



pbl assay science

VeriKine-HS Mouse IFN- α All Subtype ELISA Kit

Product #42115

Standard Curve Range: 1.19 – 76 pg/ml
Sample Detection Range: 2.38 – 152 pg/ml

Store **all** components at 2 - 8°C

*Sold under license from Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. d/b/a
PBL Assay Science. For research use only.*

*Not for diagnostic or clinical use in, or administration to, humans. Not for resale in
original or any modified form, including inclusion in a kit, for any purpose.*

Not for use in the preparation of any commercial product.

© Copyright 2017 Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. All rights reserved.

INTRODUCTION

Interferons (IFNs) are a group of cytokines which exhibit pleiotropic activities that play major roles in both innate and adaptive immunity. Type I IFNs consist of multiple IFN- α genes and at least one IFN- β gene in most vertebrates, and a few other family members such as limitin in the mouse.¹ In humans, IFN- α is used to treat viral diseases and cancer²⁻⁴ and is studied in mouse models of these diseases.^{5,6} Recent evidence has suggested that IFN- α may play a role in development of certain autoimmune diseases^{7,8} and that treatment with IFN- α is useful for other autoimmune diseases.⁹

The expression of interferons is regulated by a group of interferon regulatory factor proteins (IRF). The expression of the individual IFN- α subtypes is regulated by the cellular levels of IRF3 and IRF7. Most of the IFN- α subtypes require IRF7 for expression. IRF7 is constitutively expressed in some cell types and is inducible in others. IRF7 expression can be induced by IFN- β and IFN- α 4 in mice and leads to expression of the other IFN- α subtypes. Murine IFN- β may be required for the production of IFN- α by fibroblasts but may not be required for IFN- α production by other cells.¹⁰ The IRF3/IRF7 signaling cascade is important for the initial and progressive responses to pathogens wherein hundreds of genes are regulated in a coordinated, temporal manner.¹¹

Plasmacytoid dendritic cells are the major producers of IFN- α , but a large variety of cells can also produce lower levels of these proteins.^{12,13} The particular subtypes that are expressed appear to be somewhat cell and stimulus specific.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

42115 Rev. 00

The Verikine-HS Mouse IFN- α All Subtype ELISA kit has been developed to quantitate levels of IFN- α in serum, plasma, and tissue culture media.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

- Pre-coated microtiter plate(s)
- Plate sealers
- Wash Solution Concentrate
- Mouse Interferon Alpha 4 Standard (10,000 pg/ml)
- Sample Diluent
- Antibody Concentrate
- Antibody Diluent
- HRP Conjugate Concentrate
- HRP Diluent
- TMB Substrate Solution
- Stop Solution

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED (NOT PROVIDED)

- Microtiter plate reader capable of reading an OD at a wavelength of 450 nm
- Variable volume microtiter pipettes
- Adjustable multi-channel pipette (50 - 200 μ l)
- Reagent reservoirs
- Wash bottle or plate washing system
- Distilled or deionized water
- Serological pipettes (1, 5, 10 or 25 ml)
- Disposable pipette tips (polypropylene)
- Graduated cylinder
- Timer

Specifications: This kit quantitates mouse interferon alpha in sera, plasma, and tissue culture media by sandwich ELISA. Interferon binds to plates coated with antibody and detection is accomplished using a biotinylated detection antibody followed by streptavidin conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP). The substrate is tetramethyl-benzidine (TMB) and the standard provided in the kit is mammalian mouse interferon alpha 4.

Speed: Typical incubation time, 1 hr 54 min

Specificity: Recognizes all 14 mouse IFN- α subtypes. Very weak cross reactivity detected with **human** IFN- α 14. No cross reactivity detected with **mouse**: IFN- β , IFN- γ ; **rat**: IFN- α 1, IFN- α 14.

Precision: Three lots of normal mouse serum containing different levels of endogenous concentrations of mouse interferon alpha were spiked and analyzed across multiple runs.

Intra-Assay CV - 17 replicates of each concentration on a plate
Inter-Assay CV - 6 independent assays run by same operator

Concentration (pg/ml)	L	M	H
Intra-Assay CV	4.4%	3.3%	2.8%
Inter-Assay CV	7.8%	5.8%	8.7%

Recovery: A single lot of normal mouse serum containing a high amount of endogenous mouse interferon alpha was serially diluted and analyzed across multiple runs.

Average Linearity of Recovery of Serially Diluted Serum with Endogenous Levels - 21 independent assays

Dilution	Avg concentration, not adjusted (pg/ml)	Avg concentration, adjusted for dilution (pg/ml)	% of starting concentration, adjusted for dilution
2	39.5	79.1	100.0
4	19.1	76.6	96.8
8	9.7	77.3	97.8
16	4.9	78.8	99.7
32	2.5	80.7	102.0
64	1.2	77.7	98.2
Avg		78.4	99.1

Storage Conditions/Comments: For retention of full activity, all reagents should be kept at 2-8°C in the dark.

Please note that the concentrations of Antibody Concentrate and HRP Conjugate Concentrate differ from lot to lot as a result of calibrating each kit for optimal sensitivity. Please refer to the lot specific Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for reagent preparation.

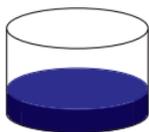
CAUTION: Wash Solution Concentrate, Sample Diluent, Antibody Concentrate, and Antibody Diluent contain 0.1% Kathon CG/ICP as a preservative; they should be handled with appropriate safety precautions and discarded properly. For further information, consult the safety data sheet (SDS).

For laboratory research use only. Not for use in human diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

© 2017 Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. All rights reserved.

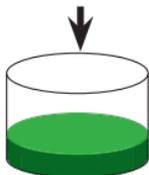
ASSAY PROCEDURE - QUICK REFERENCE

Total Time: 1 hr, 54 min



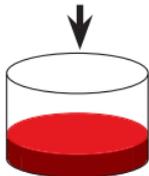
Add **100 μ l** Standard,
Blank, or Sample
(For serum, plasma, and
media samples, dilute 1:2)*

Incubate **1 hr** (shake at 650 rpm) @ RT (22-25°C)
Aspirate and Wash **3x**



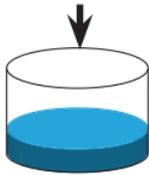
Add **50 μ l** Diluted Ab
Solution

Incubate **30 min** (shake at 650 rpm) @ RT (22-25°C)
Aspirate and Wash **3x**



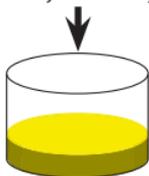
Add **50 μ l** Diluted
HRP Solution

Do not seal. Incubate **4 min** (shake at 650 rpm) @ RT (22-25°C)
Aspirate and Wash **5x**



Add **100 μ l** TMB
Substrate

Incubate **20 min** in the dark @ RT (22-25°C)
Do not seal, shake, or wash.



Note: ALL
incubations are at
room temperature
(22-25°C)

Add **100 μ l** Stop Solution
Read plate within 2 min
(450 nm)

*Refer to pg. 8 Test
Sample Preparation

PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

Before starting the assay, Pre-coated plate, Wash Solution Concentrate, TMB Substrate Solution, and Stop Solution should be equilibrated to room temperature (RT), 22-25°C. All other supplied components should be kept on ice (4°C) throughout the assay.

Wash Solution: The Wash Solution Concentrate may contain crystals; place the bottle in a warm water bath and gently mix until completely dissolved. Prepare a 1:20 working wash solution (e.g. add 50 ml of the Wash Solution Concentrate to 950 ml of distilled or deionized water). Mix thoroughly before use.

(Note: Prepare fresh Wash Solution for each assay run.)

Antibody Solution: Dilute Antibody Concentrate in the volume of Antibody Diluent recommended in the lot specific CoA. Prepare prior to beginning assay procedure and keep on ice (4°C).

HRP Solution: Dilute HRP Conjugate Concentrate in the volume of HRP Diluent recommended in the lot specific CoA. Prepare prior to beginning assay procedure and keep on ice (4°C).

Mouse Interferon Alpha Solution: Using the Mouse IFN Alpha Standard, construct a standard curve as shown in Figure 1, in Sample Diluent or sample matrix. **Pre-screening of serum is recommended because we have determined that a significant portion of samples contain quantifiable levels of endogenous interferon alpha as shown in Figure 4.**

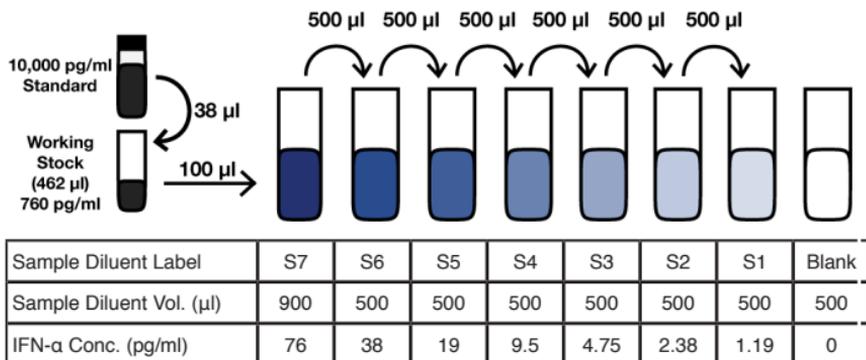
(Note: Sample Diluent is viscous. Pipette slowly and remove excess diluent on tip before dispensing into dilution reservoir to avoid carry over.)

Standard Curve Preparation:

Construct a standard curve in Sample Diluent (1.19 – 76 pg/ml). If it is deemed necessary to prepare the standard curve in tissue culture media, prescreened serum, or plasma, a 2X standard curve should be prepared and then diluted 1:2 with Sample Diluent.

- Prepare a *working stock* of mouse IFN- α standard by pipetting 38 μ l of IFN standard into 462 μ l of Sample Diluent. Mix thoroughly by gently pipetting up and down 10 times.
- Label seven polypropylene tubes (S1-S7).
- Add indicated volumes of Sample Matrix or Sample Diluent to the labeled tubes as indicated in Figure 1.
- Using polypropylene tips, add the indicated volume of Mouse IFN- α Standard to S7 and mix thoroughly to recover all material adhered to the inside of the pipette tip.
DO NOT change tips between each dilution.
- Remove indicated amount from S7 and add to S6. Repeat to complete series to S1.
- Set aside on ice (4°C)** until use in step 1 of Assay Procedure.

Figure 1: 7-Point Standard Curve Prepared in Sample Diluent

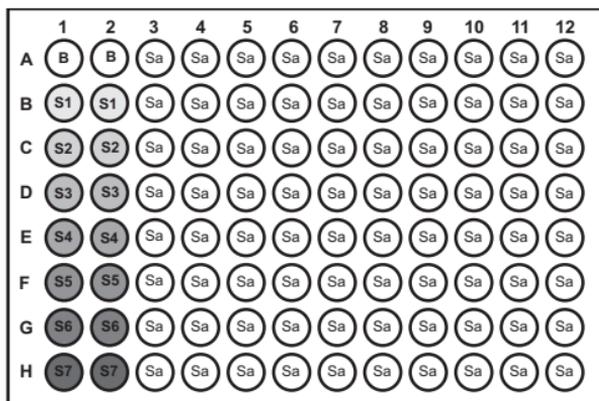


Test Sample Preparation: Prepare test samples of unknown IFN concentration using Sample Diluent as required. **(For serum, plasma, and media samples, a minimum 1:2 dilution in Sample Diluent is recommended, (e.g. add 50 μ l of Test Sample and 50 μ l of Sample Diluent).** Measurements in duplicate are recommended. Keep on ice (4°C) until use in step 1 of the Assay Procedure.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

All incubations should be performed at RT (22-25°C), keeping the plate away from drafts and other temperature fluctuations. Use plate sealers to cover the plate as directed. During all wash steps, remove contents of plate by inverting and shaking over a sink and blotting the plate on lint-free absorbent paper; tap the plate. Wash each well with a minimum of 300 μ l of diluted Wash Solution for each wash step, emptying plate immediately after each wash. **Extended soaking of the plate in Wash Solution may lower signal.** Refer to Preparation of Reagents for details on dilution of concentrated solutions. Any alteration of the described procedures can directly affect assay performance.

Figure 2: Example of a Typical Plate Setup



B: Blank
S1-S7: Standard Curve
Sa: Sample

1. **Standards and Test Samples:** Determine the number of microplate strips required to test the desired number of samples plus the appropriate number of wells needed to run blanks and standards. We recommend running the standard, blanks, and samples in duplicate or triplicate (see Figure 2 for an example setup). A standard curve is required for each assay. Remove extra microplate strips from the frame, seal in the foil bag provided, and store at 2-8°C. Unused strips can be used in later assays.

Add 100 µl of Standard, Blank, or Test Sample. (For Blank, add Sample Diluent or appropriate dilution matrix to each well.) **For serum, plasma, or media samples, a minimum 1:2 dilution in Sample Diluent is required before adding to plate.**

Cover with plate sealer and shake plate at 650 rpm at RT (22-25°C) for 1 hour.

After 1 hour, empty the contents of the plate and wash wells three times with 300 µl of diluted Wash Solution (refer to Preparation of Reagents), emptying plate immediately after each wash.

2. **Antibody Solution:** Add 50 µl of diluted Antibody Solution (refer to Preparation of Reagents) to each well. Cover with plate sealer and shake plate at 650 rpm at RT (22-25°C) for 30 minutes.

After 30 minutes, empty the contents of the plate and wash wells three times with 300 µl of diluted Wash Solution, emptying plate immediately after each wash.

3. **HRP:** Add 50 µl of diluted HRP Solution (refer to Preparation of Reagents) to each well. Do NOT cover with plate sealer and shake plate at 650 rpm at RT (22-25°C) for **4 minutes**.

(Note: Do NOT allow HRP Solution to remain on plate longer than 4 minutes. It is recommended to remove the plate from shaker a few moments early to allow time for transport to wash station.)

After 4 minutes, empty the contents of the plate and wash wells five times with 300 μ l of diluted Wash Solution, emptying plate immediately after each wash.

4. **TMB Substrate:** Add 100 μ l of the TMB Substrate Solution to each well. Incubate, in the dark, at RT (22-25°C), for 20 minutes. Do not use a plate sealer and do not shake during the incubation.

5. **Stop Solution:** After the 20 minute incubation of TMB, DO NOT EMPTY THE WELLS AND DO NOT WASH. Add 100 μ l of Stop Solution to each well.

6. **Read:** Using a microplate reader, determine the absorbance at 450 nm within 2 minutes after the addition of the Stop Solution.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

By plotting the optical densities (OD) using a 4-parameter logistic fit for the standard curve, the interferon titer in the samples can be determined. Based on user preference, blank ODs may be subtracted from the standard and sample ODs to eliminate background.

For samples that have been diluted according to the instructions given in this manual (1:2), the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor (x2).

A shift in optical densities is typical between users and kit lots. The back fit concentration interpolated from the standard curve is a more accurate determination of the sample titer and performance of the kit. Variations from the typical curve provided can be a result of operator technique, altered incubation time, fluctuations in temperature, and kit age.

Results of a typical standard curve using a 4-parameter logistic fit are provided for illustration only and should not be used to obtain test results. A standard curve must be run in parallel with each set of samples assayed.

Figure 3: Typical Standard Curve in Sample Diluent

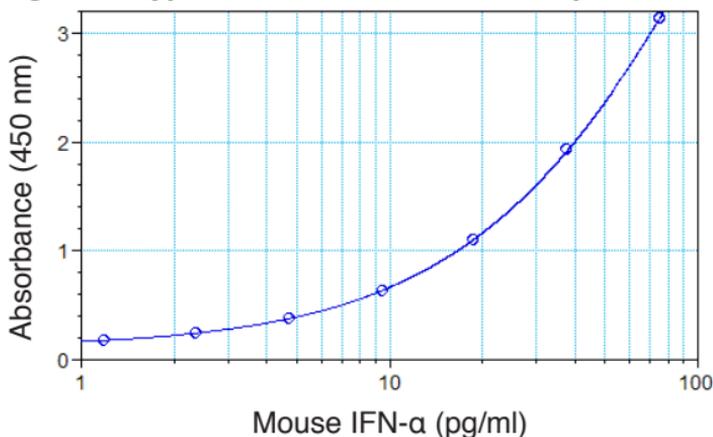
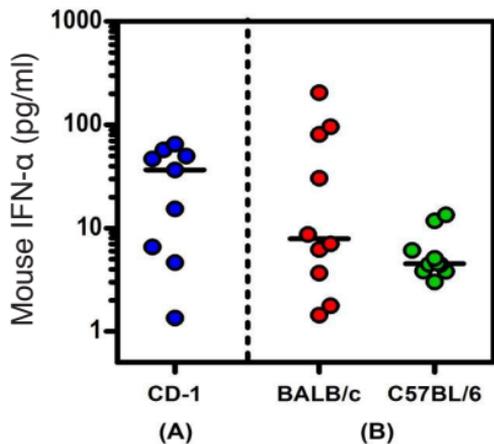


Figure 4: Endogenous plasma and serum levels



Endogenous levels of mouse IFN-α quantified in pooled plasma (A) and individual sera (B).

REFERENCES

1. Krause CD, Pestka S. (2005) "Evolution of the Class 2 cytokines and receptors, and discovery of new friends and relatives," *Pharmacol Ther.* 106(3):299-346.
2. Chevaliez, S, Pawlotsky, JM (2009); "Interferons and their use in persistent viral Infections"; in *Handbook of Exp Pharmacol*; Vol.189; 203-41.
3. Antonelli, G. (2008); "Biological basis for a proper clinical application of alpha interferons"; in *New Microbiologica.*; Vol. 31; Issue 3; 305-318.
4. Ascierto, PA, Kirkwood, JM (2008); "Adjuvant therapy of melanoma with interferon: lessons of the past decade"; in *Journal of Transl Med*; Vol. 27; 60:62.
5. Ferrantini, M, Capone, I, Belardelli, F (2007) "Interferon alpha and cancer: mechanisms of action and new perspectives of clinical use" in *Biochimie.*; Vol. 89; Issues 6 and 7; 884-893.
6. Fleischmann, WR Jr, Wu, TG (2005); "Development of an interferon-based cancer vaccine protocol: application to several types of murine cancers"; in *Methods Mol Med.*; Vol. 116; 151-66.
7. Meyer, O (2009); "Interferons and autoimmune disorders" in *Joint Bone Spine.* Vol. 76; Issue 5; 464-73.
8. Burdick, LM, Somani, N, Somani, AK (2009); "Type I IFNs and their role in the development of autoimmune diseases"; in *Expert Opinion Drug Safety*; Vol. 8; Issue 4; 459-72.

9. Kötter, I, Hamuryudan, V, Oztürk ZE, Yazici, H (Jan 7, 2010); "Interferon therapy in rheumatic diseases: state-of-the-art"; in *Current Opinion Rheumatology*.
10. Erlandsson, L, Blumenthal, R, Eloranta, ML, Engel, H, Alm, G, Weiss, S, Leanderson, T (1998); "Interferon-beta is required for interferon-alpha production in mouse fibroblasts"; in *Curr Biol.*; Vol. 8; Issue 4;223-226.
11. Taniguchi T, Takaoka A (2002); "The interferon-alpha/beta system in antiviral responses: a multimodal machinery of gene regulation by the IRF family of transcription factors"; in *Current Opinions in Immunology*; Vol. 14; Issue 1; 111-116.
12. Jegalian AG, Facchetti F, Jaffe ES (2009); "Plasmacytoid dendritic cells: physiologic roles and pathologic states"; in *Advances in Anat Pathol*; Vol.16; Issue 6; 392-404.
13. Fitzgerald-Bocarsly P, Dai J, Singh S (2008); "Plasmacytoid dendritic cells and type I IFN: 50 years of convergent history"; in *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev*; Vol. 19; Issue 1; 3-19.
14. Li L, Sherry B (2010); "IFN-alpha expression and antiviral effects are subtype and cell type specific in the cardiac response to viral infection"; in *Virology*; Vol. 396; Issue 1; 59-68.
15. Baig E, Fish EN (2008); "Distinct signature type I interferon responses are determined by the infecting virus and the target cell"; in *Antivir Ther.*; Vol. 13; Issue 3; 409-22.
16. Delhaye S, Paul S, Blakqori G, Minet M, Weber F, Staeheli P, Michiels T (2006); "Neurons produce type I interferon during viral encephalitis"; in *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.*; Vol. 103; Issue 20; 7835-7840.

PLATE LAYOUT

Use this plate layout as a record of standards and samples assayed.

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

PBL Assay Science

131 Ethel Road West, Suite 6, Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

Tel: +1 732-777-9123, Fax: +1 732-777-9141

Email: info@pblsaysci.com, Website: www.pblsaysci.com

© 2017 Pestka Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. All rights reserved.

