

## Human Eotaxin-2 ELISA Kit

**Catalog No:** CKH131

**Size:** 1 x 96 tests

### I. Introduction

Eotaxin is composed of 73 amino acids and has been found in the bronchoalveolar lavage of guinea pigs used as a model of allergic inflammation. The factor belongs to the platelet factor-4 family of Chemokines. It exhibits homology of 53 percent with human MCP-1, 44 percent with guinea pig MCP-1, 31 percent with human MIP-1-alpha, and 26 percent with human RANTES. Eotaxin-2 induces chemotaxis of eosinophils and basophils, and the release of histamine and leukotriene C-4 from basophils primed with IL3. Eotaxin-2 activates chemotaxis-related events such as actin polymerization, and the respiratory burst almost as efficiently as Eotaxin.

The Cell Sciences® Human Eotaxin-2 ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of human Eotaxin-2 in serum, plasma, cell culture supernatants and urine. This assay employs an antibody specific for human Eotaxin-2 coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and Eotaxin-2 present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-human Eotaxin-2 antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of Eotaxin-2 bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

### II. Reagents

1. Eotaxin-2 Microplate (Item A): 96 wells (12 strips x 8 wells) coated with anti-human Eotaxin-2.
2. Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) (Item B): 25 ml of 20x concentrated solution
3. Standards (Item C): 2 vials recombinant human Eotaxin-2
4. Assay Diluent A (Item D): 30 ml, 0.09% sodium azide as preservative. For Standard/Sample (serum/plasma) diluent.
5. Assay Diluent B (Item E): 15 ml of 5x concentrated buffer. For Standard/Sample (cell culture medium/urine) diluent.
6. Detection Antibody Eotaxin-2 (Item F): 2 vials of biotinylated anti-human Eotaxin-2 (each vial is enough to assay half microplate).
7. Streptavidin-HRP Concentrate (Item G): 8 µl of 30,000x concentrated HRP-conjugated streptavidin.
8. TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H): 12 ml of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffered solution.
9. Stop Solution (Item I): 8 ml of 2 M sulfuric acid.



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### III. Storage

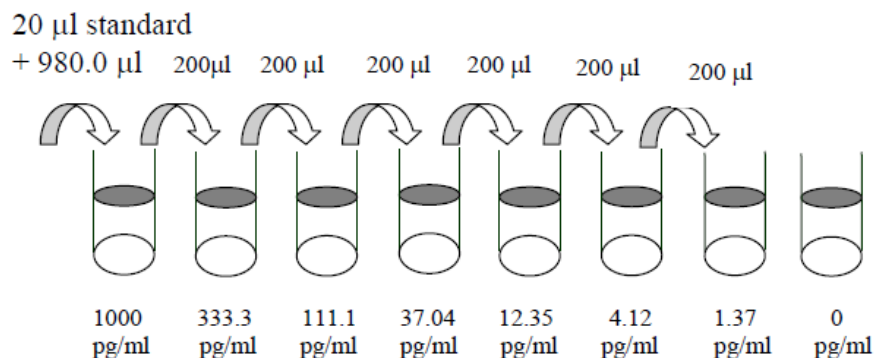
May be stored for up to 5 months from the date of shipment at 2-4°C. Standard (recombinant protein) should be stored at -20°C or -80°C (recommended at -80°C) after reconstitution. Opened Microplate Wells and reagents may be stored for up to 1 month at 2-4°C. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack and reseal along entire edge of zip-seal. Note: the kit can be used within one year if the whole kit is stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### III. Additional material required

1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
2. Precision pipettes to deliver 2 µl to 1 ml volumes
3. Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation
4. 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders
5. Absorbent paper
6. Distilled or deionized water
7. Log-log graph paper or computer and software for ELISA data analysis
8. Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions

### V. Reagent preparation

1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use.
2. Sample dilution: If your samples need to be diluted, Assay Diluent A (Item D) is used for dilution of serum/plasma samples, and Assay Diluent B (Item E) is used for dilution of culture supernatants and urine.
3. Assay Diluent B should be diluted 5-fold with deionized or distilled water.
4. Preparation of standard: Briefly spin the vial of Item C and then add 400 µl Assay Diluent A (for serum/plasma samples) or 1x Assay Diluent B (for cell culture medium and urine) into Item C vial to prepare a 50 ng/ml standard. Dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix. Add 20 µl Eotaxin-2 standard from the vial of Item C, into a tube with 980.0 µl Assay Diluent A or 1x Assay Diluent B to prepare a 1000 pg/ml stock standard solution. Pipette 400 µl Assay Diluent A or 1x Assay Diluent B into each tube. Use the stock standard solution to produce a dilution series (shown below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. Assay Diluent A or 1x Assay Diluent B serves as the zero standard (0 pg/ml).



5. If the Wash Concentrate (20x) (Item B) contains visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved. Dilute 20 ml of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to yield 400 ml of 1x Wash Buffer.
6. Briefly spin the Detection Antibody vial (Item F) before use. Add 100  $\mu$ l of 1x Assay Diluent B into the vial to prepare a detection antibody concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days). The detection antibody concentrate should be diluted 80-fold with 1x Assay Diluent B and used in step 4 of Part VI Assay Procedure.
7. Briefly spin the HRP-Streptavidin concentrate vial (Item G) and pipette up and down to mix gently before use. HRP-Streptavidin concentrate should be diluted 30,000-fold with 1x Assay Diluent B.

*For example: Briefly spin the vial (Item G) and pipette up and down to mix gently. Add 2  $\mu$ l of HRP-Streptavidin concentrate into a tube with 198.0  $\mu$ l 1x Assay Diluent B to prepare a 100-fold diluted HRP Streptavidin solution (don't store the diluted solution for next day use). Mix through and then pipette 50  $\mu$ l of prepared 100-fold diluted solution into a tube with 15 ml 1x Assay Diluent B to prepare a final 30,000 fold diluted HRP-Streptavidin solution.*

## VI. Assay procedure

1. Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use. It is recommended that all standards and samples be run at least in duplicate.
2. Add 100  $\mu$ l of each standard (see Reagent Preparation step 2) and sample into appropriate wells. Cover well and incubate for 2.5 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C with gentle shaking.
3. Discard the solution and wash 4 times with 1 x Wash Solution. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (300  $\mu$ l each) using a multi-channel Pipette or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After each wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100  $\mu$ l of 1x prepared biotinylated antibody (Reagent Preparation step 6) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
5. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
6. Add 100  $\mu$ l of prepared Streptavidin solution (see Reagent Preparation step 7) to each well. Incubate for 45 minutes at room temperature with gentle shaking.
7. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
8. Add 100  $\mu$ l of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H) to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark with gentle shaking.
9. Add 50  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

## VII. Assay procedure summary

1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.



2. Add 100  $\mu$ l standard or sample to each well.  
Incubate 2.5 hours at room temperature or over night at 4°C.



3. Add 100  $\mu$ l prepared biotin antibody to each well.  
Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.





4. Add 100  $\mu$ l prepared Streptavidin solution. Incubate 45 minutes at room temperature.



5. Add 100  $\mu$ l TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well.  
Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.



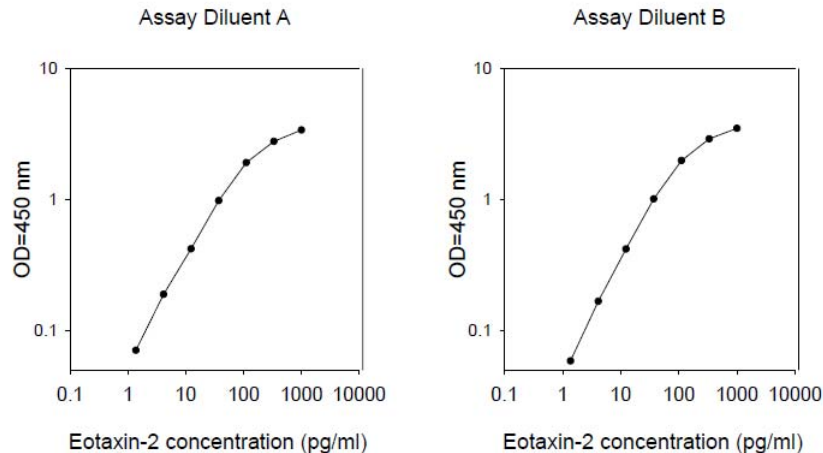
6. Add 50  $\mu$ l Stop Solution to each well.  
Read at 450 nm immediately.

## VIII. Calculation of results

Calculate the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate standards, controls and samples, and subtract the average zero standard optical density. Plot the standard curve on log-log graph paper or using Sigma plot software, with standard concentration on the x-axis and absorbance on the y-axis. Draw the best-fit straight line through the standard points.

### A. Typical data

These standard curves are for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



### B. Sensitivity

The minimum detectable dose of Eotaxin-2 is typically less than 2 pg/ml.

### C. Recovery

Recovery was determined by spiking various levels of human Eotaxin-2 into human serum, plasma and cell culture media. Mean recoveries are as follows:



Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)
Serum	94.86	83-103
Plasma	96.74	85-104
Cell culture media	95.77	82-103

#### D. Linearity

Sample Type		Serum	Plasma	Cell culture media
1:2	Average % of Expected	98	96	94
	Range (%)	85-104	83-103	82-102
1:4	Average % of Expected	97	98	96
	Range (%)	84-103	84-105	83-103
1:8	Average % of Expected	97	96	95
	Range (%)	86-104	82-103	84-103

#### E. Reproducibility

Intra-Assay: CV<10%

Inter-Assay: CV<12%

#### IX. Specificity

Cross Reactivity: This ELISA kit shows no cross-reactivity with any of the cytokines tested (e.g., human Angiogenin, BDNF, BLC, ENA-78, Eotaxin, Eotaxin 3, FGF-4, IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12 p70, IL-12 p40, IL-13, IL-15, IL-309, IP-10, G-CSF, GM-CSF, IFN- $\gamma$ , MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, MDC, MIP-1 $\alpha$ , MIP-1  $\beta$ , MIP-1 $\delta$ , PARC, PDGF, RANTES, SCF, TARC, TGF- $\beta$ , TIMP-1, TIMP-2, TNF- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\beta$ , TPO, VEGF).



## X. Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Cause	Solution
1. Poor Standard Curve	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inaccurate pipetting</li> <li>2. Improper standard dilution</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check pipettes.</li> <li>2. Ensure a brief spin of Item C and dissolve the powder thoroughly by a gentle mix.</li> </ol>
2. Low signal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Too short incubation times</li> <li>2. Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure sufficient incubation time; assay procedure step 2 may change to overnight.</li> <li>2. Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation.</li> </ol>
3. Large CV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inaccurate pipetting</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check pipettes.</li> </ol>
4. High Background	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plate is insufficiently washed</li> <li>2. Contaminated wash buffer</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the manual for proper wash. If using a plate washer, check that all ports are unobstructed.</li> <li>2. Make fresh wash buffer.</li> </ol>
5. Low sensitivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improper storage of the ELISA kit</li> <li>2. Stop solution</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Store your standard at <math>&lt; -20^{\circ}\text{C}</math> after reconstitution. Keep others at <math>4^{\circ}\text{C}</math>. Keep substrate solution protected from light.</li> <li>2. Stop solution should be added to each well before measure.</li> </ol>

**NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.**



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