



Sep 03, 2020

ELISA for quantification of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1/CCL2) in human serum or plasma

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ABSTRACT

The monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1/CCL2) is a member of the C-C chemokine family, and it is a potent chemotactic factor for monocytes.

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bktmkwk6

PROTOCOL CITATION

Angel A Justiz-Vaillant, Belkis Ferrer-Cosme 2020. ELISA for quantification of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1/CCL2) in human serum or plasma. **protocols.io**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bktmkwk6>

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CREATED

Sep 03, 2020

LAST MODIFIED

Sep 03, 2020

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

41549

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- 1 An anti-human monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1/CCL2) coating antibody is adsorbed onto the microwells by incubation overnight at 4°C with carbonate-bicarbonate buffer.

- 2 Add 50 µl of human serum or plasma into the wells. Human MCP-1/CCL2 present in the serum sample binds to antibodies adsorbed into the microwells.
- 3 The microplate is blocked with 3% non-fat milk-PBS buffer and later wash to remove unbound proteins.
- 4 Fifty (50) µl of biotin-conjugated anti-monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1/CCL2) 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 it binds to the biotin-conjugated anti-human MCP-1/CCL2 antibody.
- 7 The plate is washed following incubation to remove the unbound Streptavidin-HRP conjugate.
- 8 Add 100 µl of 3,3',5,5'- tetramethylbenzidine (TMB; Sigma-Aldrich) into each well.
- 9 Incubate the microwells in the dark for 15 min.
- 10 A colored product is formed in proportion to the quantity of MCP-1/CCL2 present in the sample or standard.
- 11 The reaction is terminated by addition of 100 µl 3M H₂SO₄ and the absorbance is measured at 450 nm.
- 12 A standard curve is made from 7 human MCP-1/CCL2 standard dilutions and the human MCP-1/CCL2 sample concentration is determined.
- 13 For better results place the microplate on a microplate shaker in every incubation.