

# **LEGEND MAX™**

**ELISA Kit with Pre-coated Plates** 



# Human IL-1α

Cat. No. 434907 1 Plate

434908 5 Plates

ELISA Kit for Accurate Quantitation of Human IL-1 $\alpha$  from Cell Culture Supernatant, Serum, Plasma and Other Biological Fluids

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### Introduction:

IL-1 refers to two proteins, IL- $1\alpha$  and IL- $1\beta$  which are the products of distinct genes, but which are recognized by the same cell surface receptors. IL-1 binds to the cell surface type I and II IL-1 receptors (IL-1RI and IL-1RII). IL- $1\alpha$ , IL- $1\beta$ , and IL-1RA can compete for binding to these receptors. However, only IL-1RI, not IL-1RII, is functional because IL-1RII lacks a cytoplasmic domain and is thus unable to transmit signals to downstream steps. IL-1 is a pyrogen, and it is an activating factor for lymphocytes. It also damages joints and influences liver proteins. During ovarian inflammatory response, proinflammatory cytokine production such as IL-1 is augmented in granulosa cells and can induce local chemokine synthesis, which in turn may affect ovarian function. Also, IL-1 is involved in regulating tissue chemokine expression and leukocyte accumulation. The abundant influx of leukocytes into the ovary varies with the stage of the cycle and the leukocytes are thought to have a central role in influencing follicular atresia, ovulation, and luteal function and are potentially involved in ovarian disorders such as premature ovarian failure and polycystic ovary syndrome.

The BioLegend LEGEND MAX<sup>TM</sup> Human IL-1 $\alpha$  ELISA Kit is a Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) with a 96-well strip plate that is precoated with a capture antibody. This kit is specifically designed for the accurate quantitation of human IL-1 $\alpha$  from cell culture supernatant, serum, plasma, and other biological fluids. This kit is analytically validated with ready-to-use reagents.

### **Materials Provided:**

| Description   | Quantity<br>(1 plate) | Quantity<br>(5 plates) | Volume<br>(per bottle) | Part # |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Anti-human IL-1α Pre-coated<br>96-well Strip Microplate | 1 plate               | 5 plates               |                        | 78284  |
| Human IL-1α Detection<br>Antibody                       | 1 bottle              | 5 bottles              | 12 mL                  | 78285  |
| Human IL-1α Standard                                    | 1 vial                | 5 vials                | lyophilized            | 78286  |
| Avidin-HRP A  | 1 bottle              | 5 bottles              | 12 mL                  | 79131  |
| Assay Buffer A  | 1 bottle              | 5 bottles              | 25 mL                  | 78232  |
| Wash Buffer (20X)                                       | 1 bottle              | 5 bottles              | 50 mL                  | 78233  |
| Substrate Solution F                                    | 1 bottle              | 5 bottles              | 12 mL                  | 79132  |
| Stop Solution   | 1 bottle              | 5 bottles              | 12 mL                  | 79133  |
| Plate Sealers   | 4 sheets              | 20 sheets              |                        | 78101  |

### Materials to be Provided by the End-User:

- Microplate reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm
- Adjustable pipettes to measure volumes ranging from 1 μL to 1,000 μL
- · Deionized water
- Wash bottle or automated microplate washer
- Log-Log graph paper or software for data analysis
- Tubes to prepare standard dilutions
- Timer
- Plate Shaker
- Polypropylene vials

### **Storage Information:**

Store unopened kit components at 4°C. Do not use this kit beyond its expiration date.

| Opened or Reconstituted Components |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Microplate wells                   | If not all microplate strips are used, remove the excess strips by pressing up from underneath each strip. Place excess strips back in the foil pouch with the included desiccant pack and reseal. Store at 4°C for up to one month. |  |  |  |
| Standard                           | The remaining reconstituted standard stock solution can be aliquoted into polypropylene vials and stored at -70°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.  |  |  |  |
| Detection Antibody                 |  |  |  |  |
| Avidin-HRP A                       |  |  |  |  |
| Assay Buffer A                     | Change are and group at 180 and the within are growth  |  |  |  |
| Wash Buffer (20X)                  | Store opened reagents at 4°C and use within one month.   |  |  |  |
| Substrate Solution F               |  |  |  |  |
| Stop Solution                      |  |  |  |  |

# **Health Hazard Warnings:**

- Reagents that contain preservatives may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Refer to the MSDS online at BioLegend's website for details (www.biolegend.com/msds).
- 2. Substrate Solution F is harmful if inhaled or ingested. Avoid skin, eye and clothing contact.
- 3. To reduce the likelihood of blood-borne transmission of infectious agents,

handle all serum, plasma and other biological fluids in accordance with NCCLS regulations.

- 4. Stop Solution contains strong acid. *Wear eye, hand, and face protection.*
- 5. Before disposing of the plate, rinse it with an excess amount of tap water.

### **Specimen Collection and Handling:**

Specimens should be clear and non-hemolyzed. If possible, unknown samples should be run at a number of dilutions to determine the optimal dilution factor that will ensure accurate quantitation.

<u>Cell Culture Supernatant</u>: If necessary, centrifuge all samples to remove debris prior to analysis. It is recommended that samples be stored at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Serum:</u> Use a serum separator tube and allow clotting for at least 30 minutes, then centrifuge for 10 minutes at  $1,000 \times g$ . Remove serum layer and assay immediately or store serum samples at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Plasma:</u> Collect blood samples in citrate, heparin or EDTA containing tubes. Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1,000 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or store plasma samples at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### **Reagent and Sample Preparation:**

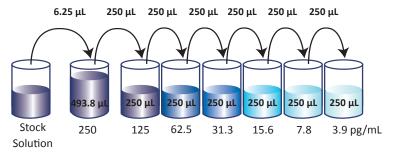
Note: All reagents should be diluted immediately prior to use.

- Dilute the 20X Wash Buffer to 1X with deionized water. For example, make 1 liter of 1X Wash Buffer by adding 50 mL of 20X Wash Buffer to 950 mL of deionized water. If crystals have formed in the 20X Wash Buffer, bring to room temperature and vortex until dissolved.
- 2. Reconstitute the lyophilized Human IL- $1\alpha$  Standard by adding the volume of Assay Buffer A indicated on the vial label to make the 20 ng/mL standard stock solution. Allow the reconstituted standard to sit at room temperature for 15-20 minutes, then briefly vortex to mix completely.
- 3. In general, samples are analyzed without dilutions. However, if dilutions are required, use Assay Buffer A as the sample diluent.

### **Assay Procedure:**

Note: Do not mix reagents from different kits or lots. Reagents and/or antibodies from different manufacturers should not be used with this kit.

- 1. Bring all reagents to room temperature prior to use. It is strongly recommended that all standards and samples be run in duplicate or triplicate. A standard curve is required for each assay.
- 2. If not all microplate strips will be used, remove the excess strips by pressing up from underneath each strip. Place excess strips back in the foil pouch with the included desiccant pack and reseal.
- 3. Prepare 500  $\mu$ L of the 250 pg/mL top standard by diluting 6.25  $\mu$ L of the standard stock solution in 493.8  $\mu$ L of Assay Buffer A. Perform six two-fold serial dilutions of the 250 pg/mL top standard in separate tubes using Assay Buffer A as the diluent. Thus, the human IL-1 $\alpha$  standard concentrations in the tubes are 250 pg/mL, 125 pg/mL, 62.5 pg/mL, 31.3 pg/mL, 15.6 pg/mL, 7.8 pg/mL and 3.9 pg/mL, respectively. Assay Buffer A serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).



- 4. Wash the plate 4 times with at least 300 μL of 1X Wash Buffer per well and blot any residual buffer by firmly tapping the plate upside down on absorbent paper. All subsequent washes should be performed similarly.
- 5. Add 50  $\mu$ L of Assay Buffer A to each well that will contain either standard dilutions or samples.
- 6. Add 50  $\mu$ L of standard dilutions or samples to the appropriate wells
- 7. Seal the plate with a Plate Sealer included in the kit and incubate the plate at room temperature for 2 hours while shaking at 200 rpm.
- 8. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
- 9. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Human IL-1 $\alpha$  Detection Antibody solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour while shaking.

- 10. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
- 11. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Avidin-HRP A solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes while shaking.
- 12. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 5 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4. For this final wash, soak wells in 1X Wash Buffer for 30 seconds to 1 minute for each wash. This will help minimize background.
- 13. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Substrate Solution F to each well and incubate for 15 minutes in the dark. Wells containing human IL-1 $\alpha$  should turn blue in color with an intensity proportional to its concentration. It is not necessary to seal the plate during this step.
- 14. Stop the reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution to each well. The solution color should change from blue to yellow.
- 15. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 30 minutes. If the reader is capable of reading at 570 nm, the absorbance at 570 nm can be subtracted from the absorbance at 450 nm.

## **Assay Procedure Summary**

Wash 4 times 1. Add 50 µL Assay Buffer A 2. Add 50 µL diluted standards or samples Incubate 2 hr, RT, shaking 3. Wash 4 times Add 100 µL Detection Antibody solution Incubate 1 hr, RT, shaking 4. Wash 4 times Add 100 µL Avidin-HRP A solution Incubate 30 min, RT, shaking Wash 5 times 5. Add 100 µL Substrate Solution F Incubate 15 min, RT, in the dark 6. Add 100 µL Stop Solution

7. Read absorbance at 450 nm and 570 nm

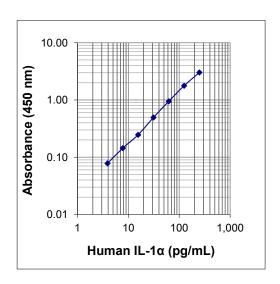
### Calculation of Results:

The data can be best calculated with computer-based curve-fitting software using a 5- or 4-parameter logistics curve-fitting algorithm. If an appropriate software is not available, use log-log graph paper to determine sample concentrations. Determine the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate or triplicate standards, controls, and samples. Plot the standard curve on log-log graph paper with cytokine concentration on the X-axis and absorbance on the Y-axis. Draw a best fit line through the standard points. To determine the unknown cytokine concentrations, find the mean absorbance value of the unknown concentration on the Y-axis and draw a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, draw a vertical line to the X-axis and read the cytokine concentration.

If samples were diluted, multiply the concentration by the appropriate dilution factor. If a test sample's absorbance value falls outside the linear portion of the standard curve, the test sample needs to be re-analyzed at a higher (or lower) dilution as appropriate.

### **Typical Data:**

This standard curve was generated at BioLegend for demonstration purposes only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



### **Performance Characteristics:**

<u>Specificity:</u> No cross reactivity was observed when this kit was used to analyze mouse IL- $1\alpha$  and the following human recombinant cytokines/ chemokines at up to 50 ng/mL.

| Human | IL-1β, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12/IL-23 (p40), IL-12 (p70), IL-13, IL-23, IL-15, IL-17A, IL-17A/F, IL-22, IL-27, FGF-basic, G-CSF, IFN-γ, MCP-1/CCL2, RANTES, TGF-β1, TNF-α, TNF-β, TWEAK, VEGF-165, |
|-------|--|
|-------|--|

<u>Sensitivity:</u> The minimum detectable concentration of IL-1α is 0.8 pg/mL.
<u>Recovery:</u> Recombinant human IL-1α (31.3 and 7.8 pg/mL) was spiked into 6 human serum samples, and then analyzed with the LEGEND MAX™ Human IL-1α ELISA kit. On average, 95 % of the cytokine was recovered from serum samples

<u>Linearity:</u> Six human serum samples with high concentrations of IL- $1\alpha$  were diluted 1:1, 1:2, 1:4, 1:8 with Assay Buffer A to produce samples with values within the dynamic range and then assayed. On average, 97 % of the expected cytokine was detected from serum samples.

<u>Intra-Assay Statistics:</u> Sixteen replicates each of two samples containing different IL- $1\alpha$  concentrations were tested in one plate.

| Concentration              | Sample 1 | Sample 2 |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Number of Replicates       | 16       | 16       |
| Mean Concentration (pg/mL) | 64.2     | 15.9     |
| Standard Deviation         | 3.1      | 0.8      |
| % CV                       | 4.8      | 4.8      |

<u>Inter-Assay Statistics:</u> Two samples containing different concentrations of IL-1 $\alpha$  were tested in four independent assays.

| Concentration              | Sample 1 | Sample 2 |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Number of Assays           | 4        | 4        |
| Mean Concentration (pg/mL) | 64.3     | 16.1     |
| Standard Deviation         | 5.5      | 1.1      |
| % CV                       | 8.5      | 7.0      |

### Biological Samples:

Serum/Plasma - Normal human serum and plasma samples (n = 30) were assayed for basal levels of human IL-1 $\alpha$ . All samples measured less than the lowest human IL-1 $\alpha$  standard curve point, 3.9 pg/mL.

Cell Culture Supernatate - Human PBMC (1 x  $10^6$  cells/mL) were stimulated with 10 µg/mL plate-coated CD3 and 1 µg/mL soluble CD28 at  $37^\circ$ C for overnight. Cell culture supernatants were collected and assayed for the levels of natural human IL-1 $\alpha$ . IL-1 $\alpha$  concentration is 161.8 pg/mL in CD3/CD28-stimulated samples and undetectable in unstimulated samples.

# **Troubleshooting Guide:**

| Problem                       | Probable Cause   | Solution  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| High Background               | Background wells were contaminated   | Avoid cross-well contamination by using the provided plate sealers.   |  |  |
|                               |  | Use multichannel pipettes and change tips between pipetting samples and reagents.   |  |  |
|                               | Insufficient washes  | Increase number of washes. Increase soaking time between washes prior to addition of substrate solution.  |  |  |
|                               | TMB Substrate Solution was contaminated  | TMB Substrate Solution should be clear and colorless prior to addition to wells. Use a clean container prior to pipetting substrate solution into wells.        |  |  |
| No or poor signal             | Detection Antibody,<br>Avidin-HRP or Substrate<br>solution were NOT added          |   |  |  |
|                               | Wrong reagent or reagents were added in wrong sequential order                     | Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.  |  |  |
|                               | Insufficient plate agitation   | The plate should be agitated during all incubation steps using a plate shaker at a speed where solutions in wells are within constant motion without splashing. |  |  |
|                               | The wash buffer contains<br>Sodium Azide (NaN3)                                    | Avoid Sodium Azide contamination in the wash buffer as it inhibits HRP activity.  |  |  |
|                               | Incubations were done at an inappropriate temperature, timing or without agitation | Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.  |  |  |
| Low or poor<br>standard curve | The standard was incorrectly reconstituted or diluted                              | Adjust the calculations and follow the protocol.  |  |  |
| signal                        | Standard was inappropriately stored  | Store the reconstituted standard stock solution in polypropylene vials at -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.   |  |  |
|                               | Reagents added to wells with incorrect concentrations                              | Check for pipetting errors and the correct reagent volume.  |  |  |

| Problem  | Probable Cause  | Solution  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Signal is high,<br>standard curves<br>have saturated | Standard reconstituted with less volume than required   | Reconstitute new lyophilized standard with the correct volume of solution recommended in the protocol.  |  |  |
| signal   | Standards/samples,<br>detection antibody,<br>Avidin-HRP or substrate<br>solution were incubated<br>for too long | Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.  |  |  |
| Sample readings                                      | Samples contain no or<br>below detectable levels of<br>the analyte  | If samples are below detectable levels, it may be possible to use a larger sample volume. Contact technical support for appropriate protocol modifications. |  |  |
| are out of range                                     | Samples contain analyte concentrations greater than highest standard point                                      | Samples may require dilution and analysis.  |  |  |
|  | Multichannel pipette errors   | Confirm that pipette calibrations are accurate.   |  |  |
| High variation in samples and/or                     | Plate washing was not adequate or uniform   | Ensure pipette tips are tightly secured.  Ensure uniformity in all wash steps.  |  |  |
| standards  | Non-homogenous samples  | Thoroughly mix samples before assaying.   |  |  |
|  | Samples may have high particulate matter  | Remove particulate matter by centrifugation.  |  |  |
|  | Cross-well contamination  | Do not reuse plate sealers.   |  |  |
|  |   | Always change tips for reagent additions. Ensure that pipette tips do not touch the reagents on the plate.  |  |  |
|  |   |   |  |  |

|                      | 12       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                      | 11       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                      | 10       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                      | 6        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| d)                   | ~        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| ELISA Plate Template | <i>L</i> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| late Te              | 9        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| LISA P               | 5        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                      | 4        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                      | 3        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                      | 2        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                      | 1        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                      |          | А | В | C | D | E | F | Ð | Н |

# **Notes**



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