



EAGLE
BIOSCIENCES

Swine IL-2 ELISA KIT

Catalog Number:

IL251-K01 (1 x 96 wells)

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

v. 2.0 051716

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INTENDED USE

The Eagle Biosciences Swine Interleukin 2 (IL-2) ELISA Assay Kit (enzyme-linked immunoassay kit) is intended for the quantitative determination of Swine Interleukin 2 (IL-2) concentrations in cell culture supernates, serum, and plasma. The Eagle Biosciences Swine Interleukin 2 (IL-2) ELISA Assay Kit is for research use only and not to be used in diagnostic procedures.

INTRODUCTION

Interleukin 2 (IL-2) is a pleiotropic cytokine produced primarily by mitogen- or antigen-activated T lymphocytes (1, 2). Human IL-2 (also known as T-cell growth factor) is produced by T-cells in response to antigenic or mitogenic stimulation. IL-2 is a potent lymphoid cell growth factor which exerts its biological activity primarily on T cells promoting proliferation and maturation. IL-2 has been found to stimulate growth and differentiation of B cells, NK cells, LAK cells, monocytes, and oligodendrocytes. IL-2 is involved in treatment of cancers such as melanoma and renal cell cancer. It plays a key role in promoting the clonal expansion of antigen-specific T cells. In addition, IL-2 has also been shown to mediate multiple immune responses on a variety of cell types. At the amino acid sequence level, there is approximately 72% similarity between mature porcine and human IL-2. The biological effects of IL-2 are mediated by specific cell surface receptor complexes. The functional high-affinity receptor for IL-2 is composed of three distinct polypeptide chains (3, 4). IL-2 stimulates the proliferation of thymocytes; stimulates the proliferation and differentiation of activated B cells; promotes the growth, differentiation and cytotoxic activity of monocytes; induces the growth of natural killer cells and stimulates cytokine production by these cells as well as the cytolytic activity of these cells; enhances the production of lymphocyte-activated killer (LAK) cells; and induces the proliferation and differentiation of oligodendrocytes (1, 2).

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

The Eagle Biosciences Swine IL-2 ELISA Assay Kit employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. A monoclonal antibody specific for IL-2 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standard, control, or sample and the working solution of Biotin-Conjugate are pipetted into the wells. Following incubation and wash steps, any IL-2 present is bound by the immobilized antibody and the detection antibody specific for IL-2 is binds to the combination of capture antibody-IL-2 in sample. Following a wash to remove any unbound combination, and enzyme conjugate is added to the wells. Following incubation and wash steps a substrate is added. A coloured product is formed in proportion to the amount of IL-2 present in the sample. The reaction is terminated by addition of acid and absorbance is measured at 450nm. A standard curve is prepared from seven IL-2 standard dilutions and IL-2 sample concentration determined.

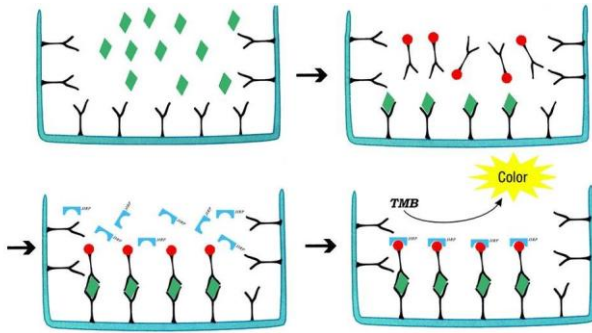


Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the assay

REAGENTS

1. Aluminium pouches with a Microwell Plate coated with antibody to Swine IL-2 (8 12)
2. 2 vials Swine IL-2 Standard lyophilized, 1500 pg/ml upon reconstitution
3. 2 vials concentrated Biotin-Conjugate anti-Swine IL-2 antibody
4. 2 vials Streptavidin-HRP solution,
5. 1 bottle Standard /sample Diluent
6. 1 bottle Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent
7. 1 bottle Streptavidin-HRP Diluent
8. 1 bottle Wash Buffer Concentrate 20x (PBS with 1% Tween-20)
9. 1 vial Substrate Solution
10. 1 vial Stop Solution
11. 4 pieces Adhesive Films
12. package insert

NOTE: [96 Tests]



STORAGE

Table 1: Storage of the Swine Interleukin 2 (IL-2) ELISA Assay Kit

Unopened Kit	Store at 2 - 8° C. Do not use past kit expiration date.	
Opened/ Reconstituted Reagents	Standard /sample Diluent	May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 - 8° C.**
	Concentrated Biotin-Conjugate	
	Streptavidin-HRP solution	
	Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent	
	Streptavidin-HRP Diluent	
	Wash Buffer Concentrate 20x	
	Substrate Solution	
	Stop Solution	
	Standard	Aliquot and store for up to 1 month at ≤20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Diluted standard shall not be reused.
Microplate Wells	Return unused wells to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge of zip-seal. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 - 8° C.**	

**Provided this is within the expiration date of the kit.

THE REQUIRED ITEMS (not provided):

1. Microplate reader (450nm).
2. Micro-pipette and tips: 0.5-10, 2-20, 20-200, 200-1000ul.
3. 37°C incubator, double-distilled water or deionized water, coordinate paper, graduated cylinder.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

1. Store Swine Interleukin 2 (IL-2) ELISA Assay Kit reagents between 2°and 8°C. After use all reagents should be immediately returned to cold storage (2°and 8°C).
2. Please perform simple centrifugation to collect the liquid before use.
3. To avoid cross contamination, please use disposable pipette tips.
4. The Stop Solution suggested for use with this Swine Interleukin 2 (IL-2) ELISA Assay Kit is an acid solution. Wear eye, hand, face, and clothing protection when using this material. Avoid contact of skin or mucous membranes with Swine Interleukin 2 (IL-2) ELISA Assay Kit reagents or specimens. In the case of contact with skin or eyes wash immediately with water.



5. Use clean, dedicated reagent trays for dispensing the washing liquid, conjugate and substrate reagent. Mix all reagents and samples well before use.
6. After washing microtiter plate should be fully pat dried. Do not use absorbent paper directly into the enzyme reaction wells.
7. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or other sources. Do not use kit reagents beyond expiration date on label.
8. Each sample, standard, blank and optional control samples should be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
9. Adequate mixing is very important for good result. Use a mini-vortexer at the lowest frequency or Shake by hand at 10min interval when there is no vortexer.
10. Avoid microtiter plates drying during the operation.
11. Dilute samples at the appropriate multiple, and make the sample values fall within the standard curve. If samples generate values higher than the highest standard, dilute the samples and repeat the assay.
12. Any variation in standard diluent, operator, pipetting technique, washing technique, incubation time and temperature, and kit age can cause variation in binding.
13. This method can effectively eliminate the interference of the soluble receptors, binding proteins and other factors in biological samples.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE

1. **Cell Culture Supernates** - Remove particulates by centrifugation.
2. **Serum** - Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 15 minutes at approximately 1000 x g. Remove serum, avoid hemolysis and high blood lipid samples.
3. **Plasma** - Recommended EDTA as an anticoagulant in plasma. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000 x g within 30 minutes of collection.
4. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C. Avoid 1. repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
5. Dilute samples at the appropriate multiple (recommended to do pre-test to determine the dilution factor).

Note: The normal swine serum or plasma samples are suggested to make a 1:2 dilution.

REAGENT PREPARATION

1. Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.
2. Wash Buffer - Dilute 10mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to prepare 200mL of Wash Buffer. If crystals have formed in the concentrate Wash Buffer, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.
3. Standard - Reconstitute the Standard with 1.0mL of Standard /sample Diluent. This reconstitution produces a stock solution of 1500 pg /mL. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Pipette 500 L of Standard/sample Diluent into the 750 pg/mL tube and the remaining tubes. Use the stock solution to produce a 2-fold dilution series (below). Mix each tube thoroughly and change pipette tips between each transfer. The 1500 pg/mL standard serves as the high standard. The Standard/ sample Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).
If you do not run out of re-melting standard, store it at -20°C. Diluted standard shall not be reused.



3. **4. Working solution of Biotin-Conjugate anti-Swine IL-2 antibody:**
4. **Make a 1:100 dilution of the concentrated Biotin-Conjugate solution with the Biotin-Conjugate antibody Diluent in a clean plastic tube.**
5. **The working solution should be used within one day after dilution.**
6. **5. Working solution of Streptavidin-HRP: Make a 1:100 dilution of the concentrated Streptavidin-HRP solution with the Streptavidin-HRP Diluent in a clean plastic tube.**
7. **The working solution should be used within one day after dilution.**
- 8.

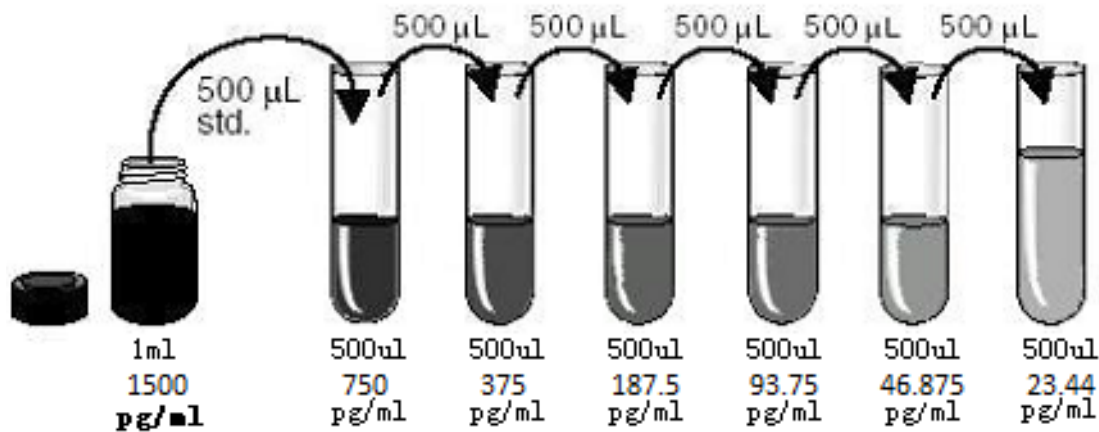


Figure 2: Preparation of IL-2 standard dilutions

GENERAL ELISA PROTOCOL

1. 1. Prepare all reagents and working standards as directed in the previous sections.
2. 2. 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. Remove extra microwell strips from holder and store in foil bag with the desiccant provided at 2-8°C sealed tightly.
3. 3. Add 100 µL of Standard, control, or sample, per well, then add 50 µL of the working solution of Biotin-Conjugate to each well. Cover with the adhesive strip provided and incubate 2 hours at RT. Adequate mixing is very important for good result. Use a mini-vortexer at the lowest frequency.
4. 4. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process three times for a total of four washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (350 µL) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser or auto-washer. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
- 5.



5. Add 100 μ L of the working solution of Streptavidin-HRP to each well. Cover with a new adhesive strip and incubate for 30 minutes at RT. Avoid placing the plate in direct light.
6. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 4.
7. Add 100 μ L of Substrate Solution to each well. Incubate for 10-20 minutes at RT. Avoid placing the plate in direct light.
8. Add 100 μ L of Stop Solution to each well. Gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.
9. Determine the optical density of each well immediately, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm.(optionally 630nm as the reference wave length;610-650nm is acceptable)

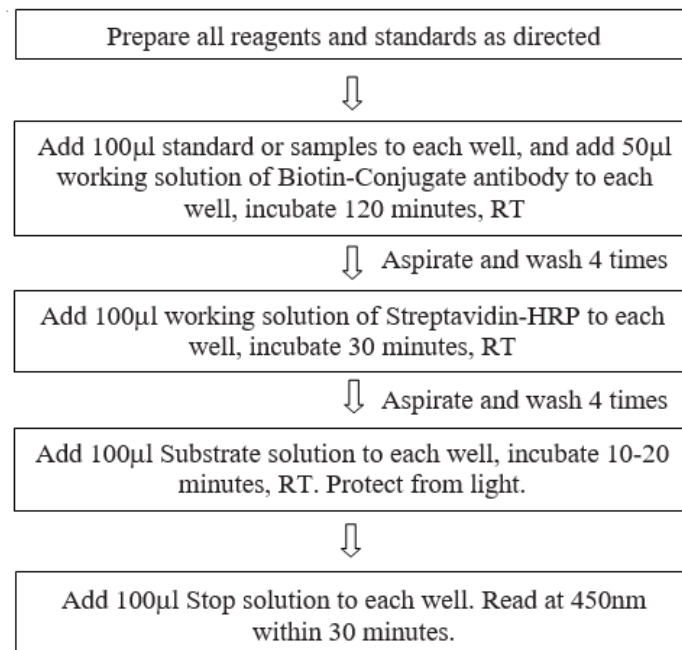


Figure 3: Assay procedure summary

TECHNICAL HINTS

1. When mixing or reconstituting protein solutions, always avoid foaming.
2. To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each standard level, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.
3. To ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary.
4. Substrate Solution should remain colorless until added to the plate. Stop Solution should be added to the plate in the same order as the Substrate Solution. Keep Substrate Solution protected from light. Substrate Solution should change from colorless to gradations of blue.
5. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed. According to the content of tested factors in the sample, appropriate diluted or concentrated samples, it is best to do pre-experiment.



SENSITIVITY, SPECIFICITY AND REPEATABILITY

1. **REPEATABILITY:** The coefficient of variation of both intra-assay and inter-assay were less than 10%.
2. **SENSITIVITY:** The minimum detectable dose was 12pg/mL.
3. **SPECIFICITY:** This assay recognizes both natural and recombinant Swine IL-2.

REFERENCES

1. Goldsmith, M.A. and W.C. Greene (1994) in The Cytokine Handbook, 2nd ed.,
2. Thomson, A. ed., Academic Press, New York, p. 57.
3. Kashima, N. et al. (1985) Nature 313:401.
4. Seigel, L.J. et al. (1984) Science 223:175.

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