

Human CCL8 (MCP-2)

ELISA MAX™ Deluxe Set

Cat. No. 442204



BioLegend's ELISA MAX™ Deluxe Set contains the components necessary for the accurate quantification of natural and recombinant human CCL8. The set is designed for cost-effective and accurate quantification of human CCL8 in cell culture supernatant, serum, plasma or other biological fluids. BioLegend's ELISA MAX™ Deluxe Sets are sensitive, accurate, and robust.

It is highly recommended that this instruction sheet be read in its entirety before using this product. Do not use this set beyond the expiration date.

Materials Provided

1. Human CCL8 ELISA MAX™ Capture Antibody (200X)
2. Human CCL8 ELISA MAX™ Detection Antibody (200X)
3. Human CCL8 Standard
4. Avidin-HRP (1000X)
5. Substrate Solution D
6. Coating Buffer A (5X)
7. Assay Diluent A (5X)
8. Assay Buffer D

Introduction

Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 8 (CCL8), also known as monocyte chemoattractant protein 2 (MCP-2), is a protein which in humans is encoded by the CCL8 gene. CCL8 belongs to the CC chemokine family and is up-regulated in inflamed tissues. It binds to several G protein-coupled receptors including CCR1, CCR2, CCR3 and CCR5. It activates and attracts many different immune cells. High levels of CCL8 are associated with tuberculosis (TB) and graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) following hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation (HSCT). Since it recognizes the receptor CCR5, which is a major co-receptor for HIV-1, CCL8 has been investigated for its potential as an inhibitor for HIV infection.

Principle of the Test

BioLegend ELISA MAX™ Deluxe Set contains pre-optimized essential reagents and additional buffers and solutions for Sandwich ELISA assay. A human CCL8 specific mouse monoclonal antibody is first coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are added to the wells, and CCL8 binds to the immobilized capture antibody. Next, a biotinylated goat polyclonal anti-human CCL8 detection antibody is added, producing an antibody-antigen-antibody "sandwich". The Avidin-HRP reagent is subsequently added, followed by TMB Substrate, producing a blue color in proportion to the concentration of CCL8 present in wells. Then Stop Solution should be added to wells to terminate the reaction. This step changes the reaction color from blue to yellow. The absorbance in wells should be read at 450nm using a microplate reader.

For research purposes only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
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Materials to be Provided by the End-User

- Microwell plates: BioLegend Cat. No. 423501 is recommended
- Wash Buffer: BioLegend Cat. No. 421601 is recommended, or PBS + 0.05% Tween-20
- Stop Solution: BioLegend Cat. No. 423001 is recommended, or acid solution, e.g. 2N H₂SO₄
- Plate Sealers: BioLegend Cat. No. 423601 is recommended
- PBS (Phosphate-Buffered Saline): 8.0 g NaCl, 1.16 g Na₂HPO₄, 0.2 g KH₂PO₄, 0.2 g KCl, add deionized water to 1 L; pH to 7.4, 0.2 μm filtered
- Deionized (DI) water
- A microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Adjustable pipettes to measure volumes ranging from 2 μL to 1 mL
- Wash bottle or automated microplate washer
- Log-Log graph paper or software for data analysis
- Tubes to prepare standard dilutions
- Timer

Storage Information

- Store kit components between 2°C and 8°C.
- After reconstitution of the lyophilized standard with 1X Assay Diluent A, aliquot into polypropylene vials and store at -70°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
- Prior to use, bring all components to room temperature (18°C-25°C). Upon assay completion return all components to appropriate storage conditions.

Health Hazard Warnings

1. Reagents that contain preservatives may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Refer to the MSDS online for details (www.biolegend.com/msds).
2. Substrate Solution D is harmful if ingested. Additionally, avoid skin, eye or clothing contact.
3. To reduce the likelihood of blood-borne transmission of infectious agents, handle all serum and/or plasma in accordance with NCCLS regulations.

Specimen Collection and Handling

Cell Culture Supernatant: If necessary, centrifuge to remove debris prior to analysis. Samples can be stored at < -20°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 X g. Remove serum layer and assay immediately or store serum samples at < -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Serum specimens should be clear and non-hemolyzed.

Plasma: Collect blood sample in a citrate, heparin or EDTA containing tube. Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1,000 X g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or store plasma samples at < -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Plasma specimens should be clear and non-hemolyzed.

Reagent and Sample Preparation

Do not mix reagents from different sets or lots. Reagents and/or antibodies from different manufacturers should not be used with this set. All reagents should be diluted immediately prior to use.

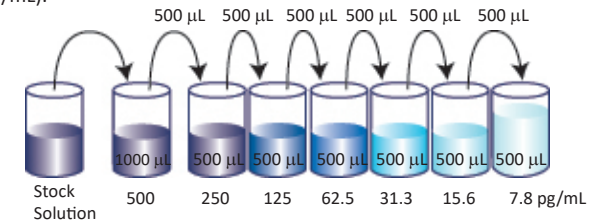
NOTE: Precipitation of 5X Assay Diluent A may be observed when stored long term between 2°C and 8°C. The precipitation does not alter the performance of the Buffer. If heavy precipitation is observed after the dilution to 1X Assay Diluent A, it can be filtered to clarify the solution.

Preparation of 1X Reagent for 1 Plate

Material	Dilute with
2.4 mL of Coating Buffer A (5X)	9.6 mL of Deionized Water
60 μL of Capture Antibody (200X)	12 mL of 1X Coating Buffer A
12 mL of Assay Diluent A (5X)	48 mL of PBS
60 μL of Detection Antibody (200X)	12 mL of 1X Assay Diluent A
12 μL of Avidin-HRP (1,000X)	12 mL of 1X Assay Diluent A

Lyophilized vials are under vacuum pressure. Reconstitute lyophilized standard with 0.2 mL of 1X Assay Diluent A. Allow the reconstituted standard to sit for 15 minutes at room temperature, then mix gently prior to making dilutions.

Prior to use, prepare 1,000 μL of the top standard at a concentration of 500 pg/mL from the stock solution in 1X Assay Diluent A. Perform six two-fold serial dilutions of the 500 pg/mL top standard with 1X Assay Diluent A in separate tubes. After diluting, the human SCF standard concentrations are 500 pg/mL, 250 pg/mL, 125 pg/mL, 62.5 pg/mL, 31.3 pg/mL, 15.6 pg/mL, and 7.8 pg/mL, respectively. 1X Assay Diluent A serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).



Samples: For cell culture supernatant samples, the end user may need to determine the dilution factors in a preliminary experiment. Serum or plasma samples should be tested initially without any dilution. If dilution is required, samples should be diluted in 1X Assay Diluent A before adding to the wells.

Assay Procedure

Do not use sodium azide in any solutions as it inhibits the activity of the horseradish-peroxidase enzyme.

1. One day prior to running the ELISA, dilute Capture Antibody in 1X Coating Buffer A as described in Reagent Preparation. Add 100 μL of this Capture Antibody solution to all wells of a 96-well plate. Seal plate and incubate overnight (16-18 hrs.) between 2°C and 8°C.
2. Bring all reagents to room temperature (RT) 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.
3. Wash plate 4 times with at least 300 μL Wash Buffer per well and blot residual buffer by firmly tapping plate upside down on absorbent paper. **All subsequent washes should be performed similarly.**
4. To block non-specific binding and reduce background, add 200 μL 1X Assay Diluent A per well.
5. Seal plate and incubate at RT for 1 hour with shaking on a plate shaker (e.g. 500 rpm with a 0.3 cm circular orbit). All subsequent incubation with shaking should be performed similarly.
6. While the plate is being blocked, prepare standards and the appropriate sample dilutions if necessary. If dilution is required, samples should be diluted in 1X Assay Diluent A before adding to the wells.
7. Wash plate 4 times with Wash Buffer.

8. Add 50 μL of Assay Buffer D to each well that will contain either standard dilutions or samples.
9. Add 50 μL of standard dilutions or samples to the appropriate wells.
10. Seal the plate and incubate at RT for 2 hours with shaking.
11. Wash the plate 4 times with Wash Buffer.
12. Add 100 μL of diluted Detection Antibody solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at RT for 1 hour with shaking.
13. Wash the plate 4 times with Wash Buffer.
14. Add 100 μL of diluted Avidin-HRP solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at RT for 30 minutes with shaking.
15. Wash the plate 5 times with Wash Buffer. For this final wash, soak wells in Wash Buffer for 30 seconds to 1 minute for each wash. This will help minimize background.
16. Add 100 μL of TMB Substrate Solution D and incubate **in the dark** for 15 minutes*. Positive wells should turn blue in color. It is not necessary to seal the plate during this step.
17. Stop reaction by adding 100 μL of Stop Solution to each well. Positive wells should turn from blue to yellow.
18. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 15 minutes. If the reader can read at 570 nm, the absorbance at 570 nm can be subtracted from the absorbance at 450 nm.

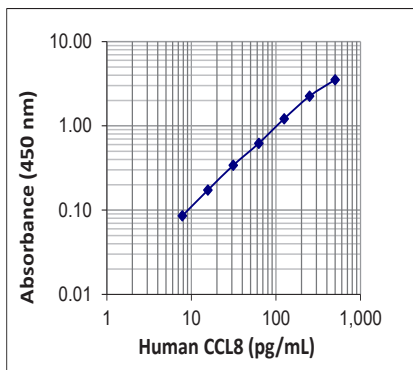
*Optimal substrate incubation time depends on laboratory conditions and the optical linear ranges of ELISA plate readers.

Calculation of Results

Plot the standard curve on log-log axis graph paper with analyte concentration on the x-axis and absorbance on the y-axis. Draw a best fit line through the standard points. To determine the unknown analyte concentrations in the samples, find the absorbance value of the unknown 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 corresponding analyte concentration. If the samples were diluted, multiply by the appropriate dilution factor. The data is best calculated with computer-based curve-fitting software using a 5- or 4-parameter logistics curve-fitting algorithm. If a test sample's absorbance value falls outside the standard curve ranges, that test sample needs to be reanalyzed at a higher or lower dilution as appropriate.

Typical Data

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



Assay Procedure Summary

1. Coat plate with 100 μL diluted Capture Antibody incubate overnight, between 2°C and 8°C
2. Wash 4 times
Add 200 μL 1X Assay Diluent A
Incubate 1 hr, RT, shaking
3. Wash 4 times
Add standards and samples
Incubate 2 hrs., RT, shaking
Refer to Assay Procedure
4. Wash 4 times
Add 100 μL diluted Detection Antibody
Incubate 1 hr, RT, shaking
5. Wash 4 times
Add 100 μL Avidin-HRP
Incubate 30 min. RT, shaking
6. Wash 5 times
Add 100 μL TMB Substrate Solution D
Incubate 15 min. RT, in the dark
7. Add 100 μL Stop Solution
8. Read absorbance at 450nm and 570nm

Performance Characteristics

Sensitivity: The expected minimum detectable concentration of CCL8 for this set is 4 pg/ml.

Specificity: No cross reactivity was observed when this kit was used to analyze mouse CCL8 and 38 other human/mouse recombinant chemokines and cytokines.

There was detectable signal in cynomolgus monkey serum (equivalent to 7.9 pg/mL). No detectable signal was observed when tested with rat (Sprague Dawley and Long-Evans), porcine, equine, bovine, or mouse (CD-1 and C57/BL6) sera.

Troubleshooting

High Background:

- Background wells were contaminated.
- Matrix used had endogenous analyte.
- Plate was insufficiently washed.
- TMB Substrate Solution was contaminated.

No signal:

- Incorrect or no antibodies were added.
- Avidin-HRP was not added.
- Substrate solution was not added.
- Wash buffer contains sodium azide.

Low or poor signal for the standard curve:

- Standard was incompletely reconstituted or was stored improperly.
- Reagents were added to wells with incorrect concentrations.
- Plate was incubated with improper temperature, timing or agitation.

Signal too high, standard curves saturated:

- Standard was reconstituted with less volume than required.
- One or more reagent incubation steps were too long.
- Plate was incubated with inappropriate temperature, timing, or agitation.

Sample readings out of range:

- Samples contain no or below detectable levels of analyte.
- Samples contain analyte concentrations greater than highest standard point.

High variations in samples and/or standards:

- Pipetting errors may have occurred.
- Plate washing was inadequate or nonuniform.
- Samples were not homogenous.
- Samples or standard wells were contaminated.

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