


Monkey TNF α Matched Pair

Module Set for the development of an ELISA for quantitative detection of monkey TNF- 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 (2.2 mL) monoclonal Coating Antibody to monkey TNF- α total (100 μ g/mL)

1 vial (55 μ L) Biotin-Conjugate anti-monkey TNF- α total polyclonal antibody

1 vial (22 μ L) Streptavidin-HRP

1 vial monkey TNF- α total Standard protein lyophilized, 36,000 U/mL upon reconstitution

2 vials (50 mL) Sample Diluent

Storage instructions

Store the coating antibody at 2°C to 8°C, and all other components at -20°C. Immediately after use remaining reagents should be returned to 2°C to 8°C and or -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 monkey TNF- α total.

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.

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	16.00 g
KCl	0.40 g
Na ₂ HPO ₄ x 12 H ₂ O	5.70 g
KH ₂ PO ₄	0.40 g
H ₂ O _{dest}	adjust to 2 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

Blocking buffer

Reagents	Quantity
Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)	5 g
Tween™ 20	0.5 mL
PBS	adjust to 500 mL

Block-Fix buffer

Reagents	Quantity
Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)	5 g
Tween™ 20	0.5 mL
Sucrose	75 g
PBS	adjust to 500 mL

Substrate solution

1:2 mixture of H₂O₂ and Tetramethylbenzidine

Stop solution

1M Phosphoric Acid (H₃PO₄)

Preparation of the microwell plate

Coating

- Coating antibody final concentration is 2 µg/mL; 100 µL of the coating solution is added to each well. Dilute the coating antibody as following for one microtiter plate:

Reagents	Volume
PBS	10.78 mL
Coating antibody (100 µg/mL)	0.22 mL
Coating solution (2 µg/mL)	11.00 mL

- 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 µL of Wash Buffer according the washing procedure described in the test protocol below. In case of immediate use continue at "Blocking" on page 2 (Blocking). Alternatively coated plates can be stored (continue at "Block-Fix" on page 2 Block-Fix).

Blocking and fixing

Blocking

Add 250 µL of Blocking Buffer to each well and incubate at room temperature for 3 hours. Alternatively the plate may be blocked over night at 2°C to 8°C. After blocking wash the plate twice immediately before the samples are applied to the wells.

Block-Fix

To store the coated plates add 250 µL Block-Fix Buffer to each well. Incubate for 3 hours at room temperature or over night at 2°C to 8°C. Aspirate Block-Fix Buffer and dry plates over night 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:

- Reconstitute monkey TNF-α total standard protein with deionized or distilled water. Reconstitution volume is indicated on the vial label (final concentration of reconstituted standard = 36,000 U/mL). Allow the standard to reconstitute for 10-30 minutes. Mix well prior to making dilutions.
- The concentrated monkey TNF-α total 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 (36,000 U/mL)	23 µL
Assay Buffer	207 µL
Standard Protein (3600 U/mL)	230 µL

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

Preparation of Biotin-Conjugate:

Dilute concentrated Biotin-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. Biotin-Conjugate	5.5 µL
Assay Buffer	5494.5 µL
Biotin-Conjugate	5.5 mL

Preparation of Streptavidin-HRP:

Dilute concentrated Streptavidin-HRP 1:5000 with Assay Buffer before use. Use within 30 minutes after preparation. For one microwell plate dilute the stock reagents as follows:

Reagents	Volume
conc. Streptavidin-HRP	2.2 µL
Assay Buffer	10,997.8 µL
Streptavidin-HRP	11.0 mL

Test protocol

- 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.
- Add 100 µL of Sample Diluent in duplicate to all standard wells. Pipette 100 µL of prepared standard, (concentration = 3600.0 U/mL) in duplicate into well A1 and A2. Mix the contents of wells A1 and A2 by repeated aspiration and ejection (concentration of standard 1, S1 = 1800.0 U/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 monkey TNF-α total standard dilutions ranging from 1800.0 to 28.1 U/mL. Discard 100 µL from the last microwells (G1, G2). Final volume in all wells is 100 µL.

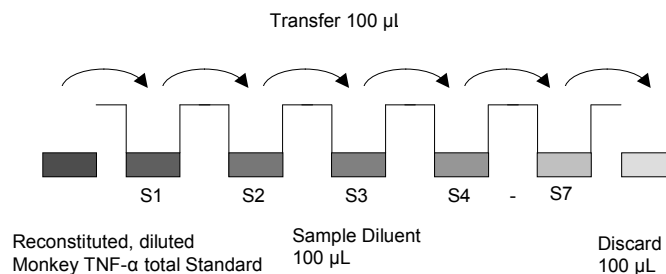


Fig. 1 Dilute standards - microwell plate

- Add 100 µL of Sample Diluent in duplicate to blank wells.
- Add 50 µL of Sample Diluent to the sample wells.
- Add 50 µL of each sample in duplicate to the sample wells.
- Prepare Biotin-Conjugate
- Add 50 µL of prepared 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 if available.
- Prepare Streptavidin-HRP.
- Remove adhesive film and empty wells. Wash microwells 6 times according to point 1. 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 if available.
- Remove adhesive film and empty wells. Wash microwells 6 times according to point 1. of the test protocol. Proceed immediately to the next step.
- Pipette 100 µL of Substrate Solution to all wells.

15. 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 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.
16. 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°C to 8°C in the dark.
17. 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 monkey TNF-α total 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.
- Create a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard concentration on the y-axis, against the monkey TNF-α total 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 monkey TNF-α total 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 monkey TNF-α total concentration.
- If instructions in this protocol have been followed samples have been diluted 1:2 (50 µL sample + 50 µL Sample Diluent), the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor (× 2).

- Calculation of samples with a concentration exceeding that of standard 1 may result in inaccurate, low monkey TNF-α total levels. Such samples require further external predilution according to expected monkey TNF-α total values with Sample Diluent in order to precisely quantitate the actual monkey TNF-α total level.
- Each testing facility should establish a control sample of known monkey TNF-α total 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.

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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.

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