



## Human MCP-1 ELISA

Catalog Number EA-0408

(For Research Use Only)

### Introduction

Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), also called CCL2, is an inflammatory chemokine that plays important roles in recruiting monocytes, memory T cells, and dendritic cells to sites of tissue injury and infection. MCP-1 also involves in obesity and insulin resistance by the induction of an inflammatory response (macrophage infiltration) in fatty tissue. In addition, MCP-1 has been found in the joints of people with rheumatoid arthritis where may serve to recruit macrophages and perpetuate the inflammation in the joints.

### Principle of the assay

MCP-1 ELISA is based on the principle of a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The assay utilizes rabbit anti-human MCP-1 antibodies for immobilization on the microtiter wells and rabbit anti-human MCP-1 antibodies along with streptavidin conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) for detection. The test sample is allowed to react simultaneously with the two antibodies, resulting in the MCP-1 molecules being sandwiched between the solid phase and enzyme-linked antibodies. After incubation, the wells are washed to remove unbound-labeled antibodies. A HRP substrate, TMB, is added to result in the development of a blue color. The color development is then stopped with the addition of Stop Solution changing the color to yellow. The concentration of MCP-1 is directly proportional to the color intensity of the test sample. Absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm.

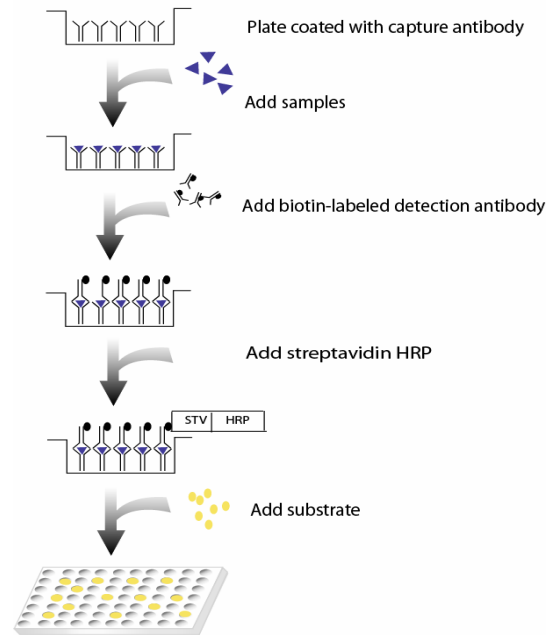


Diagram of ELISA

### Materials provided with the kit

- 96 well microplate coated with rabbit anti-human MCP-1 antibodies (4°C).
- Biotin labeled rabbit anti-human MCP-1 antibodies (-20°C).
- Streptavidin-HRP conjugate (4°C).
- Recombinant human MCP-1 standard (-20°C).
- 1X Diluent buffer (4°C).
- 5X Assay wash buffer (RT)
- Substrate (4°C).
- Stop Solution (4°C).

### Material required but not provided

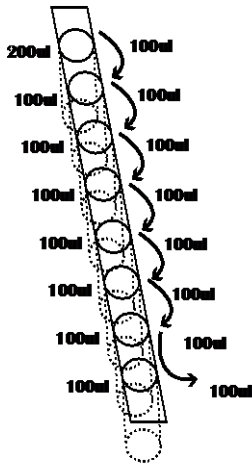
- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Deionized or distilled water.

## Reagent preparation before starting experiment

- Dilute the 5x Assay wash buffer to 1x buffer  
40ml 5x Assay wash buffer  
160ml ddH<sub>2</sub>O
- Dilute 50 times of human recombinant MCP-1 (200ng/ml) with 1X Diluent buffer to 4000pg/ml and then 2-fold serial dilutions. To dilute 50 times of Human MCP-1, add 4ul Human Recombinant MCP-1 in 200ul 1X Diluent Buffer (See Step 2 in "Assay Procedure" for detailed instruction)
- Dilute 400 times of biotin labeled rabbit anti-human MCP-1 with 1X Diluent buffer before use.
- Dilute 200 times of streptavidin-HRP with 1X Diluent buffer before use.

## Assay procedure

1. Cut the sealing film over the plate and remove it from the desired number of well strips. Make sure the rest of wells are well sealed.
2. See instruction and diagram below for standard preparation.



- a. Add 200ul 1X Diluent buffer to the 1<sup>st</sup> well. Add 100ul 1X Diluent Buffer to the rest wells of strip.
- b. Add appropriate amount of protein recombinant (follow instruction in "Reagent Preparation")
- c. Mix dilutions in 1<sup>st</sup> well and transfer 100ul from the 1<sup>st</sup> well to the next dilution. (See picture) Incubate each well for 1 hr at room temperature with gentle shaking

3. Aspirate each well and wash by adding 200ul of 1X Assay wash buffer. Repeat the process three times for a total of three washes. Complete removal of liquid at each wash. After the last wash, remove any remaining liquid by inverting the plate against clean paper towels.
4. Add 100ul of diluted biotin-labeled goat anti-human MCP-1 antibody to each well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
5. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 3.
6. Add 100 ul of diluted streptavidin-HRP conjugate to each well and incubate for 45 min at room temperature with gentle shaking.
7. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 3.

8. Add 100ul substrate to each well and incubate for 10-30 minutes.
9. Add 50ul of Stop solution to each well. The color in the wells should change from blue to yellow.
10. Determine the optical density of each well with a microplate reader at 450 nm within 30 minutes.

## Example of standard curve

