

Development of an IL-8 Assay in Tissue Culture Media and Plasma Using SPARCLTM Technology

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INTRODUCTION

A homogeneous chemiluminescent human IL-8 assay has been developed based on SPARCL TM technology. The assay uses two antibodies conjugated respectively with horseradish peroxidase (HRP) and an acridan compound. The acridan compound and HRP are brought into close proximity as a result of the specific antigen-antibody interaction. Quantification of IL-8 is achieved by measuring the light signal that is generated upon addition of a trigger solution containing H_2O_2 without the need to remove excess reactants.

MATERIALS AND INSTRUMENTATION

Lumigen SPARCL TM **Detection Kit:** (Lumigen, Inc. Catalog No. SDK-10K) Included in the kit are SPARCL Labeling Reagent, BuHTM Borate Buffer Pack, SPARCL Background Reducing Agent (BGR) and SPARCL Trigger Solution.

Mouse Monoclonal Anti-human IL-8 Antibody: Purchased from R&D Systems (Catalog Number MAB208).

HRP-Conjugated Mouse Monoclonal Anti-human IL-8 Antibody: Purchased from Anogen, a division of YES Biotech Laboratories (Catalog number MO-C40017T).

Recombinant Human IL-8: Purchased as a lyophilized powder from R&D Systems (Catalog Number 208-IL-010).

Assay Buffer: 1xPBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 and 0.1% BSA.

Mammalian Cell Culture Media: RPMI-1640 (Sigma, Catalog Number R8758) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Sigma, Catalog Number F4135).

Human Plasma: Purchased from Bioreclamation (Catalog Number HMPLNAHP)

Luminescence Plate Reader: SpectraMax L (Molecular Devices) (Note: FLUOstar Omega from BMG could also be used)

ASSAY PROTOCOL

- 1) Prepare acridan-labeled mouse monoclonal anti-human IL-8 antibody following standard procedure indicated in Lumigen SPARCLTM Detection Kit.
- Prepare working solutions of acridan-labeled mouse anti-human IL-8 antibody (1:1000 from the labeling reaction mixture) and HRP-conjugated mouse monoclonal anti-human IL-8 antibody (1: 3333 from the commercial stock) by serial dilution with the assay buffer.
- 3) Prepare 1:1 mixture solution by combining equal volumes of the two antibody working solutions from Step 2.

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- 4) Prepare IL-8 standards or controls from recombinant human IL-8 by serial dilution in cell culture media or PBS containing 0.1% BSA and 10% human plasma.
- 5) To each well of a 96-well plate, add 50 μ L of antibody mixture solution and 25 μ L of IL-8 standard or control.
- 6) Incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes.
- 7) Add 5 uL of SPARCL BGR to each well.
- 8) Read the plate on SpectraMax-L by injecting 75 μL of SPARCL Trigger Solution to each well (total read time: 1 second; 0-sec delay between injection and read; Note: FLUOstar Omega from BMG could also be used)

RESULTS

A SPARCL TM IL-8 assay can be readily developed using commercially available antibodies and Lumigen SPARCL Detection Kit. The assay development process starts with labeling one of the two antibodies with an acridan compound, a straightforward step with no need for purification due to uniqueness of the SPARCL technology. The "Add-Incubate-Add-Read" workflow as indicated in the protocol shown above makes assay development an easy task even for users who are new to SPARCL technology.

The SPARCL TM IL-8 assay developed here as an example to demonstrate the applicability of SPARCL technology, displays excellent performance both in terms of sensitivity and variability. Figure 1 shows a typical standard curve with an LLOQ of 3.1 pg/mL and ULOQ of 4000 pg/mL in cell culture media or 10% plasma. The analytical sensitivity in cell culture media is calculated to be 1.1 pg/mL using 3 standard deviations from the standard blanks (16 replicates). The assay also exhibits good accuracy and precision (Table 1 and 2), and excellent dilution linearity as well (Table 3).

A comparison to several commercially available IL-8 assays is summarized in Table 4. In addition to simplicity the SPARCLTM assay data shows better sensitivity and dynamic range with significantly reduced total assay time.



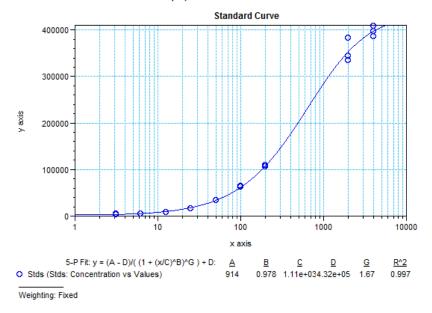


Figure 1. Typical Standard Curve Table 1. Inter Assay Performance in Cell Culture Medium: RPMI 1640 with 10% FBS

Characteristic	Statistic	QC 1000	QC 100	QC 50	QC 25	QC 12.5	QC 6.25
# Results	Mean (N)	6	6	6	6	6	6
Accuracy	Mean Bias (%RE)	2.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
Precision	%CV	15.7	3.2	4.2	2.2	4.2	8.2
Total Error	%RE + %CV	18.2	3.5	4.7	2.7	4.4	8.3

Table 2. Inter Assay Performance in 10% Human Plasma in PBS + 0.1% BSA

Characteristic	Statistic	QC 200	QC 100	QC 50	QC 25	QC 12.5	QC 6.25
# Results	Mean (N)	6	6	6	6	6	6
Accuracy	Mean Bias (%RE)	0.75	3.5	0.8	3.6	4.8	2.4
Precision	%CV	6.1	3.4	1.9	11.1	4.9	7.7
Total Error	%RE + %CV	6.9	6.9	2.7	14.7	9.7	10

Table 3. Linearity of Dilution

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Theoretical	Measured	Dilution Factor	Percent of Expected
(pg/mL)	(pg/mL)		
5000	4810	10	NA
500	458	2	95
250	217	2	95
125	104	4	96
31.25	25	2	96
15.6	12.6	2	100
7.8	7.1	NA	112

^{*} IL-8 standard (5000 pg/ml) spike into 10% matrix exposed to dilution series.

Table 4. IL-8 Assay Comparison

*Data for commercial assays are obtained from product brochures on the related company's website

	Format	Assay Duration	Sensitivity (pg/ml)	Concentration Range (pg/ml)
SPARCL	Homogeneous	1 hr	1.1	3.0 - 4000
CisBio	Homogeneous	2 hr	13	20 - 2000
Life Technologies (Novex)	ELISA	2.5 hr	5	15.6 - 1000
R&D Systems (Quantikine)	ELISA	3.5 hr	7.5	31.2 - 2000

[&]quot;Percent of Expected" is based on measured values after dilution.