Mapk14 ELISA Kit (Rat) (OKCD02630)
Instructions for use

For the quantitative measurement of Mapk14 in tissue homogenates and other biological fluids.

This product is intended for research use only.

Lot to lot kit variations can occur. Use the kit manual which has been provided along with the kit packaging.

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1. Background

Principle

Aviva Systems Biology Mapk14 ELISA Kit (Rat) (OKCD02630) is based on standard sandwich enzyme-linked immuno-sorbent assay technology. An antibody specific for Mapk14 has been pre-coated onto a 96-wellplate (12 x 8 Well Strips). Standards or test samples are added to the wells, incubated and removed. A biotinylated detector antibody specific for Mapk14 is added, incubated and followed by washing. Avidin-Peroxidase Conjugate is then added, incubated and unbound conjugate is washed away. An enzymatic reaction is produced through the addition of TMB substrate which is catalyzed by HRP generating a blue color product that changes to yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow coloration is read by absorbance at 450 nm and is quantitatively proportional to the amount of sample Mapk14 captured in well.

Background

Serine/threonine kinase which acts as an essential component of the MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. MAPK14 is one of the four p38 MAPKs which play an important role in the cascades of cellular responses evoked by extracellular stimuli such as proinflammatory cytokines or physical stress leading to direct activation of transcription factors. Accordingly, p38 MAPKs phosphorylate a broad Range of proteins and it has been estimated that they may have approximately 200 to 300 substrates each. Some of the targets are downstream kinases which are activated through phosphorylation and further phosphorylate additional targets. RPS6KA5/MSK1 and RPS6KA4/MSK2 can directly phosphorylate and activate transcription factors such as CREB1, ATF1, the NF-kappa-B isoform RELA/NFKB3, STAT1 and STAT3, but can also phosphorylate histone H3 and the nucleosomal protein HMGN1. RPS6KA5/MSK1 and RPS6KA4/MSK2 play important roles in the rapid induction of immediate-early genes in response to stress or mitogenic stimuli, either by inducing chromatin remodeling or by recruiting the transcription machinery. On the other hand, two other kinase targets, MAPKAPK2/MK2 and MAPKAPK3/MK3, participate in the control of gene expression mostly at the post-transcriptional level, by phosphorylating ZFP36 (tristetraprolin) and ELAVL1, and by regulating EEF2K, which is important for the elongation of mRNA during translation. MKNK1/MNK1 and MKNK2/MNK2, two other kinases activated by p38 MAPKs, regulate protein synthesis by phosphorylating the initiation factor EIF4E2. MAPK14 interacts also with casein kinase II, leading to its activation through autophosphorylation and further phosphorylation of TP53/p53. In the cytoplasm, the p38 MAPK pathway is an important regulator of protein turnover. For example, CFLAR is an inhibitor of TNF-induced apoptosis whose proteasome-mediated degradation is regulated by p38 MAPK phosphorylation. In a similar way, MAPK14 phosphorylates the ubiquitin ligase SIAH2, regulating its activity towards EGLN3. MAPK14 may also inhibit the lysosomal degradation pathway of autophagy by interfering with the intracellular trafficking of the transmembrane protein ATG9. Another function of MAPK14 is to regulate the endocytosis of membrane receptors by different mechanisms that impinge on the small GTPase RAB5A. In addition, clathrin-mediated EGFR internalization induced by inflammatory cytokines and UV irradiation depends on MAPK14-mediated phosphorylation of EGFR itself as well as of RAB5A effectors. Ectodomain shedding of transmembrane proteins is regulated by p38 MAPKs as well. In response to inflammatory stimuli, p38 MAPKs phosphorylate the membrane-associated metalloprotease ADAM17. Such phosphorylation is required for ADAM17-mediated ectodomain shedding of TGF-alpha family ligands, which results in the activation of EGFR signaling and cell proliferation. Another p38 MAPK substrate is FGFR1. FGFR1 can be translocated from the extracellular space into the cytosol and nucleus of target cells, and regulates processes such as rRNA synthesis and cell growth. FGFR1 translocation requires p38 MAPK activation. In the nucleus, many transcription factors are phosphorylated and activated by p38 MAPKs in response to different stimuli. Classical examples include ATF1, ATF2, ATF6, ELK1, PTPRH, DDIT3, TP53/p53 and MEF2C and MEF2A. The p38 MAPKs are emerging as important modulators of gene expression by regulating chromatin modifiers and remodelers. The promoters of several genes involved in the inflammatory response, such as IL6, IL8 and IL12B, display a p38

MAPK-dependent enrichment of histone H3 phosphorylation on 'Ser-10' (H3S10ph) in LPS-stimulated myeloid cells. This phosphorylation enhances the accessibility of the cryptic NF-kappa-B-binding sites marking promoters for increased NF-kappa-B recruitment. Phosphorylates CDC25B and CDC25C which is required for binding to 14-3-3 proteins and leads to initiation of a G2 delay after ultraviolet radiation. Phosphorylates TIAR following DNA damage, releasing TIAR from GADD45A mRNA and preventing mRNA degradation. The p38 MAPKs may also have kinase-independent roles, which are thought to be due to the binding to targets in the absence of phosphorylation. Protein O-Glc-N-acylation catalyzed by the OGT is regulated by MAPK14, and, although OGT does not seem to be phosphorylated by MAPK14, their interaction increases upon MAPK14 activation induced by glucose deprivation. This interaction may regulate OGT activity by recruiting it to specific targets such as neurofilament H, stimulating its O-Glc-N-acylation. Required in mid-fetal development for the growth of embryo-derived blood vessels in the labyrinth layer of the placenta. Also plays an essential role in developmental and stress-induced erythropoiesis, through regulation of EPO gene expression. Phosphorylates S100A9 at 'Thr-113'.

General Specifications

General Specifications	
Range	1.25-80 ng/mL
LOD	< 0.43 ng/mL (Derived by linear regression of OD_{450} of the Mean Blank + 2xSD)
Specificity	Rat Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14 UniProt ID: P70618 Target Alias: CRK1, CSBP, Csbp1, Csbp2, CSPB1, Exip, Hog, MAPK 14, MAP kinase 14, MAP kinase p38 alpha, MGC105413, Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14, Mitogen-activated protein kinase p38 alpha, Mxi2, p38, p38alpha, p38Hog, Prkm14, Prkm15, RK, Sapk2A
Cross-Reactivity	No detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins

2. Assay Summary
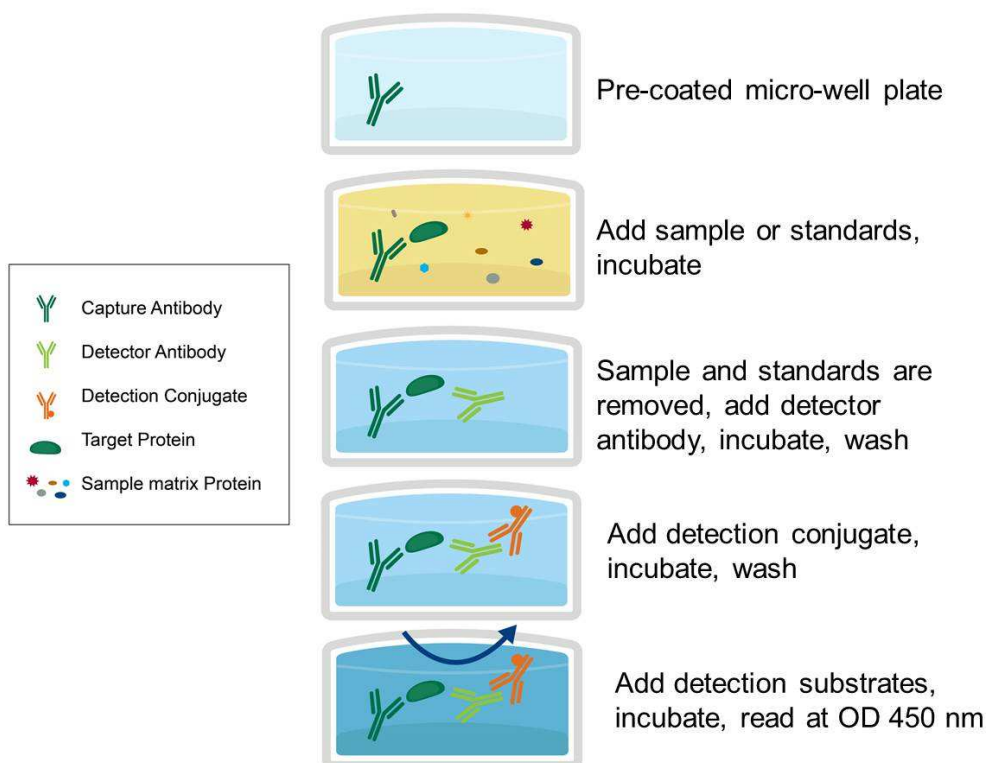
3. Storage and Stability

• Upon receipt store kit at 4°C for 1 month or -20°C for long term storage (exceptions noted below). Avoid any freeze/thaw cycles.

4. Kit Components

•The following reagents are the provided contents of the kit.

Description	Quantity	Storage Conditions
Anti-Mapk14 Microplate	96 Wells (12 x 8 Well strips)	4°C for 1 Months -20°C for 6 Months
Mapk14 Lyophilized Standard	2 x 80 ng	
100X Biotinylated Mapk14 Detector Antibody	1 x 120 µL	
100X Avidin-HRP Conjugate	1 x 120 µL	
Standard Diluent	1 x 20 mL	
Detector Antibody Diluent	1 x 12 mL	
Conjugate Diluent	1 x 12 mL	
30X Wash Buffer	1 x 20 mL	
Stop Solution	1 x 6 mL	Store at 4°C for 6 Months
TMB Substrate	1 x 9 mL	

5. Precautions

- Read instructions fully prior to beginning use of the assay kit.
- Any deviations or modifications from the described method or use of other reagents could result in a reduction of performance.
- Reduce exposure to potentially harmful substances by wearing personal protective lab equipment including lab coats, gloves and glasses.
- For information on hazardous substances included in the kit please refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
- Kit cannot be used beyond the expiration date on the label.

6. Required Materials Not Supplied

- Microplate reader capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm.
- Automated plate washer (optional).
- Pipettes capable of precisely dispensing 0.5 µL through 1 mL volumes of aqueous solutions.
- Pipettes or volumetric glassware capable of precisely measuring 1 mL through 100 mL of aqueous solutions.
- New, clean tubes and/or micro-centrifuge tubes for the preparation of standards or samples.
- Absorbent paper or paper toweling.
- Distilled or deionized ultrapure water.
- 37°C Incubator (optional)

7. Technical Application Tips

- Do not mix or substitute components from other kits.
- To ensure the validity of experimental operation, it is recommended that pilot experiments using standards and a small selection of sample dilutions to ensure optimal dilution range for quantitation.
- Samples exhibiting OD measurements higher than the highest standard should be diluted further in the appropriate sample dilution buffers.
- Prior to using the kit, briefly spin component tubes to collect all reagents at the bottom.
- Replicate wells are recommended for standards and samples.
- Cover microplate while incubating to prevent evaporation.
- Do not allow the microplate wells dry at any point during the assay procedure.
- Do not reuse tips or tube to prevent cross contamination.
- Avoid causing bubbles or foaming when pipetting, mixing or reconstituting.
- Completely remove of all liquids when washing to prevent cross contamination.
- Prepare reagents immediately prior to use and do not store, with the exception of the top standard.
- Equilibrate all materials to ambient room temperature prior to use (standards exception).
- For optimal results for inter- and intra-assay consistency, equilibrate all materials to 37°C prior to performing assay (standards exception) and perform all incubations at 37°C.
- Pipetting less than 1 µL is not recommended for optimal assay accuracy.
- Once the procedure has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption. Ensure that all reagents, materials and devices are ready at the appropriate time.
- Incubation times will affect results. All wells should be handled in the same sequential order and time intervals for optimal results.
- Samples containing precipitates, fibrin strands or bilirubin, or are hemolytic or lipemic might cause inaccurate results due to interfering factors.
- TMB Substrate is easily contaminated and should be colorless or light blue until added to plate. Handle carefully and protect from light.

8. Reagent Preparation

• Equilibrate all materials to room temperature prior to use and use prepare immediately prior to use.

8.1 Rat Mapk14 Assay Standards

8.1.1 Prepare the Mapk14 standards no greater than 2 hours prior to performing experiment. Standards should be held on ice until use in the experiment.

8.1.2 Reconstitute one vial of the provided **80 ng Lyophilized Mapk14 Standard** for each experiment. Prepare the stock **80 ng/mL Mapk14 Standard** by reconstituting one tube of **80 ng Lyophilized Mapk14 Standard** as follows:

8.1.2.1 Gently spin or tap the vial at 6,000 – 10,000 rpm for 30 seconds to collect all material at the bottom.

8.1.2.2 Add **1.0 mL** of **Standard Diluent** to the vial.

8.1.2.3 Seal the vial then mix gently and thoroughly.

8.1.2.4 Leave the vial at ambient temperature for 15 minutes.

8.1.3 Prepare a set of seven serially diluted standards as follows:

8.1.3.1 Label tubes with numbers 2 – 8.

8.1.3.2 Use the undiluted **80 ng/mL Mapk14 Standard** as the high standard point (Tube #1).

8.1.3.3 Add 300 µL of **Standard Diluent** to Tube #'s 2 – 8.

8.1.3.4 Prepare **Standard #2** by adding 300 µL of **80 ng/mL Mapk14 Standard** (Tube #1) to Tube #2. Mix gently and thoroughly.

8.1.3.5 Prepare **Standard #3** by adding 300 µL of **Standard #2** from Tube #2 to Tube #3. Mix gently and thoroughly.

8.1.3.6 Prepare further serial dilutions through Tube #7. Reference the table below as a guide for serial dilution scheme.

8.1.3.7 Tube #8 is a blank standard (only **Standard Diluent**), which should be included with every experiment.

Standard Number (Tube)	Standard To Dilute	Volume Standard to Dilute (µL)	Volume Standard Diluent Buffer (µL)	Total Volume (µL)	Final Concentration
1	80 ng/mL Reconstituted Mapk14 Standard	NA	NA	NA	80 ng/mL
2	80 ng/mL	300	300	600	40 ng/mL
3	40 ng/mL	300	300	600	20 ng/mL
4	20 ng/mL	300	300	600	10 ng/mL
5	10 ng/mL	300	300	600	5 ng/mL
6	5 ng/mL	300	300	600	2.5 ng/mL
7	2.5 ng/mL	300	300	600	1.25 ng/mL
8	NA	0	300	300	0.0 (Blank)

Reconstituted Stock Standard
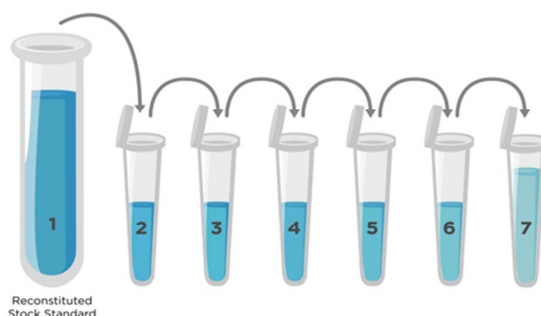
8.2 1X Biotinylated Mapk14 Detector Antibody

8.2.1   Prepare the **1X Biotinylated Mapk14 Detector Antibody** immediately prior to use by diluting the **100X Biotinylated Mapk14 Detector Antibody** 1:100 with **Detector Antibody Diluent**.

8.2.2   For each well strip to be used in the experiment (8-wells) prepare 1,000 µL by adding 10 µL of **100X Biotinylated Mapk14 Detector Antibody** to 990 µL **Detector Antibody Diluent**.

8.2.3   Mix thoroughly and gently. Hold no longer than 2 hours prior to using in procedure. Do not store at 1X concentration for future use.

8.3 1X HRP-Avidin Conjugate

8.3.1   Prepare the **1X Avidin-HRP Conjugate** immediately prior to use by diluting the **100X Avidin-HRP Conjugate** 1:100 with **Conjugate Diluent**.

8.3.2   For each well strip to be used in the experiment (8-wells) prepare 1,000 µL by adding 10 µL of **100X Avidin-HRP Conjugate** to 990 µL **Conjugate Diluent**.

8.3.3   Mix thoroughly and gently. Hold no longer than 2 hours prior to using in procedure. Do not store at 1X concentration for future use.

8.4 1X Wash Buffer

8.4.1   If crystals have formed in the **30X Wash Buffer** concentrate, equilibrate to room temperature and mix gently until crystals have completely dissolved.

8.4.2   Add the entire 20 mL contents of the **30X Wash Buffer** bottle to 580 mL of ultra-pure water to a clean > 1,000 mL bottle or other vessel.

8.4.3   Seal and mix gently by inversion. Avoid foaming or bubbles.

8.4.4   Store the **1X Wash Buffer** at room temperature until ready to use in the procedure. Store the prepared **1X Wash Buffer** at 4°C for no longer than 1 week. Do not freeze.

8.5 Microplate Preparation

• Micro-plates are provided ready to use and do not require rinsing or blocking.

• Unused well strips should be returned to the original packaging, sealed and stored at 4°C.

• Equilibrate microplates to ambient temperatures prior to opening to reduce potential condensation.

9. Sample Preparation

9.1 Sample Preparation and Storage

• Store samples to be assayed at 2-8°C for 24 hours prior being assayed.

• For long term storage, aliquot and freeze samples at -20°C.Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

• Samples not indicated in the manual must be tested to determine if the kit is valid.

• Prepare samples as follows:

• Tissue Homogenates – Rinse 100 mg of tissue with 1X PBS, then homogenize in 1 mL of 1X PBS and store overnight at -20°C. Perform two freeze-thaw cycles to break the cell membranes, then centrifuge the homogenates for 5 minutes at 5,000 x g, 2-8°C. Remove the supernatant and assay immediately. Alternately, aliquot and store samples at -20°C or -80°C. Centrifuge the sample again after thawing before the assay. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

• Other biological fluids - Centrifuge samples for 20 minutes at 1000 × g. Remove particulates and assay immediately or store samples in aliquot at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

9.2 Sample Dilution

Target protein concentration must be estimated and appropriate sample dilution selected such that the final target protein concentration falls near the middle of the assay linear dynamic range. Samples exhibiting saturation should be further diluted.

• Dilute samples using **Standard Diluent**.
• Mix diluted samples gently and thoroughly.
• Pipetting less than 2 µL is not recommended for optimal assay accuracy.

10. Assay Procedure

• Equilibrate all reagents and materials to ambient room temperature prior to use in the procedure.

• Optimal results for intra- and inter-assay reproducibility will be obtained when performing incubation steps at 37°C as indicated below.

10.1 Determine the required number of wells and return any remaining unused wells and desiccant to the pouch.

10.2 Add 100 µL of serially titrated standards, diluted samples or blank into wells of the **Anti-Mapk14 Microplate**. At least two replicates of each standard, sample or blank is recommended.

10.3 Cover the plate with the well plate lid and incubate at 37°C for 120 minutes.

10.4 Remove the plate lid and discard the liquid in the wells by rigorously flicking into an acceptable waste receptacle or aspiration.

10.5 Gently blot any remaining liquid from the wells by tapping inverted on the benchtop onto paper toweling. Do not allow the wells to completely dry at any time.

10.6 Add 100 µL of prepared **1X Biotinylated Mapk14 Detector Antibody** to each well.

10.7 Cover with the well-plate lid and incubate at 37°C for 60 minutes.

10.8 Discard the liquid in the wells by rigorously flicking into an acceptable waste receptacle or aspiration.

10.9 Gently blot any remaining liquid from the wells by tapping inverted on the benchtop onto paper toweling. Do not allow the wells to completely dry at any time.

10.10 Wash plate 3 times with **1X Wash Buffer** as follows:

   10.10.1 Add 300 µL of **1X Wash Buffer** to each assay well.

   10.10.2 Incubate for 1 minute.

   10.10.3 Discard the liquid in the wells by rigorously flicking into an acceptable waste receptacle.

   10.10.4 Gently blot any remaining liquid from the wells by tapping inverted on the benchtop onto paper toweling. Do not allow the wells to completely dry at any time.

   10.10.5 Repeat steps 10.10.1 through 10.10.4 **two** more times.

10.11 Add 100 µL of prepared **1X Avidin-HRP Conjugate** into each well and incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.

10.12 Discard the liquid in the wells by rigorously flicking into an acceptable waste receptacle or aspiration.

10.13 Gently blot any remaining liquid from the wells by tapping inverted on the benchtop onto paper toweling. Do not allow the wells to completely dry at any time.

10.14 Wash plate **5 times** with **1X Wash Buffer** as in Step 10.10.

10.15 Add 90 µL of **TMB Substrate** to each well and incubate at 37°C **in the dark** for 15-25 minutes. Wells should change to gradations of blue. If the color is too deep, reduce the incubation time.

   (NOTE: optimal incubation time must be determined by the user. Optimal development can be visualized by blue shading in the top four standard wells, while the remaining standards are still clear.)

10.16 Add 50 µL of **Stop Solution** to each well. Well color should change to yellow immediately. Add the **Stop Solution** in the same well order as done for the **TMB Substrate**.

10.17 Read the O.D. absorbance at 450 nm with a standard microplate reader within 5 minutes of stopping the reaction in step 10.16. If wavelength correction is available, set to 540 nm or 570 nm.

11. Calculation of Results

For analysis of the assay results, calculate the **Relative OD$_{450}$** for each test or standard well as follows:

$$(\text{Relative OD}_{450}) = (\text{Well OD}_{450}) - (\text{Mean Blank Well OD}_{450})$$

The standard curve is generated by plotting the mean replicate **Relative OD$_{450}$** of each standard serial dilution point vs. the respective standard concentration. The **Mapk14** concentration contained in the samples can be interpolated by using linear regression of each mean sample **Relative OD$_{450}$** against the standard curve. This is best achieved using curve fitting software.

Note: If wavelength correction readings were available, subtract the readings at 540 nm or 570 nm from the readings at 450 nm. This may provide greater reading accuracy.

Note: If the samples measured were diluted, multiply the derived mean sample concentration by the dilution factor for a final sample concentration.

12. Typical Expected Data

12.1 Reproducibility

Intra-assay Precision: 3 samples with known low, middle and high levels Mapk14 were tested with 20 replicates on one plate, respectively.
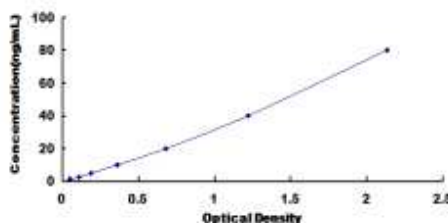
Inter-assay Precision: 3 samples with known low, middle and high level Mapk14 were tested on 3 different plates, 8 replicates in each plate.

Mean Intra-Assay: CV $\leq$10%
Mean Inter-Assay: CV $\leq$12%

12.2 Typical standard curve

This standard curve is for demonstration purposes only. An assay specific standard curve should be performed with each assay.

13. Technical Resources

Technical Support:

For optimal service please be prepared to supply the lot number of the kit used.

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