



IK4169

Human NGF/NGF β ELISA Kit

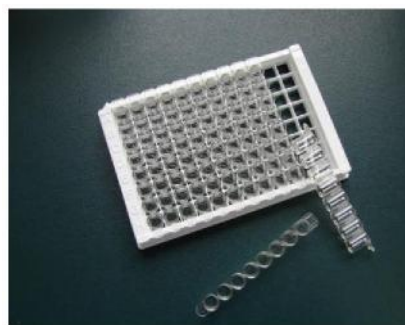
- Size:** 96 tests
- Range:** 15.6pg/ml-1 000pg/ml
- Sensitivity:** < 1 pg/ml
- Specificity:** No detectable cross-reactivity with any other cytokine.
- Application:** For quantitative detection of human NGF in sera, plasma, body fluids, tissue lysates or cell culture supernates.

Principle: Immunological Sciences human NGF ELISA Kit was based on standard sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. Human NGF specific-specific monoclonal antibodies were precoated onto 96-well plates (clone No.26503.11). The human specific detection polyclonal antibodies were biotinylated. The test samples and biotinylated detection antibodies were added to the wells subsequently and then followed by washing with PBS or TBS buffer. Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex was added and unbound conjugates were washed away with PBS or TBS buffer. HRP substrate TMB was used to visualize HRP enzymatic reaction. TMB was catalyzed by HRP to produce a blue color product that changed into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow is proportional to the human NGF amount of sample captured in plate.

Background: Nerve growth factor (NGF) is a polypeptide involved in the regulation of growth and differentiation of sympathetic and certain sensory neurons. NGF is thought to have a profound effect on the development and maintenance of sympathetic and embryonic sensory neurones. NGF activity isolated from the male mouse submaxillary gland (MSG) consists of three types of subunits, alpha, beta and gamma, which specifically interact to form a 7S, approximately 130,000-molecular weight (Mr) complex. The 7S complex contains two identical 118-amino acid beta-chains, which are solely responsible for the nerve growth-stimulating activity of NGF.¹ NGF, which is expressed by inflammatory cells and effects changes that lead to increased neural responsiveness, could be a pivotal mediator in allergic rhinitis.² The standard product used in this kit is human 2.5S NGF, which is a dimer linking with two polypeptide chains of 120 amino acids.

KIT COMPONENTS

1. Lyophilized recombinant human NGF standard: 10ng/tubex2.
2. One 96-well plate precoated with anti-human NGF antibody.
(The 96 well plate can be splitted up into 12 x 8strips)
3. Sample diluent buffer: 30 ml
4. Biotinylated anti- human NGF antibody: 130 μ l, dilution 1:100.
5. Antibody diluent buffer: 12ml.
6. Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC): 130 μ l, dilution 1:100.
7. ABC diluent buffer: 12ml.
8. TMB color developing agent: 10ml.
9. TMB stop solution: 10ml.

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Material Required But Not Provided

1. Microplate reader in standard size.
2. Automated plate washer.
3. Adjustable pipettes and pipette tips. Multichannel pipettes are recommended in the condition of large amount of samples in the detection.
4. Clean tubes and Eppendorf tubes.
5. Washing buffer (neutral PBS or TBS).

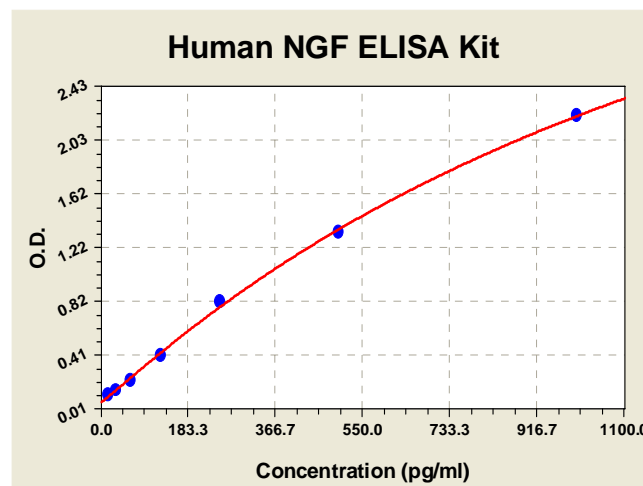
Preparation of 0.01M **TBS**: Add 1.2g Tris, 8.5g NaCl; 450 µl of purified acetic acid or 700µl of concentrated hydrochloric acid to 1000ml H₂O and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Finally, adjust the total volume to 1L.

Preparation of 0.01 M **PBS**: Add 8.5g sodium chloride, 1.4g Na₂HPO₄ and 0.2g NaH₂PO₄ to 1000ml distilled water and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Finally, adjust the total volume to 1L.

Notice for Application of Kit

1. Before using Kit, spin tubes and bring down all components to bottom of tube.
2. Duplicate well assay was recommended for both standard and sample testing.
3. Don't let 96-well plate dry, dry plate will inactivate active components on plate.
4. In order to avoid marginal effect of plate incubation due to temperature difference (reaction may be stronger in the marginal wells), it is suggested that the diluted ABC and TMB solution will be pre-warmed in 37°C for 30 min before using.

Human NGF ELISA Kit-1X96 Well Plate Image



Shipment: On blue ice

Storage: Store at 4 °C for frequent use, at -20°C for long term storage. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles

Expiration: Six months at 4 °C and twelve months at -20°C.

References:

1. Ullrich, A.; Gray, A.; Berman, C.; Dull, T. J. Human beta-nerve growth factor gene sequence highly homologous to that of mouse. *Nature* 303: 82 1-825, 1983.
2. Sanico, A. M.; Stanisz, A. M.; Gleeson, T. D.; Bora, S.; Proud, D.; Bienenstock, J.; Koliatsos, V. E.; Togias, A. Nerve growth factor expression and release in allergic inflammatory disease of the upper airways. *Am. J. Resp. Crit. Care Med.* 161: 1631-1635, 2000.

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Protocol for ELISA Kit

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Preparation

• **Plate Washing**

Discard the solution in the plate without touching the side walls. Blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material. Soak each well with at least 0.3 ml PBS or TBS buffer for 1~2 minutes. Repeat this process two additional times for a total of THREE washes.

Note: For automated washing, aspirate all wells and wash THREE times with PBS or TBS buffer, overfilling wells with PBS or TBS buffer. Blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.

• **Sample Preparation and Storage**

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 supernate, tissue lysate or body fluids:** Remove particulates by centrifugation, analyze immediately or aliquot and store at -20°C
- **Serum:** Allow the serum to clot in a serum separator tube (about 2 hours) at room temperature. Centrifuge at approximately 2000 X g for 20 min. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store frozen at -20°C.
- **Plasma:** Collect plasma using EDTA as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 10 min at 1000 x g within 30 min of collection. Analyze immediately or aliquot and store frozen at -20°C.

• **Sample Dilution Guideline**

The user needs to estimate the concentration of the target protein in the sample and select a proper dilution factor so that the diluted target protein concentration falls near the middle of the linear regime in the standard curve. Dilute the sample using the provided diluent buffer. The following is a guideline for sample dilution. Several trials may be necessary in practice. **The sample must be well mixed with the diluents buffer.**

- **High target protein concentration (10-100ng/ml).** The working dilution is 1:100. i.e. Add 1 μ l sample into 99 μ l sample diluent buffer.
- **Medium target protein concentration (1-10ng/ml).** The working dilution is 1:10. i.e. Add 10 μ l sample into 90 μ l sample diluent buffer.
- **Low target protein concentration (15.6-1000pg/ml).** The working dilution is 1:2. i.e. Add 50 μ l sample to 50 μ l sample diluent buffer.
- **Very Low target protein concentration (\leq 15.6pg/ml).** No dilution necessary, or the working dilution is 1:2.

• **Reagent Preparation and Storage**

A. Reconstitution of the human NGF standard: NGF standard solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment. Two tubes of NGF standard (10ng per tube) are included in each kit. Use one tube for each experiment.

- a. 10,000pg/ml of human NGF standard solution: Add 1 ml sample diluent buffer into one tube, keep the tube at room temperature for 10 min and mix thoroughly.
- b. 1000pg/ml of human NGF standard solution: Add 0.1 ml of the above 10ng/ml NGF standard solution into 0.9 ml sample diluent buffer and mix thoroughly.
- c. 500pg/ml \rightarrow 15.6pg/ml of human NGF standard solutions: Label 6 Eppendorf tubes with 500pg/ml,

250pg/ml, 125pg/ml, 62.5pg/ml, 31.2pg/ml, 15.6pg/ml respectively. Aliquot 0.3 ml of the sample diluent buffer into each tube. Add 0.3 ml of the above 1000pg/ml NGF standard solution into 1st tube and mix. Transfer 0.3 ml from 1st tube to 2nd tube and mix. Transfer 0.3 ml from 2nd tube to 3rd tube and mix, and so on.

Note: The standard solutions are best used within 2 hours. The 10ng/ml standard solution may be stored at 4°C for up to 12 hours, or at -20°C for up to 48 hours. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- B. Preparation of biotinylated anti-human NGF antibody working solution: The solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment.
- The total volume should be: 0.1ml/well x (the number of wells). (Allowing 0.1-0.2 ml more than total volume)
 - Biotinylated anti-human NGF antibody should be diluted in 1:99 with the antibody diluent buffer and mixed thoroughly.
- C. Preparation of Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC) working solution: The solution should be prepared no more than 1 hour prior to the experiment.
- The total volume should be: 0.1ml/well x (the number of wells). (Allowing 0.1-0.2 ml more than total volume)
 - Avidin- Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC) should be diluted in 1:99 with the ABC dilution buffer and mixed thoroughly.

Assay Procedure

The ABC working solution and TMB color developing agent must be kept warm at 37°C for 30 min before use. When diluting samples and reagents, they must be mixed completely and evenly. Standard NGF detection curve should be prepared for each experiment. The user will decide sample dilution fold by crude estimation of NGF amount in samples.

- Aliquot 0.1ml per well of the 1000pg/ml, 500pg/ml, 250pg/ml, 125pg/ml, 62.5pg/ml, 31.2pg/ml, 15.6pg/ml human NGF standard solutions into the precoated 96-well plate. Add 0.1ml of the sample diluent buffer into the control well (Zero well). Add 0.1ml of each properly diluted sample of human sera, plasma, body fluids, tissue lysates or cell culture supernatants to each empty well. **See "Sample Dilution Guideline" above for details.** We recommend that each human NGF standard solution and each sample is measured in duplicate.
- Seal the plate with the cover and incubate at 37°C for 90 min.
- Remove the cover, discard plate content, and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material. Do NOT let the wells completely dry at any time.
- Add 0.1ml of biotinylated anti-human NGF antibody working solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 60 min.
- Wash the plate three times with 0.01M TBS or 0.01M PBS, and each time let washing buffer stay in the wells for 1 min. Discard the washing buffer and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
- Add 0.1ml of prepared ABC working solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 30 min.
- Wash plate 5 times with 0.01M TBS or 0.01M PBS, and each time let washing buffer stay in the wells for 1-2 min. Discard the washing buffer and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
- Add 90 µl of prepared TMB color developing agent into each well and incubate plate at 37°C for 25-30 min (shades of blue can be seen in the wells with the four most concentrated human NGF standard solutions; the other wells show no obvious color).

9. Add 0.1ml of prepared TMB stop solution into each well. The color changes into yellow immediately.

10. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450nm in a microplate reader within 30 min 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 human NGF 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.

Summary

1. Add samples and standards and incubate the plate at 37°C for 90 min. Do not wash.
2. Add biotinylated antibodies and incubate the plate at 37°C for 60 min. Wash plate 3 times with 0.01M TBS.
3. Add ABC working solution and incubate the plate at 37°C for 30 min. Wash plate 5 times with 0.01M TBS.
4. Add TMB color developing agent and incubate the plate at 37°C for 25-30 min.
5. Add TMB stop solution and read.

Typical Data Obtained from Human NGF

(TMB reaction incubate at 37°C for 30 min)

Concentration	0.0pg/ml	15.6mg/ml	31.2pg/ml	62.5pg/ml	125pg/ml	250pg/ml	500pg/ml	1000pg/ml
O.D	0.064	0.116	0.153	0.226	0.417	0.821	1.339	2.127

Typical Human NGF ELISA Kit Standard Curve

This standard curve was generated at Immunological Sciences for demonstration purpose only.

A standard curve must be run with each assay.

