

Mouse IgE ELISA Kit User Manual

Catalog # CEK2071

(Version 1.2B)

Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay for Quantitative
Detection of Mouse IgE Concentrations in Cell Culture Supernates,
Serum, Plasma, Cell Lysates, Tissue Homogenates.

For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



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I. INTRODUCTION

Immunoglobulin E (IgE) is a type of antibody (or immunoglobulin (Ig) "isotype") that has only been found in mammals. IgE is synthesised by plasma cells. Monomers of IgE consist of two heavy chains (ϵ chain) and two light chains, with the ϵ chain containing 4 Ig-like constant domains (ϵ C ϵ 1-C ϵ 4). IgE's main function is immunity to parasites such as helminths like Schistosoma mansoni, Trichinella spiralis, and Fasciola hepatica. IgE is utilized during immune defense against certain protozoan parasites such as Plasmodium falciparum.



II. ASSAY PRINCIPLES

The Cohesion Bioscience Mouse IgE ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Mouse IgE in Cell Culture Supernates, Serum, Plasma, Cell Lysates, Tissue Homogenates. This assay employs an antibody specific for Mouse IgE coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and IgE present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-Mouse IgE 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 IgE bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.



III. KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume
96-well Plate Coated with Anti-Mouse IgE Antibody	8 wells x 12 Strips
Mouse IgE Standard	20 ng x 2
HRP-Labeled Detection Antibody (100X)	120 μΙ
Standard/Sample Diluent	30 ml
Detection Antibody Diluent	12 ml
Wash Buffer (20X)	30 ml
TMB Substrate Solution	12 ml
Stop Solution	12 ml
Plate Adhesive Strips	3 Strips
Technical Manual	1 Manual

IV. STORAGE AND STABILITY

All kit components are stable at 2 to 8 °C. Standard (recombinant protein) should be stored at -20 °C or -80 °C (recommended at -80 °C) after reconstitution. Opened Microplate Wells or reagents may be store for up to 1 month at 2 to 8 °C. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge. Note: the kit can be used within one year if the whole kit is stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



V. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- 1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- 2. Adjustable pipettes and pipette tips to deliver 2 μ l 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. Computer and software for ELISA data analysis.
- 8. Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions.

VI. HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- 1. Reagents provided in this kit may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Please carefully review the MSDS for each reagent before conducting the experiment.
- 2. Stop Solution contains 2 N Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄) and is an extremely corrosive agent. Please wear proper eye, hand and face protection when handling this material. When the experiment is finished, be sure to rinse the plate with copious amounts of running water to dilute the Stop Solution prior to disposing the plate.
- 3. Standard protein and Detection Antibody containing Sodium Azide as a preservative.



VII. REAGENT PREPARATION

1. Sample Preparation

Store samples to be assayed within 24 hours at 2-8°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and freeze samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Cell culture supernates: Remove particulates by centrifugation, assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.

Serum: Allow the serum to clot in a serum separator tube (about 4 hours) at room temperature. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 X g for 15 minutes. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.

Plasma: Collect plasma using heparin or EDTA as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1500 X g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.

Cell Lysates: Collect cells and rinse cells with PBS. Homogenize and lyse cells throughly in lysate solution. Centrifuge cell lysates at approximately 10000 X g for 5 minutes to remove debris. Aliquots of the cell lysates were removed and assayed.

Bone Tissue: Extract demineralized bone samples in 4 M Guanidine-HCl and protease inhibitors. Dissolve the final sample in 2 M Guanidine-HCl.

Tissue Homogenates: The preparation of tissue homogenates will vary depending upon tissue type. Rinse tissue with 1X PBS to remove excess blood, homogenized in 20 mL of 1X PBS and stored overnight at \leq -20 °C. After two freeze-thaw cycles were performed to break the cell membranes, the homogenates were centrifuged for 5 minutes at 5000 x g. The supernate was removed immediately and assayed. Alternatively, aliquot and store samples at \leq -20 °C.

Note: Some lysis buffer, such as RIPA can not be used. Some components will affect the binding.

Urine: Urinary samples should be cleared by centrifugation and then can be used directly without dilution. Storage at -20°C.



2. Mouse IgE Standard Preparation

Reconstitute the lyophilized Mouse IgE Standard by adding 0.5 ml of Standard/Sample Diluent to make the 40,000 pg/ml standard stock solution. Allow solution to sit at room temperature for 5 minutes, then gently vortex to mix completely. Use within one hour of reconstituting. Two tubes of the standard (20 ng per tube) are included in each kit. Use one tube for each experiment.

Perform 2-fold serial dilutions of the top standards to make the standard curve within the range of this assay (625 pg/ml - 40000 pg/ml) as below. Standard/Sample Dilution Buffer serves as the zero standard (0 pg/ml).

Standard	Add	Into
40,000 pg/ml		
20,000 pg/ml	250 μl of the Standard (40,000 pg/ml)	250 μl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
10,000 pg/ml	250 μl of the Standard (20,000 pg/ml)	250 μl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
5,000 pg/ml	250 μl of the Standard (10,000 pg/ml)	250 μl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
2,500 pg/ml	250 μl of the Standard (5,000 pg/ml)	250 μl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
1,250 pg/ml	250 μl of the Standard (2,500 pg/ml)	250 μl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
625 pg/ml	250 μl of the Standard (1,250 pg/ml)	250 μl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
0 pg/ml	1 ml of the Standard/Sample Diluent	

Note: The standard solutions are best used within 2 hours. The 40,000 pg/ml standard solution should be stored at 4°C for up to 12 hours, or at -20°C for up to 48 hours. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

3. HRP-Labeled Detection Antibody Working Solution Preparation The HRP -Labeled Detection Antibody should be diluted in 1:100 with the Detection Antibody Diluent and mixed thoroughly. The solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment.

4. Wash Buffer Working Solution Preparation



Pour entire contents (30 ml) of the Wash Buffer Concentrate into a clean 1,000 ml graduated cylinder. Bring final volume to 600 ml with glass-distilled or deionized water (1:20).



VIII. ASSAY PROCEDURE

The Streptavidin-HRP Working Solution and TMB Substrate Solution must be kept warm at 37°C for 30 minutes before use. When diluting samples and reagents, they must be mixed completely and evenly. Standard detection curve should be prepared for each experiment. The user will decide sample dilution fold by crude estimation of protein amount in samples.

- 1. Add 100 µl of each standard and sample into appropriate wells.
- 2. Cover well and incubate for 90 minutes at room temperature or over night at 4°C with gentle shaking.
- 3. Remove the cover, discard the solution and wash plate 3 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution, and each time let Wash Buffer Working Solution stay in the wells for 1 2 minutes. Blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material. Do NOT let the wells completely dry at any time.
- 4. Add 100 μ l of HRP-Labeled Detection Antibody Working Solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 60 minutes.
- 5. Wash plate 3 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution, and each time let Wash Buffer Working Solution stay in the wells for 1 2 minutes. Discard the Wash Buffer Working Solution and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
- 6. Add 100 μ l of TMB Substrate Solution into each well and incubate plate at 37°C in dark for 10-20 minutes.
- 7. Add 100 μ l of Stop Solution into each well. The color changes into yellow immediately.
- 8. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450nm in a microplate reader within 30 minutes after adding the Stop Solution.

For calculation, (the relative O.D.450) = (the O.D.450 of each well) - (the O.D.450 of Zero well). The standard curve can be plotted as the relative O.D.450 of each



standard solution (Y) vs. the respective concentration of the standard solution (X). The concentration of the samples can be interpolated from the standard curve.

Note: If the samples measured were diluted, multiply the dilution factor to the concentrations from interpolation to obtain the concentration before dilution.



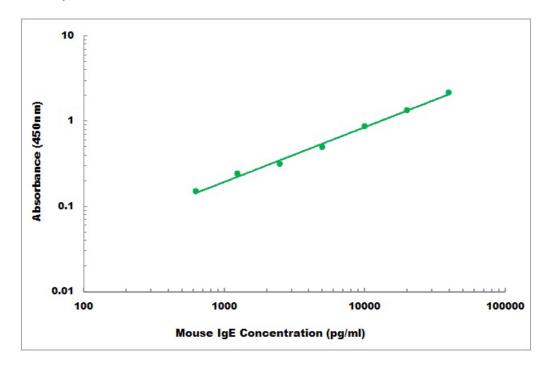
IX. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY

Prepare all reagents, samples and standards
Add 100 ul Standard or Sample
Wash plate 3 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution
Add 100 ul HRP-Labeled Detection Antibody Working Solution
Wash plate 3 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution
Add 100 ul TMB Substrate Solution
Add 100 ul Stop Solution
Read the plate at 450nm



X. TYPICAL DATA

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



XI. SENSITIVITY

The minimum detectable dose of Mouse IgE is typically less than 300 pg/ml.

XII. SPECIFICITY

The Mouse IgE ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Mouse IgE proteins within the range of 625 pg/ml - 40000 pg/ml.



XIII. CROSS REACTIVITY

No detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.

XIV. REFERENCES



XV. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
High signal and background in	Insufficient washing	Increase number of washes
all wells		Increase time of soaking
		between in wash
	Too much Streptavidin-HRP	Check dilution, titration
	Incubation time too long	Reduce incubation time
	Development time too long	Decrease the incubation
		time before the stop solution
		is added
No signal	Reagent added in incorrect	Review protocol
	order, or incorrectly prepared	
	Standard has gone bad (If	Check the condition of
	there is a signal in the sample	stored standard
	wells)	
	Assay was conducted from an	Reagents allows to come to
	incorrect starting point	20 - 30 °C before performing
		assay
Too much signal-whole plate	Insufficient washing-unbound	Increase number of washes
turned uniformly blue	Streptavidin-HRP remaining	Carefully
	Too much Streptavidin-HRP	Check dilution
	Plate sealer or reservoir	Use fresh plate sealer and
	reused, resulting in presence of	reagent reservoir for each
	residual Streptavidin-HRP	step
Standard curve achieved but	Plate not developed long	Increase substrate solution
poor discrimination between	enough	incubation time
point	Improper calculation of	Check dilution, make new
	standard curve dilution	standard curve
No signal when a signal is	Sample matrix is masking	More diluted sample
expected, but standard curve	detection	Recommended
looks fine		
Samples are reading too high,	Samples contain protein levels	Dilute samples and run
but standard curve is fine	above assay range	Again
Edge effect	Uneven temperature around	Avoid incubating plate in
	work surface	areas where environmental
		conditions vary
		Use plate sealer



XVI. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For troubleshooting, information or assistance, please go online to www.cohesionbio.com or contact us at techsupport@cohesionbio.com

COHESION BIOSCIENCES LIMITED

FLAT32 ADVENTURES COURT
12 NEWPORT AVENUE
LONDON, E14 2DN, UK

Website: www.cohesionbio.com

Email: order@cohesionbio.com

techsupport@cohesionbio.com

custom@cohesionbio.com

XVII. NOTES