ELISpot

Mouse IFN-γ

Catalog Number EL485

For the quantitative determination of the frequency of cells releasing mouse IFN-γ.

This package insert must be read in its entirety before using this product.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.
NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.

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INTRODUCTION

Interferon gamma (IFN-γ, also known as Type II interferon) is an important immunoregulatory cytokine that was originally identified through its anti-viral activity (1). It plays key roles in host defense by exerting anti-viral, anti-proliferative and immunoregulatory activities (2 - 4). IFN-γ induces the production of cytokines and upregulates the expression of various membrane proteins including class I and II MHC antigens, Fc receptors, leukocyte adhesion molecules, and B7 antigen. IFN-γ is a potent activator of macrophage effector functions. It potentiates the secretion of immunoglobulins by B cells and affects isotype switching. IFN-γ also influences T-helper cell phenotype determination by inhibiting Th2 differentiation and stabilizing Th1 cells (2 - 4).

IFN-γ is produced primarily by activated NK cells, activated Th1 cells and activated $CD8^+$ cytotoxic cells (2 - 4). Additional cell types that produce IFN-γ include macrophages (5), dendritic cells (6, 7) and mast cells (8). The production of IFN-γ is upregulated synergistically by IL-12 and IL-18 (9 - 11). Mouse IFN-γ cDNA encodes a 155 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein containing a 22 aa residue predicted signal peptide that is cleaved to generate the 133 aa residue mature mouse IFN-γ (12, 13). In solution, mouse IFN-γ exists exclusively as a noncovalent homodimer (4). Mouse IFN-γ shares approximately 40% aa sequence identity with human IFN-γ and does not have cross–species activity (2 - 4).

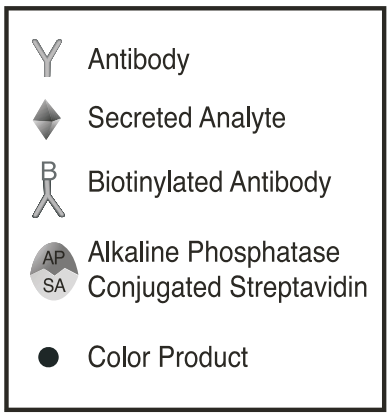
The functional IFN-γ receptor complex consists of two distinct subunits (14). The α subunit (IFN-γ R1) binds IFN-γ with high-affinity and species-specificity. The β subunit (IFN-γ R2, also referred to as the accessory factor 1, AF-1) interacts with the IFN-γ-occupied α subunit in a species-specific manner and is required for signal transduction via the JAK-STAT pathway. Both the α and the β subunits are type I membrane proteins. Whereas the α subunit is expressed constitutively at low levels on many cell types, the cellular expression of the β subunit correlates with the IFN–γ responsive state and is tightly-regulated.

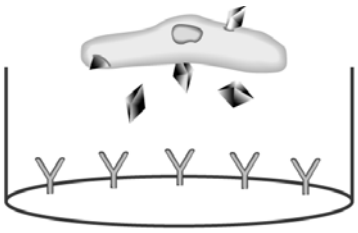
The Mouse IFN-γ ELISpot assay is designed for the detection of IFN-γ secreting cells at the individual single cell level and can be used to quantitate the frequency of mouse IFN-γ secreting cells. ELISpot assays are well suited for monitoring immune responses to various treatments and therapies and have been used for the quantitation of antigen-specific CD4 and/or CD8 T cells responses. Other methods for assessment of antigen-specific T cells responses, such as chromium release assay with quantitation by limiting dilution are tedious and require previous *in vitro* expansion of T cells for several days. These assays typically are not suitable for measuring infrequent T cell responses that occur at less than 1 in 1000. ELISpot assays are highly reproducible and sensitive and can be used to measure responses with frequencies well below 1 in 100,000. ELISpot assays do not require prior *in vitro* expansion of T cells and are suitable for high-throughput analysis using only small volumes of primary cells. As such, ELISpot assays are useful tools for research in vaccine development and for the monitoring of various clinical trials.

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

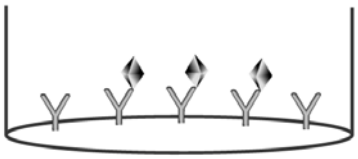
The enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISpot) assay was originally developed for the detection of individual B cells secreting antigen-specific antibodies (15, 16). This method has since been adapted for the detection of individual cells secreting specific cytokines or other antigens (17, 18). ELISpot assays employ the quantitative sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique. A monoclonal antibody specific for mouse IFN-γ has been pre-coated onto a PVDF (polyvinylidene difluoride)-backed microplate. Appropriately stimulated cells are pipetted into the wells and the microplate is placed into a humidified 37° C CO_2 incubator for a specified period of time. During this incubation period, the immobilized antibody in the immediate vicinity of the secreting cells binds secreted IFN-γ. After washing away any cells and unbound substances, a biotinylated polyclonal antibody specific for mouse IFN-γ is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound biotinylated antibody, alkaline-phosphatase conjugated to streptavidin is added. Unbound enzyme is subsequently removed by washing and a substrate solution (BCIP/NBT) is added. A blue-black colored precipitate forms at the sites of cytokine localization and appear as spots, with each individual spot representing an individual IFN-γ secreting cell. The spots can be counted with an automated ELISpot reader system or manually using a stereomicroscope.

ELISpot SCHEMATIC

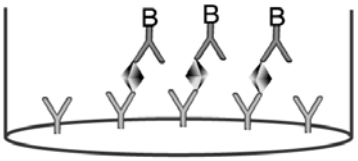




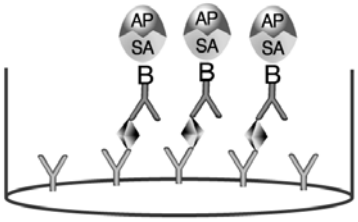
Incubate IFN-γ-secreting cells in an antibody-coated well.



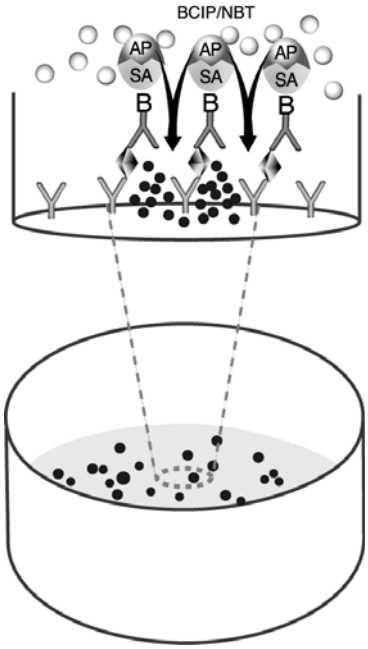
Remove cells by washing. Secreted IFN-γ is captured by the immobilized antibody.



Incubate with biotinylated anti-IFN-γ antibody.



Incubate with alkaline phosphatase conjugated streptavidin.



Add substrate and monitor the formation of colored spots.

LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

- FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.
- The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label.
- Any variation in pipetting and washing techniques, incubation time or temperature, and kit age can cause variation in density of spots, intensity of specific staining and background level.

PRECAUTIONS

Some components of this kit contain sodium azide, which may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metallic azides. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.

Do not use reagents from this kit with components from other R&D Systems' ELISpot or ELISA kits and/or components manufactured by other vendors.

Do not remove the flexible plastic underdrain on the bottom of the microplate before or during incubation and development since it may damage the PVDF membrane filters. The underdrain cover may be removed only after completing the incubation with BCIP/NBT chromogen.

Although the toxicity of the chromogenic substrate BCIP/NBT is not currently known, wear gloves to avoid contact with skin. Follow local, state and federal regulations to dispose of used BCIP/NBT.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

Mouse IFN-γ Microplate (Part 890894) - One 96-well PVDF-backed microplate coated with monoclonal antibody specific for mouse IFN-γ.

Detection Antibody Concentrate (Part 890895) - 150 µL of a 120X concentrated solution of biotinylated polyclonal antibody specific for mouse IFN-γ with preservatives.

Streptavidin-AP Concentrate A (Part 895358) - 150 µL of a 120X concentrated solution of Streptavidin conjugated to Alkaline Phosphatase with preservatives.

Dilution Buffer 1 (Part 895307) - 12 mL of a buffer for diluting Detection Antibody Concentrate with preservatives.

Dilution Buffer 2 (Part 895354) - 12 mL of a buffer for diluting Streptavidin-AP Concentrate A with preservatives.

Wash Buffer Concentrate (Part 895308) - 50 mL of a 10X concentrated solution of a buffered surfactant with preservative.

BCIP/NBT Chromogen (Part 895867) - 12 mL of a stabilized mixture of 5-Bromo-4-Chloro-3′ Indolylphosphate p-Toluidine Salt (BCIP) and Nitro Blue Tetrazolium Chloride (NBT).

Mouse IFN-γ Positive Control (Part 890896) - 1 vial (8 ng) of recombinant mouse IFN-γ; lyophilized.

STORAGE

Store the unopened kit at 2 - 8° C. Do not use beyond the kit expiration date. This kit is validated for single use only. Results obtained with opened/reconstituted reagents at a later date may not be reliable.

OTHER SUPPLIES REQUIRED

- Pipettes and pipette tips
- Deionized or distilled water
- Multi-channel pipette, squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or automated microplate washer
- 500 mL graduated cylinder
- 37° C CO_2 incubator
- Sterile culture media
- Dissection microscope or an automated ELISpot reader

TECHNICAL HINTS

- To minimize edge effect, place the microplate (bottom down) onto a piece of aluminum foil (about 4 x 6 inches). Add cells, cover the microplate with the lid and shape the foil around the edges of the microplate. The foil may be left on the microplate for the rest of the experimental procedure and removed after the BCIP/NBT has been washed off.
- Do not touch PVDF membrane filters with pipette tips when pipetting cells and reagents to avoid damage to the membrane.
- After completion of the experiment, do not dry the microplate at a temperature higher than 37° C since it may cause cracking of the PVDF membrane filters.
- The 96-well microplate provided in the kit is not sterile. However, due to the short incubation period and the presence of antibiotics in the culture media, microbial contamination has not been a problem during the ELISpot procedure.
- The kit is designed for single use only. The layout of the assay should be carefully planned to maximize the use of the plate and reagents provided.
- The controls listed are recommended for each ELISpot experiment.

  Positive Control - Use recombinant mouse IFN-γ.

  Unstimulated/Negative Control - Use the same number of unstimulated cells as stimulated cells.

  Background Control - Use sterile culture media.

  Detection Antibody Control - Substitute phosphate buffered saline for Detection Antibody.

REAGENT PREPARATION

Wash Buffer - If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. To prepare Wash Buffer, add 50 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate to 450 mL of deionized water and mix well.

Mouse IFN-γ Positive Control - Reconstitute lyophilized mouse IFN-γ with 250 µL of culture medium that is used to incubate cells.

Detection Antibody - Tap or vortex the vial to release reagent collected in the cap. Transfer 100 µL of Detection Antibody Concentrate into the vial labeled Dilution Buffer 1 and mix well. **For optimal performance, prepare Detection Antibody immediately before use.**

Streptavidin-AP - Tap or vortex the vial to release reagent collected in the cap. Transfer 100 µL of Streptavidin-AP Concentrate A into the vial labeled Dilution Buffer 2 and mix well. **For optimal performance, prepare Streptavidin-AP immediately before use.**

SAMPLE PREPARATION

The types of effector and responder cells used, method of cell separation, mode of stimulation, and length of incubation are to be determined by each investigator. R&D Systems' cell selection products are suitable for the purification of effector and responder cells. For a complete product listing of human, mouse, and rat cell selection products, see the R&D Systems catalog or visit our website at www.RnDSystems.com.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Bring all reagents as needed to room temperature, except the Detection Antibody Concentrate and Dilution Buffer 1, which should remain at 2 - 8° C. All samples and controls should be assayed at least in duplicate. An Assay Record Template is provided at the back of this insert to record controls and samples assayed.

1. Fill all wells in the microplate with 200 µL of sterile culture media and incubate for approximately 20 minutes at room temperature.
2. When cells are ready to be plated, aspirate the culture media from the wells. Immediately add 100 µL of the appropriate cells or controls to each well (see Technical Hints for appropriate controls).
3. Incubate cells in a humidified 37° C CO_2 incubator. Optimal incubation time for each stimuli should be determined by the investigator. **Do not disturb the cells during the incubation period.**
4. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process three times for a total of four washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (250 - 300 µL) using a squirt bottle, multi-channel pipette, manifold dispenser, or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
   Note: Adjust the height of the prongs of the manifold dispenser or autowasher to prevent damage to the membranes.
5. Add 100 µL of diluted Detection Antibody into each well and incubate at 2 - 8° C overnight.
6. Repeat step 4.
7. Add 100 µL of diluted Streptavidin-AP into each well and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature.
8. Repeat step 4.
9. Add 100 µL of BCIP/NBT Chromogen into each well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature. **Protect from light.**
10. Discard the chromogen solution from the microplate and rinse the microplate with deionized water. Invert the microplate and tap to remove excess water. Remove the flexible plastic underdrain from the bottom of the microplate, wipe the bottom of the plate thoroughly with paper towels and dry completely either at room temperature (60 - 90 minutes) or 37° C (15 - 30 minutes).

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

The developed microplate can be analyzed by counting spots either manually using a dissection microscope or by using a specialized automated ELISpot reader. Specific spots are round and have a dark center with slightly fuzzy edges. Quantitation of results can be done, for example, by calculating the number of spot forming cells (SFC) per number of cells added into the well.

REPRODUCIBILITY DATA

Splenocytes from a C57BL mouse (1 x 10^6 cells/mL) were stimulated with 50 ng/mL of phorbol 12-myristate-13-acetate and 0.5 μg/mL calcium ionomycin overnight at 37° C in a 5% CO_2 incubator. The sample was assayed in eight wells according to the procedure and analyzed with a dissection microscope.

Well	Number of Spots Counted
1	805
2	774
3	802
4	805
5	905
6	928
7	748
8	748

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Observation	Problem	Corrective Action
Following the incubation with BCIP/NBT chromogen and rinsing the microplate with deionized water, the dark-blue background color of filter membrane attenuates visualization and quantitation of spots.	Wet membrane	Microplates cannot be analyzed accurately until PVDF filter membranes are completely dry. Wait until membrane becomes dry, usually 15 - 30 minutes at 37° C or 60 - 90 minutes at room temperature.
The number of spots in the wells that contained the cells is high but their contrast as well as intensity of staining in the Positive Control wells is low.	Underdevelopment - perhaps as a result of using Streptavidin-AP and/or BCIP/NBT solutions that have not been adjusted to room temperature	Bring the temperature of the reagents to room temperature before adding to the wells.
The number of spots in the wells that contained cells is lower than expected whereas Positive Control wells turned black-blue.	Cell stimulation problem	Ensure that reagents used to stimulate the cytokine release from the cells retained their biological activity. One way to check is to perform immunocytochemistry on fixed cells after stimulation.
	Too few cells added to the wells	Increase the number of cells added per well.
Following incubation with BCIP/NBT and drying the microplate, the density of the spots makes it difficult to quantify them.	Too many cells were added to the wells	Make dilutions of cells (*i.e.,* 1×10^6, 5×10^5, 1×10^5, 5×10^4, 1×10^4 cells per well) to determine the optimal number of cells that will result in formation of distinct spots.

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ASSAY RECORD TEMPLATE

This template may be used as a record of samples and controls run in an assay.