



Human IL-17E ELISA Kit

Catalog #: NB-06-0674

Detection and Quantification of Human Interleukin-17E (hIL-17E) Concentrations in Cell Lysates, Sera and Plasma.

Research Purposes Only. Not Intended for Diagnostic or Clinical Procedures.

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INTRODUCTION

Human IL-17E or IL-25 is a cytokine that shares sequence similarity with IL-17, induces activation of NF- κ B while also stimulating the production of proinflammatory chemokine IL-8, and favors Th2-type immune responses. The cytokine itself is expressed at low levels in several tissues, including brain, kidney, lung, prostate, testis, spinal cord, adrenal gland and trachea. Encoded by the *IL25* gene located at locus 14q11.2 on chromosome 14, IL-17E and IL-17B are both ligands for the cytokine receptor, IL17BR. After initial synthesis of the protein, the IL-17E preprotein undergoes proteolytic processing and cleavage, forming the 32 residue signal sequence along with the actual 145 IL-17E peptide that is then allowed to fold and mature.

Source: Entrez Gene: IL25 interleukin 25 [Homo sapiens]; Swiss-Prot: Q9H293

ASSAY PRINCIPLES

The NeoBiotech Human IL-17E ELISA Kit contains the components necessary for quantitative determination of natural or recombinant hIL-17E concentrations within any experimental sample including cell lysates, serum and plasma. This particular immunoassay utilizes the quantitative technique of a “Sandwich” Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) where the target protein (antigen) is bound in a “sandwich” format by the primary capture antibodies coated to each well-bottom and the secondary detection antibodies added subsequently by the investigator. The capture antibodies coated to the bottom of each well are specific for a particular epitope on the Human IL-17E cytokine while the user-added detection antibodies bind to epitopes on the captured target protein. Amid each step of the procedure, a series of wash steps must be performed to ensure the elimination of non-specific binding between proteins to other proteins or to the solid phase. After incubation and “sandwiching” of the target antigen, a peroxidase enzyme is conjugated to the constant heavy chain of the secondary antibody (either covalently or via Avidin/Streptavidin-Biotin interactions), allowing for a colorimetric reaction to ensue upon substrate addition. When the substrate TMB (3, 3', 5, 5'- Tetramethylbenzidine) is added, the reaction catalyzed by peroxidase yields a blue color that is representative of the antigen concentration. Upon sufficient color development, the reaction can be terminated through addition of Stop Solution (2 N Sulfuric Acid) where the color of the solution will turn yellow. The absorbance of each well can then be read by a spectrophotometer, allowing for generation of a standard curve and subsequent determination of protein concentration.

ASSAY RESTRICTIONS

This ELISA kit is intended for research purposes only, NOT diagnostic or clinical procedures of any kind.

Materials included in this kit should NOT be used past the expiration date on the kit label.

Reagents or substrates included in this kit should NOT be mixed or substituted with reagents or substrates from any other kits.

Variations in pipetting technique, washing technique, operator laboratory technique, kit age, incubation time or temperature may cause differences in binding affinity of the materials provided.

The assay is designed to eliminate interference and background by other cellular macromolecules or factors present within any biological samples. However, the possibility of background noise cannot be fully excluded until all factors have been tested using the assay kit.

MATERIALS INCLUDED

Reagent	Quantity Per Plate	Container	Reconstitution
96-Well Microplate or Strips Coated w/ Capture Antibody	12 x 8 Strips	-	-
Ready-to-Use Streptavidin-HRP	12 ml	Clear	-
Ready-to-Use Substrate	12 ml	Brown	-
Stop Solution	12 ml	Clear	-
Wash Buffer (10x)	50 ml	Clear	-
Protein Standard Diluent	12 ml	Clear	-
Sample Diluent	12 ml	Clear	-
Detection Antibody Diluent	12 ml	Clear	-
Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody	Lyophilized	Yellow	25 µl H ₂ O
Protein Standard	Lyophilized (100 ng)	Red	100 µl H ₂ O
Adhesive Plate Sealers	4 Sheets	-	-

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

The following materials and/or equipment are NOT provided in this kit but are necessary to successfully conduct the experiment:

- Microplate reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm (with correction wavelength set to 540 nm or 570 nm)
- Micropipettes with capability of measuring volumes ranging from 1 µl to 1 ml
- Deionized or sterile water
- Squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, multichannel pipette reservoir or automated microplate washer
- Graph paper or computer software capable of generating or displaying logarithmic functions
- Absorbent paper or vacuum aspirator
- Test tubes or microfuge tubes capable of storing ≥1 ml
- Bench-top centrifuge (optional)
- Bench-top vortex (optional)
- Orbital shaker (optional)

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Reagents provided in this kit may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Please carefully review the MSDS for each reagent before conducting the experiment.

Stop Solution contains 2 N Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄) and is an extremely corrosive agent. Please wear proper eye, hand and face protection when handling this material. When the experiment is finished, be sure to rinse the plate with copious amounts of running water to dilute the Stop Solution prior to disposing the plate.

STORAGE INFORMATION

Note: If used frequently, reagents may be stored at 2-8°C. Unopened Kits: Store at 4°C for 6 months.

Component	Storage Time	Storage
96-Well Microplate or Strips Coated w/ Capture Antibody	6 Months	4°C
Ready-to-Use Streptavidin HRP		
Ready-to-Use Substrate		
Stop Solution		
Wash Buffer (10x)		
Protein Standard Diluent		
Sample Diluent		
Detection Antibody Diluent		
Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody	Lyophilized: 6 Months Reconstituted: 1 Month	4°C
Protein Standard		
Adhesive Plate Sealers	-	-
Technical Manual	-	-

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND STORAGE

If samples are to be used within 24 hours, aliquot and store at 4°C. If samples are to be used over a long period of time, aliquot and store between -20°C and -80°C, depending on the duration of storage.

Note: Samples containing a visible precipitate of pellet must be clarified prior to use in the assay.

Caution: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles to prevent loss of biological activity of proteins in experimental samples.

Cell Lysate and supernatants

Remove large cell components via centrifugation and perform the assay. Cell lysates and supernatants require a dilution using Sample Diluent. A serial dilution may be performed to determine a suitable dilution factor for the sample. For future use of the sample, follow the sample storage guidelines stated above.

Serum

Allow samples to clot in a serum separator tube (SST) for 30 minutes. After sufficient clotting, centrifuge at 1000 x g for 15 minutes and remove serum from SST in preparation for the assay. Serum samples require at least a 1:50 dilution using Sample Diluent. For future use of the sample, follow the storage guidelines above.

Plasma

Use heparin, citrate or EDTA as an anticoagulant to gather plasma from original biological sample. After collection of the plasma, centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000 x g. This step must be performed within 30 minutes of plasma collection. Plasma samples require at least a 1:50 dilution using Sample Diluent. Afterwards, perform the assay or for future use of the sample, follow the storage guidelines stated above.

IMMUNOASSAY PROTOCOL

Note: If possible, all incubation steps should be performed on an orbital shaker to equilibrate solutions when added to the microplate wells. Also, all provided solutions should be at ambient temperature prior to use.

Note: Avoid adding solutions into wells at an angle, always keep pipette tip perpendicular to plate bottom.

Reconstitution of Provided Materials

1. Reconstitute the Biotin-Conjugated Detection Antibody in 25 μ l of ddH₂O for a concentration of 100 μ g/ml.
2. Reconstitute the Protein Standard in 100 μ l of ddH₂O for a concentration of 1 μ g/ml.
3. Dilute the 50 ml of 10X Wash Buffer in 450 ml of ddH₂O for 500 ml of 1X Wash Buffer.

Addition of Known Standard and Unknown Sample to Immunoassay

The Human IL-17E ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human IL-17E proteins within the range of 32-2000 pg/ml.

1. Dilute the known standard sample from 2 ng/ml to 0 ng/ml in a series of microfuge tubes. Mix each tube thoroughly by inverting several times or by vortexing lightly to ensure proper equilibration. Add 100 μ l of each serial dilution step into the wells of a specified row or column of the 96-well microtiter plate in duplicate or triplicate and incubate at room temperature for 2 hours. Unknown samples of interest can be serially diluted with Sample Diluent to concentrations within the detection range of this assay kit and added to the plate at 100 μ l per well. Seal the microplate air-tight using one of the microplate adhesive seals provided in this kit or Parafilm if readily available.

Application of Detection Antibody to Capture Antibody-Bound Samples

1. Aspirate the protein standard solution out of the microplate wells. If your lab does not have a vacuum-based aspirator, you may dump the solutions from the microplate into a waste container and blot 3-4 times on a stack of paper towels until most or all of the liquid is removed from the wells. Dilute the 10X wash buffer to 1X using pure H₂O. Add 300-400 µl of Wash Buffer to each well being used and gently shake for 5-7 minutes on an orbital shaker. Perform this wash step 4 times consecutively.
2. After the 4th wash step, dilute the detection antibody solution 1:400 in detection antibody diluent to a concentration of 0.25 µg/ml. Mix the test tube either by inverting several times or vortexing to ensure proper equilibration. Ensure that there is enough detection antibody solution for all wells being used. Add 100 µl of the diluted detection antibody solution into each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 2 hours.

Conjugation of Avidin-Horseradish Peroxidase Enzyme with Detection Antibody

1. Remove the detection antibody solution out of the microplate wells by either vacuum-based aspirator or paper towel blotting. Perform 4 consecutive wash steps with gentle shaking between each wash.
2. After the 4th wash step, add 100 µl of Ready-to-Use Avidin-HRP Conjugate Solution into each well and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.

Application of Liquid Substrate for Colorimetric Reaction

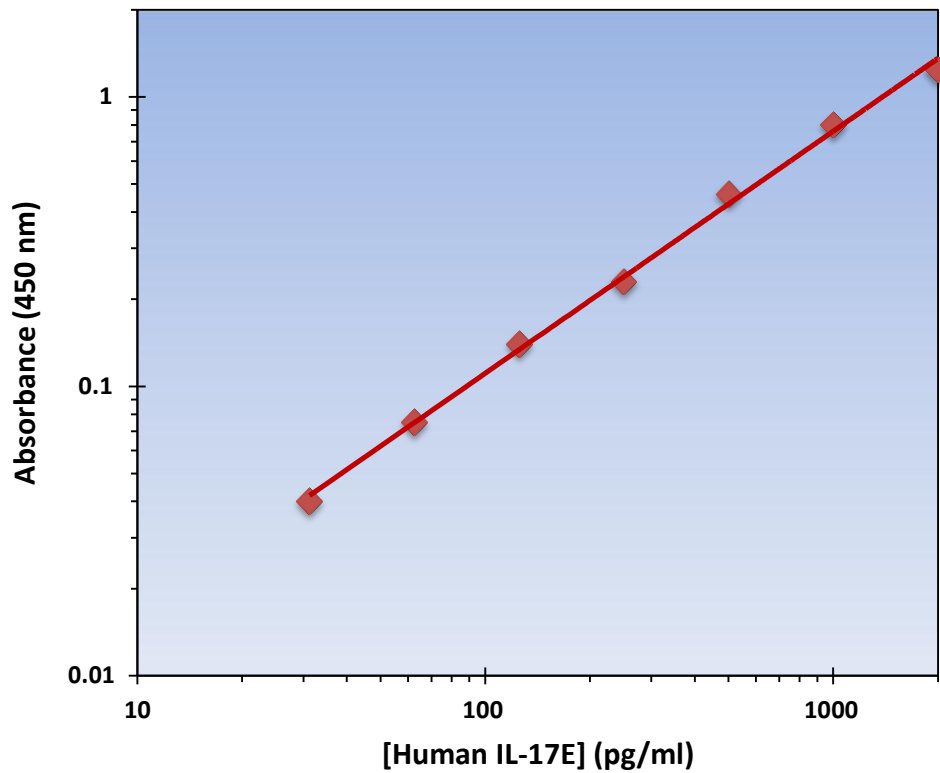
1. Remove the Avidin-HRP conjugate solution out of the microplate wells by either vacuum-based aspirator or paper towel blotting. Prepare the TMB substrate solution by bringing it to room temperature without exposure to fluorescent or UV light as these may degrade the TMB. Perform 4 consecutive wash steps with gentle shaking between each wash.
2. After the 4th wash step, add 100 µl of TMB substrate solution into each well and incubate at room temperature for color development. The microplate should be kept out of direct light by either covering with an opaque object or putting it into a dark room. Closely monitor the color development as some wells may turn blue very quickly depending on analyte and/or detection antibody-HRP concentrations. Once the blue color has ceased to develop further, immediately add 100 µl of Stop Solution to each well being used. The color in the wells should immediately change from blue to yellow.
3. The microplate is now ready to be read by a microplate reader. Within 30 minutes of adding the Stop Solution, determine the optical density (absorbance) of each well by reading the plate with the microplate reader set to 450 nm. If wavelength correction is available, set to 540 nm or 570 nm. If wavelength correction is not available, subtract readings at 540 nm or 570 nm from the readings at 450 nm. **Caution:** Readings made directly at 450 nm without correction may be higher and less accurate.

Generation of Standard Curve and Interpretation of Data

1. Average the duplicate or triplicate readings for each standard, control and sample and subtract the average zero standard optical density.
2. Generate a standard curve by using Microsoft Excel or other computer software capable of establishing a 4-Parameter Logistic (4-PL) curve fit. If using Excel or an alternative graphing tool, plot the average optical density values in absorbance units (y-axis) against the known standard concentrations in pg/ml (x-axis). **Note:** Only use the values in which a noticeable gradient can be established. Afterwards, generate a best fit curve or “trend-line” through the plotted points via regression analysis. **Note:** Shown on the next page is an example of typical data produced by analysis of the standard sample.

The data and subsequent graph was obtained after performing a cytokine ELISA for Human IL-17E. Each known sample concentration was assayed in triplicate.

Human IL-17E Standard Curve	
Concentration (pg/ml)	Average OD 450nm
2000	1.24
1000	0.8
500	0.46
250	0.23
125	0.14
62.5	0.075
31.25	0.04



CROSS REACTIVITY AND SPECIFICITY

The Human IL-17E ELISA is capable of recognizing both recombinant and naturally produced Human IL-17E proteins. The antigens listed below were tested at 50 ng/ml and exhibited less than 1% cross reactivity.

Human: IL-17B

The antigens listed below were tested at 50 ng/ml and did not exhibit significant cross reactivity or interference.

Human: IFN- γ , IL-8 (72 aa), IL-8 (77 aa), IL-10, IL-12, IL-12p40, IL-17A, IL-17D, IL-17F

Murine: IL-17A, IL-17F

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NOTES