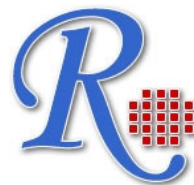


# RayBio® Human IL-1 $\alpha$ ELISA Kit

**User Manual (for Cell Lysate and  
Tissue Lysate)  
(Revised Mar 1, 2012)**

**RayBio® Human IL-1 $\alpha$  ELISA  
Kit Protocol**

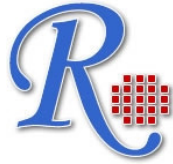
(Cat#: ELH-IL1alpha-001C)



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**RayBio® Human IL-1 $\alpha$   
ELISA Kit Protocol**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Monocytes are the main source of secreted IL-1. They express predominantly IL-1 $\beta$  while human keratinocytes express large amounts of IL-1 $\alpha$ . IL-1 is produced also by activated macrophages from different sources (alveolar macrophages, Kupffer cells, adherent spleen and peritoneal macrophages) and also by peripheral neutrophil granulocytes. IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  are biologically more or less equivalent pleiotropic factors that act locally and also systemically. The main biological activity of IL-1 is the stimulation of T-helper cells, which are induced to secrete IL-2 and to express IL-2 receptors.

The RayBio® Human IL-1 $\alpha$  ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of human IL-1 $\alpha$  cell lysate and tissue lysate. This assay employs an antibody specific for human IL-1 $\alpha$  coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and IL-1 $\alpha$  present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-human IL-1 $\alpha$  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 IL-1 $\alpha$  bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

## II. REAGENTS

1. IL-1 $\alpha$  Microplate (Item A): 96 wells (12 strips x 8 wells) coated with anti-human IL-1 $\alpha$ .
2. Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) (Item B): 25 ml of 20x concentrated solution.
3. Standards (Item C): 2 vials, recombinant human IL-1 $\alpha$ .
4. Sample Diluent Buffer (Item D): 10 ml of 5x concentrated buffer.  
For Standard/Sample (cell lysate/tissue lysate) diluent.

5. Assay Diluent (Item E): 15 ml of 5x concentrated buffer. For Detection Antibody (Item F) and HRP-Streptavidin concentrate (Item G) diluent.
6. Detection Antibody IL-1 $\alpha$  (Item F): 2 vial of biotinylated anti-human IL-1 $\alpha$  (each vial is enough to assay half microplate).
7. HRP-Streptavidin concentrate (Item G): 200  $\mu$ l of 500x concentrated HRP-conjugated streptavidin.
8. TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H): 12 ml of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffered solution.
9. Stop Solution (Item I): 8 ml of 0.2 M sulfuric acid.
10. Cell lysate buffer (Item J): 5 ml 2x cell lysate buffer.

### **III. STORAGE**

May be stored for up to 6 months at 2° to 8°C from the date of shipment. Standard (recombinant protein) should be stored at -20 °C or -80 °C (recommended at -80 °C) after reconstitution. Opened Microplate Wells or reagents may be store for up to 1 month at 2° to 8°C. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge.

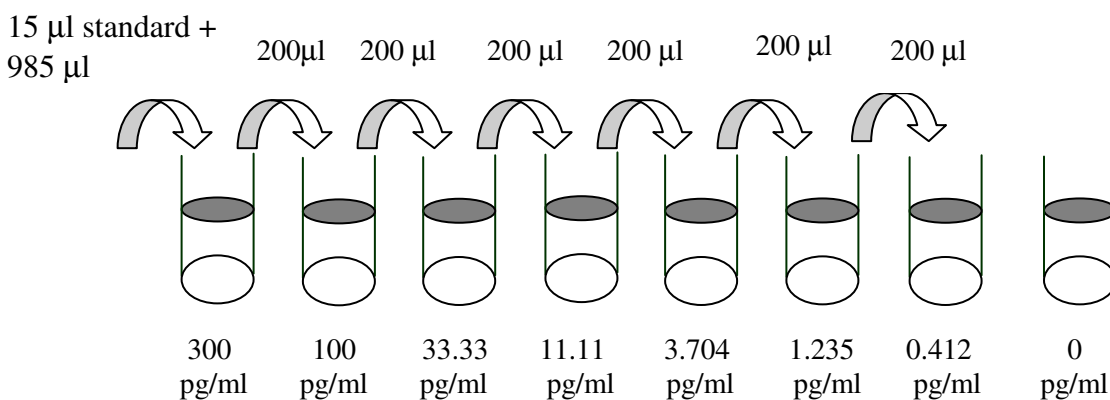
Note: the kit can be used within one year if the whole kit is stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### **IV. ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED**

- 1 Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- 2 Precision pipettes to deliver 2  $\mu$ l to 1 ml volumes.
- 3 Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
- 4 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
- 5 Absorbent paper.
- 6 Distilled or deionized water.
- 7 Log-log graph paper or computer and software for ELISA data analysis.
- 8 Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions.

## V. REAGENT PREPARATION

1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use.
2. Sample dilution: Tissue lysate and cell lysate sample should be diluted at least 5-fold with 1x Sample Diluent Buffer.
3. Sample Diluent Buffer (Item D) and 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 400  $\mu\text{l}$  1x Sample Diluent Buffer (Item D) into Item C vial to prepare a 20 ng/ml standard. **Dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix.** Add 15  $\mu\text{l}$  IL-1 $\alpha$  standard from the vial of Item C, into a tube with 985  $\mu\text{l}$  Sample Diluent Buffer to prepare a 300 pg/ml stock standard solution. Pipette 400  $\mu\text{l}$  1x Sample Diluent Buffer into each tube. Use the stock standard solution to produce a dilution series (shown below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. 1x Sample Diluent Buffer 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  $\mu$ l of 1x Assay Diuent 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 Diuent and used in step 4 of Part VI Assay Procedure.
7. Briefly spin the HRP-Streptavidin concentrate vial (Item G) before use. HRP-Streptavidin concentrate should be diluted 500-fold with 1x Assay Diuent.

*For example: Briefly spin the vial (Item G) and pipette up and down to mix gently . Add 20  $\mu$ l of HRP-Streptavidin concentrate into a tube with 10 ml 1x Assay Diluent to prepare a 500-fold diluted HRP-Streptavidin solution (don't store the diluted solution for next day use). Mix well.*

8. Cell lysate buffer is diluted to 2-fold with deionized or distilled water (for cell lysate and tissue lysate).




## **VI. ASSAY PROCEDURE:**

1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use. It is recommended that all standards and samples be run at least in duplicate.
2. Add 100  $\mu$ l 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  $\mu$ l) 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  $\mu$ l 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  $\mu$ l 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  $\mu$ l 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  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

## **VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY**

1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.  

2. Add 100  $\mu$ l standard or sample to each well.  
Incubate 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4°C.  

3. Add 100  $\mu$ l prepared biotin antibody to each well.  
Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.  


4. Add 100  $\mu$ l prepared Streptavidin solution.  
Incubate 45 minutes at room temperature.



5. Add 100  $\mu$ l TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well.  
Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.



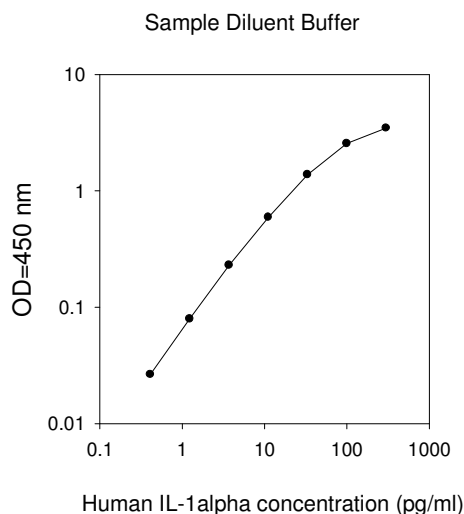
6. Add 50  $\mu$ l Stop Solution to each well.  
Read at 450 nm immediately.

## VIII. 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.

### A. TYPICAL DATA

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





## B. SENSITIVITY

The minimum detectable dose of IL-1 $\alpha$  is typically less than 0.5 pg/ml.

## C. RECOVERY

Recovery was determined by spiking various levels of human IL-1 $\alpha$  into human tissue lysate and cell lysate. Mean recoveries are as follows:

Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)
Tissue lysate	95.56	85-105
Cell lysate	94.78	86-106

## D. LINEARITY

Sample Type	Tissue Lysate	Cell lysate
1:2 Average % of Expected Range (%)	95 86-105	94 87-106
1:4 Average % of Expected Range (%)	93 85-106	96 85-107

## **E. REPRODUCIBILITY**

Intra-Assay: CV<10%

Inter-Assay: CV<12%

## **IX. SPECIFICITY**

Cross Reactivity: This ELISA kit shows no cross-reactivity with any of the cytokines tested (*e.g.*, human Angiogenin, BDNF, BLC, ENA-78, FGF-4, IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12 p70, IL-12 p40, IL-13, IL-15, IL-309, IP-10, G-CSF, GM-CSF, IFN- $\gamma$ , Leptin, MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MDC, MIP-1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1  $\beta$ , MIP-1 $\delta$ , PARC, PDGF, RANTES, SCF, TARC, TGF- $\beta$ , TIMP-1, TIMP-2, TNF- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\beta$ , TPO, VEGF).

## **X. REFERENCES:**

1. Beuscher HU et al. IL1beta is secreted by activated murine macrophages as biologically inactive precursor. *Journal of Immunology* 144: 2179-83 (1990).
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3. Auron, P. et al. Nucleotide sequence of human monocyte interleukin-1 precursor cDNA. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 81: 7907 (1984).
4. Dinarello, C.A. et al. Interleukin-1 and Interleukin-1 antagonism. *Blood.* 77: 1627-1652 (1991).

## XI. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Solution</b>
1. Poor standard curve	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inaccurate pipetting</li> <li>2. Improper standard dilution</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check pipettes</li> <li>2. Ensure briefly spin the vial of Item C and dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix.</li> </ol>
2. Low signal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Too brief incubation times</li> <li>2. Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure sufficient incubation time; assay procedure step 2 change to over night</li> <li>2. Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation</li> </ol>
3. Large CV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inaccurate pipetting</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check pipettes</li> </ol>
4. High background	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plate is insufficiently washed</li> <li>2. Contaminated wash buffer</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the manual for proper wash. If using an a plate washer, check that all ports are unobstructed.</li> <li>2. Make fresh wash buffer</li> </ol>
5. Low sensitivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improper storage of the ELISA kit</li> <li>2. Stop solution</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Store your standard at <math>&lt;-20^{\circ}\text{C}</math> after reconstitution, others at <math>4^{\circ}\text{C}</math>. Keep substrate solution protected from light</li> <li>2. Stop solution should be added to each well before measure</li> </ol>

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