

**Human EGF ELISA Kit
(hEGF-ELISA)**

Cat. No. EK0325

96 Tests in 8 x 12 divisible strips

Background

Epidermal growth factor (EGF) is a growth factor that plays an important role in the regulation of cell growth, proliferation, and differentiation by binding to its receptor EGFR. Human EGF is a 6045-Da protein with 53 amino acid residues and three intramolecular disulfide bonds. EGF acts by binding with high affinity to epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) on the cell surface and stimulating the intrinsic protein-tyrosine kinase activity of the receptor. EGF results in cellular proliferation, differentiation, and survival. It also has a profound effect on the differentiation of specific cells *in vivo* and is a potent mitogenic factor for a variety of cultured cells of both ectodermal and mesodermal origin. EGF has strong expression in kidney, salivary gland, cerebrum, and prostate; moderate expression in trachea and thyroid; and low expression in bone marrow, heart, spleen, thymus, uterus, and colon. No expression was detected in adrenal gland, liver, lung, cerebellum, placenta, and small intestine.

ScienCell's human EGF ELISA Kit is based on standard sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. Human EGF specific-monoclonal antibodies are precoated onto 8 x 12 divisible strips. The human specific detection polyclonal antibodies are biotinylated. The test samples and biotinylated detection antibodies are subsequently added to the wells and then washed with PBS or TBS buffer. Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex is added, and unbound conjugates are washed away with PBS or TBS buffer. HRP substrate TMB is used to visualize HRP enzymatic reaction. TMB is catalyzed by HRP to produce a blue color product that changes into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The intensity of yellow is proportional to the amount of human EGF that is captured in the strips.

Size	96 Tests in 8 x 12 divisible strips
Assay type	Sandwich ELISA
Range	4.7 pg/ml- 300 pg/ml
Sensitivity	< 1 pg/ml
Specificity	No detectable cross-reactivity with TGF α or other cytokine.
Storage	Store at 4°C for frequent use, at -20°C for infrequent use. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles
Shipping	Shipped on gel ice.

Expiration	Four months at 4°C and eight months at -20°C.
Application	For quantitative detection of human EGF in cell culture supernatants, serum, plasma (heparin, EDTA, citrate) and urine.
Kit components	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lyophilized recombinant human EGF standard: 1 ng/tube×2. 2. 8 x 12 divisible strips pre-coated with anti- human EGF antibody. 3. Sample diluent buffer: 30 ml 4. Biotinylated anti- human EGF antibody: 130µl, dilution 1:100. 5. Antibody diluent buffer: 12ml. 6. Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC): 130µl, dilution 1:100. 7. ABC diluent buffer: 12ml. 8. TMB color developing agent: 10ml. 9. TMB stop solution: 10ml.
Materials	1. Microplate reader.
Required But Not Provided	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Automated plate washer. 3. Adjustable pipettes and pipette tips. Multi-channel pipettes are recommended for large number of samples. 4. Clean tubes and Eppendorf tubes. 5. Washing buffer (neutral PBS or TBS). Preparation of 0.01M TBS: Add 1.2g Tris, 8.5g NaCl; 450µl of purified acetic acid or 700µl of concentrated hydrochloric acid to 1000ml H₂O and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Finally, adjust the total volume to 1L. Preparation of 0.01 M PBS: Add 8.5g sodium chloride, 1.4g Na₂HPO₄ and 0.2g NaH₂PO₄ to 1000ml distilled water and adjust pH to 7.2-7.6. Finally, adjust the total volume to 1L.
Usage	This product is for research use only. It is not approved for use in humans, animals, or <i>in vitro</i> diagnostic procedures.

Reference

1. Carpenter G, Cohen S (May 1990). "Epidermal growth factor". The Journal of Biological Chemistry 265 (14): 7709–12.
2. Herbst RS (2004). "Review of epidermal growth factor receptor biology". International Journal of Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics 59 (2 Suppl): 21–6.
3. Carpenter, G.; Cohen, S.: Epidermal growth factor. Ann. Rev. Biochem. 48: 193-216, 1979.
4. Groenestege, W. M. T.; Thebault, S.; van der Wijst, J.; van den Berg, D.; Janssen, R.; Tejpar, S.; van den Heuvel, L. P.; van Cutsem, E.; Hoenderop, J. G.; Knoers, N. V.; Bindels, R. J. : Impaired basolateral sorting of pro-EGF causes isolated recessive renal hypomagnesemia. J. Clin. Invest. 117: 2260-2267, 2007.

Protocol for Human EGF ELISA (96 well format)

Notes before you begin

1. To inspect the validity of experiment operation and the appropriateness of sample dilution proportion, a pilot experiment using standards and a small number of samples is recommended.
2. The TMB Color developing agent should be colorless and transparent before using.
3. Before using the kit, spin tubes and bring down all components to the bottom of tubes.
4. A duplicate well assay is recommended for both standard and samples.

5. Do not let wells dry, as this will inactivate active components in wells.
6. Do not reuse tips and tubes to avoid cross contamination.
7. Avoid using reagents from different batches.
8. In order to avoid marginal effect of plate incubation due to temperature difference (reaction may be stronger in the marginal wells), it is suggested that the diluted ABC and TMB solution be pre-warmed in 37°C for 30 minutes before use.

Preparation

Sample Preparation and Storage

Store samples to be assayed within 24 hours at 2-8°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and freeze samples at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- **Cell culture supernatants:** Remove particulates by centrifugation, assay immediately or aliquot and store at -20°C.
- **Serum:** Allow the serum to clot in a serum separator tube (about 4 hours) at room temperature. Centrifuge at approximately 1000 X g for 15 minutes. Analyze the serum immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.
- **Plasma:** Collect plasma using heparin, EDTA or citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1500 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.
- **Urine:** Aseptically collect the first urine of the day; micturate directly into a sterile container. Remove particular impurities by centrifugation, assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C.

Sample Dilution Guideline

The user needs to estimate the concentration of the target protein in the sample and select a proper dilution factor so that the diluted target protein concentration falls near the middle of the linear regime in the standard curve. Dilute the sample using the provided diluent buffer. The following is a guideline for sample dilution. Several trials may be necessary in practice. **The sample must be well mixed with the diluent buffer.**

- **High target protein concentration (3-30 ng/ml).** The working dilution is 1:100. i.e. Add 1 µl sample into 99 µl sample diluent buffer.
- **Medium target protein concentration (0.3-3 ng/ml).** The working dilution is 1:10. i.e. Add 10 µl sample into 90 µl sample diluent buffer.
- **Low target protein concentration (4.7-300 pg/ml).** The working dilution is 1:2. i.e. Add 50 µl sample to 50 µl sample diluent buffer.
- **Very Low target protein concentration (≤ 4.7 pg/ml).** No dilution necessary, or the working dilution is 1:2.

Reagent Preparation and Storage

A. Reconstitution of the human EGF standard: EGF standard solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment. Two tubes of EGF standard (1ng per tube) are included in each kit. Use one tube for each experiment.

- 1000pg/ml of human EGF standard solution: Add 1 ml sample diluent buffer into one tube, keep the tube at room temperature for 10 minutes and mix thoroughly.
- 300pg/ml of human EGF standard solution: Add 0.3 ml of the above 1ng/ml EGF standard solution into 0.7 ml sample diluent buffer and mix thoroughly.
- 150pg/ml→4.7pg/ml of human EGF standard solutions: Label 6 Eppendorf tubes with 150pg/ml, 75pg/ml, 37.5pg/ml, 18.8pg/ml, 9.4pg/ml, 4.7pg/ml, respectively. Aliquot 0.3 ml of the sample diluent buffer into each tube. Add 0.3 ml of the above 300pg/ml EGF standard solution into 1st tube and mix. Transfer 0.3 ml from 1st tube to 2nd tube and mix. Transfer 0.3 ml from 2nd tube to 3rd tube and mix, and so on.

Note: The standard solutions are best used within 2 hours. The 1 ng/ml standard solution should be stored at 4°C for up to 12 hours, or at -20°C for up to 48 hours. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

B. Preparation of biotinylated anti-human EGF antibody working solution: The solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment.

- The total volume should be: 0.1ml/well x (the number of wells). (Allowing 0.1-0.2 ml more than total volume)
- Biotinylated anti-human EGF antibody should be diluted in 1:100 with the antibody diluent buffer and mixed thoroughly.

C. Preparation of Avidin-Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC) working solution: The solution should be prepared no more than 1 hour prior to the experiment.

- The total volume should be: 0.1ml/well x (the number of wells). (Allowing 0.1-0.2 ml more than total volume)
- Avidin- Biotin-Peroxidase Complex (ABC) should be diluted in 1:100 with the ABC dilution buffer and mixed thoroughly.

Assay Procedure

The ABC working solution and TMB color developing agent must be kept warm at 37°C for 30 minutes before use. When diluting samples and reagents, they must be mixed completely and evenly. Standard EGF detection curve should be prepared for each experiment. The user will decide sample dilution fold by crude estimation of EGF amount in samples.

1. Aliquot 0.1ml per well of the 300pg/ml, 150pg/ml, 75pg/ml, 37.5pg/ml, 18.8pg/ml, 9.4pg/ml, 4.7pg/ml human EGF standard solutions into the precoated 8 x 12 divisible strips. Add 0.1ml of the sample diluent buffer into the control well (**blank well**). Add 0.1ml of each properly diluted sample of human cell culture supernatants, serum, plasma (heparin, EDTA, citrate) or urine to each empty well. See “**Sample Dilution Guideline**” above for details. We recommend that each human EGF standard solution and each sample is measured in duplicate.
2. Seal the strips with the cover and incubate at 37°C for 90 minutes.
3. Remove the cover, discard strips’ contents, and blot the strips onto paper towels or other absorbent material. **Do NOT** let the wells completely dry at any time.
4. Add 0.1ml of biotinylated anti-human EGF antibody working solution into each well and incubate the strips at 37°C for 60 minutes.
5. Wash strips 3 times with 0.01M TBS or 0.01M PBS, and each time let washing buffer stay in the wells for 1 minutes. Discard the washing buffer and blot the strips onto paper towels or other absorbent material. (**Strips Washing Method:** Discard the solution in the strips without touching the side walls. Blot the strips onto paper towels or other absorbent material. Soak each well with at least 0.3 ml PBS or TBS buffer for 1~2 minutes. Repeat this process two additional times for a total of **THREE** washes. Note: For automated washing, aspirate all wells and wash **THREE** times with PBS or TBS buffer, overfilling wells with PBS or TBS buffer. Blot the strips onto paper towels or other absorbent material).
6. Add 0.1ml of prepared ABC working solution into each well and incubate the strips at 37°C for 30 minutes.
7. Wash strips 5 times with 0.01M TBS or 0.01M PBS, and each time let washing buffer stay in the wells for 1-2 minutes. Discard the washing buffer and blot the strips onto paper towels or other absorbent material.(See Step 5 for strips washing method).
8. Add 90 µl of prepared TMB color developing agent into each well and incubate strips at 37°C in dark for 25-30 minutes (**Note:** For reference only, the optimal incubation time should be determined by end user. And the shades of blue can be seen in the wells with the four most concentrated human EGF standard solutions; the other wells show no obvious color).
9. Add 0.1ml of prepared TMB stop solution into each well. The color changes into yellow immediately.

10. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450 nm in a microplate reader within 30 minutes after adding the stop solution.

For calculation, (the relative O.D.450) = (the O.D.450 of each well) – (the O.D.450 of blank well). The standard curve can be plotted as the relative O.D.450 of each standard solution (Y) vs. the respective concentration of the standard solution (X). The human EGF concentration of the samples can be interpolated from the standard curve.

Note: if the samples measured were diluted, multiply the dilution factor to the concentrations from interpolation to obtain the concentration before dilution.

Summary

1. Add samples and standards and incubate the strips at 37°C for 90 minutes. Do not wash.
2. Add biotinylated antibodies and incubate the strips at 37°C for 60 minutes. Wash strips 3 times with 0.01M TBS.
3. Add ABC working solution and incubate the strips at 37°C for 30 minutes. Wash strips 5 times with 0.01M TBS.
4. Add TMB color developing agent and incubate the strips at 37°C in dark for 25-30 minutes.
5. Add TMB stop solution and read.

Typical Data Obtained from Human EGF

(TMB reaction incubate at 37°C for 25 minutes)

Concentration (pg/ml)	0.0	4.7	9.4	18.8	37.5	75	150	300
Absorbance (450 nm)	0.010	0.106	0.201	0.361	0.642	1.309	1.726	2.653

Typical Human EGF ELISA Kit Standard Curve

This standard curve was generated for demonstration purpose only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.

