



## **PRODUCT INFORMATION & MANUAL**

**Human CCL1/I-309 Valukine™ ELISA**

**Catalog Number: VAL194**

For the quantitative determination of natural and recombinant  
human CCL1/I-309 concentrations

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

**Bio-Techne China Co. Ltd**

P: +86 (21) 52380373 P: 8009881270 F: +86 (21) 52381001  
**info.cn@bio-techne.com**

Please refer to the kit label for expiry date.  
Novus kits are guaranteed for 3 months from date of receipt

Version 202403.1

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## I. BACKGROUND

CCL1 is a small glycoprotein that belongs to a member of the CC subfamily of chemokines, known as I-309 in humans and TCA-3 in mouse (1). Human I-309 has been assumed to be a homologue of the mouse TCA3 (2). While the two proteins share only approximately 42% amino acid sequence identity, both chemokines contain an extra pair of cysteine residues not found in most other chemokines (3). Human I-309 and mouse TCA3 also share significant sequence homology in the 5' flanking region of their genes.

CCL1 is secreted by activated monocytes, macrophages, and T lymphocytes cells and is chemotactic for monocytes but not for neutrophils (1, 4). CCR8 has been identified as the receptor for CCL1 and is expressed on monocytes and Th2 lymphocytes in human cells. CCL1 regulates tissue homeostasis through the recruitment of immune cells to sites of injury and inflammatory tissues through its interaction with its receptor, CCR8 (5, 6). In this way, CCL1 and CCR8 contribute to various human inflammatory diseases (5, 6). For instance, CCL1 recruits T cells and Langerhans-type dendritic cells in atopic dermatitis (5). The CCL1-CCR8 interaction promotes lymphocytic recruitment in immunoglobulin G4 (IgG4)-related sclerosing cholangitis, leading to duct-centered inflammation and obliterative phlebitis (7). In addition, the interaction of CCL1 with CCR8 is also involved in allergic diseases (such as bronchial asthma) and bronchoalveolar sarcoidosis (8, 9).

## II. OVERVIEW

### A. PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. An antibody specific for human CCL1/I-309 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any CCL1/I-309 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. A biotinylated detection antibody specific for human CCL1/I-309 is pipetted into the wells. After washing away any unbound substances, Streptavidin-HRP is pipetted into the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound reagent, TMB substrate (Chromogenic agent) is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of CCL1/I-309 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped, and the intensity of the color is measured.

### B. LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

- **FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.**
- This kit is suitable for cell culture supernate and human serum.
- The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label.
- Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.
- If samples generate values higher than the highest standard, dilute the samples with Calibrator Diluent (1×) and repeat the assay.
- Any variation in operator, pipetting technique, washing technique, incubation time or temperature, and kit age can cause variation in binding.

### III. ADVANTAGES

#### A. PRECISION

**Intra-assay Precision** (Precision within an assay)

Three samples were tested twenty times on one plate to assess intra-assay precision.

**Inter-assay Precision** (Precision between assays)

Three samples were tested in twenty separate assays to assess inter-assay precision.

| Sample             | Intra-assay Precision |      |     | Inter-assay Precision |      |     |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------|-----|-----------------------|------|-----|
|                    | 1                     | 2    | 3   | 1                     | 2    | 3   |
| Mean (pg/mL)       | 156.4                 | 38.0 | 9.4 | 154.6                 | 38.0 | 9.5 |
| Standard Deviation | 3.6                   | 0.7  | 0.1 | 4.6                   | 0.7  | 0.2 |
| CV%                | 2.3                   | 1.9  | 1.3 | 3.0                   | 1.8  | 1.7 |

#### B. RECOVERY

The recovery of human CCL1/I-309 spiked to different levels throughout the range of the assay in cell culture media was evaluated. The recovery ranged from 105.2 to 109.7% with an average of 107.3%.

The recovery of human CCL1/I-309 spiked to different levels throughout the range of the assay in human serum was evaluated. The recovery ranged from 96.5 to 107.7% with an average of 103.6%.

#### C. SENSITIVITY

The minimum detectable dose (MDD) of human CCL1/I-309 is typically less than 1.30 pg/mL.

The MDD was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean optical density value of twenty zero standard replicates and calculating the corresponding concentration.

#### D. CALIBRATION

This Kit is calibrated against a highly purified *E.coli*-expressed recombinant human I-309 produced at R&D Systems.

## E. LINEARITY

To assess the linearity of the assay, different samples were containing or spiked with high concentrations of human CCL1/I-309 and diluted with Calibrator Diluent (1×) to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay.

| Dilution | Average % of Expected | Range (%)   |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1:2      | 100.3                 | 96.3-106.3  |
| 1:4      | 99.5                  | 92.8 -107.3 |
| 1:8      | 99.1                  | 94.0-110.4  |
| 1:16     | 94.3                  | 88.9-101.1  |

## F. SAMPLE VALUES

**Serum** - Five human serum samples were evaluated for the presence of CCL1/I-309 in this assay. All samples measured less than the lowest standard, 5.0 pg/mL.

### Cell Culture Supernates:

Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) ( $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mL) were cultured in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin sulfate. Cells were stimulated with 20 µg/mL of PHA for 5 days. Aliquots of the culture supernates were removed, assayed for levels of human CCL1/I-309, and measured 69.6 pg/mL.

NK92 ( $2 \times 10^6$  cells/mL) were cultured in  $\alpha$ -MEM supplemented with 12.5% fetal bovine serum, 12.5% horse serum, 0.2 mM Inositol, 0.1 mM  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, 0.02 mM folic acid, 200 U/mL recombinant human IL-2, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin sulfate. Cells were cultured for 48h. Aliquots of the culture supernates were removed, assayed for levels of human CCL1/I-309, and measured 22.6 pg/mL.

## G. SPECIFICITY

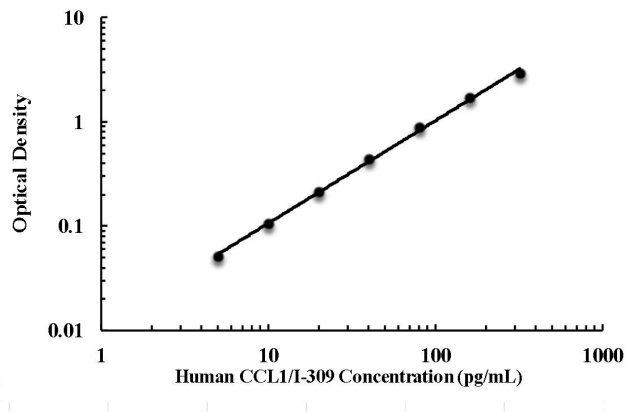
The following factors prepared at 50 ng/mL were assayed and exhibited no cross-reactivity or interference.

| Recombinant human: | Recombinant mouse: | Other recombinants: |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| MIP-1 $\beta$      | TCA-3              | rat IFN- $\gamma$   |
| TARC               |                    | viral MIP-1         |

## IV. EXPERIMENT

### EXAMPLE STANDARD

The standard curve is provided for demonstration only. A standard curve should be generated for each set of samples assayed.



| pg/mL | OD             | Average | Corrected |
|-------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 0     | 0.040<br>0.042 | 0.041   | —         |
| 5     | 0.092<br>0.092 | 0.092   | 0.051     |
| 10    | 0.145<br>0.147 | 0.146   | 0.105     |
| 20    | 0.252<br>0.259 | 0.256   | 0.215     |
| 40    | 0.470<br>0.483 | 0.477   | 0.435     |
| 80    | 0.920<br>0.921 | 0.921   | 0.880     |
| 160   | 1.742<br>1.761 | 1.752   | 1.711     |
| 320   | 2.925<br>2.940 | 2.933   | 2.891     |

## V. KIT COMPONENTS AND STORAGE

### A. MATERIALS PROVIDED

| Parts                                       | Description  | Size     |
|---|--|----------|
| Human CCL1/I-309 Microplate                 | 96 well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with an antibody against human CCL1/I-309.                  | 1 plate  |
| Human CCL1/I-309 Standard                   | Recombinant human CCL1/I-309 in a buffered protein base; lyophilized. Refer to the vial label for reconstitution volume. | 2 vials  |
| Human CCL1/I-309 Detection Antibody         | Biotinylated CCL1/I-309 antibody, lyophilized. Refer to the vial label for reconstitution volume.                        | 1 vial   |
| Streptavidin-HRP A (200×)                   | 200× Streptavidin conjugated to horseradish peroxidase.  | 1 vial   |
| Calibrator Diluent (1×)                     | Buffered diluent used to dilute standard and samples.  | 2 vials  |
| Detection Antibody Diluent Concentrate (5×) | A 5× concentrated buffered base used to dilute Detection Antibody.   | 1 vial   |
| Reagent Diluent Concentrate (10×)           | A 10× concentrated buffered base used to dilute HRP.   | 1 vial   |
| Wash Buffer Concentrate (25×)               | A 25× concentrated solution of buffered surfactant with preservatives.   | 1 vial   |
| TMB Substrate                               | TMB ELISA Substrate Solution/TMB Substrate Solution  | 1 vial   |
| Stop Solution                               | 2 N sulfuric acid.   | 1 vial   |
| Plate Sealers                               | Adhesive strip.  | 3 strips |

## B. STORAGE

|                                      |  |   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Unopened Kit                         | Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use past kit expiration date.  |   |
| Opened/<br>Reconstituted<br>Reagents | Streptavidin-HRP A   | May be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8 °C.*   |
|                                      | Wash Buffer (1×)   |   |
|                                      | TMB Substrate  |   |
|                                      | Stop Solution  |   |
|                                      | Calibrator Diluent (1×)  |   |
|                                      | Standard   | Prepare fresh for each assay.<br>Standards may be stored for up to 1 month at -20°C*.   |
|                                      | Detection Antibody   | Aliquot and store for up to 1 month at -20 °C in a manual defrost freezer.*   |
|                                      | Detection Antibody Diluent Concentrate (5×)  | May be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8 °C.*<br>Use and discard diluted Detection Antibody Diluent (1×). Prepare fresh for each assay. |
|                                      | Reagent Diluent Concentrate (10×)  | May be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8 °C.*<br>Use and discard diluted Reagent Diluent (1×). Prepare fresh for each assay.            |
| Microplate Wells                     | Return unused wells to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge of zip-seal. May be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8 °C.* |   |

\* Provided this is within the expiration date of the kit.

### **C. OTHER SUPPLIES REQUIRED**

- ◆ Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm, with the correction wavelength set at 540 nm or 570 nm.
- ◆ Pipettes and pipette tips.
- ◆ Deionized or distilled water.
- ◆ Squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or automated microplate washer.
- ◆ 500 mL graduated cylinder.
- ◆ Horizontal orbital microplate shaker capable of maintaining a speed of  $500\pm 50$  rpm.

### **D. PRECAUTION**

- ◆ Some components in this kit contain a preservative which may cause an allergic skin reaction. Avoid breathing mist.
- ◆ The Stop Solution provided with this kit is an acid solution. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

## VI. PREPARATION

### A. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE

**Cell Culture Supernates** - Remove particulates by centrifugation and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at  $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Samples may require dilution with Calibrator Diluent (1 $\times$ ).

**Serum** - Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes at room temperature before centrifugation for 15 minutes at 1000 x g. Remove serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at  $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Samples may require dilution with Calibrator Diluent (1 $\times$ ).

### B. SAMPLE PREPARATION

Cell culture supernate samples and human serum samples recommend a 2-fold dilution prior to the assay. A suggested 2-fold dilution is 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of sample + 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of Calibrator Diluent (1 $\times$ ). Optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.

### C. REAGENT PREPARATION

**Note:** *Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.*

**Wash Buffer (1 $\times$ )** - If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute 20 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate (25 $\times$ ) into deionized or distilled water to prepare 500 mL of Wash Buffer (1 $\times$ ).

**Detection Antibody Diluent (1 $\times$ )** - Use deionized or distilled water to prepare Detection Antibody Diluent (1 $\times$ ).

**Reagent Diluent (1 $\times$ )** - Use deionized or distilled water to prepare Reagent Diluent (1 $\times$ ).

**Detection Antibody (1 $\times$ )** - **Centrifuge briefly before opening. Reconstitution volume refer to vial label to prepare Detection Antibody (100 $\times$ ).** Allow the Detection Antibody to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Aliquot and store if needed. Dilute to Detection Antibody (1 $\times$ ) with Detection Antibody Diluent (1 $\times$ ). Prepare at least 15 minutes prior to use.

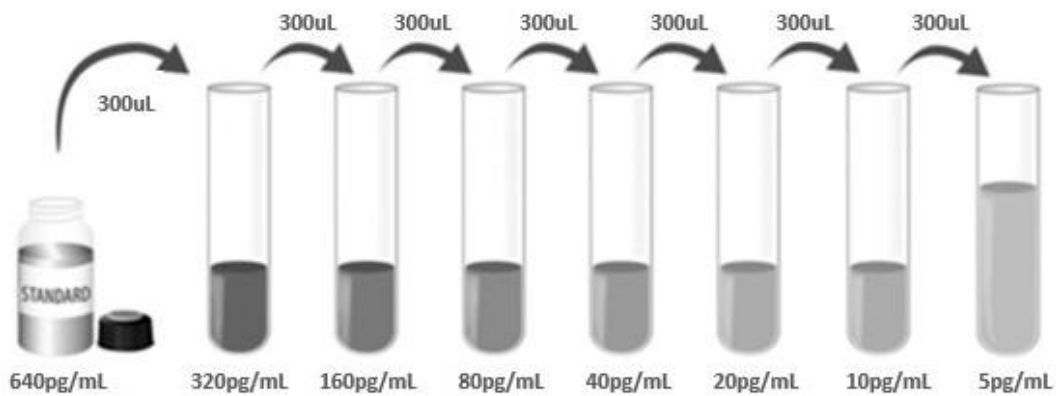
**Streptavidin-HRP A (1 $\times$ )** - **Centrifuge briefly before opening.** Dilute to the working concentration specified on the vial label using Reagent Diluent (1 $\times$ ).

**Human CCL1/I-309 Standard** - **Centrifuge briefly before opening. Refer to the vial label for the reconstitution volume\***. This reconstitution produces a stock solution of

640 pg/mL. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions.

\*If you have any question, please seek help from our Technical Support.

**Pipette 300  $\mu$ L of the appropriate Calibrator Diluent (1 $\times$ ) into each tube.** Use the stock solution to produce a dilution series (below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer. The 320 pg/mL standard serves as the high standard. The Calibrator Diluent (1 $\times$ ) serves as the zero standard (0 pg/mL).



#### D. TECHNICAL HINTS

- When mixing or reconstituting protein solutions, always avoid foaming.
- To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each standard level, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.
- It is recommended that the samples be pipetted within 15 minutes.
- To ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary.
- TMB substrate should remain colorless until added to the plate. Keep TMB Substrate protected from light. TMB Substrate should change from colorless to gradations of blue.
- Stop Solution should be added to the plate in the same order as the TMB substrate. The color developed in the wells will turn from blue to yellow upon addition of the Stop Solution. Wells that are green in color indicate that the Stop Solution has not mixed thoroughly with the TMB substrate.

## VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE

**Note:** Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature before use. It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate.

1. Prepare all reagents and working standards as directed in the previous sections.
2. Remove excess microplate strips from the plate frame, return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, and reseal.
3. Add 100  $\mu$ L of standard and prepared sample per well. Then add 100  $\mu$ L of the Detection Antibody (1 $\times$ ) diluted in Detection Antibody Diluent (1 $\times$ ) to each well. Cover with the adhesive strip provided. **Incubate for 2 hours at room temperature on a horizontal orbital microplate shaker set at  $500 \pm 50$  rpm.** A plate layout is provided for a record of standards and samples assayed. (Samples may require dilution. See Sample Preparation section.)
4. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process three times for a total of four washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (400  $\mu$ L) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
5. Add 100  $\mu$ L of the working dilution of Streptavidin-HRP A to each well. Cover the plate and **incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature on a horizontal orbital microplate shaker set at  $500 \pm 50$  rpm. Avoid placing the plate in direct light.**
6. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 4.
7. Add 100  $\mu$ L of TMB Substrate to each well. **incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature on a horizontal orbital microplate shaker set at  $500 \pm 50$  rpm. Avoid placing the plate in direct light.**
8. Add 50  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution to each well. Gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.
9. Determine the optical density of each well within 10 minutes, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm. If wavelength correction is available, set to 540 nm or 570 nm. If wavelength correction is not available, subtract readings at 540 nm or 570 nm from the readings at 450 nm. This subtraction will correct for optical imperfections in

the plate. Readings made directly at 450 nm without correction may be higher and less accurate.

#### 10. **CALCULATION OF RESULTS**

Average the duplicate readings for each standard and sample and subtract the average zero standard optical density (O.D.). Create a standard curve by reducing the data using computer software capable of generating a four-parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an alternative, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the y-axis against the concentration on the x-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points on the graph. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the human CCL1/I-309 concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. This procedure will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data.

If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

## VIII. REFERENCES

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# PLATE LAYOUT

Use this plate layout to record standards and samples assayed.

|           |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>1</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>2</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>3</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>4</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>5</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>6</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>7</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>8</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>9</b>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>10</b> |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>11</b> |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| <b>12</b> |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|           | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> | <b>E</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>G</b> | <b>H</b> |



## 产品信息及操作手册

人 CCL1/I-309 Valukine™ ELISA 试剂盒

目录号: **VAL194**

适用于定量检测天然和重组人 CCL1/I-309 的浓度

科研专用, 不可用于临床诊断

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版本号 202403.1

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## I. 背景

**CCL1** 是一种小糖蛋白,属于 **CC** 趋化因子亚家族的成员,在人类中被称为 **I-309**,在小鼠中被称为 **TCA-3(1)**。人类 **I-309** 被认为是小鼠 **TCA3** 的同源物(2)。虽然这两种蛋白的氨基酸序列只有大约 **42%**相同,但这两种趋化因子都含有一对在大多数其他趋化因子中没有发现的额外半胱氨酸残基(3)。人类 **I-309** 和小鼠 **TCA3** 在其基因的 **5'**侧区中也具有显著的序列同源性。

**CCL1** 由活化的单核细胞、巨噬细胞和 **T** 淋巴细胞分泌,对单核细胞具有趋化作用,但对中性粒细胞无趋化作用(1, 4)。**CCR8** 已被确认为 **CCL1** 的受体,并在人类细胞的单核细胞和 **Th2** 淋巴细胞上表达。**CCL1** 通过与其受体 **CCR8** 的相互作用,将免疫细胞募集到损伤部位和炎症组织,从而调节组织稳态(5, 6)。通过这种方式, **CCL1** 和 **CCR8** 参与了人类的各种炎症性疾病(5, 7)。例如,在特应性皮炎中, **CCL1** 招募 **T** 细胞和朗格汉斯型树突状细胞(5)。在免疫球蛋白 **G4 (IgG4)**相关硬化性胆管炎中, **CCL1** 与 **CCR8** 相互作用促进淋巴细胞募集,导致导管中心炎症和闭塞性静脉炎(7)。除此之外, **CCL1** 与 **CCR8** 的相互作用也参与了过敏性疾病(如支气管哮喘)和支气管肺泡结节病等(8, 9)。

## II. 概述

### A. 检测原理

本实验采用双抗体夹心ELISA法。抗人CCL1/I-309抗体包被于微孔板上，样品和标准品中的CCL1/I-309会与固定在板上的抗体结合，接着加入生物素化的抗人CCL1/I-309检测抗体进行孵育，洗涤去除未结合的物质后，加入链霉亲和素标记的辣根过氧化物酶（Streptavidin-HRP）孵育。洗涤去除未结合的试剂后，加入TMB底物溶液（显色剂）。溶液颜色与结合的目的蛋白成正比；加入终止液；用酶标仪测定吸光度。

### B. 检测局限

- ◆ 仅供科研使用，不可用于体外诊断；
- ◆ 该试剂盒适用于细胞培养上清样本和人血清样本；
- ◆ 请在试剂盒有效期内使用；
- ◆ 不同试剂盒及不同批号试剂盒的组分不能混用；
- ◆ 样本值若大于标准曲线的最高值，应将样本用标准品稀释液（1×）稀释后重新检测；
- ◆ 检测结果的不同可由多种因素引起，包括实验人员的操作、移液器的使用方式、洗板技术、反应时间或温度、试剂盒的效期等。

### III. 优势

#### A. 精确度

**板内精确度**（同一板内不同孔间的精确度）

已知浓度的三个样本，在同一板内分别检测20次，以确定板内精确度。

**板间精确度**（不同板之间的精确度）

已知浓度的三个样本，在不同板中分别检测20次，以确定板间精确度。

| Sample             | Intra-assay Precision |      |     | Inter-assay Precision |      |     |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------|-----|-----------------------|------|-----|
|                    | 1                     | 2    | 3   | 1                     | 2    | 3   |
| Mean (pg/mL)       | 156.4                 | 38.0 | 9.4 | 154.6                 | 38.0 | 9.5 |
| Standard Deviation | 3.6                   | 0.7  | 0.1 | 4.6                   | 0.7  | 0.2 |
| CV%                | 2.3                   | 1.9  | 1.3 | 3.0                   | 1.8  | 1.7 |

#### B. 回收率

在细胞培养基样本中掺入检测范围内不同水平的人CCL1/I-309，测定其回收率。回收率范围在105.2-109.7%，平均回收率在107.3%。

在血清样本中掺入检测范围内不同水平的人CCL1/I-309，测定其回收率。回收率范围在96.5-107.7%，平均回收率在103.6%。

#### C. 灵敏度

人CCL1/I-309的最低可测量（MDD）一般小于1.30 pg/mL。

MDD是根据20个重复的零标准品孔的吸光度值的平均值加两倍标准差计算得到的相对应浓度。

#### D. 校正

此ELISA试剂盒经由R&D Systems生产的大肠杆菌表达的高纯度重组人CCL1/I-309蛋白所校正。

#### E. 线性

不同的样本中含有或掺入高浓度的人CCL1/I-309，然后用标准品稀释液（1×）将样本稀

释到检测范围内，测定其线性。

| Dilution | Average % of Expected | Range (%)   |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1:2      | 100.3                 | 96.3-106.3  |
| 1:4      | 99.5                  | 92.8 -107.3 |
| 1:8      | 99.1                  | 94.0-110.4  |
| 1:16     | 94.3                  | 88.9-101.1  |

## F. 样本预值

**血清样本** - 使用本试剂盒检测了5份人血清样本中CCL1/I-309的水平。所有样本的检测值均低于最低标准品，5.0 pg/mL。

**细胞培养上清**：

PBMCs (1x10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL) 培养于含有10%胎牛血清的RPMI 1640培养基中，加100 U/mL青霉素和100 µg/mL硫酸链霉素。细胞用20 µg/mL的PHA刺激5天。得到的细胞培养上清分装检测人CCL1/I-309含量，检测值为 69.6 pg/mL。

NK92 (2 x10<sup>6</sup>cells/mL) 培养于含有12.5%优质胎牛血清，12.5%马血清，0.2mM肌醇，0.1mM β-巯基乙醇，0.02mM叶酸和200U/mL rHuIL-2的α-MEM培养基中，加100 U/mL青霉素和100 µg/mL硫酸链霉素。培养48h后，得到的细胞培养上清分装测定人CCL1/I-309含量，检测值为22.6 pg/mL。

## G. 特异性

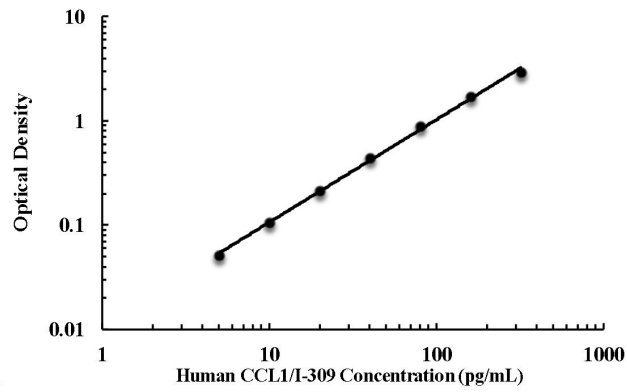
将以下因子配制成50 ng/mL的浓度来检测没有观察到明显的交叉反应或干扰。

| Recombinant human: | Recombinant mouse: | Other recombinants: |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| MIP-1β             | TCA-3              | rat IFN-γ           |
| TARC               |                    | viral MIP-1         |

## IV. 实验

### 标准曲线实例

该标准曲线数据仅供参考，每次实验应绘制其对应的标准曲线。



| pg/mL | OD             | Average | Corrected |
|-------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 0     | 0.040<br>0.042 | 0.041   | —         |
| 5     | 0.092<br>0.092 | 0.092   | 0.051     |
| 10    | 0.145<br>0.147 | 0.146   | 0.105     |
| 20    | 0.252<br>0.259 | 0.256   | 0.215     |
| 40    | 0.470<br>0.483 | 0.477   | 0.435     |
| 80    | 0.920<br>0.921 | 0.921   | 0.880     |
| 160   | 1.742<br>1.761 | 1.752   | 1.711     |
| 320   | 2.925<br>2.940 | 2.933   | 2.891     |

## V. 试剂盒组成及储存

### A. 试剂盒组成

| 组成  | 描述                                     | 规格   |
|---|--|------|
| Human CCL1/I-309 Microplate                 | 包被抗人 CCL1/I-309 抗体的 96 孔聚苯乙烯板，8 孔×12 条 | 1 块板 |
| Human CCL1/I-309 Standard                   | 标准品（冻干粉），参考瓶身标签进行重溶                    | 2 瓶  |
| Human CCL1/I-309 Detection Antibody         | 生物素化的 CCL1/I-309 检测抗体，冻干粉，参考瓶身标签进行重溶   | 1 瓶  |
| Streptavidin-HRP A (200×)                   | 200×浓缩的链霉亲和素标记的 HRP                    | 1 瓶  |
| Calibrator Diluent (1×)                     | 标准品稀释液用于稀释标准品和样本                       | 2 瓶  |
| Detection Antibody Diluent Concentrate (5×) | 浓缩的检测抗体稀释液（5×）用于稀释检测抗体                 | 1 瓶  |
| Reagent Diluent Concentrate (10×)           | 浓缩的试剂稀释液（10×）用于稀释 HRP                  | 1 瓶  |
| Wash Buffer Concentrate (25×)               | 浓缩洗涤缓冲液（25×）                           | 1 瓶  |
| TMB Substrate                               | TMB ELISA 底物溶液 /TMB 底物溶液               | 1 瓶  |
| Stop Solution                               | 终止液                                    | 1 瓶  |
| Plate Sealers                               | 封板膜                                    | 3 张  |

## B. 试剂盒储存

|              |                    |   |
|--------------|--------------------|---|
| 未开封试剂盒       | 2-8℃储存；请在试剂盒有效期内使用 |   |
| 已打开，稀释或重溶的试剂 | 链霉亲和素-HRP A        | 2-8℃储存，最多 30 天*                               |
|              | 洗涤液（1×）            |   |
|              | TMB 底物溶液           |   |
|              | 终止液                |   |
|              | 标准品稀释液（1×）         |   |
|              | 标准品                | 使用时新鲜配制*<br>标准品-20℃储存，最多 30 天*                |
|              | 检测抗体               | 分装， -20℃储存，最多 30 天*                           |
|              | 检测抗体稀释液（5×）        | 2-8℃储存，最多 30 天*<br>请每次使用新鲜配制的 1×检测抗体稀释液，多余的丢弃 |
|              | 试剂稀释液（10×）         | 2-8℃储存，最多 30 天*<br>请每次使用新鲜配制的 1×试剂稀释液，多余的丢弃   |
|              | 包被的微孔板条            | 将未用的板条放回带有干燥剂的铝箔袋内，密封：2-8℃储存，最多 30 天*         |

\*必须在试剂盒有效期内

## C. 实验所需自备试验器材

- ◆ 酶标仪（可测量450 nm检测波长的吸收值及540 nm或570 nm校正波长的吸收值）
- ◆ 高精度加液器及一次性吸头
- ◆ 蒸馏水或去离子水
- ◆ 洗瓶（喷瓶）、多通道洗板器或自动洗板机
- ◆ 500 mL量筒
- ◆ 振荡器（速度可调至500±50 rpm）

## D. 注意事项

- ◆ 试剂盒中的一些组分含有防腐剂，可能引起皮肤过敏反应，避免吸入。
- ◆ 试剂盒中的终止液是酸性溶液，使用时请做好眼睛、手、面部及衣服的保护。使用后请彻底洗手。

## VI. 实验前准备

### A. 样品收集及储存

**细胞培养上清液：**颗粒物应离心去除；立刻检测样本。样本收集后若不及时检测，需按一次使用量分装，冻存于 $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱内，避免反复冻融。样本可能需要用标准品稀释液（1×）稀释。

**血清样本：**用血清分离管(SST)分离血清。使血样室温凝集30分钟，然后 $1000 \times g$ 离心15分钟。吸取血清样本之后即刻用于检测，或者分装， $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ 贮存备用。避免反复冻融。样本可能需要用标准品稀释液（1×）稀释。

### B. 样本准备工作

细胞上清样本和人血清样本建议用标准品稀释液（1×）2倍稀释后进行检测，例如：100  $\mu\text{L}$ 样本溶液+100  $\mu\text{L}$ 标准品稀释液（1×）。最佳稀释度应由最终用户确定。

### C. 检测前准备工作

**使用前请将所有试剂放置于室温**

**洗涤液（1×）：**从冰箱中取出的浓缩洗涤液可能有结晶，属于正常现象；放置室温，轻摇混匀，待结晶完全溶解后再配制洗涤液。可将20 mL浓缩洗涤液（25×）用去离子水或蒸馏水稀释配制成500 mL工作浓度的洗涤液（1×）。

**检测抗体稀释液（1×）：**使用去离子水或蒸馏水稀释配制成检测抗体稀释液（1×）。

**试剂稀释液（1×）：**使用去离子水或蒸馏水稀释配制成试剂稀释液（1×）。

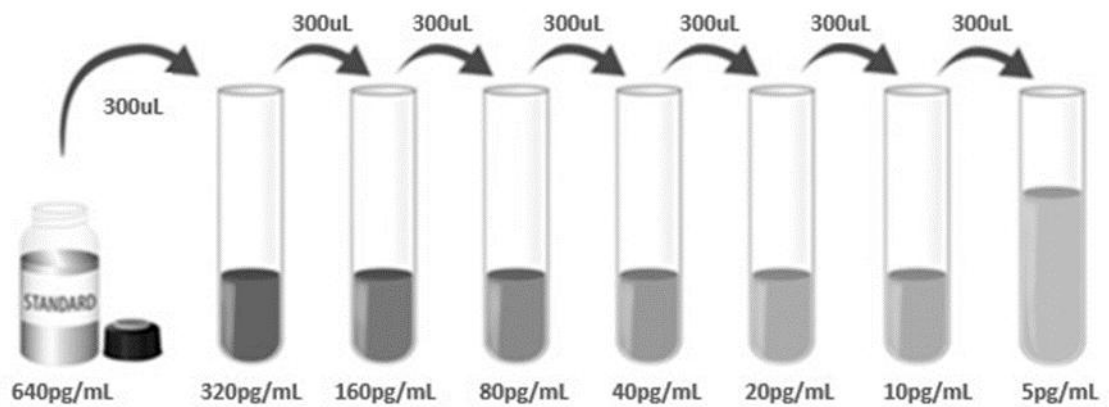
**检测抗体（1×）：**开盖前请瞬时离心。参考检测抗体瓶标签重溶冻干粉，制备检测抗体（100×）。轻轻震摇至少15分钟，其充分溶解。如有需要分装保存。用检测抗体稀释液（1×）稀释至检测抗体（1×），至少在使用前15分钟准备。

**链霉亲和素-HRP A（1×）：**开盖前请瞬时离心。用试剂稀释液（1×）将链霉亲和素-HRP A稀释至工作浓度。

**人CCL1/I-309 标准品：**开盖前请瞬时离心。冻干标准品的重溶请参考瓶身标签。得到浓度为640  $\text{pg/mL}$ 标准品母液。轻轻震摇至少15分钟，使其充分溶解。

\*如有疑问，请咨询我们的技术支持。

向各稀释管中加入300  $\mu\text{L}$ 标准品稀释液（1×）。将标准品母液参照下图做系列稀释，每管须充分混匀后再移液到下一管。320  $\text{pg/mL}$ 管作标准曲线最高点，标准品稀释液（1×）可用作标准品零点（0  $\text{pg/mL}$ ）。



#### D. 技术小提示

- ◆ 当混合或重溶蛋白液时，尽量避免起沫；
- ◆ 为了避免交叉污染，配制不同浓度标准品、上样、加不同试剂都需要更换枪头。另外不同试剂请分别使用不同的移液槽；
- ◆ 建议15分钟内完成一块板的上样；
- ◆ 每次孵育时，正确使用封板膜可保证结果的准确性；
- ◆ TMB底物溶液在上板前应为无色，请避光保存；加入微孔板后，TMB底物将由无色变成不同深度的蓝色；
- ◆ 终止液上板顺序应同TMB底物上板顺序一致；加入终止液后，孔内颜色由蓝变黄；若孔内有绿色，则表明孔内液体未混匀，请充分混合。

## VII. 操作步骤

使用前请将所有试剂和样本放置于室温，建议所有的实验样本和标准品做复孔检测

1. 按照上一节的说明，准备好所有需要的试剂和标准品；
2. 从已平衡至室温的密封袋中取出微孔板，未用的板条请放回铝箔袋内，重新封口；
3. 分别将不同浓度标准品和实验样本加入相应孔中，每孔100  $\mu\text{L}$ 。然后再在每个微孔内加入100  $\mu\text{L}$ 配制好的检测抗体（1 $\times$ ）。用封板膜封住反应孔，**室温500 $\pm$ 50 rpm水平振荡孵育2小时**。说明书提供了一张96孔模板图，可用于记录标准品和试验样本的板内位置；（样本需要稀释，详情参见样本制备部分。）
4. 将板内液体吸去，使用洗瓶、多通道洗板器或自动洗板机洗板。每孔加洗涤液400  $\mu\text{L}$ ，然后将板内洗涤液吸去。重复操作3次，共洗4次。每次洗板尽量吸去残留液体会有助于得到好的实验结果。最后一次洗板结束，请将板内所有液体吸干或将板倒置，在吸水纸拍干所有残留液体；
5. 在每个微孔内加入100  $\mu\text{L}$ 稀释好的链霉亲和素- HRP A工作液。用封板膜封住反应孔，**室温500 $\pm$ 50 rpm水平振荡孵育20分钟，注意避光**；
6. 重复第4步洗板操作；
7. 在每个微孔内加入100  $\mu\text{L}$  TMB底物溶液，**室温500 $\pm$ 50 rpm水平振荡孵育20分钟，注意避光**；
8. 在每个微孔内加入50  $\mu\text{L}$ 终止液，请轻拍微孔板，使溶液混合均匀；
9. 加入终止液后10分钟内，使用酶标仪测量450 nm的吸光度值，设定540 nm或570 nm作为校正波长。如果波长校正不可用，以450 nm的读数减去540 nm或570 nm的读数。这种减法将校正酶标板上的光学缺陷。没有校正而直接在450 nm处进行的读数可能会更高且更不准确；
10. **计算结果**：将每个标准品和样品的复孔吸光值取平均值，然后减去零标准品平均OD值（O.D.），使用计算机软件作四参数逻辑（4-PL）曲线拟合创建标准曲线。另一替代方法是，通过绘制y轴上每个标准品的平均吸光值与x轴上的浓度来构建标准曲线，并通过图上的点绘制最佳拟合曲线。数据可以通过绘制人CCL1/I-309浓度的对数与O.D.的对数来线性化，并且最佳拟合线可以通过回归分析来确定。该程序将产生足够但不太精确的数据拟合。

如果样品被稀释，从标准曲线读取的浓度必须乘以稀释倍数。

## VIII. 参考文献

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## 96 孔模板图

请使用 96 孔模板图来记录标准品及样本在板内的位置

