

# Rat IFN $\gamma$ ELISA Kit

Instructions for use

Catalogue numbers:	1x48 tests:	865.010.048
	1x96 tests:	865.010.096
	2x96 tests:	865.010.192

**For research use only**

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# Rat IFN $\gamma$ ELISA KIT

## 1. Intended use

The Diaclone Rat IFN $\gamma$  ELISA kit is a solid phase sandwich ELISA for the *in-vitro* qualitative and quantitative determination of rat IFN $\gamma$  (rIFN $\gamma$ ) in supernatants, buffered solutions or serum and plasma samples. This assay will recognise both natural and recombinant rIFN $\gamma$ .

**This kit has been configured for research use only. Not suitable for use in therapeutic procedures.**

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. Summary

Different populations of T-cells secrete differing patterns of cytokines that ultimately lead to different immune responses. IFN $\gamma$  production is a key function of Th1, CD8+ CTLs and also NK cells. It is a cytokine critical for cell mediated immunity against viral and intracellular bacterial infections and is involved in the inflammatory response following secretion via macrophage activation and stimulation of antibody secretion. IFN $\gamma$  is the hallmark effector cytokine of Th1 and therefore is an excellent marker for identifying a host response to intracellular pathogens.

IFN $\gamma$  is produced during infection by T cells of the cytotoxic/suppressor phenotype (CD8) and by a subtype of helper T cells, the Th1 cells. Th1 cells secrete IL-2, IL-3, TNF $\alpha$  and IFN $\gamma$ , whereas Th2 cells mainly produce IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10, but little or no IFN $\gamma$  (1). IFN $\gamma$  preferentially inhibits the proliferation of Th2 but not Th1 cells, indicating that the presence of IFN $\gamma$  during an immune response will result in the preferential proliferation of Th1 cells (2).

In addition, IFN $\gamma$  has several properties related to immunoregulation. IFN $\gamma$  is a potent activator of mononuclear phagocytes (3), and activates macrophages to kill tumor cells by releasing reactive oxygen intermediates and TNF $\alpha$  (4). IFN $\gamma$  induces or augments the expression of MHC antigens on macrophages, T and B cells and some tumor cell lines (5). On T and B cells IFN $\gamma$  promotes differentiation. It enhances proliferation of activated B cells and can act synergistically with IL-2 to increase immunoglobulin light-chain synthesis (6,7).

The role of IFN $\gamma$  as a disease marker has been demonstrated for a number of different pathological situations including, viral infection (8), autoimmune disease (9), transplant rejection (10), diabetes (5) and allergy (11).

### 2.2. Principle of the method

A capture Antibody highly specific for rIFN $\gamma$  has been coated to the wells of the microtiter strip plate provided during manufacture. Binding of rIFN $\gamma$  samples and known standards to the capture antibodies and subsequent binding of the Biotinylated anti-rIFN $\gamma$  secondary antibody to the analyte is completed during the same incubation period. Any excess unbound analyte and secondary antibody is removed.

The HRP conjugate solution is then added to every well including the zero wells, following incubation excess conjugate is removed by careful washing.

A chromogen substrate is added to the wells resulting in the progressive development of a blue coloured complex with the conjugate. The colour development is then stopped by the addition of acid turning the resultant final product yellow. The intensity of the produced coloured complex is directly proportional to the concentration of rIFN $\gamma$  present in the samples and standards.

The absorbance of the colour complex is then measured and the generated OD values for each standard are plotted against expected concentration forming a standard curve. This standard curve can then be used to accurately determine the concentration of rIFN $\gamma$  in any sample tested.

### 3. Reagents provided and reconstitution

Reagents (Store@2-8°C)	Quantity 1x48-well kit Cat no. 865.010.048	Quantity 1x96-well kit Cat no. 865.010.096	Quantity 2x96-well kit Cat no. 865.010.192	Reconstitution
Anti-rIFN $\gamma$ Coated Plate	1/2	1	2	Ready to use (96-well strip pre-coated plate)
Plastic plate covers	2	2	4	n/a
rIFN $\gamma$ Standard: 1000 pg/ml	1	2	4	Reconstitute as directed on the vial (see Assay preparation, section 8)
Standard Diluent	1 (15ml)	1 (15ml)	1 (25ml)	10x concentrate, dilute in distilled water (see Assay preparation, section 8)
Biotinylated Anti-rIFN $\gamma$	1 (0.4ml)	1 (0.4ml)	2 (0.4ml)	Dilute in Biotinylated Antibody Diluent (see Assay preparation, section 8)
Biotinylated Antibody Diluent	1 (7ml)	1 (7ml)	1 (13ml)	Ready to use
Streptavidin-HRP	1 (5 $\mu$ l)	2 (5 $\mu$ l)	4 (5 $\mu$ l)	Add 0.5ml of Streptavidin-HRP Diluent prior to use (see Assay preparation, section 8)
Streptavidin-HRP Diluent	1 (12ml)	1 (12ml)	1 (23ml)	Ready to use
Wash Buffer	1 (10ml)	1 (10ml)	2 (10ml)	200x concentrate dilute in distilled water (see Assay preparation, section 8)
TMB Substrate	1 (11ml)	1 (11ml)	1 (24ml)	Ready to use
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> Stop Reagent	1 (11ml)	1 (11ml)	2 (11ml)	Ready to use

### 4. Materials required but not provided

- Microtiter plate reader fitted with appropriate filters (450 nm required with optional 620 nm reference filter)
- Microtiter plate washer or wash bottle
- 10, 50, 100, 200 and 1,000 $\mu$ l adjustable single channel micropipettes with disposable tips
- 50-300 $\mu$ l multi-channel micropipette with disposable tips
- Multichannel micropipette reagent reservoirs
- Distilled water
- Vortex mixer
- Miscellaneous laboratory plastic and/or glass, if possible sterile

## 5. Storage Instructions

Store kit reagents between 2 and 8°C. Immediately after use remaining reagents should be returned to cold storage (2-8°C). Expiry of the kit and reagents is stated on box front labels. The expiry of the kit components can only be guaranteed if the components are stored properly, and if, in case of repeated use of one component, the reagent is not contaminated by the first handling.

**Wash Buffer 1X:** Once prepared, store at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.

**Standard Diluent Buffer 1X:** Once prepared, store at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.

**Reconstituted Standard:** Once prepared use immediately and do not store.

**Diluted Biotinylated Anti-rIFN $\gamma$ :** Once prepared use immediately and do not store.

**Diluted Streptavidin-HRP:** Once prepared use immediately and do not store.

## 6. Specimen collection, processing & storage

Cell culture supernatants, Rat serum, plasma or other biological samples will be suitable for use in the assay. Remove serum from the clot or red cells, respectively, as soon as possible after clotting and separation.

**Cell culture supernatants:** Remove particulates and aggregates by spinning at approximately 1000 x g for 10 min.

**Serum:** Use pyrogen/endotoxin free collecting tubes. Serum should be removed rapidly and carefully from the red cells after clotting. Following clotting, centrifuge at approximately 1000 x g for 10 min and remove serum.

**Plasma:** EDTA, citrate and heparin plasma can be assayed. Spin samples at 1000 x g for 30 min to remove particulates. Harvest plasma.

**Storage:** If not analysed shortly after collection, samples should be aliquoted (250-500 $\mu$ l) to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles and stored frozen at -70°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles of frozen specimens.

**Recommendation:** Do not thaw by heating at 37°C or 56°C. Thaw at room temperature and make sure that sample is completely thawed and homogeneous before use. When possible avoid use of badly haemolysed or lipemic sera. If large amounts of particles are present these should be removed prior to use by centrifugation or filtration.

## 7. Safety & precautions for use

- Handling of reagents, serum or plasma specimens should be in accordance with local safety procedures, e.g. CDC/NIH Health manual : "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories" 1984.
- Laboratory gloves should be worn at all times.
- Avoid any skin contact with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and TMB. In case of contact, wash thoroughly with water.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke or apply cosmetics where kit reagents are used.
- Do not pipette by mouth.
- When not in use, kit components should be stored refrigerated as indicated on vials or bottles labels.
- All reagents should be warmed to room temperature before use. Lyophilized standards should be discarded after use.
- Once the desired number of strips has been removed, immediately reseal the bag to protect the remaining strips from deterioration.
- Cover or cap all reagents when not in use.
- Do not mix or interchange reagents between different lots.
- Do not use reagents beyond the expiration date of the kit.
- Use a clean disposable plastic pipette tip for each reagent, standard, or specimen addition in order to avoid cross contamination, for the dispensing of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and TMB Substrate solutions, avoid pipettes with metal parts.
- Use a clean plastic container to prepare the washing solution.
- Thoroughly mix the reagents and samples before use by agitation or swirling.
- All residual washing liquid must be drained from the wells by efficient aspiration or by decantation followed by tapping the plate forcefully on absorbent paper. Never insert absorbent paper directly into the wells.
- The TMB Substrate solution is light sensitive. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Also, avoid contact of the TMB Substrate solution with metal to prevent colour development. Warning TMB Substrate is toxic avoid direct contact with hands. Dispose off properly.
- If a dark blue colour develops within a few minutes after preparation, this indicates that the TMB solution has been contaminated and must be discarded. Read absorbances within 1 hour after completion of the assay.
- When pipetting reagents, maintain a consistent order of addition from well-to-well. This will ensure equal incubation times for all wells.
- Follow incubation times described in the assay procedure.
- Dispense the TMB Substrate within 15 min of the washing of the microtiter plate.

## 8. Assay Preparation

Bring all reagents to room temperature before use

### 8.1. Assay Design

Determine the number of microwell strips required to test the desired number of samples plus appropriate number of wells needed for running zeros and standards. Each sample, standard and zero should be tested **in duplicate**. Remove sufficient microwell strips for testing from the pouch immediately prior to use. Return any wells not required for this assay with desiccant to the pouch. Seal tightly and return to 2-8°C storage.

**Example plate layout** (example shown for a 6 point standard curve)

	Standards		Sample Wells									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Std 1	Std 1										
B	Std 2	Std 2										
C	Std 3	Std 3										
D	Std 4	Std 4										
E	Std 5	Std 5										
F	Std 6	Std 6										
G	zero	zero										
H												

*All remaining empty wells can be used to test samples in duplicate*

### 8.2. Preparation of Wash Buffer

If crystals have formed in the concentrate Wash Buffer, warm it gently until complete dissolution.

Dilute the (200X) concentrate Wash Buffer 200 fold with distilled water to give a 1X working solution. Pour entire contents (10 ml) of the concentrate Wash Buffer into a clean 2,000 ml graduated cylinder. Bring final volume to 2,000 ml with glass-distilled or deionized water. Mix gently to avoid foaming. Transfer to a clean wash bottle.

### 8.3. Preparation of Standard Diluent Buffer 1X

If crystals have formed in the concentrate Standard Diluent, warm it gently until complete dissolution.

Dilute the (10X) concentrate Standard Diluent 10 fold with distilled water to give a 1X working solution. Pour entire contents of the concentrate Standard Diluent into a clean appropriate graduated cylinder. Bring to final volume with glass-distilled or deionized water. Transfer to a clean wash bottle.

Please see example volumes below:

Standard Diluent concentrate (ml)	Distilled water (ml)
15	135
25	225

#### 8.4. Preparation of Standard

Standard vials must be reconstituted with the volume of Standard Diluent Buffer 1X shown on the vial immediately prior to use. This reconstitution gives a stock solution of 1000 pg/ml of rIFN $\gamma$ . Mix the reconstituted standard gently by inversion only. Serial dilutions of the standard are made directly in the assay plate to provide the concentration range from 1000 to 31.25 pg/ml. A fresh standard curve should be produced for each new assay.

- Immediately after reconstitution add 200 $\mu$ l of the reconstituted standard to wells A1 and A2, which provides the highest concentration standard at 1000 pg/ml.
- Add 100 $\mu$ l of Standard Diluent Buffer 1X to the remaining standard wells B1 and B2 to F1 and F2.
- Transfer 100 $\mu$ l from wells A1 and A2 to B1 and B2. Mix the well contents by repeated aspirations and ejections taking care not to scratch the inner surface of the wells.
- Continue this 1:1 dilution using 100 $\mu$ l from wells B1 and B2 through to wells F1 and F2 providing a serial diluted standard curve ranging from 1000 pg/ml to 31.25 pg/ml.
- Discard 100 $\mu$ l from the final wells of the standard curve (F1 and F2).

Alternatively these dilutions can be performed in separate clean tubes and immediately transferred into the relevant wells.

#### 8.5. Preparation of Biotinylated Anti-rIFN $\gamma$

It is recommended this reagent is prepared immediately before use. Dilute the Biotinylated Anti-rIFN $\gamma$  with the Biotinylated Antibody Diluent in an appropriate clean glass vial using volumes appropriate to the number of required wells. Please see example volumes below:

Number of wells required	Biotinylated Antibody ( $\mu$ l)	Biotinylated Antibody Diluent ( $\mu$ l)
16	40	1060
24	60	1590
32	80	2120
48	120	3180
96	240	6360

#### 8.6. Preparation of Streptavidin-HRP

It is recommended to centrifuge vial for a few seconds in a microcentrifuge to collect all the volume at the bottom.

Dilute the 5 $\mu$ l vial with 0.5ml of Streptavidin-HRP Diluent **immediately before use**. Do not keep this diluted vial for future experiments. Further dilute the HRP solution to volumes appropriate for the number of required wells in a clean glass vial. Please see example volumes below:

Number of wells required	Streptavidin-HRP ( $\mu$ l)	Streptavidin-HRP Diluent (ml)
16	30	2
24	45	3
32	60	4
48	75	5
96	150	10



## 9. Method

We strongly recommend that every vial is mixed thoroughly without foaming prior to use.

Prepare all reagents as shown in section 8.

**Note:** final preparation of **Biotinylated Antibody (section 8.5)** and **Streptavidin-HRP (section 8.6)** should occur immediately before use.

Assay Step		Details
1.	Addition	<b>Prepare standard curve</b> as shown in section 8.4 above and add in duplicate to appropriate wells
2.	Addition	Add 100µl of each <b>Sample and zero (Standard Diluent Buffer 1X)</b> in duplicate to appropriate number of wells
3.	Addition	Add 50µl of diluted <b>Biotinylated Anti-rIFN<math>\gamma</math></b> to all wells
4.	Incubation	Cover with a plastic plate cover and incubate at room temperature (18 to 25°C) for <b>3 hours</b>
5.	Wash	Remove the cover and wash the plate as follows: a) Aspirate the liquid from each well b) Dispense 0.3 ml of <b>1x Wash Buffer</b> into each well c) Aspirate the contents of each well d) Repeat step b and c another two times
6.	Addition	Add 100µl of diluted <b>Streptavidin-HRP</b> solution into all wells
7.	Incubation	Cover with a plastic plate cover and incubate at room temperature (18 to 25°C) for <b>30 min</b>
8.	Wash	Repeat wash step 5.
9.	Addition	Add 100µl of ready-to-use <b>TMB Substrate</b> into all wells
10.	Incubation	Incubate in the dark for <b>10-15 minutes*</b> at room temperature. Avoid direct exposure to light by wrapping the plate in aluminium foil.
11.	Addition	Add 100µl of <b>H<math>_2</math>SO<math>_4</math> Stop Reagent</b> into all wells
<p><b>Read the absorbance</b> value of each well (immediately after step 11.) on a spectrophotometer using 450 nm as the primary wavelength and optionally 620 nm as the reference wave length (610 nm to 650 nm is acceptable).</p>		

*\* Incubation time of the TMB substrate is usually determined by the ELISA reader performance. Many ELISA readers only record absorbance up to 2.0 O.D. Therefore the colour development within individual microwells must be observed by the analyst, and the substrate reaction stopped before positive wells are no longer within recordable range.*

## 10. Data Analysis

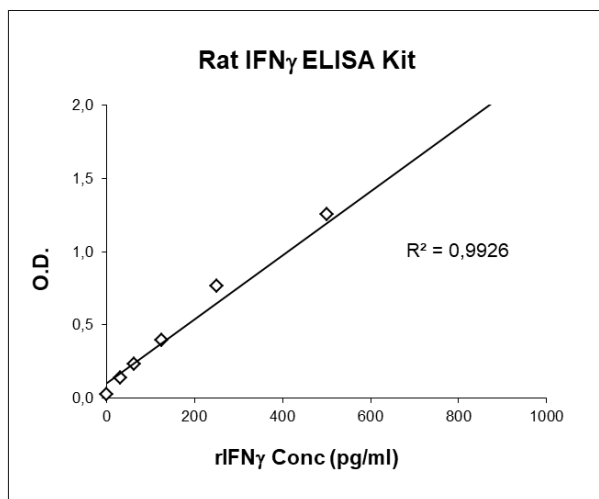
Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of duplicate standards and samples. Ideally duplicates should be within 20% of the mean.

Generate a linear standard curve by plotting the average absorbance of each standard on the vertical axis versus the corresponding rIFN $\gamma$  standard concentration on the horizontal axis.

The amount of rIFN $\gamma$  in each sample is determined by extrapolating OD values against rIFN $\gamma$  standard concentrations using the standard curve.

### Example rIFN $\gamma$ Standard curve

Standard	rIFN $\gamma$ Conc (pg/ml)	OD (450nm) mean	CV (%)
1	1000	2.228	0.8
2	500	1.257	2.3
3	250	0.762	0.5
4	125	0.395	1.4
5	31.25	0.229	1.2
6	15.6	0.137	2.6
zero	0	0.025	17.0



**Note:** curve shown above should not be used to determine results. Every laboratory must produce a standard curve for each set of microwell strips assayed.

## 11. Assay limitations

Do not extrapolate the standard curve beyond the maximum standard curve point. The dose-response is non-linear in this region and good accuracy is difficult to obtain. Concentrated samples above the maximum standard concentration must be diluted with Standard Diluent Buffer or with your own sample buffer to produce an OD value within the range of the standard curve. Following analysis of such samples always multiply results by the appropriate dilution factor to produce actual final concentration.

The influence of various drugs on end results has not been investigated. Bacterial or fungal contamination and laboratory cross-contamination may also cause irregular results.

Improper or insufficient washing at any stage of the procedure will result in either false positive or false negative results. Completely empty wells before dispensing fresh Wash Buffer, fill with Wash Buffer as indicated for each wash cycle and do not allow wells to sit uncovered or dry for extended periods.

Disposable pipette tips, flasks or glassware are preferred, reusable glassware must be washed and thoroughly rinsed of all detergents before use.

As with most biological assays conditions may vary from assay to assay therefore **a fresh standard curve must be prepared and run for every assay.**

## 12. Performance Characteristics

### 12.1. Sensitivity

The sensitivity or minimum detectable dose of rIFN $\gamma$  using this Diaclone Rat IFN $\gamma$  ELISA kit was found to be **10 pg/ml**. This was determined by adding 3 standard deviations to the mean OD obtained when the zero standard was assayed 80 times.

### 12.2. Precision

Intra assay					Inter assay				
Sample	n	Mean (pg/ml)	SD	CV%	Sample	n	Mean (pg/ml)	SD	CV%
A	19	365.1	12.7	2.9%	A	6	148.2	6.6	4.5%
B	20	554.6	16.4	3.4%	B	6	560.7	29.5	5.2%

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## 15. Assay Summary

**Total procedure length: 3h45min**

**Add 100µl of Samples and diluted Standards  
and 50µl diluted Biotinylated Antibody**



**Incubate 3 hours at room temperature**



**Wash three times**



**Add 100µl of diluted Streptavidin-HRP**



**Incubate 30 min at room temperature**



**Wash three times**



**Add 100µl of TMB Substrate  
Protect from light. Let the color develop for 10-15 min.**



**Add 100µl of Stop Reagent**



**Read Absorbance at 450 nm**

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