

Swine IFN-gamma ELISA Kit

Catalog Number KSC4021 (96 tests), KSC4022 (2 × 96 tests)

Pub. No. MAN0014878 Rev. A.0(31)

CAUTION! This kit contains materials with small quantities of sodium azide. Sodium azide reacts with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush drains with a large volume of water to prevent azide accumulation. Avoid ingestion and contact with eyes, skin and mucous membranes. In case of contact, rinse affected area with plenty of water. Observe all federal, state, and local regulations for disposal.

Note: For safety and biohazard guidelines, see the “Safety” appendix in the *ELISA Technical Guide* (Pub. no. MAN0006706). Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves.

Product description

The Invitrogen™ Swine IFN-gamma ELISA Kit is a solid-phase sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). This assay is designed to detect and quantify the level of swine IFN- γ in swine serum, buffered solution, or cell culture medium. The assay recognizes both natural and recombinant swine IFN- γ .

IFN- γ (type 2, immune IFN) is structurally and functionally distinct from type 1 (alpha/beta) interferons. The IFN- γ gene codes for a 146 amino acid protein that is post-translationally processed into two glycosylated species of 20 and 25 kDa. Native IFN- γ is highly basic, and can aggregate to form dimers that are biologically active. IFN- γ is produced by activated T (and NK) cells.

Contents and storage

Upon receipt, store the kit at 2°C to 8°C.

Contents	Cat. No. KSC4021 (96 tests)	Cat. No. KSC4022 (2 × 96 tests)
Sw IFN- γ Standard, lyophilized; contains 0.1% sodium azide.	2 vials	4 vials
Standard Diluent Buffer; contains 0.1% sodium azide	25 mL	2 × 25 mL
Antibody Coated Plate, 96-well plate	1 plate	2 plates
Sw IFN- γ Biotin Conjugate; contains 0.1% sodium azide	6 mL	2 × 6 mL
Streptavidin-HRP (100X)	0.15 mL	2 × 0.15 mL
Streptavidin-HRP Diluent; contains 3.3 mM thymol	25 mL	25 mL
Wash Buffer Concentrate (25X)	100 mL	100 mL
Stabilized Chromogen, Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB)	25 mL	25 mL
Stop Solution	25 mL	25 mL
Plate Covers, adhesive strips	3	4

Materials required but not supplied

- Distilled or deionized water
- Calibrated adjustable precision pipettes and glass or plastic tubes for diluting solutions; beakers, flask and cylinders for preparation of reagents
- Microtiter plate reader with software capable of measurement at or near 450 nm
- Plate washer—automated or manual (squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or equivalent)

Before you begin

IMPORTANT! Reagents are lot-specific. Do not mix or interchange different reagent lots from various kit lots.

- Review the **Procedural guidelines** and **Plate washing directions** in the *ELISA Technical Guide* available at thermofisher.com.
- Allow reagents to reach room temperature before use. Mix to redissolve any precipitated salts.

Prepare 1X Wash Buffer

1. Dilute 16 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate (25X) with 384 mL of deionized or distilled water. Label as 1X Wash Buffer.
2. Store the concentrate and 1X Wash Buffer in the refrigerator. Use the diluted buffer within 14 days.

Sample preparation guidelines

- Refer to the *ELISA Technical Guide* at thermofisher.com for detailed sample preparation procedures.
- Collect samples in pyrogen/endotoxin-free tubes.
- Freeze samples after collection if samples will not be tested immediately. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles of frozen samples. Thaw completely and mix well (do not vortex) prior to analysis.
- Avoid the use of hemolyzed or lipemic sera. If large amounts of particulate matter are present in the sample, centrifuge or filter sample prior to analysis.

Pre-dilute samples

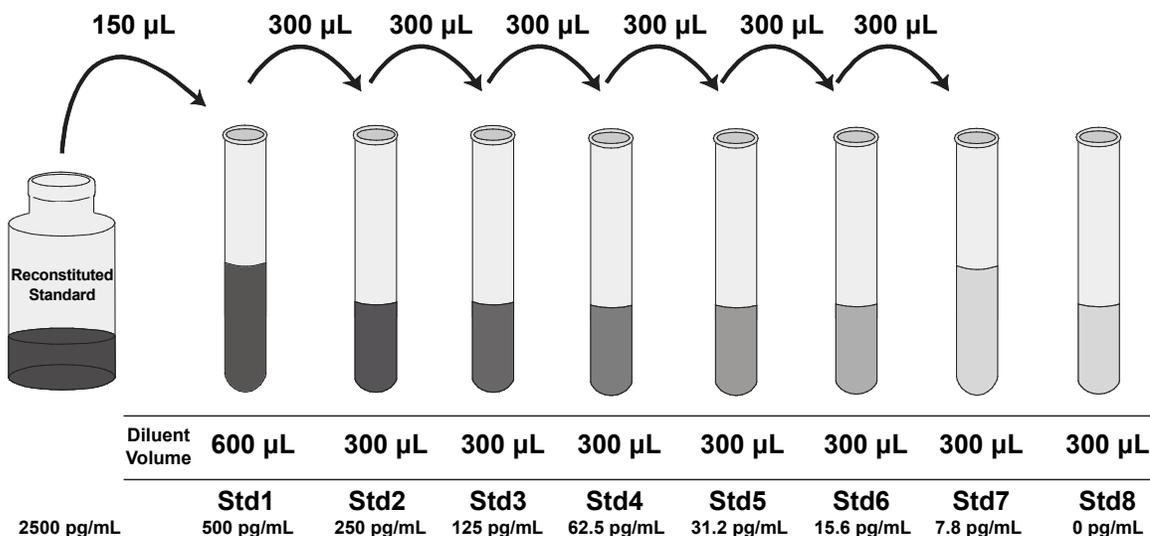
Sample concentrations should be within the range of the standard curve. Because conditions may vary, each investigator should determine the optimal dilution for each application.

Perform sample dilutions with Standard Diluent Buffer.

Dilute standards

Note: Use glass or plastic tubes for diluting standards.

1. Reconstitute Sw IFN- γ Standard to 2,500 pg/mL with Standard Diluent Buffer. Refer to the standard vial label for instructions. Swirl or mix gently and allow the contents to sit for 10 minutes to ensure complete reconstitution. Label as 2,500 pg/mL swine IFN- γ . **Use the standard within 1 hour of reconstitution.**
2. Add 150 μ L Reconstituted Standard to one tube containing 600 μ L Standard Diluent Buffer and mix. Label as 500 pg/mL swine IFN- γ .
3. Add 300 μ L Standard Diluent Buffer to each of 7 tubes labeled as follows: 250, 125, 62.5, 31.2, 15.6, 7.8, and 0 pg/mL swine IFN- γ .
4. Make serial dilutions of the standard as shown in the following dilution diagram. Mix thoroughly between steps.
5. Discard any remaining reconstituted standard. Return the Standard Diluent Buffer to the refrigerator.



Prepare 1X Streptavidin-HRP solution

Note: Prepare 1X Streptavidin-HRP within 15 minutes of usage.

To ensure accurate dilution:

1. For each 8-well strip used in the assay, pipet 10 μ L Streptavidin-HRP (100X) solution and dispense the solution into a tube containing 1 mL of Streptavidin-HRP Diluent. Mix thoroughly.
2. Return the unused Streptavidin-HRP (100X) solution to the refrigerator.

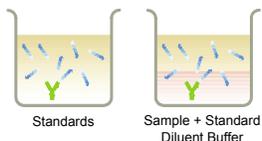
Perform ELISA (Total assay time: 3 hours)

IMPORTANT! Perform a standard curve with each assay.

- Allow all components to reach room temperature before use. Mix all liquid reagents prior to use.
- Determine the number of 8-well strips required for the assay. Insert the strips in the frames for use. Re-bag any unused strips and frames, and store at 2°C to 8°C for future use.



1 Bind antigen



- Add 100 μL of standards to the appropriate wells. For controls, serum, plasma, buffered solution and cell culture medium, add 50 μL of **Standard Diluent Buffer** followed by 50 μL of sample (see “Pre-dilute samples” on page 2) to the appropriate wells. Leave the wells for chromogen blanks empty.
- Add 50 μL Sw IFN- γ Biotin Conjugate solution into each well except the chromogen blanks.
- Tap the side of the plate to mix. Cover the plate with a plate cover and incubate for 2 hours at 37°C.
- Thoroughly aspirate the solution and wash wells 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer.

2 Add Streptavidin-HRP



- Add 100 μL 1X Streptavidin-HRP solution (see page 2) into each well except the chromogen blanks.
- Cover the plate with a plate cover and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
- Thoroughly aspirate the solution from the wells and wash wells 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer.

3 Add Stabilized Chromogen



- Add 100 μL Stabilized Chromogen to each well. The substrate solution begins to turn blue.
 - Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
- Note:** TMB should not touch aluminum foil or other metals.

4 Add Stop Solution



Add 100 μL Stop Solution to each well. Tap the side of the plate to mix. The solution in the wells changes from blue to yellow.

Read the plate and generate the standard curve

- Read the absorbance at 450 nm. Read the plate within 2 hours after adding the Stop Solution.
- Use curve-fitting software to generate the standard curve. A 4 parameter algorithm provides the best standard curve fit. Optimally, the background absorbance may be subtracted from all data points, including standards, unknowns and controls, prior to plotting.
- Read the concentrations for unknown samples and controls from the standard curve. Multiply value(s) obtained for sample(s) by the appropriate factor to correct for the sample dilution.

Note: Dilute samples producing signals greater than the upper limit of the standard curve in Standard Diluent Buffer and reanalyze. Multiply the concentration by the appropriate dilution factor.

Performance characteristics

Standard curve

The following data were obtained for the various standards over the range of 0 to 500 pg/mL swine IFN- γ .

Standard Swine IFN- γ (pg/mL)	Optical Density (450 nm)
500	2.52
250	1.60
125	0.78
62.5	0.43
31.2	0.24
15.6	0.16
7.8	0.13
0	0.08

Inter-assay precision

Samples were assayed 42 times in multiple assays to determine precision between assays.

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (pg/mL)	83.0	153.1	326.7
Standard Deviation	7.3	11.0	24.3
% Coefficient of Variation	8.8	7.2	7.4

Intra-assay precision

Samples of known swine IFN- γ concentration were assayed in replicates of 14 to determine precision within an assay.

Parameters	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean (pg/mL)	81.7	158.0	344.9
Standard Deviation	2.6	7.8	15.4
% Coefficient of Variation	3.2	4.9	4.6

Linearity of dilution

Swine serum and tissue culture medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum were spiked with swine IFN- γ and serially diluted in Standard Diluent Buffer over the range of the assay. Linear regression analysis of samples versus the expected concentration yielded a correlation coefficient of 0.99 in both cases.

Dilution	Serum (pg/mL)		Cell Culture (pg/mL)	
	Measured	Expected	Measured	Expected
1/2	473	—	353	—
1/4	193	236	189	177
1/8	92	118	94	88
1/16	53	59	50	44
1/32	25	30	24	22
1/64	12	15	11	11

Recovery

The recovery of swine IFN- γ was added to swine serum or cell culture medium with fetal bovine serum (FBS) swine IFN- γ and percent recovery was calculated. The recovery of plasma was not fully validated and should be further tested by the end user.

Sample	Average % Recovery
Serum	84%
Cell culture medium + 1% FBS	119%
Cell culture medium + 10% FBS	109%
Plasma	Not determined

Limited product warranty

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Product label explanation of symbols and warnings

 REF	Catalog Number	 LOT	Batch code		Temperature limitation		Use by		Manufacturer		Consult instructions for use		Caution, consult accompanying documents
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NOTE TO WRITER: ADD CONKEYREF SOURCE TO PUBLICATION

The information in this guide is subject to change without notice.

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Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of the assay is <2.0 pg/mL swine IFN- γ . This was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean O.D. obtained when the zero standard was assayed 30 times.

Specificity

Buffered solutions of a panel of substances at 10,000 pg/mL were assayed with the Swine IFN-gamma ELISA Kit. The following substances were tested and found to have no cross-reactivity: **human** IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-10, IFN- γ ; **mouse** IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IFN- γ ; **rat** IFN- γ , TNF- α ; **swine** IL-1 β , IL-8, IL-10.