

## **INTRODUCTION**

#### Human Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14(TNFSF14)ELISA Kit

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for clinical diagnosis use

Catalog No: SG-10139

For the quantitative determination of Human TNFSF14 concentrations.

Reactivity: Human

Method Type: Sandwich ELISA Detection

Quantity: 96 tests

Sample type: serum, plasma, Urine,tissue homogenates, cell culture supernates

Detection range: 31.25pg/ml-2000pg/ml

Sensitivity: 7.5pg/ml

## **Components:**

Assay plate (12 × 8 coated Microwells)

Standard: 2250pg/ml 1×0.5ml
Standard Diluent 1×1.5ml
HRP-Conjugate Reagent 1×6ml
Sample Diluent 1×6ml
Chromogen Solution A 1×6ml
Chromogen Solution B 1×6ml
Stop Solution 1×6ml

Wash Solution 1×20ml×30 fold

User manual 1 Adhesive Strip 2

### **Product Principle:**

The kit is for the quantitative level of Human TNFSF14 in the sample, adopt purified TNFSF14 antibody to coat microtiter plate, make solid-phase antibody, then add TNFSF14 to wells, Combine TNFSF14 antibody with labeled HRP to form antibody-antigen enzyme-antibody complex, after washing completely, add TMB substrate solution, TMB substrate becomes blue color at HRP enzyme-catalyzed, reaction is terminated by the addition of a stop solution and the color change is measured at a wavelength of 450 nm. The concentration of TNFSF14 in the samples is then determined by comparing the O.D. of the samples to the standard curve.

### **Specimen requirements:**

1.Serum-coagulation at room temperature for 10-20 min, centrifuge at the speed of 2000-3000 rpm for 20-min. Remove supernatant, if precipitation appeared, Centrifuge again. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 2.Plasma-use suited EDTA or citrate plasma as an anticoagulant, centrifuge at the speed of 2000-3000 rpm for 20-min. Remove supernatant, if precipitation appeared, centrifuge again. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Centrifuge the sample again after thawing before the assay.
- 3.Urine-collect sue a sterile container, centrifuge at the speed of 2000-3000 rpm for 20-min. Remove supernatant, if precipitation appeared, Centrifuge again. The Operation of Hydrothorax and cerebrospinal fluid reference to it. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C or -80°C.
- 4.Cell culture supernatant-detect secretory components, Remove particulates by centrifugation for 20-min at the speed of 2000-3000 rpm. Remove supernatant detect the composition of cells, dilute cell suspension with PBS (PH7.2-7.4), Cell concentration reached 1 million / ml, repeated freeze-thaw cycles, damage cells and release of intracellular components, centrifugation 20-min at the speed of 2000-3000 rpm. remove supernatant, If precipitation appeared, Centrifugal again. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



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5. Tissue samples- After cutting samples, check the weight, Pipette PBS(PH7.2-7.4), Rapidly frozen with liquid nitrogen, maintain samples at 2-8°C after melting, Pipette PBS(PH7.4), homogenized by hand or Grinders, centrifugation 20-min at the speed of 2000-3000 rpm. Remove supernatant. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Centrifuge the sample again after thawing before the assay.

Note:

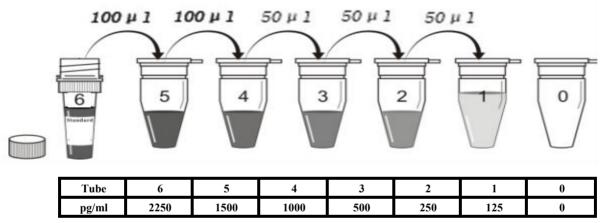
- 1. Extract as soon as possible after Samples collection, and should be tested as soon as possible after the extraction. If not, samples must be stored at  $-20^{\circ}$ C ( $\leq 1$  month) or  $-80^{\circ}$ C ( $\leq 2$  months) to avoid loss of bioactivity and contamination.
- 2. Can't detect the sample which contain NaN3, because NaN3 inhibits HRP active.

### Reagent preparation

1: Wash Buffer (1x) - If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm up to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute 20 ml of Wash Buffer Concentrate (30 x) into deionized or distilled water to prepare 600 ml of Wash Buffer (1 x).

#### 2: Standard

Dilute the standard: Pipette  $50\mu$ l standard diluent in each tube. Pipette  $100\mu$ l standard (2250pg/ml) in the fifth tube. And take out  $100\mu$ l from the fifth five tube into the fourth. Pipette  $50\mu$ l from the fourth tube to the third tube and produce dilution series as below. The undiluted Standard serves as the high standard (2250pg/ml). Sample Diluent serves as the zero standard (blank well) (0pg/ml).



### **Assay procedure:**

- Step 1: Prepare all reagents, working standards, Blank and samples as directed in the previous sections.
- Step 2: Refer to the Assay Layout Sheet to determine the number of wells to be used and put any remaining wells and the desiccant back into the pouch and seal the ziploc, store unused wells at 4°C
- Step 3: Pipette standard 50μl to testing standard well, Pipette Sample diluent 40μl to testing sample well, then add testing sample 10μl (sample final dilution is 5-fold), Pipette sample to wells, don't touch the well wall as far as possible, and mix gently.
- Step 4: Incubate: Cover with the adhesive strip provided, incubate for 30 min at 37 °C.
- Step 5: Configurate liquid: Dilute wash solution 30-fold with distilled water.
- Step 6: Washing: Uncover the adhesive strip, discard liquid, pipette washing buffer to every well, still for 30s then drain, repeat 5 times.
- Step 7: Add enzyme: Pipette HRP-Conjugate reagent 50µl to each well, except blank well.
- Step 8: Incubate: Operation with 4
- Step 9: Washing: Operation with 6.
- Step10: Color: Pipette Chromogen Solution A 50ul and Chromogen Solution B 50ul to each well, avoid the light preservation for 15 min at 37℃.
- $Step~11:~Stop~the~reaction:~Pipette~Stop~Solution~50\mu l~to~each~well,~stop~the~reaction~(the~blue~change~to~yellow).$
- Step 12: Calculate: take blank well as zero. Read absorbance at 450nm after pipette Stop Solution within 15min.

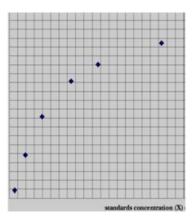


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### **Calculation of result:**

Take the standard concentration as the horizontal, the OD value for the vertical ,draw the standard curve on graph paper, Find out the corresponding concentration according to the sample OD value by the Sample curve, multiplied by the dilution multiple, or calculate the straight line regression equation of the standard curve with the standard concentration and the OD value, with the sample OD value in the equation, calculate the sample concentration, multiplied by the dilution factor, the result is the sample actual concentration.

**Graphical Representation as following:** 



## **Expiration:**

Twelve months [see label on the outer box for the specific date]

# **Storage conditions:**

The unopened kit shall be stored at [2-8 °C]

For opened kit can be stored at [2-8 °C] for up to 1 month. If not be used recently, the standard should be kept in -20 °C

#### **Precision**

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): 3 samples with low, middle and high level Human TNFSF14 were tested 20 times on one plate, respectively.

Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): 3 samples with low, middle and high level Human TNFSF14 were tested on 3 different plates, 8 replicates in each plate.

CV(%) = SD/mean X 100 Intra-Assay: CV<8% Inter-Assay: CV<10%

#### **Attention:**

- 1: The kit takes out from the refrigeration should be balanced 15-30 minutes in the room temperature, if the coated ELISA plates have not been used up after opening, the plate should be stored in sealed bag.
- 2: Washing buffer will Crystallization separation, it can be heated in water to dissolve.
- 3: Pipette sample with pipettors each step, and proofread its accuracy frequently to avoid the experimental error. Pipette sample within 5 min, if the number of sample is big, recommend using multichannel pipettor.
- 4: If the testing material concentration is excessively high (The sample OD is higher than the first standard well), please dilute the sample (n-fold).
- 5: Adhesive Strip only limits the disposable use to avoid cross-contamination.
- 6: The substrate should evade the light to be preserved.
- 7: Please refer to the user instruction strictly, the test result determination must take the microtiter plate reader as a standard.
- 8: The preparation of samples and all the reagents should refer to infective material process.
- 9: Do not mix reagents with those from other lots.



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## Washing method:

Manually washing method: shake away the remained liquid in the enzyme plates; place some bibulous papers on the test-bed, and flap the plates on the upside down strongly. Inject at least 0.35ml after-dilution washing solution into the well, and marinate  $1\sim2$  minutes. Repeat this process according to your requirements.

Automatic washing method: if there is automatic washing machine, it should only be used in the test when you are quite familiar with its function and performance.

If You Have Problems
Technical Service Contact information
Email: tech@sinogeneclon.com
Web: www.sinogeneclon.com

In order to obtain higher efficiency service, please ready to supply the lot number of the kit to us (found on the outside of the box).