

## **Human CD14 ELISA Kit**

Enzyme Immunoassay for the quantification of Human CD14 in Serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants

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#### INTRODUCTION

The protein encoded by this gene is a surface antigen that is preferentially expressed on monocytes/macrophages. It cooperates with other proteins to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]

In concert with LBP, binds to monomeric lipopolysaccharide and delivers it to the MD-2/TLR4 complex, thereby mediating the innate immune response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Acts via MyD88, TIRAP and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Up-regulates cell surface molecules, including adhesion molecules. [UniProt]

#### PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. An antibody specific for CD14 has been pre-coated onto a microtiter plate. Standards or samples are pipetted into the wells and any CD14 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After washing away any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for CD14 is added to each well and incubate. Following a washing to remove unbound substances, streptavidin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to each microplate well and incubated. After washing away any unbound antibody-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution (TMB) is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of CD14 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped by the addition of acid and the intensity of the color is measured at a wavelength of 450nm ±2nm.The concentration of CD14

in the sample is then determined by comparing the O.D of samples to the standard curve.

#### **MATERIALS PROVIDED & STORAGE INFORMATION**

Store the unopened kit at 2-8°C. Use the kit before expiration date.

Component	Quantity	Storage information
Antibody-coated microplate	8 X 12 strips	4°C. Unused strips should be sealed tightly in the airtight pouch.
Standard (Lyophilized)	2 vials (220 ng/ml)	4°C
10X Standard/Sample diluent	1 X 25 ml	4°C
Antibody conjugate concentrate	1 vial (400 μl)	4°C
Antibody diluent buffer	7 ml (Ready to use)	4°C
HRP-Streptavidin concentrate	2 vials (5 μl)	4°C
HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer	23 ml (Ready to use)	4°C
200X Wash buffer	10 ml	4°C
TMB substrate	11 ml (Ready to use)	4°C (Protect from light)
STOP solution	11 ml (Ready to use)	4°C
Plate sealer	2 strips	Room temperature

## **MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED**

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450nm (optional: read at 610-650 nm as the reference wave length)
- Pipettes and pipette tips
- Deionized or distilled water
- Vortex mixer

Automated microplate washer (optional)

#### TECHNICAL HINTS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection especially while handling blood or body fluid samples.
- Store the kit at 4°C at all times.
- Briefly spin down the antibody conjugate concentrate and HRP-Streptavidin concentrate before use.
- If crystals are observed in the 200X Wash buffer or Standard/Sample diluent concentrate, warm to RT until the crystals are completely dissolved.
- Ensure complete reconstitution and dilution of reagents prior to use.
- Thoroughly mix the reagents and samples before use by agitation or swirling.
- It is highly recommended that the standards and samples be assayed in duplicates.
- Change pipette tips between the addition of different reagent or samples.
- All reagents should be warmed to room temperature before use.

#### SAMPLE COLLECTION & STORAGE INFORMATION

The sample collection and storage conditions listed below are intended as general guidelines. Sample stability has not been evaluated.

<u>Cell Culture Supernatants</u> - Remove particulates by centrifugation (1000 X g, 10 min) and aliquot & store samples at-70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Serum</u>- Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for few

minutes before centrifugation for 10 minutes at  $1000 \, x \, g$ . Remove serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Plasma</u> - Collect plasma on ice using EDTA, citrate or heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge  $(1000 \times g)$  for 30 minutes at 2-8°C within 30 minutes of collection. Collect the supernatants and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at-70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Note:

- It is recommended that thaw the samples at room temperature and make sure that sample is completely thawed and homogeneous before use. Do not thaw by heating at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $56^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Avoid using haemolysed or lipemic samples.
- If large amounts of particles are present these should be removed prior to use by centrifugation or filtration.

#### REAGENT PREPARATION

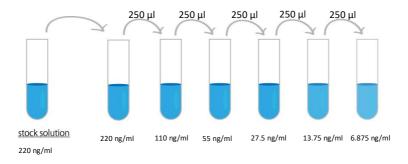
- **1X Wash buffer**: Dilute 200X Wash buffer into distilled water to yield 1X Wash buffer (e.g. 10 ml 200X Wash buffer + 1990 ml distilled water). Store the 1X wash buffer at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.
- 1X Antibody conjugate: Prepare immediately before use, dilute 27.5X antibody conjugate concentrate into 1X antibody diluent buffer with Antibody diluent buffer to yield 1X detection antibody solution (e.g. for 16 wells, add 40 μl Antibody conjugate concentrate into 1060 μl Antibody diluent buffer). Use 1X Antibody conjugate immediately and do not store.

- HRP-Streptavidin working solution: Prepare immediately before use, it is recommended to centrifuge the vial for a few seconds to spin down all the volume at the bottom. Add 0.5 ml HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer in the vial that contains 5 μl of HRP-Streptavidin concentrate solution, mix completely to get the 1<sup>st</sup> diluted HRP-Streptavidin Solution. Then further dilute the solution 1:66.67 with HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer to yield 1X HRP-Streptavidin working Solution. (e.g. for 16 wells, add 30 μl of 1<sup>st</sup> diluted HRP-Streptavidin Solution into 2ml HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer). Use 1X HRP-Streptavidin working Solution immediately and do not store.
- 1X Standard/Sample Diluent Buffer: Dilute 10X Standard/Sample Diluent Buffer into distilled water to yield 1X Standard/Sample Diluent Buffer (e.g. 25 ml Standard/Sample Diluent Buffer + 225 ml distilled water). Store the 1X Standard/Sample Diluent Buffer at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.
- Sample: Serum or plasmas samples have to be diluted 1:50 in Standard/Sample diluent. If the initial assay found samples contain CD14 higher than the highest standard, the samples can be further diluted with Standard/Sample diluent and then re-assay the samples. For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

# (It is recommended to do pre-test to determine the suitable dilution factor).

• Standards: immediately before use, reconstitute the standard with (volume depend on the lot) of 1x Standard/Sample diluent to yield a stock concentration of 220 ng/ml. Mix the reconstituted standard gently by

inversion only, and make sure the standard is dissolved completely before making serial dilutions. The 1x Standard/Sample diluent serves as zero standard (0 ng/ml), and the rest of the standard serial dilution can be diluted with 250  $\mu$ l 1x Standard/Sample diluent as according to the suggested concentration below: 220 ng/ml, 110 ng/ml, 55 ng/ml, 27.5 ng/ml, 13.75 ng/ml, 6.875 ng/ml.



#### **ASSAY PROCEDURE**

All materials should be equilibrated to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use, each vial should be mixed thoroughly without foaming prior to use. Standards and samples should be assayed in duplicates.

- 1. Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame, return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, and reseal it.
- 2. Add 100  $\mu$ l of standards, samples and zero standard (Standard/Sample diluent) into wells. Cover wells and incubate for 2 hour at room temperature.
- 3. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process two times for a total

three washes. Wash by filling each well with  $1\times$  Wash Buffer (300  $\mu$ l) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating, decanting or blotting against clean paper towels.

- 4. Add 50  $\mu$ l 1X Antibody conjugate into each well. Cover wells and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 5. Aspirate each well and wash as step 3.
- 6. Add 100  $\mu$ l of 1X HRP-Streptavidin working solution to each well. Cover wells and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
- 7. Aspirate each well and wash as step 3.
- 8. Add 100  $\mu$ l of TMB substrate reagent to each well. Incubate for 10-15 minutes at room temperature in dark.
- 9. Add 100  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution to each well. The color of the solution should change from blue to yellow. Gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.
- 10. Read the OD with a microplate reader at 450 nm immediately. (optional: read at 610-650 nm as the reference wave length)

#### **CALCULATION OF RESULTS**

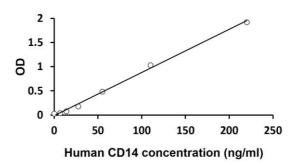
- 1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of standards, controls and patient samples.
- 2. Using linear graph paper, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each standard against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical (Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal

(X) axis.

- 3. Using the mean absorbance value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the standard curve.
- 4. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) curve fit. 4 Parameter Logistics is the preferred method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
- 5. If the samples have been diluted (e.g serum and plasma, 1:50 diluted), the concentration read from the standard curve must be further converted by the appropriate dilution factor (factor=50) according to the sample preparation procedure as described above.
- 6. Normal Serum Values: The average concentration of CD14 in 73 normal serum is 7.4  $\mu$ g/ml ranging from 2.2 to 18.3  $\mu$ g/ml.

#### **EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE**

The following data is for demonstration only and cannot be used in place of data generations at the time of assay.



## **QUALITY ASSURANCE**

### Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose (MDD) of Human CD14 ranged from 6.875 - 220 ng/ml. The mean MDD was 6 ng/ml.

## **Specificity**

This assay recognizes natural soluble Human CD14. No significant cross-reactivity or interference with the factors below was observed:

No cross reactivity with other human soluble molecules

## Intra-assay and Inter-assay precision

Intra-assay: < 4%.

Inter-assay: < 5%