Mouse RANTES ELISA Kit

Catalog Number KMC1031 (96 tests)

Pub. No. MAN0004089 **Rev.** A.0 (31)

CAUTION! This kit contains materials with small quantities of sodium azide. Sodium azide reacts with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush drains with a large volume of water to prevent azide accumulation. Avoid ingestion and contact with eyes, skin and mucous membranes. In case of contact, rinse affected area with plenty of water. Observe all federal, state, and local regulations for disposal.

Note: For safety and biohazard guidelines, see the "Safety" appendix in the *ELISA Technical Guide* (Pub. no. MAN0006706). Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves.

Product description

The Invitrogen™ Mouse RANTES ELISA Kit is a solid-phase sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). This assay is designed to detect and quantify the level of RANTES (Regulated Upon Activation Normal T Cell Expressed and Secreted) protein in serum, plasma, buffered solution, or cell culture medium. The assay will recognize both natural and recombinant mouse RANTES.

RANTES is a member of the CC chemokine family (beta chemokine family). Alternative names for RANTES include: CCL5, SIS-delta, SCYA5, and EoCP-1 (eosinophil chemotactic polypeptide). TY-5, the murine RANTES homolog, is approximately 85% homologous with human RANTES. RANTES is synthesized as a single polypeptide with a signal sequence. The mature protein, M_r = 8.0 kDa, possesses four cysteine residues which are conserved among members of the CC chemokine family. NMR spectroscopy reveals that RANTES exists as a dimer in solution with the N-terminus mediating the protein:protein interaction.

Contents and storage

Upon receipt, store the kit at 2°C to 8°C.

Contents	Cat. No. KMC1031 (96 tests)
Ms RANTES Standard, lyophilized; contains 0.1% sodium azide	2 vials
Standard Diluent Buffer; contains 0.1% sodium azide	25 mL
Antibody Coated Plate; 96-well plate	1 plate
Ms RANTES Biotin Conjugate; contains 0.1% sodium azide	11 mL
Streptavidin HRP (100X)	0.15 mL
Streptavidin HRP Diluent; contains 3.3 mM thymol	25 mL
Wash Buffer Concentrate (25X)	100 mL
Stabilized Chromogen, Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB)	25 mL
Stop Solution	25 mL
Plate Covers, adhesive strips	3

Materials required but not supplied

- Distilled or deionized water
- Calibrated adjustable precision pipettes and glass or plastic tubes for diluting solutions; beakers, flask and cylinders for preparation of reagents
- Microtiter plate reader with software capable of measurement at or near 450 nm
- Plate washer–automated or manual (squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or equivalent)

Before you begin

IMPORTANT! Reagents are lot-specific. Do not mix or interchange different reagent lots from various kit lots.

- Review the **Procedural guidelines** and **Plate washing directions** in the *ELISA Technical Guide* available at **thermofisher.com**.
- Allow reagents to reach room temperature before use. Mix to redissolve any precipitated salts.

Prepare 1X Wash Buffer

1. Dilute 16 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate (25X) with 384 mL of deionized or distilled water. Label as 1X Wash Buffer.
2. Store the concentrate and 1X Wash Buffer in the refrigerator. Use the diluted buffer within 14 days.

Sample preparation guidelines

- Refer to the *ELISA Technical Guide* at **thermofisher.com** for detailed sample preparation procedures.
- Collect samples in pyrogen/endotoxin-free tubes.
- Freeze samples after collection if samples will not be tested immediately. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles of frozen samples. Thaw completely and mix well (do not vortex) prior to analysis.
- Avoid the use of hemolyzed or lipemic sera. If large amounts of particulate matter are present in the sample, centrifuge or filter sample prior to analysis.

Pre-dilute samples

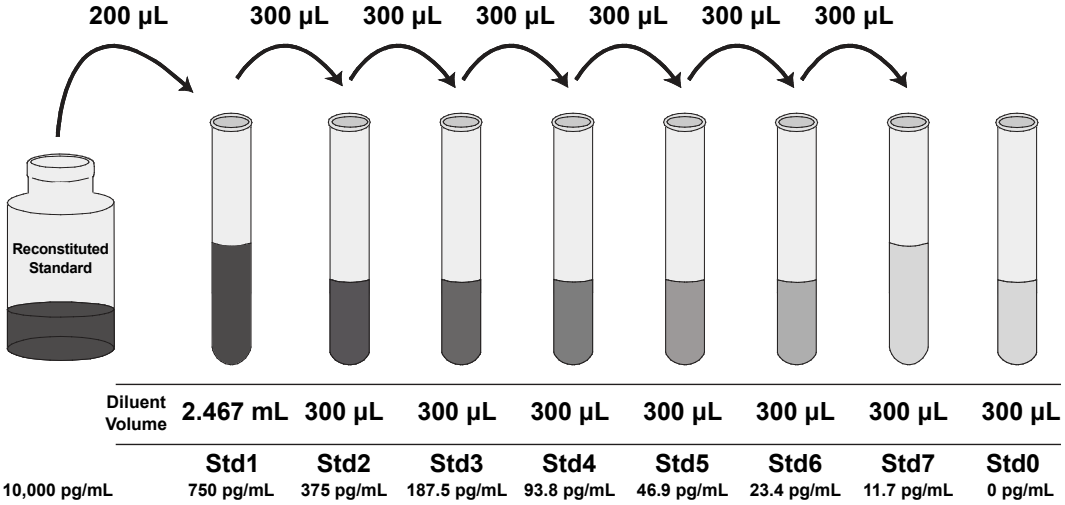
Sample concentrations should be within the range of the standard curve. Because conditions may vary, each investigator should determine the optimal dilution for each application.

- Perform sample dilutions with Standard Diluent Buffer.
- Buffered solutions, cell culture samples, and controls may be assayed neat.

Dilute standards

Note: Use glass or plastic tubes for diluting standards.

1. Reconstitute Ms RANTES Standard to 10,000 pg/mL with Standard Diluent Buffer. Refer to the standard vial label for instructions. Swirl or mix gently and allow the contents to sit for 10 minutes to ensure complete reconstitution. Label as 10,000 pg/mL mouse RANTES. **Use the standard within 1 hour of reconstitution.**
2. Add 200 µL Reconstituted Standard to one tube containing 2,467 µL Standard Diluent Buffer and mix. Label as 750 pg/mL mouse RANTES.
3. Add 300 µL Standard Diluent Buffer to each of 7 tubes labeled as follows: 375, 187.5, 93.8, 46.9, 23.4, 11.7, and 0 pg/mL mouse RANTES.
4. Make serial dilutions of the standard as shown in the following dilution diagram. Mix thoroughly between steps.
5. Discard any remaining reconstituted standard. Return the Standard Diluent Buffer to the refrigerator.



Prepare 1X Streptavidin-HRP solution

Note: Prepare 1X Streptavidin-HRP within 15 minutes of usage.

The Streptavidin-HRP (100X) is in 50% glycerol, which is viscous. To ensure accurate dilution:

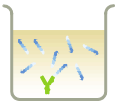
1. For each 8-well strip used in the assay, pipet 10 µL Streptavidin-HRP (100X) solution, wipe the pipette tip with clean absorbent paper to remove any excess solution, and dispense the solution into a tube containing 1 mL of Streptavidin-HRP Diluent. Mix thoroughly.
2. Return the unused Streptavidin-HRP (100X) solution to the refrigerator.

Perform ELISA (Total assay time: 4 hours)

IMPORTANT! Perform a standard curve with each assay.

- Allow all components to reach room temperature before use. Mix all liquid reagents prior to use.
- Determine the number of 8-well strips required for the assay. Insert the strips in the frames for use. Re-bag any unused strips and frames, and store at 2°C to 8°C for future use.

1 Bind antigen



a. Add 100 µL of standards or controls to the appropriate wells. Leave the wells for chromogen blanks empty.
b. For serum and plasma samples, add 50 µL of Standard Diluent Buffer followed by 50 µL of sample (see "Pre-dilute samples" on page 2) to the appropriate wells.
c. Tap the side of the plate to mix. Cover the plate with a plate cover and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature.
d. Thoroughly aspirate the solution and wash wells 6 times with 1X Wash Buffer.

2 Add Biotin Conjugate

a. Add 100 µL Ms RANTES Biotin Conjugate solution into each well except the chromogen blanks.
b. Cover the plate with plate cover and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.
c. Thoroughly aspirate the solution and wash wells 6 times with 1X Wash Buffer.

3 Add Streptavidin-HRP

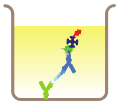
a. Add 100 µL 1X Streptavidin-HRP solution (see page 2) into each well except the chromogen blanks.
b. Cover the plate with a plate cover and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
c. Thoroughly aspirate the solution from the wells and wash wells 6 times with 1X Wash Buffer.

4 Add Stabilized Chromogen

a. Add 100 µL Stabilized Chromogen to each well. The substrate solution begins to turn blue.
b. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark.

Note: TMB should not touch aluminum foil or other metals.

5 Add Stop Solution



Add 100 µL Stop Solution to each well. Tap the side of the plate to mix. The solution in the wells changes from blue to yellow.

Read the plate and generate the standard curve

1. Read the absorbance at 450 nm. Read the plate within 2 hours after adding the Stop Solution.
2. Use curve-fitting software to generate the standard curve. A 4 parameter algorithm provides the best standard curve fit. Optimally, the background absorbance may be subtracted from all data points, including standards, unknowns and controls, prior to plotting.
3. Read the concentrations for unknown samples and controls from the standard curve. Multiply value(s) obtained for sample(s) by the appropriate factor to correct for the sample dilution.

   Note: Dilute samples producing signals greater than the upper limit of the standard curve in Standard Diluent Buffer and reanalyze. Multiply the concentration by the appropriate dilution factor.

Performance characteristics

Standard curve example

The following data were obtained for the various standards over the range of 0 to 750 pg/mL mouse RANTES.

Standard Mouse RANTES (pg/mL)	Optical Density (450 nm)
750	2.77
375	1.82
187.5	1.08
93.8	0.68
46.9	0.45
23.4	0.33
11.7	0.28
0	0.20

Inter-assay precision

Samples were assayed 48 times in multiple assays to determine precision between assays.

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (pg/mL)	127.4	274.4	753.4
Standard Deviation	12.8	6.8	25.4
% Coefficient of Variation	10.0	2.4	3.4

Intra-assay precision

Samples of known mouse RANTES concentration were assayed in replicates of 16 to determine precision within an assay.

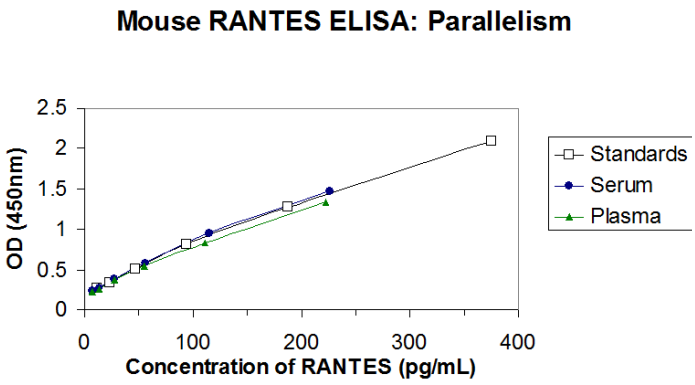
Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (pg/mL)	143.1	274.5	764.6
Standard Deviation	1.8	7.4	20.8
% Coefficient of Variation	1.24	2.7	2.7

Cross-reactivity
The cross-reactivity with the recombinant rat RANTES was measured to be >80%.

Expected values
Twenty three mouse, serum, and plasma (citrate and EDTA) samples were assayed with the Mouse RANTES ELISA Kit. The mean value obtained was 124 pg/mL (range: 5 to 250 pg/mL).

Linearity of dilution
Mouse serum, plasma or tissue culture medium spiked with 700 pg/mL of measured mouse RANTES were serially diluted in Standard Diluent Buffer over the range of the assay. Linear regression analysis of samples versus the expected concentration yielded a correlation coefficient of 0.960, 0.968, and 0.970, respectively.

Parallelism
Mouse serum and plasma containing natural mouse RANTES were serially diluted in Standard Diluent Buffer . The optical density of each dilution was plotted against the mouse RANTES standard curve. The standard accurately reflects the mouse RANTES content in samples.



Recovery
The recovery of mouse RANTES added to mouse serum averaged 89% and that of mouse plasma (citrate and EDTA) averaged 92%. The recovery of mouse RANTES added to cell culture medium containing 1% and 10% calf serum averaged 117%, while the recovery of mouse RANTES added to cell culture medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum averaged 108%.

Sensitivity
The analytical sensitivity of mouse RANTES is <5 pg/mL. This was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean O.D. obtained when the zero standard was assayed 30 times.

Specificity
Buffered solutions of a panel of substances at 10,000 pg/mL were assayed with the Mouse RANTES ELISA Kit. The following substances were tested and found to have no cross-reactivity: **rat** IL-1β, IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12, GM-CSF, IFN-γ, MIP-2, TNF-α; **mouse** IL-1β, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12, GM-CSF, IFN-γ, TNF-α, eotaxin; **human** IL-12, IL-13, IL-15, IL-17, RANTES.

Limited product warranty
Life Technologies Corporation and/or its affiliate(s) warrant their products as set forth in the Life Technologies' General Terms and Conditions of Sale at **www.thermofisher.com/us/en/home/global/terms-and-conditions.html**. If you have any questions, please contact Life Technologies at **www.thermofisher.com/support**.

Product label explanation of symbols and warnings

REF	Catalog Number	LOT	Batch code		Temperature limitation		Use by		Manufacturer		Consult instructions for use		Caution, consult accompanying documents

Bender MedSystems GmbH | Campus Vienna Biocenter 2 | 1030 Vienna, Austria
For descriptions of symbols on product labels or product documents, go to **thermofisher.com/symbols-definition**.

The information in this guide is subject to change without notice.