

CXCL1 (Human) ELISA Kit

Catalog Number KA1722

96 assays

Version: 03

Intended for research use only



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Introduction

Principle of the Assay

CXCL1 (Human) ELISA Kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of human GRO-alpha in serum, plasma, cell culture supernatants and urine. This assay employs an antibody specific for human GRO-alpha coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and GRO-alpha present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-human GRO-alpha antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of GRO-alpha bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.



General Information

Materials Supplied

List of component

Component	Amount	
GRO-alpha Microplate (Item A): 96 wells (12 strips x 8 wells) coated with	96 wells	
anti-human GRO-alpha		
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) (Item B): 20x concentrated solution	25 ml	
Standards (Item C): recombinant human GRO-alpha.	2 vials	
Assay Diluent (Item E): 5x concentrated buffer. For Standard/Sample	15 ml	
(serum/plasma samples/cell culture medium/urine) diluent.		
Detection Antibody GRO-alpha (Item F): biotinylated anti-human GRO-alpha	2 vials	
(each vial is enough to assay half microplate)	Z VIAIS	
HRP-Streptavidin Concentrate (Item G): 400x concentrated HRP-conjugated	200 ul	
streptavidin.	200 μΙ	
TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H): 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB)	12 ml	
in buffered solution.	14 1111	
Stop Solution (Item I): 0.2 M sulfuric acid.	8 ml	

Storage Instruction

May be stored for up to 6 months at 2 to 8 ℃ from the date of shipment. Standard (recombinant protein) should be stored at -20 ℃ or -80 ℃ (recommended at -80 ℃) after reconstitution. Opened Microplate Wells or reagents may be store for up to 1 month at 2 to 8 ℃. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge. *Note: the kit can be used within one year if the whole kit is stored at -20 ℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.*

Materials Required but Not Supplied

- ✓ Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- ✓ Precision pipettes to deliver 2 µl to 1 ml volumes.
- ✓ Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
- √ 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
- ✓ Absorbent paper.



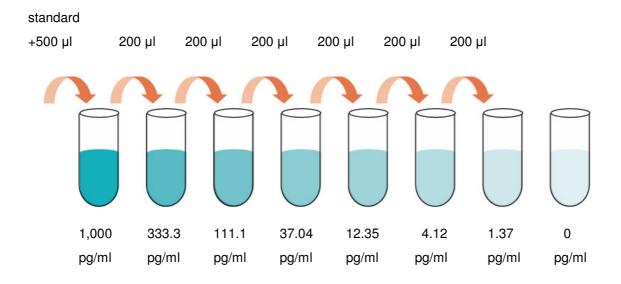
- ✓ Distilled or deionized water.
- ✓ Log-log graph paper or computer and software for ELISA data analysis.
- ✓ Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions.



Assay Protocol

Reagent Preparation

- 1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 25 ℃) before use.
- 2. Sample dilution: If your samples need to be diluted, 1x Assay Diluent (Item E) should be used for dilution of serum/plasma/culture supernatants/urine.
 - Suggested dilution for normal serum/plasma: 2 fold*.
 - *Please note that levels of the target protein may vary between different specimens. Optimal dilution factors for each sample must be determined by the investigator.
- 3. Assay Diluent (Item E) should be diluted 5-fold with deionized or distilled water before use.
- 4. Preparation of standard: Briefly spin the vial of Item C. Add 500 µl 1x Assay Diluent (Item E) into Item C vial to prepare a 1,000 pg/ml standard solution. Dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix. Pipette 400µl 1x Assay Diluent into each tube. Use the 1,000 pg/ml standard solution to produce a dilution series (shown below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. 1x Assay Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 pg/ml).



- 5. If the Wash Concentrate (20x) (Item B) contains visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved. Dilute 20 ml of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to yield 400 ml of 1x Wash Buffer.
- 6. Briefly spin the Detection Antibody vial (Item F) before use. Add 100 μl of 1x Assay Diluent into the vial to prepare a detection antibody concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days). The detection antibody concentrate should be diluted 80-fold with 1x Assay Diluent and used in step 4 of Assay Procedure.
- 7. Briefly spin the HRP-Streptavidin concentrate vial (Item G) and pipette up and down to mix gently before use. HRP-Streptavidin concentrate should be diluted 400-fold with 1x Assay Diluent.



For example: Briefly spin the vial (Item G) and pipette up and down to mix gently. Add 35 µl of HRP-Streptavidin concentrate into a tube with 14 ml 1x Assay Diluent to prepare a final 400 fold diluted HRP-Streptavidin solution (don't store the diluted solution for next day use). Mix well.

Assay Procedure

- 1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 25 ℃) before use. It is recommended that all standards and samples be run at least in duplicate.
- 2. Add 100 μl of each standard (see Reagent Preparation step 2) and sample into appropriate wells. Cover well and incubate for 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4 °C with gentle shaking.
- 3. Discard the solution and wash 4 times with 1x Wash Solution. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (300 µl) using a multi-channel Pipette or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
- 4. Add 100 μl of 1x prepared biotinylated antibody (Reagent Preparation step 6) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
- 5. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
- 6. Add 100 µl of prepared Streptavidin solution (see Reagent Preparation step 7) to each well. Incubate for 45 minutes at room temperature with gentle shaking.
- 7. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
- 8. Add 100 µl of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H) to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark with gentle shaking.
- 9. Add 50 µl of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

Summary

- 1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.
- 2. Add 100 µl standard or sample to each well. Incubate 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4 °C.
- 3. Add 100 µl prepared biotin antibody to each well. Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.
- 4. Add 100 µl prepared Streptavidin solution. Incubate 45 minutes at room temperature.
- 5. Add 100 µl TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well. Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.
- 6. Add 50 µl Stop Solution to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

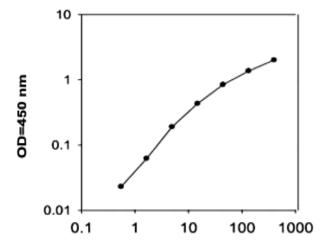


Data Analysis

Calculation of Results

Calculate the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate standards, controls and samples, and subtract the average zero standard optical density. Plot the standard curve on log-log graph paper or using Sigma plot software, with standard concentration on the x-axis and absorbance on the y-axis. Draw the best-fit straight line through the standard points.

These standard curves are for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Human GRO-alpha concentration (pg/ml)

Performance Characteristics

Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose of GRO-alpha is typically less than 2 pg/ml.

Spiking Recovery

Recovery was determined by spiking various levels of GRO-alpha into normal human serum, plasma and cell culture media. Mean recoveries are as follows:

Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)	Range (%)		
Serum	130.4	119-145			
Plasma	113.5	85-140			
Cell culture media	112.2	101-122			



Linearity

Sample Type		Serum	Plasma	Cell Culture Media
1:2	2 Average % of Expected		127.3	90.5
	Range (%)	89-112	114-143	85-104
1:4	Average % of Expected	104.4	97	88.7
	Range (%)	91-113	86-105	83-103

Precision

Intra-Assay: CV<10% Inter-Assay: CV<12%

Specificity

Cross Reactivity: This ELISA kit shows no cross-reactivity with the following cytokines tested: human Angiogenin, BDNF, BLC, ENA-78, FGF-4, IL-1 α , IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12 p70, IL-12 p40, IL-13, IL-15, IL-309, IP-10, G-CSF, GM-CSF, IFN- γ , Leptin (OB), MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MDC, MIP-1 α , MIP-1 β , MIP-1 δ , PARC, PDGF, RANTES, SCF, TARC, TGF- β , TIMP-1, TIMP-2, TNF- α , TNF- β , TPO, VEGF



Resources

Troubleshooting

Problem		Cause		Solution			
1.	Poor standard curve	1.	Inaccurate pipetting	1.	Check pipettes		
		2.	Improper standard dilution	2.	Ensure a brief spin of Item C and dissolve		
					the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix.		
2.	Low signal	1.	Too brief incubation times	1.	Ensure sufficient incubation time; assay		
					procdure step 2 may change to over night		
		2.	Inadequate reagent volumes or	2.	Check pipettes and ensure correct		
			improper dilution		preparation.		
3.	Large CV	1.	Inaccurate pipetting	1.	Check pipettes		
4.	High background	1.	Plate is insufficiently washed	1.	Review the manual for proper wash. I		
					using a plate washer, check that all ports		
					are unobstructed.		
		2.	Contaminated wash buffer	2.	Make fresh wash buffer		
5.	Low sensitivity	1.	Improper storage of the ELISA kit	1.	Store your standard at <-20℃ after		
					reconstitution, others at 4℃. Keep		
		2.	Stop solution		substrate solution protected from light.		
				2.	Stop solution should be added to each		
					well before measure.		



Plate Layout

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