



LEGEND MAX[™]
ELISA Kit



Rat IFN- γ
Cat. No. 439007

ELISA Kit for Accurate Quantitation of Rat IFN- γ from
Cell Culture Supernatant, Serum, Plasma and Other
Biological Fluids

BioLegend, Inc.
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It is highly recommended that this manual be read in its entirety before using this product. Do not use this kit beyond the expiration date.

For Research Purposes Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Purchase does not include or carry the right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of BioLegend is strictly prohibited.



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LEGEND MAX™ Rat IFN- γ ELISA Kit

Introduction:

Interferon- γ (IFN- γ) is a potent multifunctional cytokine involved in both the innate and adaptive (especially cell-mediated) arms of immunity. It is secreted largely by activated lymphocytes, in particular, CD4+ Th1 cells, CD8+ cytotoxic cells, and NK cells.

IFN- γ is expressed as a precursor protein with a signaling peptide which is cleaved to produce the mature protein of ~17 kD. Its active form is a homodimer, linked by anti-parallel non-covalent interactions between the six α -helices of each monomer. The receptor for IFN- γ is also a homodimer, with α and β subunits (IFNGR1 and IFNGR2, respectively). IFN- γ binds to IFNGR1 very specifically, and the subsequent interaction of IFNGR1 with IFNGR2 activates the Jak/Stat pathway for signal transduction and ultimately, transcription of effector genes. Regarding rat IFN- γ , it has 87% amino acid identity with mouse IFN- γ , and 39% identity with the human protein. As such, rat IFN- γ can activate mouse cells, but not human cells.

Originally characterized based on anti-viral properties, IFN- γ also exerts anti-microbial, anti-tumor, immunomodulatory, and pro-inflammatory activities. It is unique among the interferons for its ability to coordinate the transition from innate to adaptive immunity. Among its more significant roles, IFN- γ stimulates macrophage effector functions. It is also the major player in inducing Th1 cell differentiation, and provides a positive feedback loop in response to IL-12 stimulation in defining Th1 cells. Various rat models for disease are important in assessing the biological function and therapeutic effects of IFN- γ .

BioLegend's LEGEND MAX™ Rat IFN- γ ELISA Kit is a Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) with a 96-well strip plate that is pre-coated with a monoclonal anti-rat IFN- γ antibody. The detection antibody is a biotinylated goat polyclonal anti-rat IFN- γ antibody. This kit is specifically designed for the accurate quantitation of rat IFN- γ from cell culture supernatant, serum, plasma and other biological fluids. It is analytically validated with ready-to-use reagents.

Materials Provided:

Description	Quantity	Volume (per bottle)	Part #
Anti-Rat IFN- γ Pre-coated 96-well Strip Microplate	1 plate		79619
Rat IFN- γ Detection Antibody	1 bottle	12 mL	79620
Rat IFN- γ Standard	1 vial	lyophilized	79622
Avidin-HRP D	1 bottle	12 mL	78237
Assay Buffer A	1 bottle	25 mL	78232
Wash Buffer (20X)	1 bottle	50 mL	78233
Substrate Solution F	1 bottle	12 mL	79132
Stop Solution	1 bottle	12 mL	79133
Plate Sealers	4 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 μ L to 1,000 μ L
- 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

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Storage Information:

Store unopened kit components between 2°C and 8°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 between 2°C and 8°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	Store opened reagents between 2°C and 8°C and use within one month.
Avidin-HRP D	
Assay Buffer A	
Wash Buffer (20X)	
Substrate Solution F	
Stop Solution	

Health Hazard Warnings:

1. 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.

Cell Culture Supernatant: If necessary, centrifuge all samples to remove debris prior to analysis. It is recommended that samples be stored at $< -70^{\circ}\text{C}$. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Serum: 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 $< -70^{\circ}\text{C}$. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Plasma: Collect blood samples in citrate, heparin or EDTA containing tubes. Centrifuge for 10 minutes at $1,000 \times g$ within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or store plasma samples at $< -70^{\circ}\text{C}$. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reagent and Sample Preparation:

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

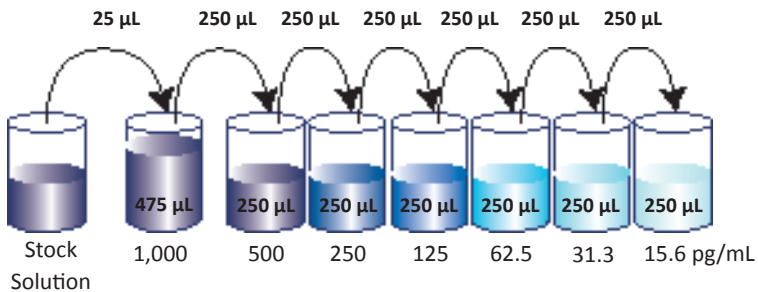
1. Dilute the 20X Wash Buffer to 1X with deionized water. For example, make 1 liter of 1X Wash Buffer by adding 50 mL of 20X Wash Buffer to 950 mL of deionized water. If crystals have formed in the 20X Wash Buffer, bring to room temperature and vortex until dissolved.
2. Reconstitute the lyophilized Rat IFN- γ Standard by adding the volume of Assay Buffer A to make a 20 ng/mL standard stock solution (Refer to LEGEND MAX™ Kit Lot-Specific Certificate of Analysis/LEGEND MAX™ Kit Protocol). Allow the reconstituted standard to sit at room temperature for 15 minutes, then briefly vortex to mix completely.
3. In general, cell culture supernatant, serum and plasma samples are analyzed without dilutions. However, if dilutions are required, use Assay Buffer A as the sample diluent.

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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 μL of the 1,000 pg/mL top standard by diluting 25 μL of the standard stock solution in 475 μL 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 rat IFN- γ 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 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 μL of Assay Buffer A to each well that will contain either standard dilutions or samples.
6. Add 50 μL 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

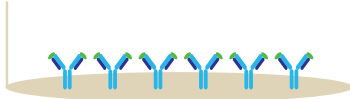
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with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.

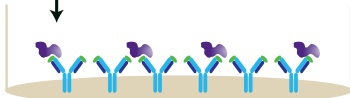
9. Add 100 μ L of Rat IFN- γ Detection Antibody solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour while shaking.
10. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
11. Add 100 μ L of Avidin-HRP D solution to 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 μ L of Substrate Solution F to each well and incubate for 30 minutes in the dark. Wells containing rat IFN- γ 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 μ 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


1. Wash 4 times
Add 50 μ L Assay Buffer A



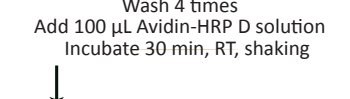
The diagram shows a cross-section of a well with a light brown bottom. Six blue Y-shaped antibodies are immobilized on the surface, each with a green tip. The well is empty.
2. Add 50 μ L diluted standards or samples
Incubate 2 hr, RT, shaking



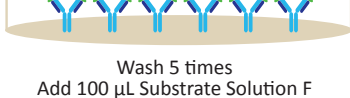
The diagram shows the same well as in step 1, but now with six purple Y-shaped molecules (representing standards or samples) bound to the green tips of the immobilized antibodies.
3. Wash 4 times
Add 100 μ L Detection Antibody solution
Incubate 1 hr, RT, shaking



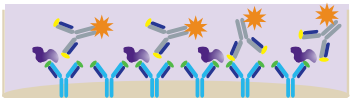
The diagram shows the well with the purple sample molecules still bound. Now, six grey Y-shaped molecules (representing detection antibodies) are bound to the green tips of the antibodies, forming a sandwich structure with the sample in the middle.
4. Wash 4 times
Add 100 μ L Avidin-HRP D solution
Incubate 30 min, RT, shaking



The diagram shows the well with the sandwich structure. Now, six orange star-shaped molecules (representing Avidin-HRP D) are bound to the green tips of the detection antibodies.
5. Wash 5 times
Add 100 μ L Substrate Solution F
Incubate 30 min, RT, in the dark



The diagram shows the well with the sandwich structure and orange star-shaped molecules. The background of the well is now a light purple color, representing the color change from the substrate reaction.
6. Add 100 μ L Stop Solution



The diagram shows the well with the sandwich structure and orange star-shaped molecules. The background of the well is now a light yellow color, representing the color change from the stop solution.
7. Read absorbance at 450 nm and 570 nm

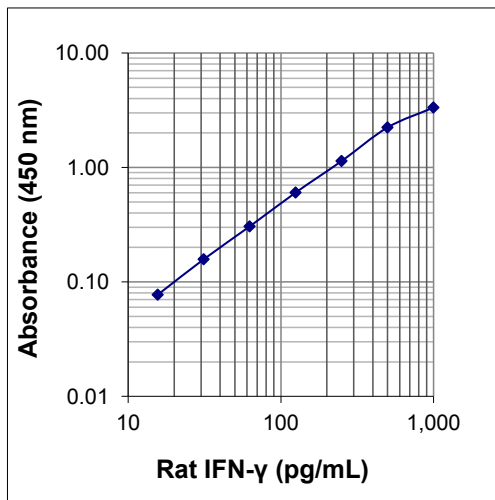
Calculation of Results:

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:

Specificity: 10% cross-reactivity was observed for mouse IFN- γ . No other cross-reactivity was observed when this kit was used to analyze the following recombinant cytokines/chemokines, each at up to 50 ng/mL.

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Rat	IL-1 α , IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-9, IL-10, IL-12, IL-13, IL-17A, IL-17E, IL-17F, IL-18, IL-22, IL-23, IL-33, CCL20, GM-CSF, MCP-1, TNF- α , RANTES, KC
Human	IFN- γ

Sensitivity: The minimum detectable concentration is 3.2 pg/mL (average of 2.4 +/- 0.4 pg/mL in 5 assays).

Recovery: Recombinant rat IFN- γ , at concentrations of 500, 125, and 31.25 pg/mL, was spiked into four pooled serum samples, each from a different rat strain, and then analyzed with the LEGEND MAX™ Rat IFN- γ ELISA Kit. On average, 103.8% of the protein was recovered from the serum samples.

Linearity: Four rat serum samples containing high concentrations of rat IFN- γ were diluted with Assay Buffer A to produce samples with values within the dynamic range, and then assayed with the kit to determine the dilution linearity. The linearity of dilution ranged from 99.6 to 136.8%. On average, 109.8% linearity of dilution was observed.

Intra-Assay Precision: Two samples with different rat IFN- γ concentrations were tested with 12 replicates in one assay.

Concentration	Sample 1	Sample 2
Number of Replicates	12	12
Mean Concentration (pg/mL)	405.7	49.2
Standard Deviation	8.3	1.1
% CV	2.0	2.2

Inter-Assay Precision: Two samples with different concentrations of rat IFN- γ were assayed in five independent assays.

Concentration	Sample 1	Sample 2
Number of Assays	5	5
Mean Concentration (pg/mL)	405.0	49.0
Standard Deviation	30.5	5.0
% CV	7.5	10.2

Biological Samples:

Serum- Four pooled serum samples each from a different rat strain were assayed for basal levels of rat IFN- γ . No samples resulted in detectable concentrations.

Cell Culture Supernatant - Rat splenocytes (2×10^5 cells/well) were stimulated with CD3 (1 μ g/mL) plus CD28 (1 μ g/mL), or LPS (1 μ g/mL), or PMA (20 ng/mL) plus Ionomycin (500 ng/mL) for 5 days. Supernatants were collected and assayed for levels of rat IFN- γ . For cells stimulated with CD3 plus CD28, the concentration of rat IFN- γ was >1,000 pg/mL. LPS stimulation produced 228

pg/mL, and stimulation with PMA plus Ionomycin produced 425 pg/mL. No detectable rat IFN- γ was found 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	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.
	Wrong reagent or reagents were added in wrong sequential order	
	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 (NaN ₃)	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 signal	The standard was incorrectly reconstituted or diluted	Adjust the calculations and follow the protocol.
	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.

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Problem	Probable Cause	Solution
Signal is high, standard curves have saturated signal	Standard reconstituted with less volume than required	Reconstitute new lyophilized standard with the correct volume of solution recommended in the protocol.
	Standards/samples, detection antibody, Avidin-HRP or substrate solution were incubated for too long	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.
Sample readings are out of range	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.
	Samples contain analyte concentrations greater than highest standard point	Samples may require dilution and analysis.
High variation in samples and/or standards	Multichannel pipette errors	Confirm that pipette calibrations are accurate.
	Plate washing was not adequate or uniform	Ensure pipette tips are tightly secured. Ensure uniformity in all wash steps.
	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.

ELISA Plate Template

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



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