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Interleukin 17a ELISA Kit





Publication



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Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	Interleukin 17a (IL17A)
Reactivity:	Rat
Method Type:	Sandwich ELISA
Detection Range:	3.13-200 pg/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	3.13 pg/mL
Application:	ELISA
Product Details	
Purpose:	This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique for quantitative detection.
Sample Type:	Cell Culture Supernatant, Plasma, Serum
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Specificity:	IL-17A, Rat
Sensitivity:	0.62 pg/mL
Components:	Plate, Standard, Diluent
Material not included:	Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm, with correction wavelength set at 570 nm or 630 nm.

Pipettes and pipette tips.

Product Details

 $50~\mu L$ to $300~\mu L$ adjustable multichannel micropipette with disposable tips.

Multichannel micropipette reservoir.

Beakers, flasks, cylinders necessary for preparation of reagents.

Deionized or distilled water.

Polypropylene test tubes for dilution.

Target Details

Target:	Interleukin 17a (IL17A)	
Alternative Name:	IL-17A (IL17A Products)	
Background:	IL-17, also known as IL-17A and CTLA-8, is a homodimeric cytokine of about 32 kDa. IL-17 is a cytokine that acts as a potent mediator in delayed-type reactions by increasing chemokine production in various tissues to recruit monocytes and neutrophils to the site of inflammation, similar to IFN-γ.	
Gene ID:	3605	
NCBI Accession:	NM_002190	
UniProt:	Q16552	

Application Details

Sample Volume:	100 μL
Assay Time:	3 - 4 h
Plate:	Pre-coated
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer:	Buffer contains: 0.02 % sodium azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Intended for research use only and are not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Treat all chemicals with caution because they can be potentially hazardous. It is recommended that this product is handled only by persons who have been trained in

laboratory techniques and in accordance with the principles of good laboratory practice. Wear personal protection equipment such as laboratory coat, safety glasses and gloves.

Avoid direct contact with skin or eyes. Wash immediately with water in the case of contact with skin or eyes. Avoid contact of skin or mucous membranes with kit reagents or specimens. See material safety data sheet(s) for specific advice.

Pure water or deionized water must be used for reagent preparation.

The Stop Solution provided with this kit is an acid solution. Wear personal protection equipment with caution.

Do not expose kit reagents to strong light during storage and incubation.

Rubber or disposable latex gloves should be worn while handling kit reagents or specimens.

Avoid contact of substrate solution with oxidizing agents and metal.

Avoid splashing or generation of aerosols.

Use disposable pipette tips and/or pipettes to avoid microbial or cross-contamination of reagents or specimens which may invalidate the test.

Use clean, dedicated reagent trays for dispensing the conjugate and substrate reagent.

Exposure to acid inactivates the HRP and antibody conjugate.

Substrate solution must be warmed to room temperature prior to use.

Decontaminate and dispose specimens and all potentially contaminated materials as they could contain infectious agents. The preferred method of decontamination is autoclaving for a minimum of 1 hour at 121.5 °C.

Liquid wastes not containing acid and neutralized waste may be mixed with sodium hypochlorite in volumes such that the final mixture contains 1.0 % sodium hypochlorite. Allow 30 minutes for effective decontamination. Liquid waste containing acid must be neutralized prior to the addition of sodium hypochlorite.

All reagents including microplate, samples, standards and working solution should be warmed to room temperature before use.

To obtain accurate results, using adhesive film to seal the plate during incubation is suggested. It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate.

Avoid foaming when mixing or reconstituting solutions containing protein.

To avoid cross-contamination, use separate reservoirs for each reagent and change pipette tips between each standard, sample and reagent.

When using an automated plate washer, adding a 30 seconds soak period before washing step and/or rotating the plate between wash steps may improve assay precision.

When pipetting reagents, maintain a consistent order of addition from well-to-well.

Keep Substrate solution protected from direct strong light. Substrate Solution should turn to gradations of blue after a proper color development.

Handling

Storage:

Take care not to scratch the inner surface of the microwells.

4 °C

Read absorbance within 30 minutes after adding stop solution.

Storage Comment:

Store kit reagents between 2 and 8 °C. Immediately after use remaining reagents should be returned to cold storage (2 to 8 °C).

Expiry of the kit and reagents is stated on labels. Expiration date of the kit components can only be guaranteed if the components are stored properly, and if, in case of repeated use of one component, this reagent is not contaminated by the first handling.

Unopened Kit: Store at 2 - 8 °C (See expiration date on the label).

Opened/Reconstituted Reagents: Up to 1 month at 2 - 8 °C.

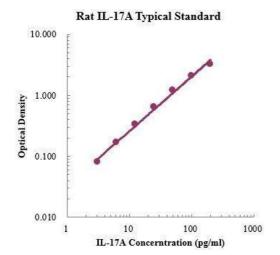
Reconstituted Standard: Up to 1 month at \leq -20 °C in a manual defrost freezer. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Microplate Wells: Up to 1 month at 2 - 8 °C. Return unused strips to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge to maintain plate integrity. Provided this is within the expiration date of the kit

Publications

Product cited in:

Mousa, Alhumaydhi, Abdellatif, Abdulmonem, AlKhowailed, Alsagaby, Al Rugaie, Alnuqaydan, Aljohani, Aljasir, Alwashmi, Soliman, Yosof, Elsheikh, Babiker, Alsuhaibani, Hegazy, Seleem: "Curcumin and ustekinumab cotherapy alleviates induced psoriasis in rats through their antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiproliferative effects." in: **Cutaneous and ocular toxicology**, pp. 1-10, (2021) (PubMed).



ELISA

Image 1.