## Rat CCL20 / MIP3 alpha ELISA Kit

Enzyme Immunoassay for the quantification of Rat CCL20 / MIP3 alpha in Rat Serum, plasma (heparin, EDTA) and cell culture supernatants.

Catalog number: ARG81661

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION Page
INTRODUCTION ..... 3
PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY ..... 3
MATERIALS PROVIDED \& STORAGE INFORMATION ..... 4
MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED ..... 5
TECHNICAL HINTS AND PRECAUTIONS ..... 5
SAMPLE COLLECTION \& STORAGE INFORMATION ..... 6
REAGENT PREPARATION ..... 7
ASSAY PROCEDURE ..... 9
CALCULATION OF RESULTS ..... 11
EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE ..... 12
QUALITY ASSURANCE ..... 12

## MANUFACTURED BY:

Arigo Biolaboratories Corporation
Address: No. 22, Ln. 227, Gongyuan Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan
Phone: +886 (3) 5621738
Fax: +886 (3) 5613008
Email: info@arigobio.com

## INTRODUCTION

This antimicrobial gene belongs to the subfamily of small cytokine CC genes. Cytokines are a family of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The CC cytokines are proteins characterized by two adjacent cysteines. The protein encoded by this gene displays chemotactic activity for lymphocytes and can repress proliferation of myeloid progenitors. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014] Chemotactic factor that attracts lymphocytes and, slightly, neutrophils, but not monocytes. Inhibits proliferation of myeloid progenitors in colony formation assays. May be involved in formation and function of the mucosal lymphoid tissues by attracting lymphocytes and dendritic cells towards epithelial cells. C-terminal processed forms have been shown to be equally chemotactically active for leukocytes. Possesses antibacterial activity E.coli ATCC 25922 and S.aureus ATCC 29213. [UniProt]

## PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. An antibody specific for CCL20 / MIP3 alpha has been pre-coated onto a microtiter plate. Standards or samples are pipetted into the wells and any CCL20 / MIP3 alpha present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After washing away any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for CCL20 / MIP3 alpha 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

CCL20 / MIP3 alpha 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 $450 \mathrm{~nm} \pm 2 \mathrm{~nm}$. The concentration of CCL20 / MIP3 alpha 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 $2-8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Use the kit before expiration date.
Expiration date: Six months at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and twelve months at- $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Component | Quantity | Storage information |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Antibody-coated <br> microplate | $8 \times 12$ strips | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Unused strips should <br> be sealed tightly in the air- <br> tight pouch. |
| Standard (Lyophilized) | $2 \times 10 \mathrm{ng} /$ vial | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Standard/Sample diluent | 30 ml (Ready to use) | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Antibody conjugate <br> concentrate (100X) | 1 vial (130 $\mu \mathrm{l})$ | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Antibody diluent buffer | 12 ml (Ready to use) | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| HRP-Streptavidin <br> concentrate (100X) | 1 vial (130 $\mu \mathrm{l})$ | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| HRP-Streptavidin diluent <br> buffer | 12 ml (Ready to use) | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TMB substrate | 10 ml (Ready to use) | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Protect from light) |
| STOP solution | 10 ml (Ready to use) | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Plate sealer | 4 strips | Room temperature |

## MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm (optional: read at 610-650 nm as the reference wave length)
- Pipettes and pipette tips
- Deionized or distilled water
- $\quad 37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ oven or incubator
- Washing buffer (0.01M PBS or 0.01M TBS, pH to 7.2-7.6).
- 0.01M TBS: Add 1.2 g of Tris, 8.5 g of NaCl and $700 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of concentrated HCl to 800 ml distilled water and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Finally, adjust the total volume to 1 L .
- 0.01 M PBS: Add 8.5 g of $\mathrm{NaCl}, 1.4 \mathrm{~g}$ of $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{HPO}_{4}$ and 0.2 g of $\mathrm{NaH}_{2} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ to 800 ml distilled water and adjust pH to $7.2-7.6$. Finally, adjust the total volume to 1 L .
- Automated microplate washer (optional)


## TECHNICAL HINTS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection especially while handling blood or body fluid samples.
- $\quad$ Store the kit at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at all times.
- To inspect the validity of experiment operation and the appropriateness of sample dilution proportion, a pilot experiment using standards and a small number of samples is recommended.
- The TMB Color developing agent should be colorless and transparent before using.
- Ensure complete reconstitution and dilution of reagents prior to use.
- All reagents should be mixed by gentle inversion or swirling prior to use. Do not induce foaming.
- Before using the kit, spin tubes and bring down all components to the bottom of tubes.
- Do not let strips dry, as this will inactivate active components in wells.
- It is highly recommended that the standards, samples and controls be assayed in duplicates.
- Change pipette tips between the addition of different reagent or samples.
- Avoid using reagents from different batches.
- In order to avoid marginal effect of plate incubation due to temperature difference (reaction may be stronger in the marginal wells), it is suggested that the 1X HRP-Streptavidin Solution and TMB substrate be pre-warmed in $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 20-30 min before use.
- $\quad$ Samples contain azide cannot be assayed.


## SAMPLE COLLECTION \& STORAGE INFORMATION

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

Cell Culture Supernatants - Remove particulates by centrifugation for 10 min at $1000 \times \mathrm{g}$ and aliquot \& store samples at $\leq-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Serum- Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 15 minutes at $1000 \times g$. Collect serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at $\leq-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Plasma - Collect plasma using EDTA or heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at $1000 \times \mathrm{g}$. within 30 minutes of collection. Collect the supernatants and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at $\leq-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## REAGENT PREPARATION

- 1X Antibody conjugate: It is recommended to prepare this reagent immediately prior to use and use it within 2 hours after preparation. Dilute 100X antibody conjugate concentrate into Antibody diluent buffer to yield 1X detection antibody solution. (e.g. $10 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of 100X antibody conjugate concentrate $+990 \mu$ l of Antibody diluent buffer)
- 1X HRP-Streptavidin Solution: It is recommended to prepare this reagent immediately prior to use and use it within 1 hours after preparation. Dilute 100X HRP-Streptavidin concentrate solution into HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer to yield 1X HRP-Streptavidin Solution buffer. (e.g. $10 \mu \mathrm{I}$ of 100X HRP-Streptavidin concentrate solution $+990 \mu$ of HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer)
- Sample: If the initial assay found samples contain CCL20 / MIP3 alpha higher than the highest standard, the samples can be 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. The sample must be well mixed with the diluents buffer before assay.
(It is recommended to do pre-test to determine the suitable dilution factor).


## Rat CCL20 / MIP3 alpha ELISA kit ARG81661

- Standards: Standard solution should be prepared within 2 hours prior to the experiment. Reconstitute the standard with 1 ml Standard/Sample diluent to yield a stock concentration of $10000 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$. Allow the stock standard to sit for at least 10 minutes with gentle agitation to make sure the standard is dissolved completely before making serial dilutions. The Standard/ Sample diluent serves as zero standard ( $0 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ ), and the rest of the standard serial dilution can be diluted with Standard/ Sample diluent as according to the suggested concentration below: $2000 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$, $1000 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}, 500 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}, 250 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}, 125 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}, 62.5 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}, 31.25 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$. Note: The reconstituted standard solutions are best used within 2 hours. The $10 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{ml}$ stock standard solution should be stored at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for up to 12 hours, or aliquot \& store at- $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for up to 48 hours. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles


Dilute CCL20 / MIP3 alpha standard as according to the table below:

| Standard | CCL20 / MIP3 <br> alpha Conc. <br> $(\mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml})$ | $\mu \mathrm{l}$ of <br> Standard/Sample <br> diluent | $\mu$ of standard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S7 | $2000 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ | 800 | $200(10000 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ <br> Stock) |
| S6 | $1000 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ | 300 | $300(\mathrm{~S} 7)$ |
| S5 | $500 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ | 300 | $300(\mathrm{~S} 6)$ |
| S4 | $250 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ | 300 | $300(\mathrm{~S} 5)$ |
| S3 | $125 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ | 300 | $300(\mathrm{~S} 4)$ |
| S2 | $62.5 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ | 300 | $300(\mathrm{~S} 3)$ |
| S1 | $31.25 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ | 300 | $300(\mathrm{~S} 2)$ |
| S0 | 0 | 300 | 0 |

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

All materials should be equilibrated to room temperature (RT) or $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ before use. The 1X HRP-Streptavidin Solution and TMB substrate must be kept warm at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ before use. When diluting samples and reagents, they must be mixed completely and evenly. Standard CCL20 / MIP3 alpha detection curve should be prepared for each experiment. The user will decide sample dilution fold by crude estimation of CCL20 / MIP3 alpha amount in samples. Standards, samples and controls 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 controls (SO, Standard/Sample diluent) into wells. Cover the plate and incubate for 90 minutes at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
3. Aspirate each well. Complete removal of liquid by aspirating, decanting or blotting against clean paper towels. DO NOT let the wells completely dry at any time. Wash step is not necessary in this step.
4. Add $100 \mu \mathrm{IX}$ Antibody conjugate into each well, gently tap the plate to mix well. Cover wells and incubate for 60 minutes at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
5. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process two times for a total three washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer ( 0.01 M PBS or TBS) ( $300 \mu \mathrm{l}$ ) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or autowasher, keep the wash buffer in the wells for 1 min before remove. 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. DO NOT let the wells completely dry at any time.
6. Add $100 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of 1 X HRP-Streptavidin solution to each well, gently tap the plate to mix well. Cover wells and incubate for 30 minutes at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
7. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process four times for a total five washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer ( 0.01 M PBS or TBS) ( $300 \mu \mathrm{l}$ ) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or autowasher, keep the wash buffer in the wells for 1 min before remove. 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. DO NOT let the wells completely dry at any time.
8. Add $90 \mu \mathrm{l}$ of TMB substrate to each well. Incubate for $25-30$ minutes at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in dark. (Note: The incubation time is for reference only, the optimal incubation time should be determined by end user. And the shades of blue color can be seen in the wells with the four most concentrated CCL20 / MIP3 alpha standard solutions; the other wells show no obvious color).
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 450nm immediately. It is recommended read the absorbance within 30 minutes after adding the stop solution.

## 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 $(\mathrm{Y})$ 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, the concentration read from the standard curve must be further converted by the appropriate dilution factor according to the sample preparation procedure as described above.

## 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 Rat CCL20 / MIP3 alpha ranged from $31.2 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$ - $2000 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$. The mean MDD was $15.6 \mathrm{pg} / \mathrm{ml}$.

## Specificity

This assay recognizes natural and recombinant Rat CCL20 / MIP3 alpha. No significant cross-reactivity or interference with the factors below was observed: There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.

## Intra-assay and Inter-assay precision

The CV values of intra-assay was $5.3 \%$ and inter-assay was 6.1\%.

