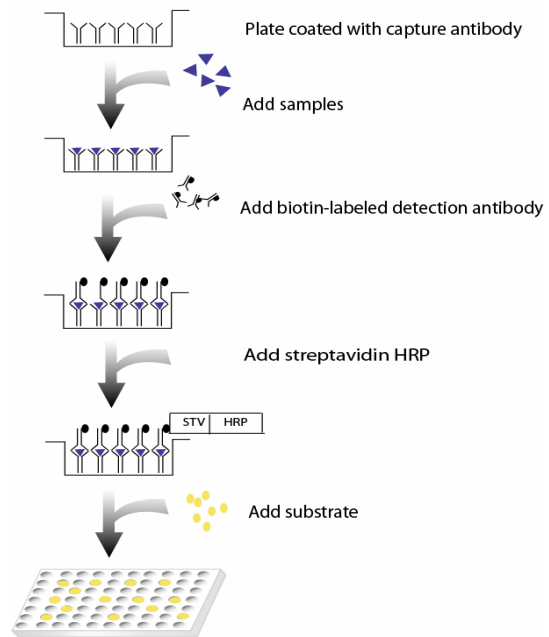


Diagram of ELISA

Materials provided with the kit

- 8x12 96-well microplate coated with goat anti-mouse IL-8 antibodies (4°C)
- Biotin labeled goat anti-mouse IL-8 antibodies (-20°C)
- Streptavidin-HRP conjugate (4°C)
- Recombinant mouse IL-8 standard (200ng/ml) (-20°C)
- 1X Diluent buffer (4°C)
- 5X Assay wash buffer (4°C)
- Substrate (4°C)
- Stop Solution (4°C)

Material required but not provided

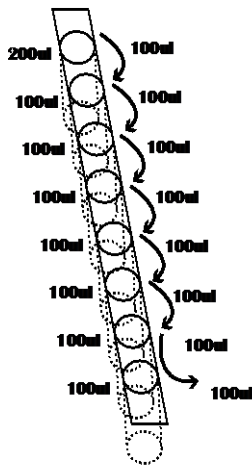
- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Deionized or distilled water.

Reagent preparation before starting experiment

- Dilute the 5x Assay wash buffer to 1x buffer
40ml 5x Assay wash buffer
160ml ddH₂O
- Use serum-free conditioned media or original or 10-fold diluted sera. Sera can be diluted with 1 X Diluent buffer. When serum-containing conditioned media is required, be sure to use serum as a control.
- Dilute 50 times of mouse recombinant IL-8 (200ng/ml) with 1X Diluent buffer to 4000pg/ml and then 2-fold serial dilutions. Add 4ul Mouse Recombinant IL-8 in 200ul 1X Diluent Buffer (See Step 2 below for detailed instruction)
- Dilute 400 times of biotin labeled goat anti-mouse IL-8 antibodies with 1X Diluent buffer before use.
- Dilute 200 times of streptavidin-HRP with 1X Diluent buffer before use.

Assay procedure

1. Calculate the number of samples to decide how many strips need to be used.
2. See instruction and diagram below for standard preparation



- a. Add 200ul 1X Diluent buffer to the 1st well. Add 100ul 1X Diluent Buffer to the rest wells of strip.
- b. Add appropriate amount of protein recombinant (follow instruction in "Reagent Preparation")
- c. Mix dilutions in 1st well and transfer 100ul from the 1st well to the next dilution. (See picture) Incubate each well for 1 hr at room temperature with gentle shaking

3. Add 100ul of sample per well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
4. Aspirate each well and wash by adding 200ul 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.
5. Add 100ul of diluted biotin-labeled mouse anti-mouse IL-8 antibody to each well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
6. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 4.

7. Add 100 ul of diluted streptavidin-HRP conjugate to each well and incubate for 45 min at room temperature with gentle shaking.
8. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 4.
9. Add 100ul of substrate to each well and incubate for 10-30 minutes.
10. Add 50ul of Stop solution to each well. The color in the wells should change from blue to yellow.
11. Determine the optical density of each well with a microplate reader at 450 nm within 30 minutes.