

Performance characteristics, continued

Intra-assay precision

Samples of known Rt IL-10 concentration were assayed in replicates of 14 to determine precision within an assay.

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (pg/mL)	246.6	451.2	932.8
SD	18.6	23.8	38.8
%CV	7.5	5.3	4.2

SD = Standard Deviation; CV = Coefficient of Variation

Recovery

The recoveries of Rt IL-10 added to rat serum, and tissue culture media containing fetal bovine serum were measured with the Rt IL-10 ELISA Kit.

Sample	Average % Recovery
Serum	95
Tissue culture medium +1% fetal bovine serum	121
Tissue culture medium +10% fetal bovine serum	113

Inter-assay precision

Samples were assayed 42 times in multiple assays to determine precision between assays.

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (pg/mL)	241.2	438.6	888.2
SD	22.4	32.7	51.2
%CV	9.3	7.5	5.8

SD = Standard Deviation; CV = Coefficient of Variation

Linearity of dilution

Rat serum containing 605 pg/mL of measured Rt IL-10 was 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 0.999.



Rat IL-10 ELISA Kit

Catalog nos. KRC0101
KRC0102

Quantity: 96 tests
192 tests

Pub. No. MAN0011094

Rev 1.0

Description

The Rat IL-10 ELISA Kit is a solid-phase sandwich Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). This assay is designed to detect and quantify the level of rat IL-10 in rat serum, buffered solution, or cell culture medium. The assay will recognize both natural and recombinant rat IL-10.

Contents and storage

The components included in the ELISA kit are listed below. Upon receipt, store the kit at 2°C to 8°C.

Components	96 Test Kit	192 Test Kit
Rt IL-10 Antibody Coated Wells. 96 well plate.	1 plate	2 plates
Rt IL-10 Biotin Conjugate. Contains 0.1% sodium azide.	6 mL	2 × 6 mL
Rt IL-10 Standard. Lyophilized. Contains 0.1% sodium azide. Refer to vial label for quantity and reconstitution volume.	2 vials	4 vials
Wash Buffer Concentrate (25X).	100 mL	100 mL
Standard Diluent Buffer. Contains 0.1% sodium azide.	25 mL	2 × 25 mL
Streptavidin-HRP (100X). Contains 3.3 mM thymol.	0.125 mL	2 × 0.125 mL
Streptavidin-HRP Diluent. Contains 3.3 mM thymol.	25 mL	25 mL
Stabilized Chromogen, Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB).	25 mL	25 mL
Stop Solution.	25 mL	25 mL
Adhesive Plate Covers.	3	4



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.

Materials required but not provided

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

General Guidelines

- Review the **Procedural guidelines** and **Plate washing directions** in the *ELISA Technical Guide* available at www.lifetechnologies.com/manuals for details prior to starting the procedure.
- Reagents are lot-specific. Do not mix or interchange different reagent lots from various kit lots.

Important licensing information

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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 found on Life Technologies' website at www.lifetechnologies.com/termsandconditions. If you have any questions, please contact Life Technologies at www.lifetechnologies.com/support.

Product label explanation of symbols and warnings

	Catalog Number		Batch code		Temperature limitation		Use by		Manufacturer		Consult instructions for use		Caution, consult accompanying documents
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Prepare 1X Wash Buffer

1. Allow the Wash Buffer Concentrate (25X) to reach room temperature and mix to redissolve any precipitated salts.
2. Dilute 20 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X) with 380 mL of deionized or distilled water. Label as 1X Wash Buffer.
3. Store the concentrate and 1X Wash Buffer in the refrigerator. Use the diluted buffer within 14 days.

Sample preparation guidelines

- 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.

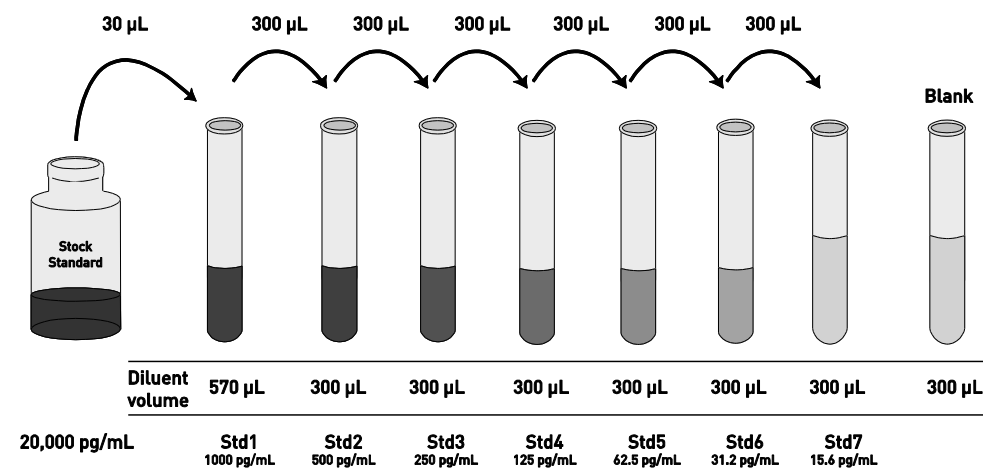
Dilute samples

- Dilute samples >1000 pg/mL in Standard Diluent Buffer.
- Because conditions may vary, it is recommended that each investigator determine the optimal dilution to be used for each application.

Dilute standards

Note: Use glass or plastic tubes for diluting standards.

1. Reconstitute Rt IL-10 Standard to 20,000 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 20,000 pg/mL Rt IL-10. **Use the standard within 1 hour of reconstitution.**
2. Add 30 μ L Reconstituted Standard to one tube containing 570 μ L Standard Diluent Buffer and label as 1000 pg/mL Rt IL-10.
3. Add 300 μ L Standard Diluent Buffer to each of 7 tubes labeled as follows: 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.2, 15.6, and 0 pg/mL Rt IL-10.
4. Make serial dilutions of the standard as described below in the dilution diagram. Mix thoroughly between steps.
5. Discard any remaining reconstituted standard. Return the Standard Diluent Buffer to the refrigerator.



Prepare Streptavidin-HRP solution

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

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

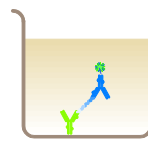
1. For each 8-well strip used in the assay, pipet 10 μ L Streptavidin-HRP (100X) solution, wipe the pipette tip with a clean absorbent paper to remove any excess solution, and dispense the solution into a tube containing 1 mL of HRP Diluent. Mix thoroughly.
2. Return the unused Streptavidin-HRP (100X)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

ELISA procedure

Allow all reagents to reach room temperature before use. Mix all liquid reagents prior to use. **Total assay time is 3 hours.**

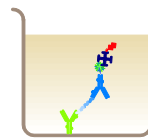
IMPORTANT! Perform a standard curve with each assay.

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 to 8°C for future use.



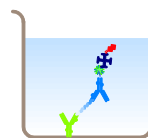
Bind antigen

1. Add 100 μ L of background controls and standards into background and standard wells.
2. Add 50 μ L of Standard Diluent Buffer to sample wells, followed by 50 μ L of **serum, tissue culture supernatant, or control samples** (see page 2) in the appropriate wells.
3. 50 μ L Rt IL-10 Biotin Conjugate solution into each well except chromogen blanks.
4. Cover the plate with plate cover and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature.
5. Thoroughly aspirate the solution and wash wells 4 times with diluted Wash Buffer.



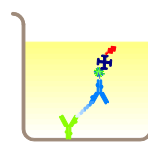
Add Streptavidin-HRP

6. Add 100 μ L Streptavidin-HRP (see page 2) into each well except the chromogen blanks.
7. Cover the plate with plate cover and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
8. Thoroughly aspirate the solution from the wells and wash wells 4 times with diluted Wash Buffer.



Add chromogen

9. Add 100 μ L Stabilized Chromogen to each well. The substrate solution will begin to turn blue.
10. Cover the plate with plate cover and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature **in the dark**.



Add stop solution

11. Add 100 μ L Stop Solution to each well. Tap side of the plate gently 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 four 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 that of the highest standard 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 0–1000 pg/mL Rt IL-10.

Standard Rt IL-10 (pg/mL)	Optical Density (450)
1000	2.717
	2.722
500	1.400
	1.437
250	0.692
	0.714
125	0.352
	0.336
62.5	0.176
	0.183
31.2	0.110
	0.102
15.6	0.072
	0.068
0	0.030
	0.032

Specificity

Buffered solutions of a panel of substances at 10,000 pg/mL were assayed with the Rt IL-10 kit and found to have no cross-reactivity: **Human** IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-8, IL-10, IL-15, GM-CSF, IFN- γ , RANTES, TNF- α ; **Rat** IL-1 β , IL-4, IFN- γ , MIP-2 TNF- α ; **Mouse** IL-10 has <1% cross reactivity.

Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose of Rt IL-10 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, and calculating the corresponding concentration.