


Human IFN α Antibody Pair Kit

Module Set for the development of an ELISA for quantitative detection of human IFN- α

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 **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.

Read before opening

- Some vials contain small quantities of material, therefore centrifuge before use.
- This set of reagents is intended for use by persons experienced in the use of immunoassays. It is not suitable for use by inexperienced personnel.
- A sample protocol is included but please note that the protocol provided is a guideline. The type of substrate as well as all other reagents not included in the Module Set may influence assay performance.

Reagents provided

1 vial (1.1 mL) monoclonal Coating Antibody to human IFN- α (100 μ g/mL)

1 vial (55 μ L) HRP-Conjugate anti-human IFN- α monoclonal antibody

1 vial human IFN- α Standard protein lyophilized, 10 ng/mL upon reconstitution

Storage instructions

Store kit components at -20°C. Immediately after use remaining reagents should be returned to -20°C storage, respectively. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles. Aliquot reagents for repeated use at later dates. Reagents are labeled with expiration date.

Samples should be aliquoted and must be stored frozen at -20°C to avoid loss of bioactive human IFN- α .

Reagents and materials not provided

- Microwell plate
- Buffers and solutions (see "Preparation of buffers and solutions" on page 1 for preparation guidelines)

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) for specific advice.

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Preparation of buffers and solutions

Note: The quality of BSA is a critical parameter for the test performance.

Phosphate buffered saline (PBS)

Reagents	Quantity
NaCl	8.00 g
KCl	0.20 g
Na ₂ HPO ₄ x 12 H ₂ O	2.85 g
KH ₂ PO ₄	0.20 g
H ₂ O dest	adjust to 1 liter

Wash buffer

Add 0.5 mL Tween™ 20 to 1 liter of PBS and mix well.

Assay buffer

Reagents	Quantity
Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)	5 g
Tween™ 20	0.5 mL
PBS	adjust to 1 liter

Fixing buffer

Reagents	Quantity
Sucrose	75 g
PBS	adjust to 500 mL

Substrate solution

1:2 mixture of H₂O₂ and Tetramethylbenzidine

Stop solution

1M Phosporic Acid (H₃PO₄)

Preparation of the microwell plate

Coating

1. Coating antibody final concentration is 1 μ g/mL; 100 μ L of the coating solution is added to each well. Dilute the coating antibody as following for one microtiter plate:

Reagents	Volume
PBS	10.89 mL
Coating antibody (100 μ g/mL)	0.11 mL
Coating solution (1 μ g/mL)	11.0 mL

2. Immediately after coating, seal the plate with an adhesive film and store at 2°C to 8°C over night, allowing the binding process to take place. Aspirate the contents of the wells and wash once with 400 μ L of Wash Buffer according the washing procedure described in the test protocol below (see "Test protocol" on page 2).

Blocking and fixing

Blocking

Add 250 μL of Assay Buffer to each well and incubate at room temperature for 2 hours. Alternatively the plate may be blocked overnight at 2°C to 8°C. Blocked plates can be stored at 2°C to 8°C for up to one week.

Fixing

To store the coated plates for longer than one week aspirate Assay Buffer and add 150 μL Fixing Buffer to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature. Aspirate Fixing Buffer and dry plates for overnight at 28°C. When sealed with desiccant, the plates can be stored at 2°C to 8°C for 2 months.

Preparation of immunological reagents

Note: Centrifuge vials before opening to collect contents.

Preparation of standard

1. Reconstitute human IFN- α standard protein with deionized or distilled water. Reconstitution volume is indicated on the vial label (final concentration of reconstituted standard = 10 ng/mL). Allow the standard to reconstitute for 10-30 minutes. Mix well prior to making dilutions.
2. The concentrated human IFN- α standard must be diluted 1:10 with Assay Buffer just prior to use in a clean plastic test tube according to the following dilution scheme:

Reagents	Volume
conc. Standard Protein (10 ng/mL)	25 μL
Assay Buffer	225 μL
Standard Protein (1 ng/mL)	250 μL

3. Shake gently to mix. After usage remaining diluted standard cannot be stored and has to be discarded.
4. Aliquot the reconstituted concentrated standard and store at -20°C.

Preparation of HRP-Conjugate

Dilute concentrated HRP-Conjugate 1:1000 with Assay Buffer before use. Use within 30 minutes after preparation. For one microwell plate dilute the stock reagents as follows:

Reagents	Volume
conc. HRP-Conjugate	5.5 μL
Assay Buffer	5494.5 μL
HRP-Conjugate	5.5 mL

Test protocol

1. Wash blocked or blocked and fixed plates 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 plate immediately after washing. Alternatively microwell plate can be placed upside down on a wet absorbent paper for no longer than 15 minutes. Do not allow wells to dry.
2. Add 100 μL of Assay Buffer in duplicate to standard wells. Pipette 100 μL of prepared standard (see “Preparation of standard” on page 2), (concentration = 1 ng/mL) in duplicate into well A1 and A2. Mix the contents of wells A1 and A2 by repeated aspiration and ejection (concentration of standard1, S1 = 500 pg/mL), and transfer 100 μL to wells B1 and B2, respectively (see Figure 1). Take care not to scratch the surface of the microwells. Continue this procedure 5 times, creating two serially diluted columns of human IFN- α standard dilutions ranging from 500.0 to 7.8 pg/mL. Discard 100 μL from the last microwells (G1, G2). Final volume in all wells is 100 μL .

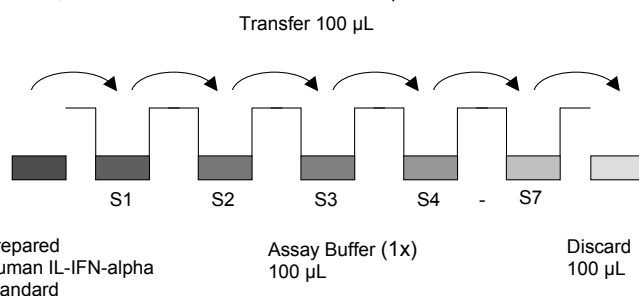


Fig. 1 Dilute standards - microwell plate

3. Add 100 μL of Assay Buffer in duplicate to blank wells.
4. Add 80 μL of Assay Buffer to the sample wells.
5. Add 20 μL of each sample in duplicate to the sample wells.
6. Prepare HRP-Conjugate (see “Preparation of HRP-Conjugate” on page 2)
7. Add 50 μL of prepared HRP-Conjugate to all wells.
8. Cover with an adhesive film and incubate at room temperature (18°C to 25°C) for 2 hours, on a microplate shaker if available.
9. Remove adhesive film and empty wells. Wash microwells 3 times according to point 1. of the test protocol. Proceed immediately to the next step.
10. Pipette 100 μL of Substrate Solution to all wells.
11. Incubate the microwell strips at room temperature (18°C to 25°C) for about 10 minutes. Avoid direct exposure to intense light.

Monitor the color development on the plate. The substrate reaction should be 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.

Add the stop solution when the highest standard has developed a dark blue color. Alternatively the color development can be monitored on a plate reader at 620 nm. The substrate reaction should be stopped as soon as Standard 1 has reached an OD of 0.9 – 0.95.

12. Stop the enzyme reaction by quickly pipetting 100 μL 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 $2 - 8^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the dark.
13. Read absorbance of each microwell on a spectro-photometer using 450 nm as primary wave length (you can use 620 nm as reference wave length; 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 human IFN- α standards.

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 y-axis, against the human IFN- α concentration on the x-axis. Draw a best fit curve through the points of the graph (a 5-parameter curve fit is recommended).
- To determine the concentration of soluble human IFN- α for each sample, first calculate the mean absorbance value for the duplicate wells of the sample, then extend a horizontal line from this point on the y-axis to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, extend a vertical line to the x-axis and read the corresponding human IFN- α concentration.
- If instructions in this protocol have been followed samples have been diluted 1:5 (20 μL sample + 80 μL Assay Buffer), the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor ($\times 5$).
- Calculation of samples with a concentration exceeding that of standard 1 may result in inaccurate, low human IFN- α levels. Such samples require further external predilution according to expected human IFN- α values with Assay Buffer in order to precisely quantitate the actual human IFN- α level.
- Each testing facility should establish a control sample of known human IFN- α concentration and run this additional control with each assay. If the values obtained are not within the expected range of this control, the assay results may be invalid.

A basic understanding of immunoassay development and technical experience in ELISA performance are conditional for the successful use of this Module Set.

The protocol provided is just a guideline. The type of substrate as well as all other reagents not included in the Module Set may influence the test characteristics.

Human IFN- α module set characteristics

Specificity

The assay detects both natural and recombinant human IFN- α .

The cross-reactivity of circulating factors of the immune system was evaluated by spiking these proteins at physiologically relevant concentrations into a human IFN- α positive serum.

Cross-reactivity has been shown with natural human Leukocyte IFN- α (IFN- α), IFN- α 2a, IFN- α 2b, and IFN- α 2c.

No cross-reactivity was observed with human IFN- α 1, IFN- β (Fibroblast IFN- β), IFN- γ , IFN- ω , TNF α , TNF β , IL-2, IL-6, IL-8, and IL-10.

Panels of 40 serum as well as EDTA, citrate, and heparin plasma samples from randomly selected apparently healthy donors (males and females) were tested for human IFN- α . Elevated human IFN- α levels depend on the type of immunological disorder. The levels measured may vary with the sample collection used. For detected human IFN- α levels.

Sample Matrix	Number of samples evaluated	Range (pg/mL)	Detectable (%)	Mean of detectable (pg/mL)
Serum	40	nd ^[1]	0	-
Plasma (EDTA)	40	nd ^[1] -75.7	2.5	-
Plasma (citrate)	40	nd ^[1]	0	-
Plasma (heparin)	40	nd ^[1] - 54.5	2.5	-

^[1] nd = nondetectable, samples measured below the lowest standard point are considered to be nondetectable.

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 - Safety Data Sheets (SDSs; also known as MSDSs)

Note: For SDSs for reagents and chemicals from other manufacturers, contact the manufacturer.

Limited product warranty

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