



## Mouse GM-CSF ELISA

Catalog Number EA-2502

(For Research Use Only)

### Introduction

Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is a cytokine secreted by macrophages, T cells, mast cells, endothelial cells and fibroblasts. It functions as a white blood cell growth factor. GM-CSF stimulates stem cells to produce granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils) and monocytes. Monocytes exit the circulation and migrate into tissue, where they mature into macrophages. It has recently showed that GM-CSF plays a key role in inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.

### Principle of the assay

GM-CSF ELISA is based on the principle of a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The assay utilizes rabbit anti-mouse GM-CSF for immobilization on the microtiter wells and biotininated rabbit anti-mouse GM-CSF 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 GM-CSF 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 GM-CSF is directly proportional to the color intensity of the test sample. Absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm.

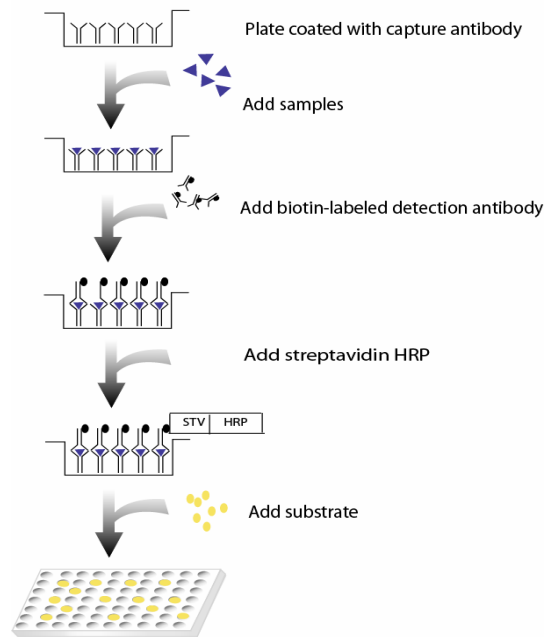


Diagram of ELISA

### Materials provided with the kit

- 96 well microplate coated with rabbit anti-mouse GM-CSF antibodies (4°C).
- Biotin labeled rabbit anti-mouse GM-CSF antibodies (-20°C).
- Streptavidin-HRP conjugate (4°C).
- Recombinant mouse GM-CSF standard (1000ng/ml) (-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 200 times of mouse recombinant GM-CSF (1000ng/ml) with 1X Diluent buffer to 5000pg/ml and then 2-fold serial dilutions.
- Dilute 400 times of biotin labeled rabbit anti-mouse GM-CSF antibodies 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 wells. Make sure the rest of wells are well sealed.
2. Add 100  $\mu$ l of Standard, control, or sample per well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
3. Aspirate each well and wash by adding 200 $\mu$ l 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 100  $\mu$ l of diluted biotin-labeled rabbit anti-mouse GM-CSF antibodies 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  $\mu$ l 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 100 $\mu$ l of substrate to each well and incubate for 5-30 minutes.
9. Add 50 $\mu$ l 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

