Datasheet for ABIN1380003

IL23 ELISA Kit

1 Image

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	IL23
Reactivity:	Mouse
Method Type:	Sandwich ELISA
Detection Range:	40-2500 pg/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	40 pg/mL
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	The OmniKine? Murine IL-23 ELISA Kit contains the components necessary for quantitative determination of natural or recombinant Murine IL-23 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 Murine IL-23 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.
Brand:	OmniKine™
Sample Type:	Cell Lysate, Serum, Plasma
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Specificity:	The Murine IL-23 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Murine IL-23 proteins.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	The Murine IL-23 ELISA is capable of recognizing both recombinant and naturally produced Murine IL-23 proteins. The antigens listed below were tested at 50 ng/mL and did not exhibit significant cross reactivity or interference. Human: IL-23, IL-23 p19 Murine: Il-12, IL-12 p35, IL-12/IL-23 p40, IL-12 p40 monomer, IL-12R, IL- 23R/Fc Chimera Rat: IL-12, IL-23
Characteristics:	The Murine IL-23 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Murine IL-23 proteins within the range of 40-2500 pg/mL.
Components:	• Microstrips Coated w / Capture Antibody: 12 x 8-Well Microstrips • Protein Standard: Lyophilized (100 ng), Red container • Biotinylated Detection Antibody: Lyophilized, Yellow container • 400x Streptavidin-HRP: 30 µL, Blue container • Wash Buffer (10x): 50 mL, Clear containter • Assay Diluent: 50 mL, Clear container • Ready-to-Use Substrate: 12 mL, Brown container • Stop Solution: 12 mL, Clear container • Adhesive Plate Sealers: 4 Sheets • Technical Manual 1 Manual
Material not included:	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

Product Details

	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)

Target Details

Target:	IL23
Alternative Name:	IL-23 (IL23 Products)
Background:	IL-23 associates with IL-12B to form the IL-23 interleukin, a heterodimeric cytokine which functions in innate and adaptive immunity. IL-23 may constitute with IL-17, an acute response to infection in peripheral tissues. IL-23 binds to a heterodimeric receptor complex composed of IL12RB1 and IL23R, activates the Jak-Stat signaling cascade, stimulates memory rather than naive T-cells and promotes production of proinflammatory cytokines. This protein induces autoimmune inflammation and thus may be responsible for autoimmune inflammatory diseases and may be important for tumorigenesis. IL-23 forms disulfide-linked heterodimer with IL-12B. Such heterodimer is known as interleukin IL-23. IL-23 is secreted by activated dendritic cells (at protein level), and detected in various tissues with higher expression in polarized Th1 cells and activated macrophages. IL-23 is up-regulated in trigeminal ganglia after herpes simplex virus type 1 infection, in the lung of mice infected with mycobacteria or Klebsiella pneumonia, in microglia by combined LPS and IFNG stimulation, and by FASLG. Mice have no overt phenotype, but display compromised humoral and delayed-type hypersensitivity responses. They also have impaired secretion of IL17 and IL17F, higher susceptibility to Klebsiella pneumonia and Citrobacter rodentium infection, lack development of experimentally-induced autoimmune encephalitis a mouse model of multiple sclerosis, collagen-induced arthritis a rodent model of rheumatoid arthritis, and also spontaneous colitis induced by IL10 deficiency a rodent model of inflammatory bowel disease. Transgenic mice expressing Il23a ubiquitously display multi-organ inflammation and infertility, express acute phase genes, have impaired growth, and die prematurely. Source: Entrez Gene, Swiss-Prot

Application Details

Plate:	Pre-coated
Protocol:	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 Murine IL-23 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.
Sample Preparation:	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 or 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 Assay 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 Assay 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

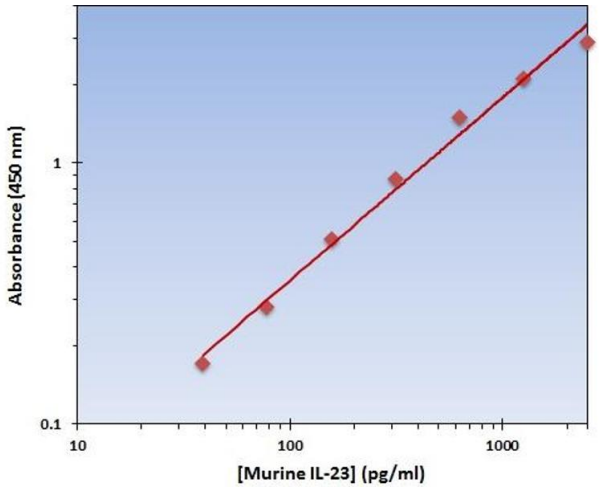
Application Details

	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 Assay Diluent. Afterwards, perform the assay or for future use of the sample, follow the storage guidelines stated above.
Assay Procedure:	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 67 µL of ddH□O for a concentration of 180 µg/ml. 2. Reconstitute the Protein Standard in 100 µL of ddH□O for a concentration of 340 ng/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 OmniKine™ Human CD163 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human CD163 proteins
Calculation of Results:	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.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Precaution of Use:	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.
Handling Advice:	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. 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:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Note: If used frequently, reagents may be stored at 4 °C. • Unopened Kits: Store at 4 °C for 6 months. • Microstrips Coated w/ Capture Antibody, 400x Streptavidin-HRP Wash Buffer (10x), Assay Diluent Ready-to-Use Substrate, Stop Solution: 6 Months at 4 °C • Protein Standard, Biotinylated Detection Antibody: Lyophilized: 6 Months (if Reconstituted: 1 Month) at 4 °C



ELISA

Image 1. This is an example of what a typical standard curve will look like. You must make your own standard curve. Do not use this example as your own standard curve.