

Monkey IL-2 ELISA

Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay for quantitative detection of monkey IL-2

Catalog Numbers BMS643-2 and BMS643-2TEN

Pub. No. MAN0018181 Rev. B.0 (31)

WARNING! Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are available from thermofisher.com/support.

Product description

The monkey IL-2 ELISA is an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative detection of monkey IL-2.

Summary

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) plays a central role in the activation and proliferation of lymphocytes that have been primed by antigens. IL-2 plays a pivotal role in for the expansion of most T-cells, natural killer cells, and B-cells during certain phases of their response.

IL-2 is a 15 kDa glycoprotein encoded by a single gene located in the q26-28 region of monkey chromosome 4. The cDNA deduced polypeptide consists of 153 amino acids.

IL-2 gene expression is regulated at the transcriptional level by several activation pathways. Antigen-specific proliferation of helper and cytotoxic T-lymphocytes following stimulation is critically dependent on IL-2 expression, secretion, and binding to receptors for IL-2 induced in an autocrine fashion on the surface of T-cells.

Apart from its most important role to mediate antigen-specific T-lymphocyte proliferation, IL-2 modulates the expression of IFN γ and major histocompatibility antigens, stimulates proliferation and differentiation of activated B-cells, augments natural killer cell activity, and inhibits granulocyte-macrophage colony formation. Alterations in the ability of T-cells to synthesize IL-2 have been observed in physiologic and pathologic states.

Because of the central role of IL-2 in immune response, IL-2 turned out to be a very important molecule for diagnostic and therapeutic implications.

IL-2 displays antitumoral effects, thus being used in cancer therapy. Monitoring of IL-2 levels in serum provides more detailed insights in several pathological situations such as cancer, infectious diseases, transplant rejection, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and type I diabetes.

The IL-2 product is manufactured and sold in the United States under license from Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. (d/b/a PBL InterferonSource) solely for research use in the form in which it is originally manufactured, packaged, and sold. Any modification, repackaging, or alteration of the product, and any use for diagnostic, therapeutic, or clinical purposes is strictly prohibited.

For literature updates, refer to our website.

Principles of the test

An anti-monkey IL-2 coating antibody is adsorbed onto microwells.

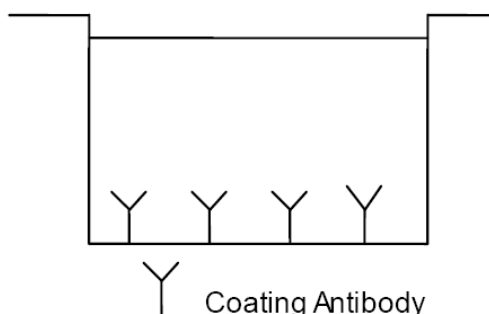


Fig. 1 Coated microwell

Monkey IL-2 present in the sample or standard binds to antibodies adsorbed to the microwells. A biotin-conjugated anti-monkey IL-2 antibody is added and binds to monkey IL-2 captured by the first antibody.

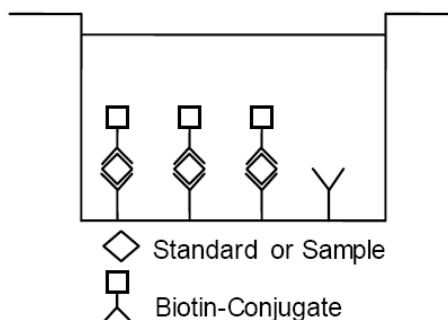


Fig. 2 First incubation

Following incubation unbound biotin-conjugated anti-monkey IL-2 antibody is removed during a wash step. Streptavidin-HRP is added and binds to the biotin-conjugated anti-monkey IL-2 antibody.

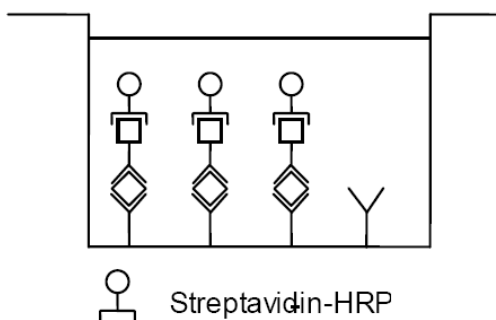


Fig. 3 Second incubation

Following incubation unbound Streptavidin-HRP is removed during a wash step, and substrate solution reactive with HRP is added to the wells.

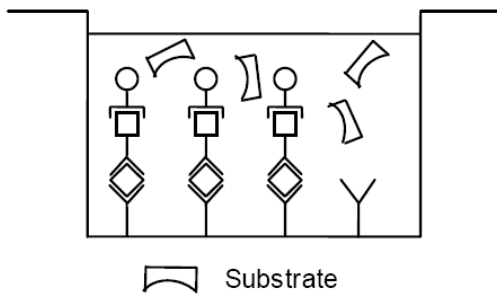


Fig. 4 Third incubation

A colored product is formed in proportion to the amount of monkey IL-2 present in the sample or standard. The reaction is terminated by addition of acid and absorbance is measured at 450 nm. A standard curve is prepared from 7 monkey IL-2 standard dilutions and monkey IL-2 sample concentration determined.

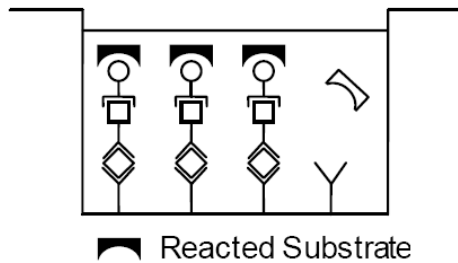


Fig. 5 Stop reaction

Reagents provided

Reagents for monkey IL-2 ELISA BMS643-2 (96 tests)

- 1 aluminum pouch with a Microwell Plate (12 strips of 8 wells each) coated with monoclonal antibody to monkey IL-2
- 1 vial (70 μ L) Biotin-Conjugate anti-monkey IL-2 polyclonal antibody
- 1 vial (150 μ L) Streptavidin-HRP
- 2 vials monkey IL-2 Standard lyophilized, 2400 U/mL upon reconstitution
- 1 vial (5 mL) Assay Buffer Concentrate 20x (PBS with 1% Tween™ 20, 10% BSA and 8% Red Dye)
- 1 bottle (12 mL) Sample Diluent
- 1 bottle (50 mL) Wash Buffer Concentrate 20x (PBS with 1% Tween™ 20)
- 1 vial (15 mL) Substrate Solution (tetramethyl-benzidine)
- 1 vial (15 mL) Stop Solution (1M Phosphoric acid)
- 4 Adhesive Films

Reagents for monkey IL-2 ELISA BMS643-2TEN (10x96 tests)

- 10 aluminum pouches with a Microwell Plate (12 strips of 8 wells each) coated with monoclonal antibody to monkey IL-2
- 10 vials (70 μ L) Biotin-Conjugate anti-monkey IL-2 polyclonal antibody
- 10 vials (150 μ L) Streptavidin-HRP
- 10 vials monkey IL-2 Standard lyophilized, 2400 U/mL upon reconstitution
- 2 vial (5 mL) Assay Buffer Concentrate 20x (PBS with 1% Tween™ 20, 10% BSA and 8% Red Dye)
- 7 bottles (12 mL) Sample Diluent
- 6 bottles (50 mL) Wash Buffer Concentrate 20x (PBS with 1% Tween™ 20)
- 10 vials (15 mL) Substrate Solution (tetramethyl-benzidine)
- 1 vial (100 mL) Stop Solution (1M Phosphoric acid)
- 20 Adhesive Films

Storage instructions – ELISA kit

Store kit reagents between 2°C and 8°C. Store lyophilized controls at -20°C.

Immediately after use remaining reagents should be returned to cold storage (2°C to 8°C). Expiry of the kit and reagents is stated on labels. Expiry 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.

Sample collection and storage instructions

Cell culture supernatant, serum and plasma (EDTA, citrate, heparin), amniotic fluid, urine, whole blood, were tested with this assay. Other biological samples might be suitable for use in the assay. Remove serum or plasma from the clot or cells as soon as possible after clotting and separation.

Pay attention to a possible *Hook Effect* due to high sample concentrations (see chapter 11).

Samples containing a visible precipitate must be clarified prior to use in the assay. Do not use grossly hemolyzed or lipemic specimens.

Samples should be aliquoted and must be stored frozen at -20°C to avoid loss of bioactive monkey IL-2. If samples are to be run within 24 hours, they may be stored at 2°C to 8°C (for sample stability refer to “Sample stability” on page 6).

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Prior to assay, the frozen sample should be brought to room temperature slowly and mixed gently.

Materials required but not provided

- 5 mL and 10 mL graduated pipettes
- 5 μ L to 1000 μ L adjustable single channel micropipettes with disposable tips
- 50 μ L to 300 μ L adjustable multichannel micropipette with disposable tips
- Multichannel micropipette reservoir
- Beakers, flasks, cylinders necessary for preparation of reagents
- Device for delivery of wash solution (multichannel wash bottle or automatic wash system)
- Microwell strip reader capable of reading at 450 nm (620 nm as optional reference wavelength)
- Glass-distilled or deionized water
- Statistical calculator with program to perform regression analysis

Precautions for use

- All reagents should be considered as potentially hazardous. We therefore recommend that this product is handled only by those persons who have been trained in laboratory techniques and that it is used in accordance with the principles of good laboratory practice. Wear suitable protective clothing such as laboratory overalls, safety glasses and gloves. Care should be taken to avoid contact with skin or eyes. In the case of contact with skin or eyes wash immediately with water. See material safety data sheet(s) and/or safety statement(s) for specific advice.
- Reagents are intended for research use only and are not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
- Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or other sources.
- Do not use kit reagents beyond expiration date on label.
- Do not expose kit reagents to strong light during storage or incubation.
- Do not pipette by mouth.
- Do not eat or smoke in areas where kit reagents or samples are handled.
- Avoid contact of skin or mucous membranes with kit reagents or specimens.
- 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.
- In order to avoid microbial contamination or cross-contamination of reagents or specimens which may invalidate the test use disposable pipette tips and/or pipettes.
- Use clean, dedicated reagent trays for dispensing the conjugate and substrate reagent.
- Exposure to acid inactivates the conjugate.
- Glass-distilled water or deionized water must be used for reagent preparation.
- Substrate solution must be at 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.

Preparation of reagents

1. Buffer Concentrate should be brought to room temperature and should be diluted before starting the test procedure.
2. If crystals have formed in the Buffer Concentrate, warm them gently until they have completely dissolved.

Wash buffer (1x)

1. Pour entire contents (50 mL) of the Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) into a clean 1000 mL graduated cylinder. Bring to final volume of 1000 mL with glass-distilled or deionized water.
2. Mix gently to avoid foaming.
3. Transfer to a clean wash bottle and store at 2°C to 25°C. Please note that Wash Buffer (1x) is stable for 30 days.
4. Wash Buffer (1x) may also be prepared as needed according to the following table:

Number of Strips	Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) (mL)	Distilled Water (mL)
1 - 6	25	475
1 - 12	50	950

Assay buffer (1x)

1. Pour the entire contents (5 mL) of the Assay Buffer Concentrate (20x) into a clean 100 mL graduated cylinder. Bring to final volume of 100 mL with distilled water. Mix gently to avoid foaming.
2. Store at 2°C to 8°C. Please note that the Assay Buffer (1x) is stable for 30 days.
3. Assay Buffer (1x) may also be prepared as needed according to the following table:

Number of Strips	Assay Buffer Concentrate (20x) (mL)	Distilled Water (mL)
1 - 6	2.5	47.5
1 - 12	5.0	95.0

Biotin-Conjugate

Note: The Biotin-Conjugate should be used within 30 minutes after dilution.

Make a 1:100 dilution of the concentrated Biotin-Conjugate solution with Assay Buffer (1x) in a clean plastic tube as needed according to the following table:

Number of Strips	Biotin-Conjugate (mL)	Assay Buffer (1x) (mL)
1 - 6	0.03	2.97
1 - 12	0.06	5.94

Streptavidin-HRP

Note: The Streptavidin-HRP should be used within 30 minutes after dilution.

Make a 1:100 dilution of the concentrated Streptavidin-HRP solution with Assay Buffer (1x) in a clean plastic tube as needed according to the following table:

Number of Strips	Streptavidin-HRP (mL)	Assay Buffer (1x) (mL)
1 - 6	0.06	5.94
1 - 12	0.12	11.88

Monkey IL-2 standard

1. Reconstitute monkey IL-2 Standard by addition of distilled water.
2. Reconstitution volume is stated on the label of the standard vial. Swirl or mix gently to insure complete and homogeneous solubilization (concentration of reconstituted standard = 2400 U/mL). Allow the standard to reconstitute for 10-30 minutes. Mix well prior to making dilutions.

The standard has to be used immediately after reconstitution and cannot be stored.

External standard dilution

1. Label 7 tubes, one for each standard point: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7.
2. Prepare 1:2 serial dilutions for the standard curve as follows: Pipette 225 µL of Sample Diluent into each tube.
3. Pipette 225 µL of reconstituted standard (concentration of standard = 2400 U/mL) into the first tube, labelled S1, and mix (concentration of standard 1 = 1200 U/mL).
4. Pipette 225 µL of this dilution into the second tube, labelled S2, and mix thoroughly before the next transfer.
5. Repeat serial dilutions 5 more times thus creating the points of the standard curve (see Figure 6).

Sample Diluent serves as blank.

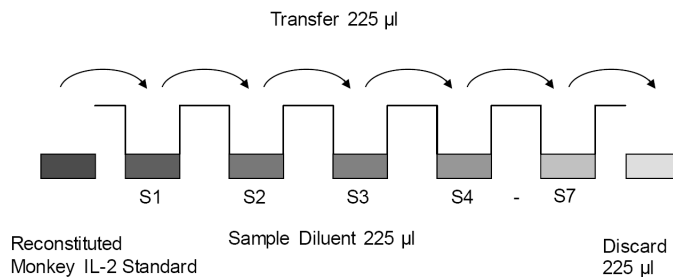


Fig. 6 Dilute standards - tubes

Test protocol

- 2 x 50 µL sample are needed for duplicate measurement. Serum or plasma samples are applied undiluted.

Monkey IL-2 levels in cell culture supernatants may vary considerably. Optimal dilution has to be determined for each individual sample. For unknown cell culture samples it is useful to analyze undiluted as well as prediluted samples (e.g. 1:20 - 1:50) in parallel, thereby covering a wider range in one assay. Cell culture supernatants with very high concentrations of monkey IL-2 require high dilutions (e.g. up to 1:2000) in order to be measured correctly. Such samples must be prediluted in the respective cell culture medium. Final dilution has to be performed in Sample Diluent according to the following scheme:

Dilution	Sample Volume	Sample Diluent	Dilution Factor:
1 : 5	50 µL Sample	200 µL Sample Diluent	5
1 : 10	25 µL Sample	225 µL Sample Diluent	10
1 : 50	10 µL Sample	490 µL Sample Diluent	50
1 : 100	A: 10 µL Sample B: 25 µL predilution A	90 µL Sample Diluent 225 µL Sample Diluent	100
1 : 1000	A: 10 µL Sample B: 25 µL predilution A	990 µL Culture Medium 225 µL Sample Diluent	1000
1 : 2000	A: 10 µL Sample B: 10 µL predilution A	390 µL Culture Medium 490 µL Sample Diluent	2000

- Determine the number of microwell strips required to test the desired number of samples plus appropriate number of wells needed for running blanks and standards. Each sample, standard, blank and optional control sample should be assayed in duplicate. Remove extra microwell strips from holder and store in foil bag with the desiccant provided at 2°C to 8°C sealed tightly.
- Prepare Biotin-Conjugate (see Preparation of Biotin-Conjugate "Assay buffer (1x)" on page 3).
- Wash the microwell strips twice with approximately 400 µL Wash Buffer per well with thorough aspiration of microwell contents between washes. Allow the Wash Buffer to sit in the wells for about 10 – 15 seconds before aspiration. Take care not to scratch the surface of the microwells.

After the last wash step, empty wells and tap microwell strips on absorbent pad or paper towel to remove excess Wash Buffer. Use the microwell strips immediately after washing. Alternatively microwell strips can be placed upside down on a wet absorbent paper for not longer than 15 minutes. Do not allow wells to dry.

- Standard dilution on the microwell plate (Alternatively the standard dilution can be prepared in tubes - see "External standard dilution" on page 3):

Add 100 µL of Sample Diluent in duplicate to all standard wells. Pipette 100 µL of prepared standard (see Preparation of Standard "Monkey IL-2 standard" on page 3, concentration = 2400.0 U/mL) in duplicate into well A1 and A2 (see Table 1). Mix the contents of wells A1 and A2 by repeated aspiration and ejection (concentration of standard 1, S1 = 1200.0 U/mL), and transfer 100 µL to wells B1 and B2, respectively (see Figure 7). Take care not to scratch the inner surface of the microwells. Continue this procedure 5 times, creating two rows of monkey IL-2 standard dilutions ranging from 1200.0 to 18.8 U/mL. Discard 100 µL of the contents from the last microwells (G1, G2) used.

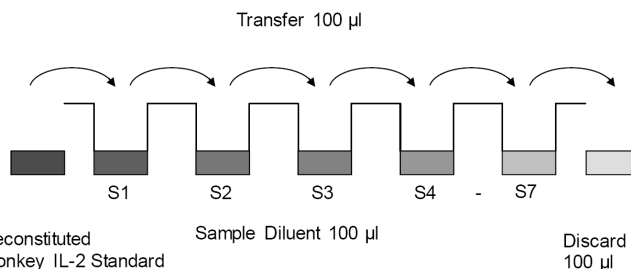


Fig. 7 Dilute standards - microwell plate

Table 1 Example of the arrangement of blanks, standards and samples in the microwell strips.

	1	2	3	4
A	Standard 1 1200.0 U/mL	Standard 1 1200.0 U/mL	Sample 1	Sample 1
B	Standard 2 600.0 U/mL	Standard 2 600.0 U/mL	Sample 2	Sample 2
C	Standard 3 300.0 U/mL	Standard 3 300.0 U/mL	Sample 3	Sample 3
D	Standard 4 150.0 U/mL	Standard 4 150.0 U/mL	Sample 4	Sample 4
E	Standard 5 75.0 U/mL	Standard 5 75.0 U/mL	Sample 5	Sample 5
F	Standard 6 37.5 U/mL	Standard 6 37.5 U/mL	Sample 6	Sample 6
G	Standard 7 18.8 U/mL	Standard 7 18.8 U/mL	Sample 7	Sample 7
H	Blank	Blank	Sample 8	Sample 8

In case of an external standard dilution (see "External standard dilution" on page 3), pipette 100 µL of these standard dilutions (S1 - S7) in the standard wells according to Table 1.

- Add 100 µL of Sample Diluent in duplicate to the blank wells.
- Add 50 µL of Sample Diluent to all sample wells.
- Add 50 µL of each sample in duplicate to the sample wells.
- Add 50 µL of Biotin-Conjugate to all wells.
- Cover with an adhesive film and incubate at room temperature (18°C to 25°C) for 2 hours on a microplate shaker.
- Prepare Streptavidin-HRP (refer to Preparation of Streptavidin-HRP "Streptavidin-HRP" on page 3).
- Remove adhesive film and empty wells. Wash microwell strips 6 times according to point 4. of the test protocol. Proceed immediately to the next step.
- Add 100 µL of diluted Streptavidin-HRP to all wells, including the blank wells.
- Cover with an adhesive film and incubate at room temperature (18°C to 25°C) for 1 hour on a microplate shaker.
- Remove adhesive film and empty wells. Wash microwell strips 6 times according to point 4. of the test protocol. Proceed immediately to the next step.
- Pipette 100 µL of TMB Substrate Solution to all wells.
- Incubate the microwell strips at room temperature (18°C to 25°C) for about 30 minutes. Avoid direct exposure to intense light.

The color development on the plate should be monitored and the substrate reaction stopped (see next point of this protocol) before positive wells are no longer properly recordable. Determination of the ideal time period for color development has to be done individually for each assay.

It is recommended to add the stop solution when the highest standard has developed a dark blue color. Alternatively the color development can be monitored by the ELISA reader at 620 nm. The substrate reaction should be stopped as soon as Standard 1 has reached an OD of 0.9 – 0.95.

18. Stop the enzyme reaction by quickly pipetting 100 μ L of Stop Solution into each well. It is important that the Stop Solution is spread quickly and uniformly throughout the microwells to completely inactivate the enzyme. Results must be read immediately after the Stop Solution is added or within one hour if the microwell strips are stored at 2°C to 8°C in the dark.
19. Read absorbance of each microwell on a spectrophotometer using 450 nm as the primary wavelength (optionally 620 nm as the reference wavelength; 610 nm to 650 nm is acceptable). Blank the plate reader according to the manufacturer's instructions by using the blank wells. Determine the absorbance of both the samples and the standards.

Note: In case of incubation without shaking the obtained O.D. values may be lower than indicated below. Nevertheless the results are still valid.

Calculation of results

- Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of duplicate standards and samples. Duplicates should be within 20% of the mean value.
- Create a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard concentration on the ordinate against the monkey IL-2 concentration on the abscissa. Draw a best fit curve through the points of the graph (a 5-parameter curve fit is recommended).
- To determine the concentration of circulating monkey IL-2 for each sample, first find the mean absorbance value on the ordinate and extend a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, extend a vertical line to the abscissa and read the corresponding monkey IL-2 concentration.
- If instructions in this protocol have been followed, cell culture samples have been diluted. The concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.
- Calculation of samples with a concentration exceeding standard 1 may result in incorrect, low monkey IL-2 levels (Hook Effect). Such samples require further external predilution according to expected monkey IL-2 values with Sample Diluent in order to precisely quantitate the actual monkey IL-2 level.
- It is suggested that each testing facility establishes a control sample of known monkey IL-2 concentration and runs this additional control with each assay. If the values obtained are not within the expected range of the control, the assay results may be invalid.

- A representative standard curve is shown in Figure 8. This curve cannot be used to derive test results. Each laboratory must prepare a standard curve for each group of microwell strips assayed.

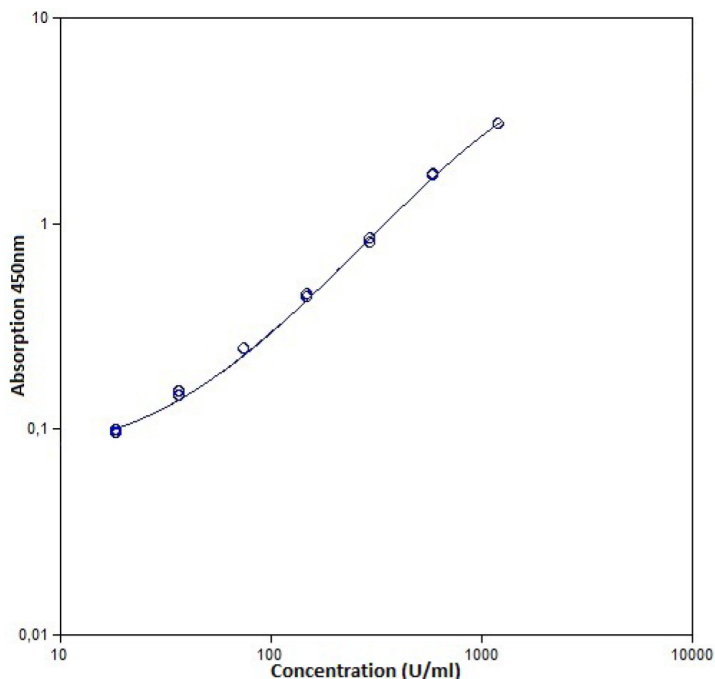


Fig. 8 Representative standard curve for monkey IL-2 ELISA. Monkey IL-2 was diluted in serial 2-fold steps in Sample Diluent. Do not use this standard curve to derive test results. A standard curve must be run for each group of microwell strips assayed.

Table 2 Typical data using the monkey IL-2 ELISA

Measuring wavelength: 450 nm

Reference wavelength: 620 nm

Standard	Monkey IL-2 Concentration (U/mL)	O.D. at 450 nm	Mean O.D. at 450 nm	C.V. (%)
1	1200.0	2.996 3.020	3.008	0.4
2	600.0	1.683 1.706	1.694	0.7
3	300.0	0.836 0.795	0.815	2.6
4	150.0	0.444 0.430	0.437	1.5
5	75.0	0.243 0.241	0.242	0.3
6	37.5	0.150 0.144	0.147	2.0
7	18.8	0.098 0.095	0.096	1.3
Blank	0.0	0.053 0.055	0.054	1.85

The OD values of the standard curve may vary according to the conditions of assay performance (e.g. operator, pipetting technique, washing technique or temperature effects). Furthermore shelf life of the kit may affect enzymatic activity and thus color intensity. Values measured are still valid.

Limitations

- Since exact conditions may vary from assay to assay, a standard curve must be established for every run.
- Bacterial or fungal contamination of either screen samples or reagents or cross-contamination between reagents may cause erroneous results.

- Disposable pipette tips, flasks or glassware are preferred, reusable glassware must be washed and thoroughly rinsed of all detergents before use.
- Improper or insufficient washing at any stage of the procedure will result in either false positive or false negative results. Empty wells completely before dispensing fresh wash solution, fill with Wash Buffer as indicated for each wash cycle and do not allow wells to sit uncovered or dry for extended periods.
- The use of radioimmunoassay has significantly increased the number of patients with monkey anti-mouse IgG antibodies (HAMA). HAMA may interfere with assays utilizing murine monoclonal antibodies leading to both false positive and false negative results. Serum samples containing antibodies to murine immunoglobulins can still be analyzed in such assays when murine immunoglobulins (serum, ascitic fluid, or monoclonal antibodies of irrelevant specificity) are added to the sample.

Performance characteristics

Sensitivity

The limit of detection of monkey IL-2 defined as the analyte concentration resulting in an absorbance significantly higher than that of the dilution medium (mean plus 2 standard deviations) was determined to be 9.1 U/mL (mean of 6 independent assays).

Reproducibility

Intra-assay

Reproducibility within the assay was evaluated in 3 independent experiments. Each assay was carried out with 6 replicates of 4 serum and 4 cell culture supernatant samples containing different concentrations of monkey IL-2. Two standard curves were run on each plate. Data below show the mean monkey IL-2 concentration and the coefficient of variation for each sample (see Table 3). The calculated overall intra-assay coefficient of variation was 7.0%.

Table 3 The mean monkey IL-2 concentration and the coefficient of variation for each sample

Sample	Experiment	Mean Monkey IL-2 Concentration (U/mL)	Coefficient of Variation (%)
1	1	2065.2	3.3
	2	2062.9	3.7
	3	2239.6	3.9
2	1	1616.5	5.0
	2	1476.6	6.8
	3	1491.1	3.1
3	1	1036.9	7.6
	2	1065.8	7.6
	3	1082.5	5.5
4	1	595.9	6.1
	2	638.7	4.0
	3	696.8	10.0
5	1	426.5	4.0
	2	419.5	9.5
	3	406.1	12.0
6	1	210.8	11.6
	2	195.8	7.4
	3	207.1	8.8
7	1	88.4	14.8
	2	103.6	5.5
	3	104.3	6.6

Inter-assay

Assay to assay reproducibility within one laboratory was evaluated in 3 independent experiments. Each assay was carried out with 6 replicates of 8 cell culture supernatant samples containing different concentrations of monkey IL-2. Two standard curves were run on each plate. Data below show the mean monkey IL-2 concentration

and the coefficient of variation calculated on 18 determinations of each sample (see Table 4). The calculated overall inter-assay coefficient of variation was 5.0%.

Table 4 The mean monkey IL-2 concentration and the coefficient of variation of each sample

Sample	Mean Monkey IL-2 Concentration (U/mL)	Coefficient of Variation (%)
1	2122.6	4.8
2	1528.1	5.0
3	1061.7	2.2
4	643.8	7.9
5	417.4	2.5
6	204.6	3.8
7	98.8	9.1

Spike recovery

The spike recovery was evaluated by spiking 3 levels of monkey IL-2 into pooled normal monkey serum and citrate plasma samples. Recoveries were determined in 2 independent experiments with 4 replicates each.

The unspiked serum and plasma was used as blank in these experiments.

Sample Matrix	Spike high		Spike medium		Spike low	
	Mean (%)	Range (%)	Mean (%)	Range (%)	Mean (%)	Range (%)
Serum	94	80 - 111	102	95 - 114	105	91 - 118
Plasma (EDTA)	103	93 - 110	94	86 - 106	97	73 - 111
Plasma (citrate)	117	114 - 118	101	95 - 110	98	82 - 115
Plasma (heparin)	115	110 - 119	102	91 - 113	93	73 - 105
Cell culture supernatant	110	106 - 116	109	98 - 120	108	95 - 121

Dilution parallelism

Serum, plasma (EDTA, citrate, heparin), cell culture supernatant samples with different levels of monkey IL-2 were analyzed at serial 2-fold dilutions with 4 replicates each.

Sample matrix	Recovery of Exp. Val.		
	Dilution	Mean (%)	Range (%)
Serum	1:4	89	82 - 95
	1:8	84	80 - 90
	1:16	80	73 - 85
Plasma (EDTA)	1:4	97	92 - 102
	1:8	92	82 - 104
	1:16	98	97 - 122
Plasma (citrate)	1:4	93	87 - 98
	1:8	89	83 - 99
	1:16	91	83 - 103
Plasma (heparin)	1:4	92	89 - 96
	1:8	90	81 - 95
	1:16	94	82 - 109
Cell culture supernatant	1:4	96	94 - 99
	1:8	86	81 - 90
	1:16	86	82 - 90

Sample stability

Freeze-Thaw stability

Aliquots of serum and cell culture supernatant samples (spiked or unspiked) were stored at -20°C and thawed 5 times, and the monkey IL-2 levels determined. There was no significant loss of monkey IL-2 immunoreactivity detected up to 3 cycles of freezing and thawing.

A significant decrease of monkey IL-2 immunoreactivity (20%) was detected at further freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage stability

Aliquots of serum and cell culture supernatant samples (spiked or unspiked) were stored at -20°C, 2°C to 8°C, room temperature, and at 37°C, and the monkey IL-2 level determined after 24 hours. There was no significant loss of monkey IL-2 immunoreactivity detected during storage at -20°C, 2-8°C and room temperature.

A significant loss of monkey IL-2 immunoreactivity (20%) was detected during storage at 37°C after 24 hours.

Specificity

The cross reactivity and interference of circulating factors of the immune system was evaluated by spiking these proteins at physiologically relevant concentrations into a monkey IL-2 positive serum.

There was no cross reactivity or interference detected.

Expected values

There were no detectable monkey IL-2 levels found in healthy donors. Elevated monkey IL-2 levels depend on the type of immunological disorder.

Reagent preparation summary

Wash buffer (1x)

Add Wash Buffer Concentrate 20x (50 mL) to 950 mL distilled water.

Number of Strips	Wash Buffer Concentrate (mL)	Distilled Water (mL)
1 - 6	25	475
1 - 12	50	950

Assay buffer (1x)

Add Assay Buffer Concentrate (20x) (5 mL) to 95 mL distilled water.

Number of Strips	Assay Buffer Concentrate (mL)	Distilled Water (mL)
1 - 6	2.5	47.5
1 - 12	5.0	95.0

Biotin-Conjugate

Make a 1:100 dilution of Biotin-Conjugate in Assay Buffer (1x):

Number of Strips	Biotin-Conjugate (mL)	Assay Buffer (1x) (mL)
1 - 6	0.03	2.97
1 - 12	0.06	5.94

Streptavidin-HRP

Make a 1:100 dilution of Streptavidin-HRP in Assay Buffer (1x):

Number of Strips	Streptavidin-HRP (mL)	Assay Buffer (1x) (mL)
1 - 6	0.06	5.94
1 - 12	0.12	11.88

Monkey IL-2 standard

Reconstitute lyophilized monkey IL-2 standard with distilled water. (Reconstitution volume is stated on the label of the standard vial.)

Test protocol summary

1. Predilute cell culture supernatants with Sample Diluent.
2. Determine the number of microwell strips required.
3. Prepare Biotin-Conjugate.
4. Wash microwell strips twice with Wash Buffer.

5. Standard dilution on the microwell plate: Add 100 µL Sample Diluent, in duplicate, to all standard wells. Pipette 100 µL prepared standard into the first wells and create standard dilutions by transferring 100 µL from well to well. Discard 100 µL from the last wells.

Alternatively external standard dilution in tubes (see "External standard dilution" on page 3): Pipette 100 µL of these standard dilutions in the microwell strips.

6. Add 100 µL Sample Diluent, in duplicate, to the blank wells.
7. Add 50 µL Sample Diluent, in duplicate, to the sample wells.
8. Add 50 µL sample in duplicate, to designated sample wells.
9. Add 50 µL Biotin-Conjugate to all wells.
10. Cover microwell strips and incubate 2 hours at room temperature (18°C to 25°C).
11. Prepare Streptavidin-HRP.
12. Empty and wash microwell strips 6 times with Wash Buffer.
13. Add 100 µL diluted Streptavidin-HRP to all wells.
14. Cover microwell strips and incubate 1 hour at room temperature (18°C to 25°C).
15. Empty and wash microwell strips 6 times with Wash Buffer.
16. Add 100 µL of TMB Substrate Solution to all wells.
17. Incubate the microwell strips for about 30 minutes at room temperature (18°C to 25°C).
18. Add 100 µL Stop Solution to all wells.
19. Blank microwell reader and measure color intensity at 450 nm.

Note: If instructions in this protocol have been followed, cell culture supernatants samples have been diluted. The concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

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B.0 (31)	25 June 2021	Fixed references to product part numbers BMS643-2 and BMS643-2TEN.
A.0 (30)	23 July 2019	New document.

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