ab184862 – MIP2 (CXCL2) Human SimpleStep ELISA® Kit

Instructions for Use

For the quantitative measurement of MIP2 (CXCL2) in human serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants.

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

Version 2 Last Updated 2 December 2021

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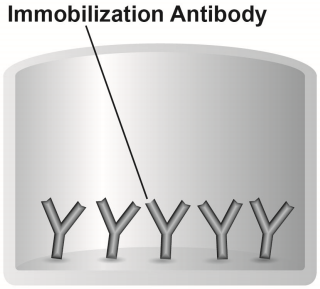
1. BACKGROUND

MIP2 (CXCL2) *in vitro* SimpleStep ELISA® (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for the quantitative measurement of MIP2 protein in human serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants.

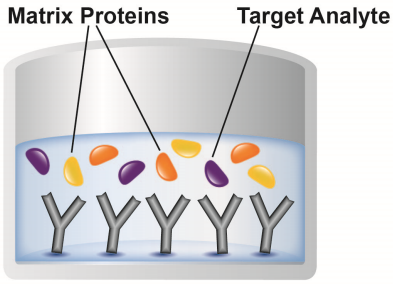
The SimpleStep ELISA® employs an affinity tag labeled capture antibody and a reporter conjugated detector antibody which immunocapture the sample analyte in solution. This entire complex (capture antibody/analyte/detector antibody) is in turn immobilized via immunoaffinity of an anti-tag antibody coating the well. To perform the assay, samples or standards are added to the wells, followed by the antibody mix. After incubation, the wells are washed to remove unbound material. TMB Development Solution is added and during incubation is catalyzed by HRP, generating blue coloration. This reaction is then stopped by addition of Stop Solution completing any color change from blue to yellow. Signal is generated proportionally to the amount of bound analyte and the intensity is measured at 450 nm. Optionally, instead of the endpoint reading, development of TMB can be recorded kinetically at 600 nm.

Macrophage inflammatory protein 2 (MIP2), otherwise known as CXCL2, GRO-beta, or Hematopoietic synergistic factor, is a 7.9 kDa heparin-binding chemokine that has potent effects in the response to inflammation and induction of peripheral tolerance. It is secreted by activated monocytes, neutrophils and inflamed mucosal epithelial cells in response to inflammatory stimuli such as IL-1β. MIP2 recruits granulocytic neutrophils and macrophages at sights of inflammation, and causes degranulation of these effector cells at the inflammatory site. It has also been hypothesized that MIP2 acts to synergize the effects of Granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) and Macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF), leading to a larger recruitment of neutrophils and macrophages at the site of inflammation.

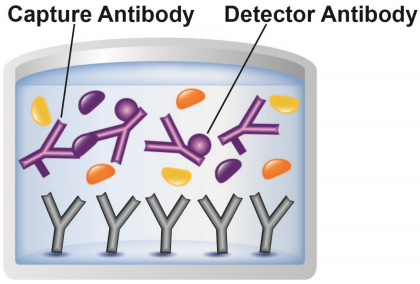
2. ASSAY SUMMARY



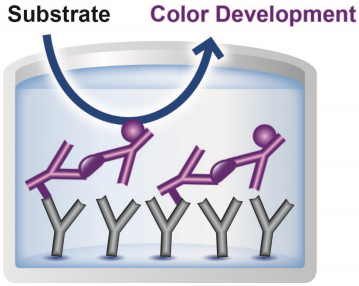
Remove appropriate number of antibody coated well strips. Equilibrate all reagents to room temperature. Prepare all reagents, samples, and standards as instructed.



Add standard or sample to appropriate wells.



Add Antibody Cocktail to all wells. Incubate at room temperature.



Aspirate and wash each well. Add TMB Development Solution to each well and incubate. Add Stop Solution at a defined endpoint.
Alternatively, record color development kinetically after TMB substrate addition.

3. PRECAUTIONS

Please read these instructions carefully prior to beginning the assay.

All kit components have been formulated and quality control tested to function successfully as a kit. Modifications to the kit components or procedures may result in loss of performance.

4. STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store kit at 2-8ºC immediately upon receipt.

Refer to list of materials supplied for storage conditions of individual components. Observe the storage conditions for individual prepared components in the Reagent and Standard Preparation sections.

5. MATERIALS SUPPLIED

Item	Amount	Storage Condition (Before Preparation)
10X Human MIP2 Capture Antibody	600 µL	4ºC
10X Human MIP2 Detector Antibody	600 µL	4ºC
MIP2 Human Lyophilized Recombinant Protein	2 Vials	4ºC
Antibody Diluent 4BI	6 mL	4ºC
10X Wash Buffer PT	20 mL	4ºC
TMB Development Solution	12 mL	4ºC
Stop Solution	12 mL	4ºC
Sample Diluent NS	50mL	4ºC
Sample Diluent 25BP	20 mL	4ºC
Pre-Coated 96 Well Microplate (12 x 8 well strips)	96 Wells	4ºC
Plate Seal	1	4ºC

6. MATERIALS REQUIRED, NOT SUPPLIED

These materials are not included in the kit, but will be required to successfully utilize this assay:

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 or 600 nm.
- Method for determining protein concentration (BCA assay recommended).
- Deionized water.
- PBS (1.4 mM KH2PO4, 8 mM Na2HPO4, 140 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, pH 7.4).
- Multi- and single-channel pipettes.
- Tubes for standard dilution.
- Plate shaker for all incubation steps.
- Optional: Phenylmethylsulfonyl Fluoride (PMSF) (or other protease inhibitors).

7. LIMITATIONS

- Assay kit intended for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
- Do not mix or substitute reagents or materials from other kit lots or vendors. Kits are QC tested as a set of components and performance cannot be guaranteed if utilized separately or substituted.

8. TECHNICAL HINTS

- Samples generating values higher than the highest standard should be further diluted in the appropriate sample dilution buffers.
- Avoid foaming or bubbles when mixing or reconstituting components.
- Avoid cross contamination of samples or reagents by changing tips between sample, standard and reagent additions.

- Ensure plates are properly sealed or covered during incubation steps.
- Complete removal of all solutions and buffers during wash steps is necessary to minimize background.
- As a guide, typical ranges of sample concentration for commonly used sample types are shown below in Sample Preparation (section 11).
- All samples should be mixed thoroughly and gently.
- Avoid multiple freeze/thaw of samples.
- Incubate ELISA plates on a plate shaker during all incubation steps.
- When generating positive control samples, it is advisable to change pipette tips after each step.
- **To avoid high background always add samples or standards to the well before the addition of the antibody cocktail.**
- **This kit is sold based on number of tests. A 'test' simply refers to a single assay well. The number of wells that contain sample, control or standard will vary by product. Review the protocol completely to confirm this kit meets your requirements. Please contact our Technical Support staff with any questions.**

9. REAGENT PREPARATION

- Equilibrate all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) prior to use. The kit contains enough reagents for 96 wells. **The sample volumes below are sufficient for 48 wells (6 x 8-well strips); adjust volumes as needed for the number of strips in your experiment.**
- Prepare only as much reagent as is needed on the day of the experiment. Capture and Detector Antibodies have only been tested for stability in the provided 10X formulations.

9.1 1X Wash Buffer PT

Prepare 1X Wash Buffer PT by diluting 10X Wash Buffer PT with deionized water. To make 50 mL 1X Wash Buffer PT combine 5 mL 10X Wash Buffer PT with 45 mL deionized water. Mix thoroughly and gently.

9.2 Antibody Cocktail

Prepare Antibody Cocktail by diluting the capture and detector antibodies in Antibody Diluent 4BI. To make 3 mL of the Antibody Cocktail combine 300 µL 10X Capture Antibody and 300 µL 10X Detector Antibody with 2.4 mL Antibody Diluent 4BI. Mix thoroughly and gently.

10. STANDARD PREPARATION

Prepare serially diluted standards immediately prior to use. Always prepare a fresh set of positive controls for every use.

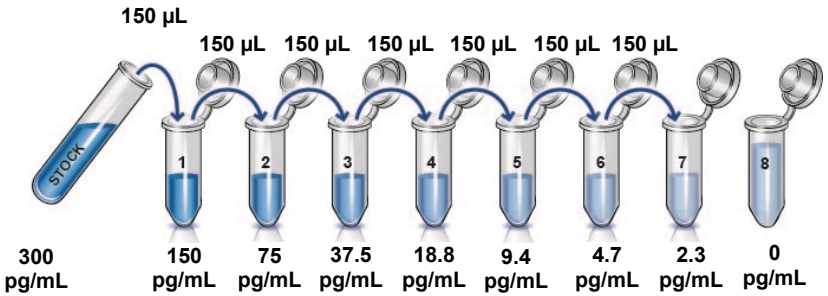
IMPORTANT: If the protein standard vial has a volume identified on the label, reconstitute the MIP2 standard by adding that volume of Diluent indicated on the label. Alternatively, if the vial has a mass identified, reconstitute the MIP2 standard by adding 1 mL Diluent. Hold at room temperature for 10 minutes and mix gently. This is the 300 pg/mL **Stock Standard** Solution.

10.1 For measurements of **cell culture supernatant samples** reconstitute the MIP2 standard by adding Sample Diluent NS by pipette.

For measurements of **serum or plasma (heparin or EDTA),** reconstitute the MIP2 standard by adding Sample Diluent 25BP by pipette.

10.2 Label eight tubes, Standard# 1– 8 and add 150 µL of appropriate sample diluent (see Step 10.1) into tube each tube.

10.3 Use the Stock Standard to prepare the following dilution series. Standard #8 contains no protein and is the Blank control:



11. SAMPLE PREPARATION

TYPICAL SAMPLE DYNAMIC RANGE	
Sample Type	**Range**
Human Serum	1:4 – 1:32
Human Plasma – EDTA	1:4 – 1:16
Human Plasma - Heparin	1:2 – 1:16
Human PBMC PHA stimulated media	1:8 – 1:64

11.1 Plasma

Collect plasma using, EDTA or heparin. Centrifuge samples at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes. Dilute samples into Sample Diluent 25BP and assay. Store un-diluted plasma samples at -20ºC or below for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

11.2 Serum

Samples should be collected into a serum separator tube. After clot formation, centrifuge samples at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes and collect serum. Dilute samples into Sample Diluent 25BP and assay. Store un-diluted serum at -20ºC or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

11.3 Cell Culture Supernatants

Centrifuge cell culture media at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes to remove debris. Collect supernatants, dilute samples into Sample Diluent NS and assay. Store samples at -20°C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

12. PLATE PREPARATION

- The 96 well plate strips included with this kit are supplied ready to use. It is not necessary to rinse the plate prior to adding reagents.
- Unused plate strips should be immediately returned to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, resealed and stored at 4°C.
- For each assay performed, a minimum of two wells must be used as the zero control.
- For statistical reasons, we recommend each sample should be assayed with a minimum of two replicates (duplicates).
- Differences in well absorbance or “edge effects” have not been observed with this assay.

13. ASSAY PROCEDURE

- **Equilibrate all materials and prepared reagents to room temperature prior to use.**
- **It is recommended to assay all standards, controls and samples in duplicate.**

13.1 Prepare all reagents, working standards, and samples as directed in the previous sections.

13.2 Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame, return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal and return to 4ºC storage.

13.3 Add 50 µL of all sample or standard to appropriate wells.

13.4 Add 50 µL of the Antibody Cocktail to each well.

13.5 Seal the plate and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature on a plate shaker set to 400 rpm.

13.6 Wash each well with 3 x 350 µL 1X Wash Buffer PT. Wash by aspirating or decanting from wells then dispensing 350 µL 1X Wash Buffer PT into each well. Wash Buffer PT should remain in wells for at least 10 seconds. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential for good performance. After the last wash invert the plate and tap gently against clean paper towels to remove excess liquid.

13.7 Add 100 µL of TMB Development Solution to each well and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark on a plate shaker set to 400 rpm.

Given variability in laboratory environmental conditions, optimal incubation time may vary between 5 and 20 minutes.

Note: The addition of Stop Solution will change the color from blue to yellow and enhance the signal intensity about 3X. To avoid signal saturation, proceed to the next step before the high concentration of the standard reaches a blue color of O.D.600 equal to 1.0

13.8 Add 100 µL of Stop Solution Add 100 µL of Stop Solution to each well. Shake plate on a plate shaker for 1 minute to mix. Record the OD at 450 nm. This is an endpoint reading.

Alternative to 13.7 – 13.8: Instead of the endpoint reading at 450 nm, record the development of TMB Substrate kinetically. Immediately after addition of TMB Development Solution begin recording the blue color development with elapsed time in the microplate reader prepared with the following settings:

Mode:	Kinetic
Wavelength:	600 nm
Time:	up to 20 min
Interval:	20 sec - 1 min
Shaking:	Shake between readings

Note that an endpoint reading can also be recorded at the completion of the kinetic read by adding 100 µL Stop Solution to each well and recording the OD at 450 nm.

13.8 Analyze the data as described below.

14. CALCULATIONS

14.1 Calculate the average absorbance value for the blank control (zero) standards. Subtract the average blank control standard absorbance value from all other absorbance values.

14.2 Create a standard curve by plotting the average blank control subtracted absorbance value for each standard concentration (y-axis) against the target protein concentration (x-axis) of the standard. Use graphing software to draw the best smooth curve through these points to construct the standard curve.

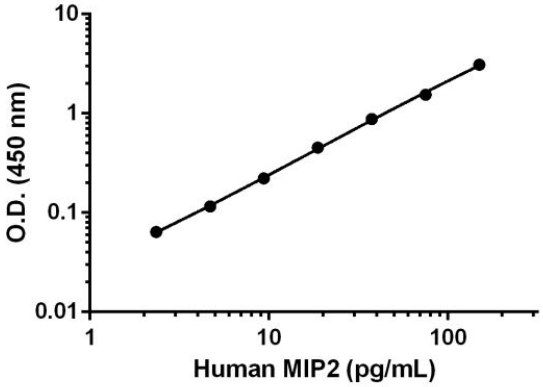
Note: Most microplate reader software or graphing software will plot these values and fit a curve to the data. A four parameter curve fit (4PL) is often the best choice; however, other algorithms (e.g. linear, semi-log, log/log, 4 parameter logistic) can also be tested to determine if it provides a better curve fit to the standard values.

14.3 Determine the concentration of the target protein in the sample by interpolating the blank control subtracted absorbance values against the standard curve. Multiply the resulting value by the appropriate sample dilution factor, if used, to obtain the concentration of target protein in the sample.

14.4 Samples generating absorbance values greater than that of the highest standard should be further diluted and reanalyzed. Similarly, samples which measure at an absorbance values less than that of the lowest standard should be retested in a less dilute form.

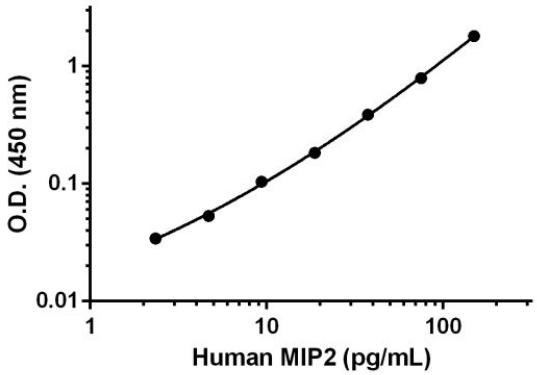
15. TYPICAL DATA

TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE – Data provided for **demonstration purposes only**. A new standard curve must be generated for each assay performed.



Standard Curve Measurements			
Conc. (pg/mL)	O.D. 450 nm		Mean O.D.
	1	2	
0	0.068	0.067	0.067
2.3	0.126	0.126	0.126
4.7	0.178	0.178	0.178
9.4	0.283	0.284	0.284
18.8	0.512	0.517	0.515
37.5	0.956	0.923	0.942
75	1.634	1.576	1.605
150	3.148	3.179	3.163

Figure 1. Example of MIP2 standard curve in Sample Diluent NS. The MIP2 standard curve was prepared as described in Section 10. Raw data values are shown in the table. Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD) are graphed.



Standard Curve Measurements			
Conc. (pg/mL)	O.D. 450 nm		Mean O.D.
	1	2	
0	0.071	0.073	0.072
2.3	0.106	0.104	0.105
4.7	0.129	0.121	0.125
9.4	0.176	0.174	0.175
18.8	0.263	0.246	0.255
37.5	0.463	0.455	0.459
75	0.889	0.839	0.864
150	1.915	1.849	1.882

Figure 2. Example of MIP2 standard curve in Sample Diluent 25BP. The MIP2 standard curve was prepared as described in Section 10. Raw data values are shown in the table. Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD) are graphed.

16. TYPICAL SAMPLE VALUES

SENSITIVITY –

The calculated minimal detectable dose (MDD) is determined by calculating the mean of zero standard replicates and adding 2 standard deviations then extrapolating the corresponding concentrations. The MDD is dependent on the Sample Diluent buffer used:

Sample Diluent Buffer	n=	Minimal Detectable Dose
Sample Diluent NS	24	0.053 pg/mL
Sample Diluent 25BP	24	0.193 pg/mL

RECOVERY –

Three concentrations of MIP2 were spiked in duplicate to the indicated biological matrix to evaluate signal recovery in the working range of the assay.

Sample Type	Average % Recovery	Range (%)
25% Human Serum	101.3	89.9% - 111.09
25% Human Plasma – EDTA	96.92	94.06% - 100.01
50% Human Plasma – Heparin	100.07	87.61% - 116.98
100% Cell Culture Media	106.57	97.09% - 116.04

LINEARITY OF DILUTION –

Linearity of dilution is determined based on interpolated values from the standard curve. Linearity of dilution defines a sample concentration interval in which interpolated target concentrations are directly proportional to sample dilution.

Native MIP2 was measured in the following biological samples Sample Diluent 25BS for plasma EDTA, heparin, and serum, and Sample Diluent NS for cell culture media in a 2-fold dilution series.

Dilution Factor	Interpolated value	25% Human Serum	25% Human Plasma (EDTA)	50% Human Plasma (Heparin)	12.5% PHA Stimulated PBMC media
Undiluted	pg/mL	64.99	50.01	57.74	96.66
	% Expected value	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
2	pg/mL	32.23	27.68	29.8	43.91
	% Expected value	**99**	**111**	**103**	**91**
4	pg/mL	15.93	14.04	15.45	21.67
	% Expected value	**98**	**112**	**107**	**90**
8	pg/mL	9.17	**NL**	7.27	10.52
	% Expected value	**113**	**NL**	**101**	**87**
16	pg/mL	5.91	5.60	4.92	4.78
	% Expected value	**NL**	**NL**	**NL**	**79**

NL – Non-Linear

PRECISION –

Mean coefficient of variations of interpolated values from 3 concentrations of PBMC stimulated (PHA) cell culture media within the working range of the assay.

	Intra-Assay	Inter-Assay
n=	24	24
CV (%)	2.81	3.46

SAMPLE DATA –

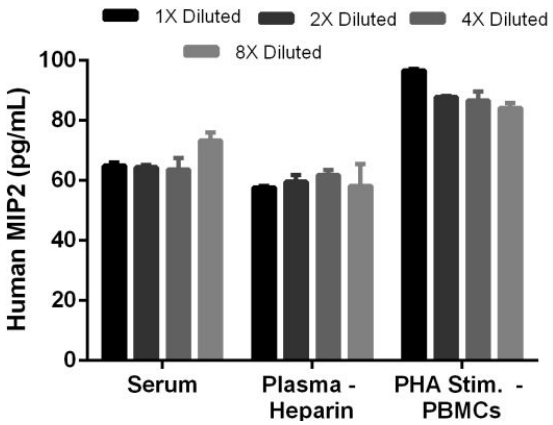


Figure 3. Linearity of dilution for biologicals. Samples were prepared according to linearity of dilution section described in Typical Sample Values section of the protocol. Interpolated values corrected by dilution factor (mean +/- SD) are graphed.

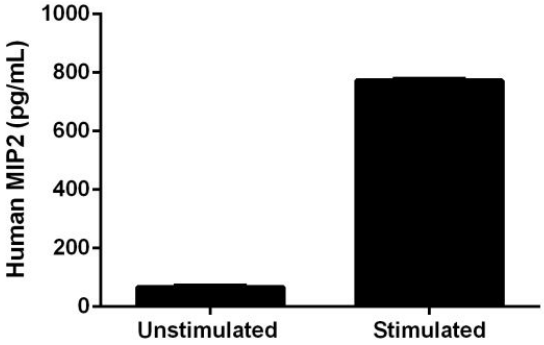


Figure 4. Specificity of MIP2 on stimulated and unstimulated media supernatants. Human PBMCs were cultured in RPMI supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin and 100 µg/mL streptomycin. Cells were cultured for 2 days at 37˚C in the presence or absence of PHA. The concentrations of MIP2 were interpolated from the calibration curve and corrected for sample dilution. The mean MIP2 concentration was 67 pg/mL on unstimulated PBMC supernatants and 773 pg/mL on stimulated PBMCs supernatants.

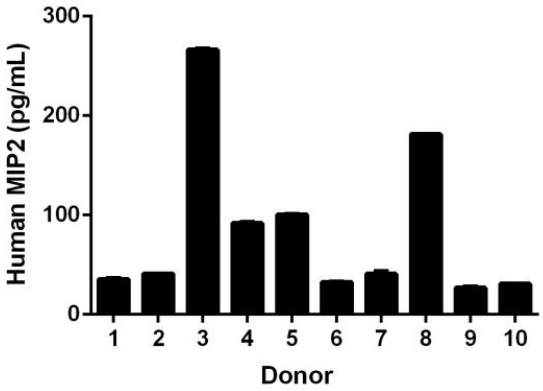


Figure 5. MIP2 levels in individual healthy donors. Ten individual healthy donors were evaluated for the presence of MIP2 in serum using this assay. Results were interpolated from the standard curve in Sample Diluent 25BP and corrected for sample dilution (1:4). The mean level of human MIP2 was found at 84.757 pg/mL with a range of 26.767 – 266.256 pg/mL.

17. ASSAY SPECIFICITY

This kit recognizes both native and recombinant human MIP2 protein in serum, plasma, and cell culture media samples only. Cell lysates, tissue homogenate samples have not been tested with this kit.

CROSS REACTIVITY

Human CXCL1 (GRO-alpha) and CXCL3 (GRO-gamma) were prepared at 2,000 pg/mL in Sample Diluent NS and assayed for cross reactivity. No significant cross reactivity was observed for human CXCL1 or human CXCL3.

INTERFERENCE

Recombinant human MIP2 was assayed at 40 pg/mL in the presence and absence of 2,000 pg/mL of human CXCL1 or human CXCL3 to determine interference. No interference was observed with a mean OD deviation from background of 0.0031 ODs. Recovery of human MIP2 was observed at a mean of 94.21% with a standard deviation of 0.01.

18. SPECIES REACTIVITY

This kit recognizes human MIP2 protein.

Other species reactivity was determined by measuring 25% (dilution) serum samples of various species, interpolating the protein concentrations from the human standard curve, and expressing the interpolated concentrations as a percentage of the protein concentration in human serum assayed at the same dilution.

Reactivity < 3% was determined for the following species:

- Mouse
- Rat
- Hamster
- Guinea Pig
- Rabbit
- Dog
- Goat
- Pig
- Cow

Please contact our Scientific Support team for more information.

19. TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Cause	Solution
Difficulty pipetting lysate; viscous lysate.	Genomic DNA solubilized	Prepare 1X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR (without enhancer). Add enhancer to lysate after extraction.
Poor standard curve	Inaccurate Pipetting	Check pipettes
	Improper standard dilution	Prior to opening, briefly spin the stock standard tube and dissolve the powder thoroughly by gentle mixing
Low Signal	Incubation times too brief	Ensure sufficient incubation times; increase to 2 or 3 hour standard/sample incubation
	Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution	Check pipettes and ensure correct preparation
	Incubation times with TMB too brief	Ensure sufficient incubation time until blue color develops prior addition of Stop solution
Large CV	Plate is insufficiently washed	Review manual for proper wash technique. If using a plate washer, check all ports for obstructions.
	Contaminated wash buffer	Prepare fresh wash buffer
Low sensitivity	Improper storage of the ELISA kit	Store your reconstituted standards at -80°C, all other assay components 4°C. Keep TMB Development Solution protected from light.
Precipitate in Diluent	Precipitation and/or coagulation of components within the Diluent.	Precipitate can be removed by gently warming the Diluent to 37ºC.

Technical Support

For all technical or commercial enquiries please go to:

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www.abcam.cn/contactus (China)
www.abcam.co.jp/contactus (Japan)