Rat IFN Gamma/IFNG/Interferon Gamma ELISA Kit

Catalog Number: EA100248

Assay Principle

The OriGene Rat Ifng Pre-Coated ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is a solid phase immunoassay specially designed to measure Rat Ifng with a 96-well strip plate that is pre-coated with antibody specific for IFNG. The detection antibody is a biotinylated antibody specific for Ifng. The capture antibody is a monoclonal antibody from mouse, the detection antibody is polyclonal antibody from goat. The kit contains recombinant Rat Ifng with immunogen: Expression system for standard: E.coli; Immunogen sequence: E23 – C156. The kit is analytically validated with ready to use reagents.

To measure Rat Ifng, add standards and samples to the wells, then add the biotinylated detection antibody. Wash the wells with PBS or TBS buffer, and add Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC-HRP). Wash away the unbounded ABC-HRP with PBS or TBS buffer and add TMB. TMB is substrate to HRP and will be catalyzed to produce a blue color product, which changes into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of the yellow product is linearly proportional to Rat Ifng in the sample. Read the density of the yellow product in each well using a plate reader, and benchmark the sample wells' readings against the standard curve to determine the concentration of Rat Ifng in the sample.

Overview

Product Name	*Rat IFN Gamma/IFNG/Interferon Gamma ELISA*
Reactive Species	*Rat*
Size	*96wells/kit, with removable strips.*
Description	*Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Rat Ifng.* *96wells/kit, with removable strips.*
Sensitivity	*<6 pg/ml* **The sensitivity or the minimum detectable dose (MDD) is the lower limit of target protein that can be detected by the kit. It is determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean O.D. value of twenty (20) blank wells and calculating the corresponding concentration.*
Detection Range	*31.2 pg/ml – 2000 pg/ml*
Storage Instructions	*Store at 4°C for 6 months, at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles (Shipped with wet ice.)*
Uniprot ID	*P01581*

Technical Details

Capture/Detection Antibodies	*The capture antibody is monoclonal antibody from mouse, the detection antibody is polyclonal antibody from goat.*
Specificity	*Natural and recombinant Rat Ifng*
Immunogen	*Expression system for standard: E.coli; Immunogen Sequence: E23 –C156*
Cross Reactivity	*This kit is for the detection of Rat Ifng. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between IFNG and its analogs was observed. This claim is limited by exiting techniques therefore cross-reactivity may exists with untested analogs.*

Notice Before Application

Please read the following instructions before starting the experiment.
1. Read this manual in its entirety in order to minimize the chance of error.
2. Confirm that you have the appropriate non-supplied equipment available.
3. Confirm that the species, target antigen and sensitivity of this kit are appropriate for your intended application.
4. Confirm that your samples have been prepared appropriately based upon recommendations (see sections Sample Preparation) and that you have sufficient sample volume for the assay.
5. When first using the kit, appropriate validation steps should be taken before using valuable samples. Confirm kit adequately detects the antigen in your intended sample types by running control samples.
6. If the concentration of target antigen within your samples is unknown, a preliminary experiment should be run using a control sample to determine the optimal sample dilution (see section Sample Preparation).
7. To inspect the validity of experiment operation and the appropriateness of sample dilution proportion, a pilot experiment using standards and a small number of samples is recommended.
8. Before using the Kit, spin tubes and bring down all components to the bottom of tubes.
9. Don't let 96-well plate dry, for dry plate will inactivate active components on plate.
10. Don't reuse tips and tubes to avoid cross contamination.
11. Avoid using the reagents from different batches together.
12. The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label. Any variation in diluent, operator, pipetting technique, washing technique, incubation time or temperature and kit age can cause variation in binding. Variations in sample collection, processing and storage may cause sample value differences.

Kit Components/Materials Provided

Description	Quantity	Volume	Storage of opened/reconstituted material
Anti-Rat Ifng Pre-coated 96-well strip microplate	1	12 strips of 8 wells	**Return unused wells to the foil pouch. Reseal along the entire edge of the zip-seal. May be stored for up to 1 month at 4°C provided this is within the expiration date of the kit**
Rat Ifng Standard	2	10 ng/tube	**Discard the IL1A stock solution after 12 hours at 4°C. May be stored at -20°C for 48 hours.**
Rat Ifng Biotinylated antibody (100x)	1	100 µl	**May be stored for up to 1 month at 4°C provided this is within the expiration date of the kit.**
Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (100x)	1	100 µl	
Sample Diluent	1	30ml	
Antibody Diluent	1	12ml	

Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Diluent	1	12ml	
Color Developing Reagent (TMB)	1	10ml	
Stop Solution	1	10ml	
Plate Sealers	4	Piece	
Wash Buffer (25 x)	1	20 ml	

Required Materials That Are Not Supplied

Microplate Reader capable of reading absorbance at 450nm. Automated plate washer (optional)

Pipettes and pipette tips capable of precisely dispensing 0.5 µl through 1 ml volumes of aqueous solutions.

Multichannel pipettes are recommended for large amount of samples.

Deionized or distilled water.

*500ml graduated cylinders.*

Test tubes for dilution.

Rat Ifng ELISA Kit (EA100248) Standard Curve Example

Highest O.D. value might be higher or lower than in the example. The experiment result is statistically significant if the highest O.D. value is no less than 1.0.

Concentration (pg/ml)	0	31.2	62.5	125	250	500	1000	2000
O.D.	0.087	0.128	0.163	0.241	0.484	0.748	1.356	2.093

Rat Ifng ELISA Kit standard curve
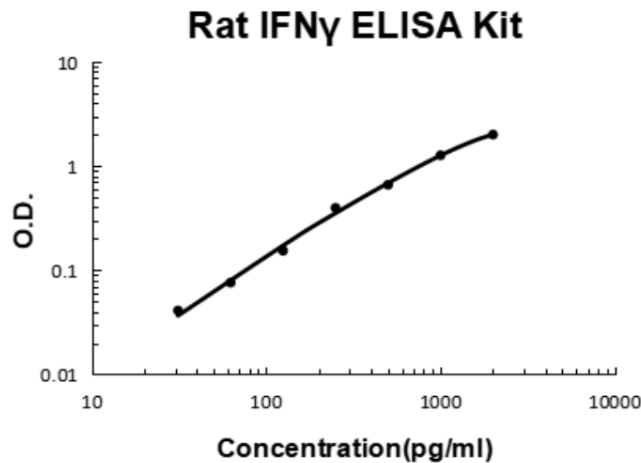
A standard curve is provided for demonstration only. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.

Intra/Inter Assay Variability

OriGene spend great efforts in documenting lot to lot variability and make sure our assay kits produce robust data that are reproducible.

Intra-Assay Precision (Precision within an assay): *Three samples of known concentration were tested on one plate to assess intra-assay precision.*
Inter-Assay Precision (Precision across assays): *Three samples of known concentration were tested in separate assays to assess inter-assay precision*

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	Intra-Assay Precision			Inter-Assay Precision		
Sample	1	2	3	1	2	3
n	16	16	16	24	24	24
Mean(pg/ml)	79	265	844	71	248	890
Standard deviation	4.26	15.37	56.83	4.82	17.36	78.32
CV(%)	5.4%	5.8%	6.9%	6.8%	7%	8.8%

Reproducibility

To assay reproducibility, three samples with differing target protein concentrations were assayed using four different lots.

Lots	Lot1 (pg/ml)	Lot2 (pg/ml)	Lot3 (pg/ml)	Lot4 (pg/ml)	Mean (pg/ml)	Standard Deviation	CV (%)
Sample 1	79	80	87	80	81	3.2	3.9%
Sample 2	265	282	296	290	283	11.64	4.1%
Sample 3	844	836	857	857	848	8.95	1%

*number of samples for each test n=16.

Preparation Before The Experiment

Item	Preparation
All reagents	Bring all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) prior to use. The assay can also be done at room temperature however we recommend doing it at 37°C for best consistency with our QC results. Also the TMB incubation time estimate (15-25min) is based on 37°C. Please do not equilibrate ununsed plate well strips to room temperature. They should be sealed and stored in the original packaging.
Wash buffer	Prepare 500 ml of working Wash Buffer by diluting the suspended 20 ml Wash Buffer (25 x) with 480 ml of deonized or distilled water. If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix it gently until crystals have completely dissolved.
Biotinylated Anti-Rat Ifng antibody	It is recommended to prepare this reagent immediately prior to use by diluting the Rat Ifng Biotinylated antibody (100x) 1:100 with Antibody Diluent. Prepare 100 µl by adding 1 µl of Biotinylated antibody (100x) to 99 µl of Antibody Diluent for each well. Mix gently and thoroughly and use within 2 hours of generation.
Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex	It is recommended to prepare this reagent immediately prior to use by diluting the Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (100x) 1:100 with Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Diluent. Prepare 100 µl by adding 1 µl of Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (100x) to 99 µl of Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Diluent for each well. Mix gently and thoroughly and use within 2 hours of generation.

Rat Ifng Standard	It is recommended that the standards be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to performing the experiment. Use one 10 ng of lyophilized Rat Ifng standard for each experiment. Gently spin the vial prior to use. Reconstitute the standard to a stock concentration of 10 ng/ml using 1ml of sample diluent. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions.
Microplate	The included microplate is coated with capture antibodies and is ready-to-use. It does not require additional washing or blocking. The unused well strips should be sealed and stored in the original packaging.
Samples	Dilute the samples so that the expected range of concentration fall within the detection range of this kit. If the expected range of concentration is unknown, a pilot test should be conducted to decide the optimal dilution ratio for the samples.

Dilution of Rat Ifng Standard

1. Number tubes 1-8. Final Concentrations to be Tube # 1 – 2000 pg/ml, #2 – 1000 pg/ml, #3 – 500 pg/ml, #4 – 250 pg/ml, #5 – 125 pg/ml, #6 – 62.50 pg/ml, #7 – 31.25 pg/ml, #8 – 0.0 (Blank).
2. To generate standard #1, add 200μl of the reconstituted standard stock solution of 10 ng/ml and 800 μl of sample diluent to tube #1 for a final volume of 1000μl. Mix thoroughly.
3. Add 300 μl of sample diluent to tubes # 2-7.
4. To generate standard #2, add 300 μl of standard #1 from tube #1 to tube #2 for a final volume of 600 μl. Mix thoroughly.
5. To generate standard #3, add 300 μl of standard #2 from tube #2 to tube #3 for a final volume of 600 μl. Mix thoroughly.
6. Continue the serial dilution for tube #4-7.
7. Tube #8 is a blank standard to be used with every experiment.

Sample Preparation and Storage

These sample collection instructions and storage conditions are intended as a general guideline and the sample stability has not been evaluated.

Sample Type	Procedure
Cell culture supernatants	Clear sample of particulates by centrifugation, assay immediately or store samples at -20°C.
Serum	Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow serum to clot at room temperature for about four hours. Then, centrifuge for 15 min at approximately 1,000 x g. assay immediately or store samples at -20°C.

Sample Collection Notes

1. Is is recommend that samples are immediately used upon preparation
2. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles for all samples.
3. In the event that a sample type not listed above is intended to be used with the kit, it is recommended that the customer conduct validation experiments in order to be confident in the results.
4. Due to chemical interference, the use of tissue or cell extraction samples prepared by chemical lysis buffers may result in inaccurate results.

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5. Due to factors including cell viability, cell number or sampling time, samples from cell culture supernatant may to be detected by the kit.

6. Samples should be brought to room temperature (18-25 °C) before performing the assay without the use of extra heating.

7. Sample concentrations should be predicted before being used in the assay. If the samples concentration is not within the range of the standard curve, users must determine the optimal sample dilutions for their particular experiments.

Sample Dilution

The target protein concentration should be estimated and appropriate sample dilutions should be selected such that the final protein concentration lies near the middle of the linear dynamic range of the assay.

Dilute the sample using provided diluent buffer. Pilot tests using a dilution series of each sample type may be necessary. The sample must be mixed thoroughly with sample diluent.

Assay protocol

It is recommended that all reagents and materials be equilibrated to room temperature (18-25 °C) prior to the experiment (see *Preparation Before The Experiment* if you have missed this information).

1. Prepare all reagents and working standards as directed previously.

2. Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame and seal and store them in the original packaging.

3. Add 100 µl of the standard, samples, or control per well. Add 100 µl of the sample diluent buffer into the control well (Zero well). At least two replicates of each standard, sample, or control is recommended.

4. Cover with the plate sealer provided and incubate for 120 minutes at RT (or 90 min. at 37 °C).

5. Remove the cover and discard the liquid in the wells into an appropriate waste receptacle. Invert the plate on the benchtop onto a paper towel and tap the plate to gently blot any remaining liquid. It is recommended that the wells are not allowed to completely dry at any time.

6. Add 100 µl of the prepared 1x Biotinylated Anti-Rat Ifng antibody to each well.

7. Cover with plate sealer and incubate for 90 minutes at RT (or 60 minutes at 37°C).

8. Wash the plate 3 times with the 1x wash buffer.

   a. Discard the liquid in the wells into an appropriate waste receptacle. Then, invert the plate on the benchtop onto a paper towel and tap the plate to gently blot any remaining liquid. It is recommended that the wells are not allowed to completely dry at any time.

   b. Add 300 µl of the 1x wash buffer to each assay well. (For cleaner background incubate for 60 seconds between each wash).

   c. Repeat steps a-b 2 additional times.

9. Add 100 µl of the prepared 1x Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex into each well. Cover with the plate sealer provided and incubate for 40 minutes at RT (or 30 minutes at 37°C).

10. Wash the plate 5 times with the 1x wash buffer.

   a. Discard the liquid in the wells into an appropriate waste receptacle. Then, invert the plate on the benchtop onto a paper towel and tap the plate to gently blot any remaining liquid. It is recommended that the wells are not allowed to completely dry at any time.

   b. Add 300 µl of the 1x wash buffer to each assay well. (For cleaner background incubate for 60 seconds between each wash).

   c. Repeat steps a-b 4 additional times.

11. Add 90 µl of Color Developing Reagent to each well. Cover with the plate sealer provided and incubate in the dark for 30 minutes at RT (or 15-25 minutes at 37°C). (The optimal incubation time must be empirically determined. A guideline to look for is blue shading the top four standard wells, while the remaining standards remain clear.)

12. Add 100 µl of Stop Solution to each well. The color should immediately change to yellow.

13. Within 30 minutes of stopping the reaction, the O.D. absorbance should be read with a microplate reader at 450nm.

Assay Protocol Notes

1. *Solutions: To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each standard, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.*
2. *Applying Solutions: All solutions should be added to the bottom of the ELISA plate well. Avoid touching the inside wall of the well. Avoid foaming when possible.*
3. *Assay Timing: The interval between adding samples to the first and last wells should be minimized. Delays will increase the incubation time differential between wells, which will significantly affect the experimental accuracy and repeatability. For each step in the procedure, total dispensing time for addition of reagents or samples should not exceed 10 minutes.*
4. *Incubation: To prevent evaporation and ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary. Do not allow wells to sit uncovered for extended periods of time between incubation steps. Do not let wells dry out at any time during the assay. Strictly observe the recommended incubation times and temperatures.*
5. *Washing: Proper washing procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings. Residual liquid in the reaction wells should be patted dry against absorbent paper during the washing process. Do not put absorbent paper directly into the reaction wells.*
6. *Controlling Substrate Reaction Time: After the addition of the TMB Substrate, periodically monitor the color development. Stop color development before the color becomes too deep by adding Stop Solution. The excessively strong color will result in inaccurate absorbance readings.*
7. *Reading: The microplate reader should be preheated and programmed prior to use. Prior to taking OD readings, remove any residual liquid or fingerprints from the underside of the plate and confirm that there are no bubbles in the wells.*
8. *Reaction Time Control: Control reaction time should be strictly followed as outlined.*
9. *Stop Solution: The Stop Solution contains an acid, therefore proper precautions should be taken during its use, such as protection of the eyes, hands, face, and clothing.*
10. *To minimize the external influence on the assay performance, operational procedures and lab conditions (such as room temperature, humidity, incubator temperature) should be strictly controlled. It is also strongly suggested that the whole assay is performed by the same operator from the beginning to the end.*

Data Analysis

Average the duplicate readings for each standard, sample, and control. Subtract the average zero standard O.D. reading.

It is recommended that a standard curve be created using computer software to generate a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. A free program capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit can be found online at: www.myassays.com/four-parameter-logistic-curve.assay

Alternatively, plot the mean absorbance for each standard against the concentration. The measured concentration in the sample can be interpolated by using linear regression of each average relative OD against the standard curve generated using curve fitting software. This will generate an adequate but less precise fit of the data.

For diluted samples, the concentration reading from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

Background on IFNG

Interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) is an inflammatory cytokine that has been implicated in the development of fibrosis in inflamed tissues. The production of IFN-gamma, which is under genetic control, can influence the development of fibrosis in lung allografts. IFN-gamma is also produced by natural killer (NK) cells and most prominently by CD8 cytotoxic T cells, and is vital for the control of microbial pathogens. Interferon gamma is believed to be crucial for host defence against many infections. Genetically determined variability in IFN-gamma and expression might be important for the development of tuberculosis. In addition to having antiviral activity, IFN-gamma has important immunoregulatory functions. IFN-gamma plays an important role in the control of neointima proliferation.