

LEGEND MAX™

ELISA Kit with Pre-coated Plates



Human GM-CSF

Cat. No. 432007 1 Plate

432008 5 Plates

ELISA Kit for Accurate Quantitation of Human GM-CSF from Cell Culture Supernatant, Serum, Plasma and Other Biological Fluids

BioLegend, Inc. biolegend.com





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Introduction:

Granulocyte/Macrophage - Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF) is a hematopoietic factor that is produced by activated T cells, B cells, mast cells, macrophages, fibroblasts and endothelial cells. In addition to supporting colony formation of granulocyte/macrophage progenitors, GM-CSF is a growth factor for erythroid, megakaryocyte and eosinophil progenitors.

The BioLegend LEGEND MAX™ Human GM-CSF ELISA Kit is a Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) with a 96-well strip plate that is pre-coated with a capture antibody. This kit is specifically designed for the accurate quantitation of human GM-CSF from cell culture supernatant, serum, plasma, and other biological fluids. It is analytically validated with ready-to-use reagents.

Materials Provided:

Description	Quantity (1 plate)	Quantity (5 plates)	Volume (per bottle)	Part #
Anti-human GM-CSF Pre-coated 96-well Strip Microplate	1 plate	5 plates		78244
Human GM-CSF Detection Antibody	1 bottle	5 bottles	12 mL	78245
Human GM-CSF Standard	1 vial	5 vials	lyophilized	78246
Matrix A	1 bottle	5 bottles	lyophilized	78303
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			
Matrix A	for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.			
Detection Antibody				
Avidin-HRP A	Store opened reagents at 4°C and use within one month.			
Assay Buffer A				
Wash Buffer (20X)				
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 x 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.

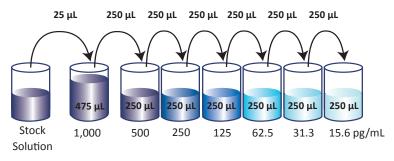
- Dilute the 20X Wash Buffer to 1X with deionized water. For example, make 1 liter of 1X Wash Buffer by adding 50 mL of 20X Wash Buffer to 950 mL of deionized water. If crystals have formed in the 20X Wash Buffer, bring to room temperature and vortex until dissolved.
- If serum or plasma samples will be assayed, reconstitute the lyophilized Matrix A by dispensing 2 mL of deionized water into the vial and allow the reconstituted Matrix A to sit at room temperature for 15 minutes, then vortex to mix completely.
- Reconstitute the lyophilized Human GM-CSF 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.

4. In general, samples are analyzed without dilutions. However, if dilutions are required, use Assay Buffer A for diluting cell culture supernatant samples and Matrix A for diluting plasma and serum samples.

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.

- 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 μ L of the 1,000 pg/mL top standard by diluting 25 μ L of the standard stock solution in 475 μ L of Assay Buffer A. Perform six two-fold serial dilutions of the 1,000 pg/mL top standard in separate tubes using Assay Buffer A as the diluent. Thus, the human GM-CSF standard concentrations in the tubes are 1,000 pg/mL, 500 pg/mL, 250 pg/mL, 125 pg/mL, 62.5 pg/mL, 31.3 pg/mL and 15.6 pg/mL, respectively. Assay Buffer A serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).

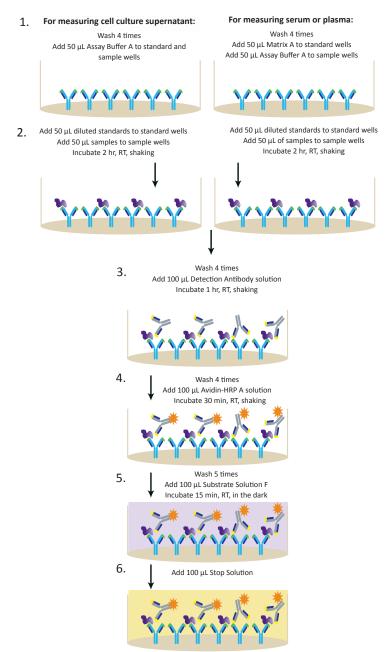


- 4. Wash the plate 4 times with at least 300 μ L of 1X Wash Buffer per well and blot any residual buffer by firmly tapping the plate upside down on absorbent paper. All subsequent washes should be performed similarly.
- 5. For measuring samples of cell culture supernatant:
 - a) Add 50 μ L of Assay Buffer A to each well that will contain either standard dilutions or samples.
 - b) Add 50 μL of standard dilutions or samples to the appropriate wells.

For measuring serum or plasma samples:

- a) Add 50 μ L of Matrix A to each well that will contain the standard dilutions. Add 50 μ L of Assay Buffer A to each well that will contain samples.
- b) Add 50 μ L of standard dilutions to the wells containing Matrix A. Add 50 μ L of diluted serum or plasma samples to the wells containing Assay Buffer A.
- 6. 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.
- 7. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
- 8. Add 100 μ L of Human GM-CSF Detection Antibody solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour while shaking.
- 9. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
- 10. Add 100 μ L of Avidin-HRP A solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes while shaking.
- 11. 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.
- 12. Add 100 μ L of Substrate Solution F to each well and incubate for 15 minutes in the dark. Wells containing human GM-CSF should turn blue in color with an intensity proportional to its concentration. It is not necessary to seal the plate during this step.
- 13. Stop the reaction by adding $100 \mu L$ of Stop Solution to each well. The solution color should change from blue to yellow.
- 14. 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



Read absorbance at 450 nm and 570 nm

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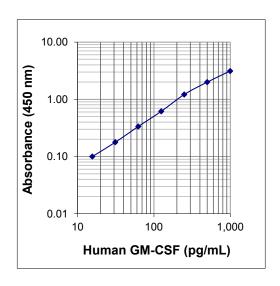
Calculation of Results:

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 14 human recombinant cytokines and murine GM-CSF at a concentration of 50 ng/mL.

Sensitivity: The minimum detectable concentration of GM-CSF is 3.5 pg/mL.

<u>Recovery:</u> Recombinant GM-CSF was spiked into four human serum samples at concentrations of 500 and 250 pg/mL then analyzed with the LEGEND MAX[™] Human GM-CSF ELISA kit. On average, 99.9% of the cytokine was recovered from the serum samples.

<u>Linearity:</u> Four human serum samples spiked with high concentrations of GM-CSF were diluted with the appropriate matrix to produce samples with concentrations within the dynamic range and then assayed. On average, 98.7% of the expected cytokine concentrations were detected in the serum samples.

<u>Intra-Assay Precision:</u> Two samples containing different GM-CSF concentrations were tested with sixteen replicates in one assay.

Concentration	Sample 1	Sample 2
Number of Replicates	16	16
Mean Concentration (pg/mL)	230.4	61
Standard Deviation	13.1	2.0
% CV	5.7	3.3

<u>Inter-Assay Precision:</u> Two samples containing different concentrations of GM-CSF were tested in four independent assays.

Concentration	Sample 1	Sample 2
Number of Assays	4	4
Mean Concentration (pg/mL)	227.8	59.8
Standard Deviation	15.6	3.6
% CV	6.8	6.0

Biological Samples:

Freshly isolated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells at a concentration of $1x10^6$ cells/mL were stimulated with 50 ng/mL PMA and $1\,\mu\text{g/mL}$ ionomycin at 37°C overnight. Cell culture supernatants were collected and assayed for concentrations of natural human GM-CSF. The resulting human GM-CSF concentration averaged 1,803 pg/mL in the PMA and ionomycin-stimulated samples and was 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, Avidin-HRP or Substrate 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 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 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, standard curves 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, detection antibody, Avidin-HRP or substrate solution were incubated for too long	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.		
Sample readings	Samples contain no or below detectable levels of 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 analysi		
	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.		

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LEGEND MAX™ Kits are manufactured by **BioLegend Inc.**

9727 Pacific Heights Blvd.

San Diego, CA 92121 Tel: 1.858.768.5800

Tel: US & Canada Toll-Free: 1.877.Bio-Legend (1.877.246.5343)

Fax: 1.877.455.9587

Email: info@biolegend.com

biolegend.com

For a complete list of world-wide BioLegend offices and distributors, please visit our website at: biolegend.com