



ClinMax[™] Human Interferon-y (IFN-y) Quick ELISA Kit

Catalog Number: CRS-B013

Assay Tests: 96 tests

For Research Use Only. Not For Use in Diagnostic or Therapeutic Procedures

IMPORTANT: Please carefully read this user guide before performing your experiment.

Product information

This kit is specifically designed for the accurate quantitation of human IFN-y from cell culture supernates, serum

and plasma.

The principle of this assay employs a quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay approach. Initially, a microplate

is coated with a capture antibody. Then, samples and biotinylated capture antibody and streptavidin-HRP (SA-

HRP) conjugate are added to the wells. Streptavidin has a very high affinity for biotin, so it binds to the biotinylated

capture antibody that is already bound to the target antigen. After the removal of any unbound materials through

washing, a substrate specific to HRP is added to the wells. HRP catalyzes a reaction that converts the substrate

into a detectable signal, often a color change or luminescence, depending on the substrate used. This enzymatic

reaction amplifies the signal, allowing for higher sensitivity in detecting the target analyte. The intensity of the

signal is measured using a spectrophotometer.

NOTE:

1. This kit is for research use only and is not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic applications.

2. Please do not use the kit after the expiration date indicated on the kit label.

3. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.

Manufactured and distributed by

ACRODiagnostics Inc.

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Distributed by:

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Contents

The kit contains sufficient reagents for 96 wells.

Catalog	Contents	Amount
CRS013-C01	Pre-coated Anti-IFN-γ Antibody Microplate	1 plate
CRS013-C02	Human IFN-γ Standard	14 μg×2
CRS013-C03	Biotin-Anti- IFN-γ Antibody Con. Solution	100 μL
CRS013-C04	Biotin-Antibody Dilution Buffer	8 mL
CRS013-C05	Streptavidin-HRP Con. Solution	500 μL×2
CRS013-C06	Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer	15 mL
CRS013-C07	20× Washing Buffer	50 mL
CRS013-C08	1× Dilution Buffer	15 mL×2
CRS013-C09	Substrate Solution	12 mL
CRS013-C10	Stop Solution	6 mL

Storage

Keep the unopened kit stored at 2-8 °C. Avoid using the kit beyond its expiration date. For opened kit and reconstituted reagents, with the exception of the two contents listed in following table, others can be stored for up to 30 days at 2-8 °C.

Contents	Storage conditions
Pre-coated Anti-IFN-γ Antibody Microplate	Return unused wells to the foil pouch, reseal along entire edge. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8°C.
Human IFN-γ Standard	Aliquot and store for up to 1 month at -70°C in a freezer. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

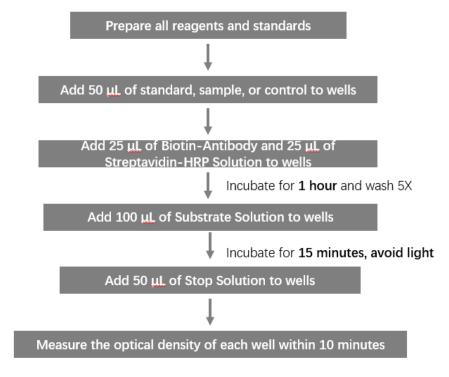
NOTE: Streptavidin-HRP Con. Solution and Substrate Solution should avoid light.

Required materials not supplied.

Instrument	Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
Reagents	Deionized, ultrapure or distilled water
	50 mL and 500 mL graduated cylinders
Consumables	Pipettes and pipette tips
	Tubes to prepare standard dilutions.

Workflow

Analyte: IFN-y Quick



NOTE: Incubation temperature is 18 $^{\circ}$ C-25 $^{\circ}$ C

Prepare the working buffers and standard dilutions.

IMPORTANT: Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. If crystals have formed in buffer solution, place the buffer solution in an 37°C incubator until the crystals have completely dissolved and bring the solution back to room temperature before use.

Prepare the working buffers.

- 1. 1×Washing Buffer: Dilute 50 mL 20×Washing Buffer with deionized or distilled water to 1000 mL.
- 2. Biotin-Anti-IFN- γ Antibody Solution: Add 30 μ L of Biotin-Anti-IFN- γ Antibody Con. Solution to 3 mL Biotin-Antibody Dilution Buffer, thoroughly mix. The solution was freshly prepared just before use.
- 3. IFN- γ Streptavidin-HRP Solution: Add 430 μ L of IFN- γ Streptavidin-HRP Con. Solution to 3 mL of Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer, thoroughly mix. The solution was freshly prepared just before use.

Prepare the reconstituted standard.

Add 100 μ L ultrapure water to the provided lyophilized product (Catalog:CRB013-C02) , dissolve at room temperature for 15-30 minutes, and mix by gently pipetting. The concentration of reconstituted human IFN- γ Standard is 140 μ g /mL.

NOTE: Avoiding vigorous shaking or vortexing. The reconstituted solution should be stored at -70°C. The freeze-thaw cycle should not exceed 1 time, and the size of the aliquot should not be less than 10 µg.

Prepare the standard serial dilutions.

- 1. Label a tube "Cm". Add 5 μ L of the reconstituted human IFN- γ Standard and 1995 μ L of Sample Dilution Buffer to tube Cm, gently mix well.
- 2. Label 7 tubes, one for each standard point: Std.-1, Std.-2, Std.-3, Std.-4, Std.-5, Std.-6, Std.-7.
- 3. Add 5 μ L of the liquid from **Cm** and 1745 μ L of Sample Dilution Buffer to tube Std.-1, thoroughly mix (Std.-1 =1000 pg/mL).
- 4. Prepare 1:1 serial dilutions for the standard curve as follows: Add 500 μL of Sample Dilution Buffer to each tube (Std.-2, Std.-3, Std.-4, Std.-5, Std.-6, Std.-7).
- 5. Transfer 500 μ L of liquid from Std.-1 to the tube Std.-2, and thoroughly mix (Std.-2 = 500 pg/mL).
- 6. Continue to transfer 500 μ L of liquid from previous dilution tube to the next dilution tube until add liquid to tube Std.-7.
- 7. Sample Dilution Buffer serves as zero standard (blank).

PROCEDURE OF ASSAY

- Add 50 μL of IFN-γ Standard, sample, or control to wells. Add 25 μL Biotin-Anti- IFN-γ
 Antibody Solution and 25 μL Streptavidin-HRP Solution to each well, Seal the plate with microplate sealing film. Incubate at room temperature (18-25 °C) for 1 hours.
- Aspirate each well and add 300 μL of 1×Washing Buffer to each well, gently tap the
 plate for 1 minute. Remove any remaining Washing Buffer by aspirating or decanting.
 Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels. Repeat the wash process four
 times for a total of five washes.
- 3. Repeat step 2.
- 4. Add 100 μ L of Substrate Solution to each well. Seal the plate with microplate sealing film and incubate at room temperature (18-25 °C) for **15 minutes, avoid light**.
- 5. Add 50 μL of Stop Solution to each well. Tap the plate gently to ensure thorough mixing.

 *Note: the color in the wells should change from blue to yellow.
- 6. Read the absorbance at 450nm and 630nm using Microplate reader within 10minutes.

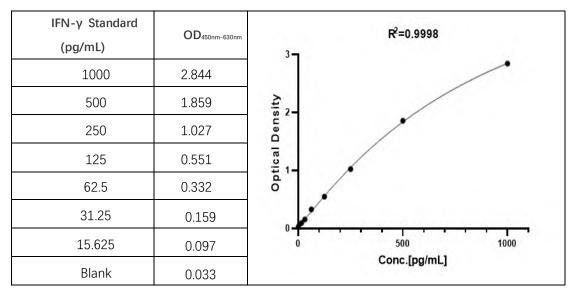
 *Note: To reduce the background noise, subtract the readings at 630nm from the readings at 450nm.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

- 1. Compute the average of the duplicated readings for every standard, control, and sample. Then, subtract the average optical density (O.D.) of the zero standard(blank).
- 2. Establish a standard curve by processing the data using computer software capable of executing a four-parameter logistic (4-PL) curve fitting.
- 3. Normal range of Standard curve: $R^2 \ge 0.9900$.
- 4. If the OD value of the sample to be tested is higher than the highest standard, the sample shall be diluted with dilution buffer and assay repeated.

Typical data

Note: For each experiment, a standard curve needs to be set for each microplate, and the specific OD value may vary depending on different laboratories, testers, or equipment. The following example data is for reference only. The sample concentration was calculated based on the results of the standard curve.



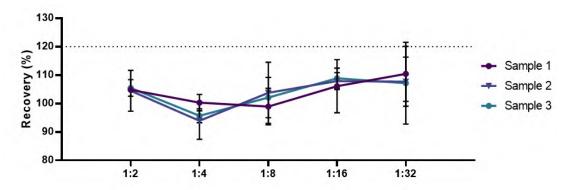
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Sensitivity

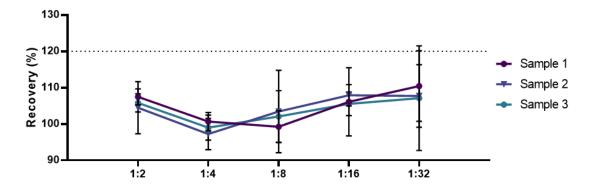
The minimum detectable concentration (MDC) of IFN- γ is typically less than 15.00 pg/mL. The MDC was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean optical density value of twenty zero standard replicates and calculating the corresponding concentration.

2. Linearity

Three samples (Serum/ EDTA plasma) spiked with high concentrations of IFN- γ were serially diluted with dilution buffer to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay and then assayed. The average recovery of IFN- γ for serum samples is 93.69%.



Three samples (EDTA plasma) spiked with high concentrations of IFN- γ were serially diluted with dilution buffer to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay and then assayed. The average recovery of IFN- γ for serum samples is 94.51%.



Intra-Assay Precision

Ten replicates of each of 4 samples containing different IFN- γ concentrations were tested in one assay. Acceptable criteria: CV < 10%.

Sample Concentration (pg/mL)	Mean (pg /mL)	SD	Numbers	CV
750	840.46	32.85	10	3.9%
500	525.96	19.69	10	3.7%
125	133.81	10.12	10	7.6%

3. Inter-Assay Precision

Five samples containing different concentrations of IFN- γ were tested in independent assays. Acceptable criteria: CV<15%.

Sample Concentration (pg/mL)	Mean (pg/mL))	SD	Numbers	CV
750	860.78	44.84	9	5.2%
500	523.39	20.60	9	3.9%
125	136.40	8.27	9	6.1%

4. Recovery

Recombinant IFN-γ was spiked into 3 human serum samples, and then analyzed. The average recovery of IFN-γ for serum samples is 94.5%.

Sample ID	Conc Measured (pg/mL)	Conc Added (pg/mL)	Conc Recovered (pg/mL)	Recovery	
	834.1	7500	810.7	98.1%	
1	558.2	5000	534.8	93.2%	
	282.6	2500	259.2	91.9%	
	845.8	7500	818.9	97.2%	
2	576.3	5000	532.5	94.0%	
	279.5	2500	260.4	91.2%	
	846.3	7500	839.2	98.6%	
3	565.5	5000	547.6	93.4%	
	269.6	2500	253.1	92.7%	

5. Specificity

No cross-reactivity was observed when this kit was used to analyze the following recombinant cytokines at up to 1 μ g/mL.

Human IL-1β, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-12 p70, IL-10, IL-13, IL-15, IL-17, GM-CSF, TNF-α

6. CALIBRATION

This immunoassay is calibrated against highly purified recombinant human IFN- γ produced at ACROBiosystems. The NIBSC/WHO International Standard for IFN- γ (82/587), which was intended as a potency standard, was evaluated in this kit.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution
Poor standard curve	* Inaccurate pipetting	* Check pipettes
Large CV	* Inaccurate pipetting* Air bubbles in wells	* Check pipettes * Remove bubbles in wells
High background	* Plate is insufficiently washed* Contaminated wash buffer	* Review the manual for proper wash. * Make fresh wash buffer
Very low readings across the plate	* Incorrect wavelengths * Insufficient development time	* Check filters/reader * Increase development time
Samples are reading too high, but standard curve looks fine	* Samples contain cytokine levels above assay range	* Dilute samples and run again
Drift	* Interrupted assay set-up * Reagents not at room temperature	* Assay set-up should be continuous - have all standards and samples prepared appropriately before commencement of the assay * Ensure that all reagents are at room temperature before pipetting into the wells unless otherwise instructed in the antibody inserts