



# Human TGF beta 1 ELISA Kit

## User Manual

Catalog # CEK1332

Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay for Quantitative  
Detection of Human TGF beta 1 Concentrations in Cell Culture  
Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Tissue Homogenates, Urine.

**For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**

Bioworld Technology, Inc. (USA)  
Email: [info@bioworld.com](mailto:info@bioworld.com)  
Web: [www.bioworld.com](http://www.bioworld.com)

Bioworld technology, co. Ltd. (China)  
Email: [info@biogot.com](mailto:info@biogot.com)  
Web: [www.biogot.com](http://www.biogot.com)



I. INTRODUCTION.....2

II. ASSAY PRINCIPLES.....3

III. KIT COMPONENTS.....4

IV. STORAGE AND STABILITY.....4

V. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED.....5

VI. HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.....5

VII. REAGENT PREPARATION.....6

VIII. ASSAY PROCEDURE.....9

IX. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY.....11

X. TYPICAL DATA.....12

XI. SENSITIVITY.....12

XII. SPECIFICITY.....12

XIII. CROSS REACTIVITY.....13

XIV. REFERENCES.....13

XV. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE.....14



**I. INTRODUCTION**

Transforming growth factor-beta 1 (TGF-beta 1) is a multifunctional peptide that controls proliferation, differentiation, and other functions in many cell types. Many cells synthesize TGF-beta and essentially all of them have specific receptors for this peptide. TGF-beta regulates the actions of many other peptide growth factors and determines a positive or negative direction of their effects. TGF beta 1 is known for its potent and diverse biological effects, including immune regulation, and cell growth and differentiation. TGF beta 1 is also an important mediator of bone remodeling. TGF beta 1, a potent keratinocyte growth inhibitor, has been shown to be overexpressed in keratinocytes in certain inflammatory skin diseases and has been thought to counteract the effects of other growth factors at the site of inflammation. TGF-beta 1, a multifunctional cytokine with fibrogenic properties, has been implicated in the pathogenesis of the vascular and target organ complications of hypertension. TGF-beta 1 may also regulate blood pressure via stimulation of endothelin-1 and/or renin secretion. TGF beta 1 is secreted as a latent form, which consists of its mature form and a latency-associated peptide (beta 1-LAP) in either the presence or the absence of additional latent TGF-beta 1-binding protein.



**II. ASSAY PRINCIPLES**

The Cohesion Bioscience Human TGF beta 1 ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human TGF beta 1 in Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Urine, Tissue Homogenates. This assay employs an antibody specific for Human TGF beta 1 coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and TGF beta 1 present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-Human TGF beta 1 antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of TGF beta 1 bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

**III. KIT COMPONENTS**

Component	Volume
96-well Plate Coated With Anti-Human TGF beta 1 Antibody	12 x 8 Strips
Human TGF beta 1 Standard	2 ng x 2
Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody (100X)	120 µl
Streptavidin-HRP (100X)	120 µl
Activation Solution A	1 ml x 2
Activation Solution B	1 ml x 2
Standard/Sample Diluent	30 ml
Detection Antibody Diluent	12 ml
Streptavidin-HRP Diluent	12 ml
Wash Buffer (20X)	30 ml
TMB Substrate Solution	12 ml
Stop Solution	12 ml
Plate Adhesive Strips	3 Strips
Technical Manual	1 Manual

**IV. STORAGE AND STABILITY**

All kit components are stable at 2 to 8 °C. Standard (recombinant protein) should be stored at -20 °C or -80 °C (recommended at -80 °C) after reconstitution. Opened Microplate Wells or reagents may be store for up to 1 month at 2 to 8 °C. Return unused wells to the pouch containing desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge.

Note: the kit can be used within one year if the whole kit is stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



**V. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED**

1. Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
2. Adjustable pipettes and pipette tips to deliver 2 µl to 1 ml volumes.
3. Adjustable 1-25 ml pipettes for reagent preparation.
4. 100 ml and 1 liter graduated cylinders.
5. Absorbent paper.
6. Distilled or deionized water.
7. Computer and software for ELISA data analysis.
8. Tubes to prepare standard or sample dilutions.

**VI. HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

1. Reagents provided in this kit may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Please carefully review the MSDS for each reagent before conducting the experiment.
2. Stop Solution contains 2 N Sulfuric Acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and is an extremely corrosive agent. Please wear proper eye, hand and face protection when handling this material. When the experiment is finished, be sure to rinse the plate with copious amounts of running water to dilute the Stop Solution prior to disposing the plate.

**VII. REAGENT PREPARATION****1. Sample Preparation**

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 supernates:** Remove particulates by centrifugation, assay immediately or aliquot and store samples 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 or EDTA 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.

**Cell Lysates:** Collect cells and rinse cells with PBS. Homogenize and lyse cells thoroughly in lysate solution. Centrifuge cell lysates at approximately 10000 X g for 5 minutes to remove debris. Aliquots of the cell lysates were removed and assayed.

**Bone Tissue:** Extract demineralized bone samples in 4 M Guanidine-HCl and protease inhibitors. Dissolve the final sample in 2 M Guanidine-HCl.

**Tissue Homogenates:** Rinse tissue with PBS to remove excess blood, chopped into 1-2 mm pieces, and homogenize with a tissue homogenizer in PBS or in lysate solution, lysate solution: tissue net weight = 10ml : 1g (i.e. Add 10ml lysate solution to 1g tissue). Centrifuge at approximately 5000 X g for 5 minutes. Assay immediately or aliquot and store homogenates at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Urine:** Urinary samples should be cleared by centrifugation and then can be used directly without dilution. Storage at -20°C.

**Activate the sample**



**Cell culture supernate, urine:** add activating reagent pro rata, i.e. add 20 µl of Activation Solution A into 100 µl of sample, 10 minutes later, add 20 µl of Activation Solution B. PH 7.0-7.6.

**Serum, plasma:** add activating reagent pro rata, i.e. add 20 µl of Activation Solution A into 40 µl of sample, 10 minutes later, add 20 µl of Activation Solution B. PH 7.0-7.6. It is unnecessary to activate the recombinant TGF beta 1.

**Note:** Sample was diluted partly after adding activating reagent, so please pay attention to this when calculate target protein concentration.

## 2. Human TGF beta 1 Standard Preparation

Reconstitute the lyophilized Human TGF beta 1 Standard by adding 0.5 ml of Standard/Sample Diluent to make the 4000 pg/ml standard stock solution. Allow solution to sit at room temperature for 5 minutes, then gently vortex to mix completely. Use within one hour of reconstituting. Two tubes of the standard (2 ng per tube) are included in each kit. Use one tube for each experiment.

Perform 2-fold serial dilutions of the top standards to make the standard curve within the range of this assay (62.5 pg/ml - 4000 pg/ml) as below. Standard/Sample Dilution Buffer serves as the zero standard (0 pg/ml).

Standard	Add	Into
4000 pg/ml		
2000 pg/ml	250 µl of the Standard (4000 pg/ml)	250 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
1000 pg/ml	250 µl of the Standard (2000 pg/ml)	250 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
500 pg/ml	250 µl of the Standard (1000 pg/ml)	250 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
250 pg/ml	250 µl of the Standard (500 pg/ml)	250 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
125 pg/ml	250 µl of the Standard (250 pg/ml)	250 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent





## PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Bioworld Technology, Inc

62.5 pg/ml	250 µl of the Standard (125 pg/ml)	250 µl of the Standard/Sample Diluent
0 pg/ml	1 ml of the Standard/Sample Diluent	

**Note:** The standard solutions are best used within 2 hours. The 4000 pg/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.

### 3. Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody Working Solution Preparation

The Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody should be diluted in 1:100 with the Detection Antibody Diluent and mixed thoroughly. The solution should be prepared no more than 2 hours prior to the experiment.

### 4. Streptavidin-HRP Working Solution Preparation

The Streptavidin-HRP should be diluted in 1:100 with the Streptavidin-HRP Diluent and mixed thoroughly. The solution should be prepared no more than 1 hour prior to the experiment.

### 5. Wash Buffer Working Solution Preparation

Pour entire contents (30 ml) of the Wash Buffer Concentrate into a clean 1,000 ml graduated cylinder. Bring final volume to 600 ml with glass-distilled or deionized water (1:20).



**VIII. ASSAY PROCEDURE**

The Streptavidin-HRP Working Solution and TMB Substrate Solution 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 detection curve should be prepared for each experiment. The user will decide sample dilution fold by crude estimation of protein amount in samples.

1. Add 100 µl of each standard and sample into appropriate wells.
2. Cover well and incubate for 90 minutes at room temperature or over night at 4°C with gentle shaking.
3. Remove the cover, discard the solution and wash plate 3 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution, and each time let Wash Buffer Working Solution stay in the wells for 1 - 2 minutes. Blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material. Do NOT let the wells completely dry at any time.
4. Add 100 µl of Biotin-Labeled Detection Antibody Working Solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 60 minutes.
5. Wash plate 3 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution, and each time let Wash Buffer Working Solution stay in the wells for 1 - 2 minutes. Discard the Wash Buffer Working Solution and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
6. Add 100 µl of Streptavidin-HRP Working Solution into each well and incubate the plate at 37°C for 45 minutes.
7. Wash plate 5 times with Wash Buffer Working Solution, and each time let wash buffer stay in the wells for 1 - 2 minutes. Discard the wash buffer and blot the plate onto paper towels or other absorbent material.
8. Add 100 µl of TMB Substrate Solution into each well and incubate plate at 37°C in dark for 30 minutes.



9. Add 100  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution into each well. The color changes into yellow immediately.

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

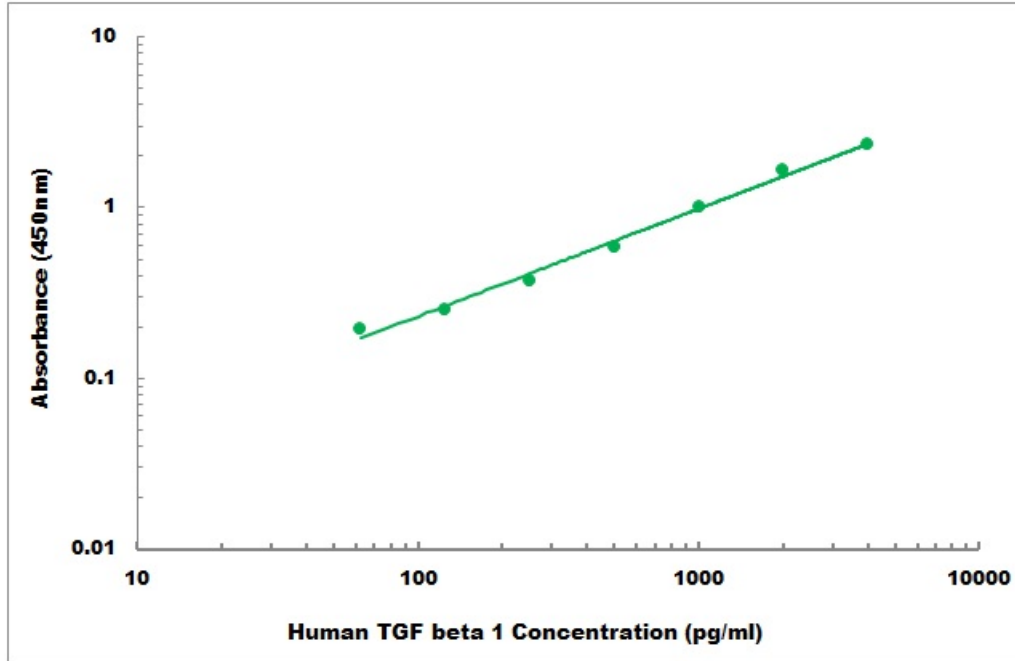
For calculation, (the relative O.D.450) = (the O.D.450 of each well) - (the O.D.450 of Zero well). The standard curve can be plotted as the relative O.D.450 of each standard solution (Y) vs. the respective concentration of the standard solution (X). The concentration of the samples can be interpolated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

**IX. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY**

**X. TYPICAL DATA**

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.

**XI. SENSITIVITY**

The minimum detectable dose of Human TGF beta 1 is typically less than 30 pg/ml.

**XII. SPECIFICITY**

The Human TGF beta 1 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human TGF beta 1 proteins within the range of 62.5 pg/ml - 4000 pg/ml.

**XIII. CROSS REACTIVITY**

No detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.

**XIV. REFERENCES**

1. Sporn, M. B.; Roberts, A. B.; Wakefield, L. M.; Assoian, R. K. Transforming growth factor-beta: biological function and chemical structure. *Science* 233: 532-534, 1986.
2. Blanchette, F.; Day, R.; Dong, W.; Laprise, M. -H.; Dubois, C. M. TGF-beta-1 regulates gene expression of its own converting enzyme furin. *J. Clin. Invest.* 99: 1974-1983, 1997.
3. Janssens, K.; Gershoni-Baruch, R.; Guanabens, N.; Migone, N.; Ralston, S.; Bonduelle, M.; Lissens, W.; Van Maldergem, L.; Vanhoenacker, F.; Verbruggen, L.; Van Hul, W. Mutations in the gene encoding the latency-associated peptide of TGF-beta-1 cause Camurati-Engelmann disease. *Nature Genet.* 26: 273-275, 2000.
4. Li, A. G.; Wang, D.; Feng, X. -H.; Wang, X. -J. Latent TGF-beta-1 overexpression in keratinocytes results in a severe psoriasis-like skin disorder. *EMBO J.* 23: 1770-1781, 2004.
5. Li, B.; Khanna, A.; Sharma, V.; Singh, T.; Suthanthiran, M.; August, P. TGF-beta-1 DNA polymorphisms, protein levels, and blood pressure. *Hypertension* 33: 271-275, 1999.
6. Saito, T.; Kinoshita, A.; Yoshiura, K.; Makita, Y.; Wakui, K.; Honke, K.; Niikawa, N.; Taniguchi, N. Domain-specific mutations of a transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta 1 latency-associated peptide cause Camurati-Engelmann disease because of the formation of a constitutively active form of TGF-beta 1. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 11469-11472, 2001.

**XV. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Solution</b>
High signal and background in all wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient washing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of washes</li> <li>• Increase time of soaking between in wash</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too much Streptavidin-HRP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check dilution, titration</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incubation time too long</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce incubation time</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development time too long</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease the incubation time before the stop solution is added</li> </ul>
No signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reagent added in incorrect order, or incorrectly prepared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review protocol</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard has gone bad (If there is a signal in the sample wells)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the condition of stored standard</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assay was conducted from an incorrect starting point</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reagents allows to come to 20 - 30 °C before performing assay</li> </ul>
Too much signal-whole plate turned uniformly blue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient washing-unbound Streptavidin-HRP remaining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of washes Carefully</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too much Streptavidin-HRP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check dilution</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plate sealer or reservoir reused, resulting in presence of residual Streptavidin-HRP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use fresh plate sealer and reagent reservoir for each step</li> </ul>
Standard curve achieved but poor discrimination between point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plate not developed long enough</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase substrate solution incubation time</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper calculation of standard curve dilution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check dilution, make new standard curve</li> </ul>
No signal when a signal is expected, but standard curve looks fine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample matrix is masking detection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More diluted sample Recommended</li> </ul>
Samples are reading too high, but standard curve is fine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples contain protein levels above assay range</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dilute samples and run Again</li> </ul>
Edge effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uneven temperature around work surface</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid incubating plate in areas where environmental conditions vary</li> <li>• Use plate sealer</li> </ul>