# Human IL-8
# ELISA Kit

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**Hinweis/Note:**
Der Packungsbeileger dient nur als erste Information.
Der relevante Packungsbeileger liegt der Ware bei.

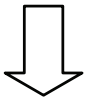
The datasheet is only a first information.
The relevant datasheet is included with the product.

For any questions regarding troubleshooting or performing the assay, please contact our support team at support@assaypro.com.

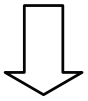
Thank you for choosing Assaypro.

# Assay Summary

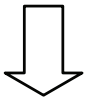
Add 50 µl of Standard/ Sample per well.
Incubate 2 hours.



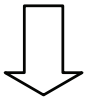
Wash, then add
50 µl of Biotinylated Antibody per well.
Incubate 2 hours.



Wash, then add
50 µl of SP Conjugate per well.
Incubate 30 minutes.



Wash, then add
50 µl of Chromogen Substrate per well.
Incubate 20 minutes.



Add 50 µl of Stop Solution per well.
Read at 450 nm immediately.

# Assay Template

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | |

# AssayMax Human Interleukin-8 (IL-8) ELISA Kit

Catalog No. EI1008-1
Sample Insert/Reference Only

## Introduction

CXCL8 or Interleukin-8 (IL-8) is a member of the CXC chemokine subfamily of cytokines. This basic heparin-binding protein precursor contains 99 amino acids and the mature functional protein comprises 72 amino acids (1). IL-8 is proinflammatory and primarily mediates the activation and migration of neutrophils from peripheral blood into the sites of inflammation, injury, or infection in the tissue (2). IL-8 interacts with two receptors, CXCR1 and CXCR2, to activate leukocytes. Upon activation, both receptors couple to G protein to mediate phosphoinositide-hydrolysis, intracellular $Ca^{2+}$ mobilization, chemotaxis, and exocytosis. CXCR1 is specific for IL-8 and activates phospholipase D and mediates respiratory burst (3, 4). IL-8 is involved in a wide variety of physiological and pathological processes, including host defense against bacterial infection, bronchiolitis, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune disorders of skin, bones and joints, and angiogenesis-dependent disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, tumor growth, and wound repair (5, 6).

## Principle of the Assay

The AssayMax Human Interleukin-8 (IL-8) ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for detection of IL-8 in human plasma, serum, tissue extracts, and cell culture samples. This assay employs a quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique that measures IL-8 in less than 5 hours. A polyclonal antibody specific for human IL-8 has been pre-coated onto a 96-well microplate with removable strips. IL-8 in standards and samples is sandwiched by the immobilized antibody and a biotinylated polyclonal antibody specific for human IL-8, which is recognized by a streptavidin-peroxidase conjugate. All unbound material is then washed away and a peroxidase enzyme substrate is added. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

## Caution and Warning

- **Prepare all reagents (working diluent buffer, wash buffer, standard, biotinylated antibody, and SP conjugate) as instructed, prior to running the assay.**

- **Prepare all samples prior to running the assay. The dilution factors for the samples are suggested in this protocol. However, the user should determine the optimal dilution factor.**
- **Spin down the SP conjugate vial and the biotinylated antibody vial before opening and using contents.**
- This kit is for research use only.
- The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date.
- The Stop Solution is an acidic solution.

## Reagents

- **Human IL-8 Microplate:** A 96 well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a polyclonal antibody against IL-8.
- **Sealing Tapes:** Each kit contains 3 precut, pressure sensitive sealing tapes that can be cut to fit the format of the individual assay.
- **Human IL-8 Standard:** Human IL-8 in a buffered protein base (4 ng, lyophilized).
- **Biotinylated Human IL-8 Antibody (100x):** A 100-fold concentrated biotinylated polyclonal antibody against IL-8 (80 µl).
- **MIX Diluent Concentrate (10x)**: A 10-fold concentrated buffered protein base (30 ml).
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x)**: A 20-fold concentrated buffered surfactant (30 ml, 2 bottles).
- **Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate (SP Conjugate):** A 100-fold concentrate (80 µl).
- **Chromogen Substrate**: A ready-to-use stabilized peroxidase chromogen substrate tetramethylbenzidine (8 ml).
- **Stop Solution**: A 0.5 N hydrochloric acid to stop the chromogen substrate reaction (12 ml).

## Storage Condition

- Upon arrival, immediately store components of the kit at recommended temperatures up to the expiration date.
- Store SP Conjugate and Biotinylated Antibody at -20°C.
- Store Microplate, Diluent Concentrate (10x), Wash Buffer, Stop Solution, and Chromogen Substrate at 2-8°C.
- Unused microplate wells may be returned to the foil pouch with the desiccant packs and resealed. May be stored for up to 30 days in a vacuum desiccator.
- Diluent (1x) may be stored for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- Store Standard at 2-8°C before reconstituting with Diluent and at -20°C after reconstituting with Diluent.

## Other Supplies Required

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- Pipettes (1-20 µl, 20-200 µl, 200-1000 µl, and multiple channel).
- Deionized or distilled reagent grade water.

## Sample Collection, Preparation and Storage

- **Plasma:** Collect plasma using one-tenth volume of 0.1 M sodium citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes and assay. Samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles (EDTA or Heparin can also be used as an anticoagulant).
- **Serum:** Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes. Remove serum and assay. Samples can be stored at -20°C or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Cell Culture Supernatants:** Centrifuge cell culture media at 3000 x *g* for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants and assay. Samples can be stored at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- **Tissue:** Extract tissue samples with 0.1 M Tris-buffered saline (pH7.4) containing 0.5% Triton X-100 and centrifuge at 14000 x *g* for 30 minutes. Collect the supernatant and measure the protein concentration. Dilute the tissue extract if necessary and assay. Freeze the remaining extract at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Reagent Preparation

- Freshly dilute all reagents and bring all reagents to room temperature before use.
- **MIX Diluent Concentrate (10x)**: If crystals have formed in the concentrate, mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute the MIX Diluent Concentrate 1:10 with reagent grade water. Store for up to 30 days at 2-8°C.
- **Standard Curve:** Reconstitute the 4 ng of Human IL-8 Standard with 4 ml of MIX Diluent to generate a 1 ng/ml standard solution. Allow the standard to sit for 10 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Prepare duplicate or triplicate standard points by serially diluting the standard solution 1:2 with MIX Diluent to produce 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.063, 0.031, and 0.016 ng/ml solutions. MIX Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 ng/ml). Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C and used within 30 days.

| Standard Point | Dilution | [IL-8] (ng/ml) |
|---|---|---|
| P1 | Standard (1 ng/ml) | 1.000 |
| P2 | 1 part P1 + 1 part MIX Diluent | 0.500 |
| P3 | 1 part P2 + 1 part MIX Diluent | 0.250 |
| P4 | 1 part P3 + 1 part MIX Diluent | 0.125 |
| P5 | 1 part P4 + 1 part MIX Diluent | 0.063 |
| P6 | 1 part P5 + 1 part MIX Diluent | 0.031 |
| P7 | 1 part P6 + 1 part MIX Diluent | 0.016 |
| P8 | MIX Diluent | 0.000 |

- **Biotinylated Human IL-8 Antibody (100x):** Spin down the antibody briefly and dilute the desired amount of the antibody 1:100 with MIX Diluent. Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C.
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x):** If crystals have formed in the concentrate, mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute the Wash Buffer Concentrate 1:20 with reagent grade water.
- **SP Conjugate (100x):** Spin down the SP Conjugate briefly and dilute the desired amount of the conjugate 1:100 with MIX Diluent. Any remaining solution should be frozen at -20°C.

## Assay Procedure

- Prepare all reagents, standard solutions, and samples as instructed. Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. The assay is performed at room temperature (20-25°C).
- Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame and return them immediately to the foil pouch with desiccants inside. Reseal the pouch securely to minimize exposure to water vapor and store in a vacuum desiccator.
- Add 50 µl of Human IL-8 Standard or sample per well. Cover wells with a sealing tape and incubate for 2 hours. Start the timer after the last addition.
- Wash five times with 200 µl of Wash Buffer manually. Invert the plate each time and decant the contents; hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid. If using a machine, wash six times with 300 µl of Wash Buffer and then invert the plate, decanting the contents; hit 4-5 times on absorbent material to completely remove the liquid.
- Add 50 µl of Biotinylated Human IL-8 Antibody to each well and incubate for 2 hours.
- Wash the microplate as described above.
- Add 50 µl of Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate per well and incubate for 30 minutes. Turn on the microplate reader and set up the program in advance.
- Wash the microplate as described above.

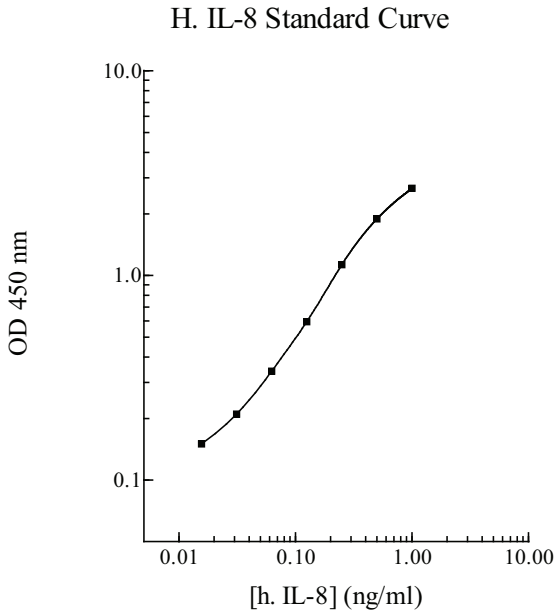
- Add 50 μl of Chromogen Substrate per well and incubate for 15 minutes or till the optimal blue color density develops. Gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing and break the bubbles in the well with pipette tip.
- Add 50 μl of Stop Solution to each well. The color will change from blue to yellow.
- Read the absorbance on a microplate reader at a wavelength of 450 nm immediately. If wavelength correction is available, subtract readings at 570 nm from those at 450 nm to correct optical imperfections. Otherwise, read the plate at 450 nm only. Please note that some unstable black particles may be generated at high concentration points after stopping the reaction for about 10 minutes, which will reduce the readings

## Data Analysis

- Calculate the mean value of the duplicate or triplicate readings for each standard and sample.
- To generate a standard curve, plot the graph using the standard concentrations on the x-axis and the corresponding mean 450 nm absorbance on the y-axis. The best-fit line can be determined by regression analysis using log-log or four-parameter logistic curve-fit.
- Determine the unknown sample concentration from the Standard Curve and multiply the value by the dilution factor.

## Standard Curve

- The curve is provided for illustration only. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.




## Performance Characteristics

- The minimum detectable dose of IL-8 is typically ~ 0.015 ng/ml.
- Intra-assay and inter-assay coefficients of variation were 4.9% and 7.2% respectively.
- This assay recognizes both natural and recombinant human IL-8.

## Linearity

| | Average Percentage of Expected Value | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sample Dilution** | **Plasma** | **Serum** |
| **No dilution** | 96% | 99% |
| **1:2** | 97% | 97% |
| **1:4** | 99% | 95% |

## Recovery

| | |
|---|---|
| **Standard Added Value** | 0.03 – 0.3 ng/ml |
| **Recovery %** | 87 – 116% |
| **Average Recovery %** | 98% |

## Cross-Reactivity

| Species | % Cross Reactivity |
|---|---|
| Bovine | None |
| Mouse | None |
| Rabbit | None |

| | |
|---|---|
| Rat | None |
| Swine | None |
| Canine | None |
| Monkey | <50% |

## References


(1) Matsushima K et al. (1988) J. Exp. Med. 267(6): 1883-1893
(2) Harada A et al. (1996) Mol. Med. Today 2: 482-489
(3) L'Heureux GP et al. (1995) Blood 85: 522-531
(4) Jones SA et al. (1996) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93: 6682-6686
(5) Koch AE et al. (1995) Science 268(5209): 447 –448
(6) Jeremy H et al. (2001) Am J Hum Genet. 69(2): 413–419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