

Aug 21, 2020

ELISA for quantification of IL-3 in human serum.

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bj23kqgn

Angel A Justiz-Vaillant¹

¹University of the West Indies St. Augustine

University of the West In...

angel.vaillant@sta.uwi.e...



Angel A Justiz-Vaillant

University of the West Indies St. Augustine

Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bj23kqgn>

Protocol Citation: Angel A Justiz-Vaillant 2020. ELISA for quantification of IL-3 in human serum.. **protocols.io**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bj23kqgn>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License**, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited



Protocol status: In development

We are still developing and optimizing this protocol

Created: August 21, 2020

Last Modified: August 21, 2020

Protocol Integer ID: 40763

Keywords: primary function of interleukin, interleukin, cytokine, immune cell, leukocyte, inflammatory, immune response, differentiation of immune cell, affinity receptors in cell surface, elisa for quantification, cell, many other body cell, affinity receptor, essential roles in the activation, cell surface

Abstract

Interleukins (IL) are a type of cytokine first thought to be expressed by leukocytes alone but have later been found to be produced by many other body cells. They play essential roles in the activation and differentiation of immune cells, as well as proliferation, maturation, migration, and adhesion. They also have pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory properties. The primary function of interleukins is, therefore, to modulate growth, differentiation, and activation during inflammatory and immune responses. Interleukins consist of a large group of proteins that can elicit many reactions in cells and tissues by binding to high-affinity receptors in cell surfaces. They have both paracrine and autocrine function. Interleukins are also used in animal studies to investigate aspect related to clinical medicine. T cells and stem cells make IL-3. It functions as a multilineage colony-stimulating factor **[1]**

Reference

1. Justiz Vaillant AA, Qurie A. Interleukin. In: *StatPearls*. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; June 12, 2019.

Troubleshooting

- 1 An anti-human IL-3 coating antibody is adsorbed onto microwells by incubation overnight at 4°C.
- 2 Add 50 µl of human serum. Human IL-3 present in the serum sample binds to antibodies adsorbed to the microwells.
- 3 The microplate is blocked with 3% non-fat milk-PBS buffer and later washed to remove unbound proteins.
- 4 Fifty (50) µl of biotin-conjugated anti-human IL-3 antibody is added. The optimal dilution must be investigated.
- 5 The microplate is rewashed with PBS-Tween 20 buffer, pH 7.4.
- 6 One hundred µl of streptavidin-HRP conjugate is added and binds to the biotin-conjugated anti-human IL-3 antibody. The optimal dilution of this conjugate must be investigated.
- 7 The plate is washed following incubation to remove the unbound Streptavidin-HRP.
- 8 Add 100 µl of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB; Sigma-Aldrich) to each well.
- 9 Incubate the microwells in the dark for 15 min.
- 10 A colored product is formed in proportion to the quantity of human IL-3 present in the sample or standard.
- 11 The reaction is terminated by addition of 100 µl 3M H₂SO₄ and absorbance is measured at 450 nm.
- 12 A standard curve is made from 7 human IL-3 standard dilutions and the human IL-3 sample concentration determined.



- 13 For better results place the microplate on a plate shaker in every incubation.