

# Human IL-8 ELISA Kit

**EH2IL8 EH2IL82 EH2IL85**

1349.3

<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>EH2IL8</b>	<b>Human Interleukin-8 (IL-8) ELISA</b> , sufficient reagents for 96 determinations <b>Kit Contents:</b> <b>Anti-Human IL-8 Precoated 96-well Strip Plate</b> , 1 each <b>Lyophilized Recombinant Human IL-8 Standard</b> , 2 vials <b>Standard Diluent</b> , 25 ml <b>30X Wash Buffer</b> , 50 ml <b>Biotinylated Antibody Reagent</b> , 8 ml <b>Streptavidin-HRP Concentrate</b> , 75 $\mu$ l <b>Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer</b> , 14 ml <b>TMB Substrate</b> , 13 ml <b>Stop Solution</b> , 13 ml, contains 0.16 M sulfuric acid <b>Adhesive Plate Covers</b> , 6 each
<b>EH2IL82</b>	<b>Human IL-8 ELISA</b> , sufficient reagents for 2 $\times$ 96 determinations <b>Kit Contents:</b> <b>Anti-Human IL-8 Precoated 96-well Strip Plate</b> , 2 each <b>Lyophilized Recombinant Human IL-8 Standard</b> , 4 vials <b>Standard Diluent</b> , 2 $\times$ 25 ml <b>30X Wash Buffer</b> , 2 $\times$ 50 ml <b>Biotinylated Antibody Reagent</b> , 2 $\times$ 8 ml <b>Streptavidin-HRP Concentrate</b> , 2 $\times$ 75 $\mu$ l <b>Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer</b> , 2 $\times$ 14 ml <b>TMB Substrate</b> , 2 $\times$ 13 ml <b>Stop Solution</b> , 2 $\times$ 13 ml, contains 0.16 M sulfuric acid <b>Adhesive Plate Covers</b> , 12 each
<b>EH2IL85</b>	<b>Human IL-8 ELISA</b> , sufficient reagents for 5 $\times$ 96 determinations <b>Kit Contents:</b> <b>Anti-Human IL-8 Precoated 96-well Strip Plate</b> , 5 each <b>Lyophilized Recombinant Human IL-8 Standard</b> , 5 vials <b>Standard Diluent</b> , 110 ml <b>30X Wash Buffer</b> , 200 ml <b>Biotinylated Antibody Reagent</b> , 35 ml <b>Streptavidin-HRP Concentrate</b> , 250 $\mu$ l <b>Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer</b> , 70 ml <b>TMB Substrate</b> , 5 $\times$ 13 ml <b>Stop Solution</b> , 55 ml, contains 0.16 M sulfuric acid <b>Adhesive Plate Covers</b> , 30 each

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**Storage:** For maximum stability, store in a non-defrosting -20°C freezer and refer to the expiration date for frozen storage on the label. Alternatively, store at 2-8°C and refer to the expiration date for refrigerated storage. Once thawed, store at 4°C until the expiration date for refrigerated storage. Kit is shipped on dry ice.










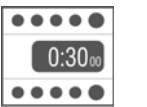


## Introduction

This Thermo Scientific ELISA Kit is for measuring human IL-8 in serum, plasma, urine and culture supernatants.

## Table of Contents

Procedure Summary.....	2
Additional Materials Required.....	2
Precautions.....	3
Sample Preparation.....	3
Reagent Preparation.....	4
Assay Procedure.....	5
Performance Characteristics.....	7
Reference.....	7
Data Templates.....	8

## Procedure Summary

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <br><b>1.</b> Add 50 µl of Standards or samples to each well in duplicate. Cover plate. Incubate at room temperature (20-25°C) for 1 hour. | <br><b>2.</b> Wash plate THREE times.  | <br><b>3.</b> Add 50 µl of Biotinylated Antibody Reagent to each well.         | <br><b>4.</b> Cover plate and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.                        |
| <br><b>5.</b> Wash plate THREE times.  | <br><b>6.</b> Add 100 µl of prepared Streptavidin-HRP Solution to each well. | <br><b>7.</b> Cover and incubate plate at room temperature for 30 minutes.   | <br><b>8.</b> Wash plate THREE times.   |
| <br><b>9.</b> Add 100 µl of TMB Substrate to each well.  | <br><b>10.</b> Develop plate in the dark at room temperature for 30 minutes. | <br><b>11.</b> Stop reaction by adding 100 µl of Stop Solution to each well. | <br><b>12.</b> Measure absorbance on a plate reader at 450 minus 550 nm. Calculate results. |

## Additional Materials Required

- Precision pipettors with disposable plastic tips to deliver 5-1,000 µl and plastic pipettes to deliver 5-15 ml
- A glass or plastic two-liter container to prepare Wash Buffer
- A squirt wash bottle or an automated 96-well plate washer
- 1.5 ml polypropylene or polyethylene tubes to prepare standards – do not use polystyrene, polycarbonate or glass tubes
- Disposable reagent reservoirs
- 15 ml plastic tube to prepare Streptavidin-HRP Solution
- A standard ELISA reader for measuring absorbance at 450 nm and 550 nm. If a 550 nm filter is not available, the absorbance can be measured at 450 nm only. Refer to the instruction manual supplied with the instrument being used.
- Graph paper or a computerized curve-fitting statistical software package

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## Precautions

- **All samples and reagents must be at room temperature (20-25°C) before use in the assay.**
- Review all instructions carefully and verify components against the Kit contents list (page 1) before beginning the assay.
- Do not use a heated water bath to thaw samples. Thaw samples at room temperature.
- When preparing standard curve and sample dilution in culture medium, use the same medium used to culture the cells. For example, if RPMI with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) was used to culture cells, then use RPMI with 10% FCS to dilute the standard and samples. Do NOT use RPMI without serum supplement.
- If using a multichannel pipettor, always use a new disposable reagent reservoir.
- Use new disposable pipette tips for each transfer to avoid cross-contamination.
- Use a new adhesive plate cover for each incubation step.
- Once reagents have been added to the plate, take care NOT to let plate DRY at any time during the assay.
- Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.
- Vigorous plate washing is essential.
- Avoid exposing reagents to excessive heat or light during storage and incubation.
- Discard unused ELISA components after assay completion. Do not mix reagents from different kit lots.
- Do not use glass pipettes to measure TMB Substrate Solution. Take care not to contaminate the Solution. If the solution is blue before use, DO NOT USE IT.
- Individual components may contain antibiotics and preservatives. Wear gloves while performing the assay to avoid contact with samples and reagents. Please follow proper disposal procedures.

## Additional Precautions for the 5-plate Kit

- Dispense only the reagent volumes required for the number of plates being used. Do not combine leftover reagents with those reserved for additional plates.
- Use only one bottle of the TMB Substrate Solution per 96-well plate. Do not combine leftover substrate with that reserved for other plates.
- Equilibrate to room temperature only the reagent volumes required for the number of plates being used.
- Use only one vial of Standard per 96-well plate.

## Sample Preparation

### Sample Handling

- Serum; EDTA, heparin and sodium citrate plasma; urine and culture supernatants may be tested in this ELISA.
- 50 µl per well of serum, plasma, urine or culture supernatant are required.
- Store samples to be assayed within 24 hours at 2-8°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and freeze samples at -70°C.
- Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles when storing samples.
- Test samples and standards must be assayed in duplicate each time the ELISA is performed.
- Gradually equilibrate samples to room temperature before beginning assay. Do not use heated water baths to thaw or warm samples.
- Mix samples by gently inverting tubes.
- If samples are clotted, grossly hemolyzed, lipemic or microbially contaminated, or if there is any question about the integrity of a sample, make a note on the template and interpret results with caution.

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### Sample Dilution

- If the human IL-8 concentration possibly exceeds the highest point of the standard curve (i.e., 1,000 pg/ml), prepare one or more 20-fold dilutions of the test sample. When testing culture supernatants, prepare the serial dilutions using your culture medium. When testing serum, plasma or urine, prepare the serial dilutions using the Standard Diluent provided. For example, a 20-fold dilution is prepared by adding 20 µl of test sample to 380 µl of appropriate diluent. Mix thoroughly between dilutions before assaying.

**Note:** When assaying culture supernatants, Pierce Endogen scientists observed nanogram and microgram quantities of human IL-8. Multiple dilutions of culture supernatant samples may be required.

### Reagent Preparation

For procedural differences when using partial plates, look for **(PP)** throughout these instructions.

**Note:** When using the 5-plate kit, only one Standard per plate is supplied. Therefore, partial plates cannot be used.

### Wash Buffer

1. Label a clean glass or plastic two-liter container "Wash Buffer." The 30X Wash Buffer may have a cloudy appearance.
2. If using the 5-plate kit, add 30 ml Wash Buffer to 870 ml water for each plate used, otherwise, add the entire contents of the 30X Wash Buffer (50 ml) bottle to the two-liter container and dilute to a final volume of 1.5 liters with ultrapure water. Mix thoroughly.

**(PP)** When using partial plates, store the reconstituted Wash Buffer at 2-8°C.

**Note:** Wash buffer must be at room temperature before use in the assay. Do not use Wash Buffer if it becomes visibly contaminated during storage.

### Standards

**(PP)** Reconstitute and use one vial of the lyophilized Standard per partial plate.

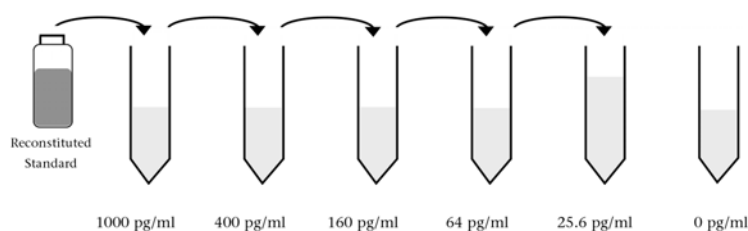
1. Prepare Standards just before use and use within one hour of reconstitution. Do not store reconstituted standards.
2. When testing culture supernatant samples, reconstitute standard with ultrapure water. Reconstitution volume is stated on the standard vial label. The standard will dissolve in approximately 1 minute. Mix by gently inverting vial. Use the sample culture medium to prepare Standard Curve dilutions.

When testing **serum, plasma or urine samples**, reconstitute standard with ultrapure water. Reconstitution volume is stated on the standard vial label. The standard will dissolve in approximately 1 minute. Mix by gently inverting vial. Use the Standard Diluent provided to prepare standard curve serial dilutions.

When testing **serum, plasma or urine and cell culture supernatant samples on the same plate**, validate the media to establish if the same standard curve can be used for both sample types. Prepare a standard curve (including a zero/blank) using culture medium to reconstitute and dilute the standard. Use medium-containing serum or other protein to maximize stability of the human IL-8. Perform this curve in parallel with a standard curve prepared with Standard Diluent. If the OD values of the two curves are within 10% of the mean for both curves, then the assay can be performed with Standard Diluent, whether you are testing culture supernatant, urine, plasma or serum samples.

3. Label six tubes, one for each standard curve point: 1,000 pg/ml, 400 pg/ml, 160 pg/ml, 64 pg/ml, 25.6 pg/ml and 0 pg/ml. Prepare 1:2.5 serial dilutions for the standard curve as follows:
4. Pipette 240 µl of appropriate diluent into each tube.
5. Pipette 160 µl of the reconstituted standard into the first tube (i.e., 1,000 pg/ml) and mix.
6. Pipette 160 µl of this dilution into the second tube (i.e., 400 pg/ml) and mix.
7. Repeat the serial dilutions (using 160 µl) three more times to complete the standard curve points.

### Serial Dilutions using 160 $\mu$ l



## Assay Procedure

### A. Sample Incubation

- **(PP)** Determine the number of strips required. Leave these strips in the plate frame. Tightly seal the remaining unused strips in the foil pouch with the desiccant provided and store at 2-8°C. After completing the assay, retain the plate frame for the second partial plate. When using the second partial plate, place the reserved strips securely in the plate frame.
  - Use the Data Template provided to record locations of the zero standard (blank or negative control), IL-8 standards and test samples. Perform five standard points and one blank in duplicate with each series of unknown samples.
1. Add 50  $\mu$ l reconstituted standard or sample to each well in duplicate. Mix well by gently tapping the plate several times.  
**Note:** If the IL-8 concentration in any test sample is expected to exceed the highest point on the standard curve, 1,000 pg/ml, refer to the Sample Dilution section.
  2. Add 50  $\mu$ l of Standard Diluent to all wells that do not contain standards or samples.
  3. Carefully cover the plate with an adhesive plate cover. Ensure that all edges and strips are sealed tightly by running your thumb over the edges and down each strip. Incubate for one (1) hour at room temperature, 20-25°C.
  4. Carefully remove the adhesive plate cover. Wash the plate THREE times with Wash Buffer using the procedure described in the Plate Washing section (section B).

### B. Plate Washing

1. Gently squeeze the long sides of plate frame before washing to ensure all strips securely remain in the frame.
2. Empty plate contents. Use a squirt bottle to vigorously fill each well completely with Wash Buffer, then empty plate contents. Repeat procedure two additional times for a total of THREE washes. Blot plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.

**Note:** For automated washing, aspirate all wells and wash THREE times with Wash Buffer, overfilling wells with Wash Buffer. Blot plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.

### C. Biotinylated Antibody Incubation

1. If using a multichannel pipettor, use a new reagent reservoir to add the Biotinylated Antibody Reagent.
2. **(PP)** Remove from the vial only the amount required for the number of strips being used.
3. Add 50  $\mu$ l of the Biotinylated Antibody Reagent to each well.
4. Carefully cover the plate with an adhesive plate cover. Ensure all edges and strips are tightly sealed by running your thumb over the edges and down each strip. Incubate for one (1) hour at room temperature, 20-25°C.
5. Carefully remove the adhesive plate cover. Wash the plate THREE times with Wash Buffer as described in the Plate Washing section.

### D. Streptavidin-HRP Solution Incubation

- Prepare Streptavidin-HRP Solution **immediately before use**. Do not prepare more Streptavidin-HRP than required. Do not store prepared Streptavidin-HRP Solution.
- Use a 15 ml plastic tube to prepare Streptavidin-HRP Solution.

- If using a multichannel pipettor, **use new reagent reservoir and pipette tips** when adding the prepared Streptavidin-HRP Solution.
1. Briefly centrifuge Streptavidin-HRP Concentrate to force entire vial contents to the bottom.
  2. **(PP)** Use only the Streptavidin-HRP Solution amount required for the number of strips being used. For each strip, mix 2.5  $\mu$ l of Streptavidin-HRP Concentrate with 1 ml of Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer. Store Streptavidin-HRP Concentrate reserved for additional strips at 2-8°C.
  3. For one complete 96-well plate, add 30  $\mu$ l of Streptavidin-HRP Concentrate to 12 ml of Streptavidin-HRP Dilution Buffer and mix gently.
  4. Add 100  $\mu$ l of prepared Streptavidin-HRP Solution to each well.
  5. Carefully attach a new adhesive plate cover, ensuring all edges and strips are tightly sealed. Incubate the plate for 30 minutes at room temperature, 20-25°C.
  6. Carefully remove the adhesive plate cover, discard plate contents and wash THREE times as described in the Plate Washing section.

#### E. Substrate Incubation and Stop Step

- Use new disposable reagent reservoirs when adding TMB Substrate and Stop Solution.
  - Dispense from bottle **ONLY** amount required, 100  $\mu$ l per well, for the number of wells being used. Do not use a glass pipette to measure the TMB Substrate Solution.
  - **(PP)** Do not combine leftover substrate with that reserved for the second partial plate. Take care not to contaminate remaining TMB Substrate Solution.
1. Pipette 100  $\mu$ l of TMB Substrate Solution into each well.
  2. Allow color reaction to develop at room temperature in the dark for 30 minutes. Do not cover plate with aluminum foil or a plate sealer. The substrate reaction yields a blue solution that turns yellow when Stop Solution is added.
  3. Stop the reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution to each well.

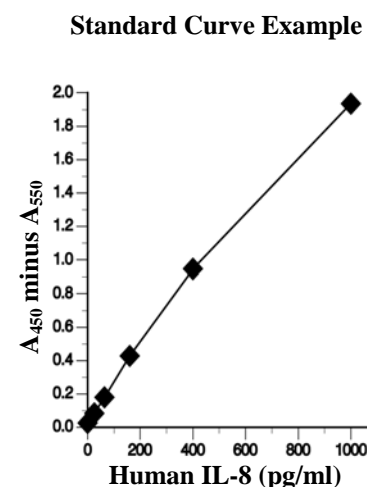
#### F. Absorbance Measurement

**Note:** Evaluate the plate within 30 minutes of stopping the reaction.

1. Measure absorbance on an ELISA plate reader set at 450 nm and 550 nm. Subtract 550 nm values from 450 nm values to correct for optical imperfections in the microplate. If 550 nm is not available, measure the absorbance at 450 nm only. Omitting the 550 nm measurement will result in higher absorbance values.

#### G. Calculation of Results

- Use the standard curve to determine human IL-8 amount in an unknown sample. Generate the standard curve by plotting the average absorbance obtained for each Standard concentration on the vertical (Y) axis vs. the corresponding human IL-8 concentration (pg/ml) on the horizontal (X) axis.
- Calculate results using graph paper or curve-fitting statistical software. Determine the IL-8 amount in each sample by interpolating from the absorbance value (Y axis) to IL-8 concentration (X axis) using the standard curve.
- If the test sample was diluted, multiply the interpolated value obtained from the standard curve by the dilution factor to calculate pg/ml of human IL-8 in the sample.
- Absorbance values obtained for duplicates should be within 10% of the mean value. Carefully consider duplicate values that differ from the mean by greater than 10%.



## Performance Characteristics

### Sensitivity: < 2 pg/ml

The sensitivity or Lower Limit of Detection (LLD)<sup>1</sup> was determined by assaying replicates of zero and the standard curve. The mean signal of zero + 2 standard deviations read in dose from the standard curve is the LLD. This value is the smallest dose that is not zero with 95% confidence.

### Assay Range: 25.6-1,000 pg/ml

Suggested standard curve points are 1,000, 400, 160, 64, 25.6, and 0 pg/ml.

### Reproducibility:

Intra-assay CV: < 10%

Inter-assay CV: < 10%

**Specificity:** This ELISA is specific for the measurement of natural and recombinant human IL-8 and has been shown to recognize IL-8 derived from stimulated human umbilical vein endothelial cells. It does not cross-react with human PF-4, GRO $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6, IL-7, IL-10, IL-12, TNF $\alpha$ , IFN $\alpha$ , IFN $\gamma$ , or GM-CSF.

**Calibration:** The ELISA standard is calibrated to NIBSC standard lot 89/520. One (1) pg = 1.3 NIBSC pg = 0.0013 NIBSC units

**Expected Values:** The mean level of human IL-8 in 11 normal serum samples was 8.6 pg/ml ranging from 1.2 to 16.7 pg/ml. The mean level of human IL-8 in 11 normal plasma samples was 2.0 pg/ml ranging from 0 to 8.1 pg/ml. The mean level of human IL-8 in five normal urine samples was 45.3 pg/ml ranging from 0 to 204 pg/ml.

**Precision:** The intra-assay coefficient of variation is plotted against IL-8 concentration (pg/ml).

The points represent samples evaluated in replicates of four in two different kit lots.

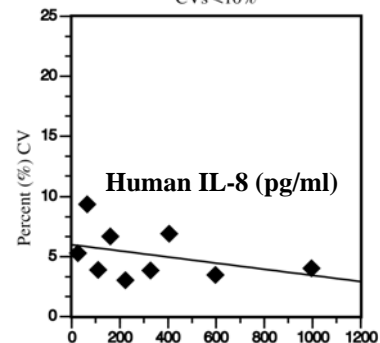
**Recovery:** Various levels of recombinant human IL-8 were spiked into normal human, serum, plasma and urine samples, and a control buffer. Mean recoveries are as follows:

<b>Recombinant Control Value:</b>	<b>135 pg/ml</b>	<b>216 pg/ml</b>	<b>724 pg/ml</b>
Mean Serum Recovery	103%	101%	94%
Mean Plasma Recovery	81%	82%	80%

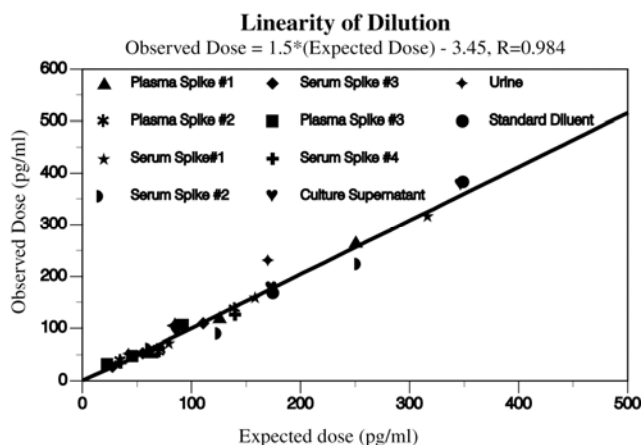
<b>Recombinant Control Value:</b>	<b>293 pg/ml</b>	<b>682 pg/ml</b>
Mean Urine Recovery	117%	124%

### Human IL-8 ELISA Precision Profile

CVs <10%



**Linearity of Dilution:** Ten different positive samples were serially diluted. The dilutions were evaluated in the ELISA and the “observed” doses are plotted against the “expected” doses.



## Reference

*Immunoassay: A Practical Guide*, Chan and Perlstein, Eds., 1987, Academic Press: New York, p71.

**Data Templates**

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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