

RayBio[®] Human NF- κ B p65 Transcription Factor ELISA Kit

Catalog #: TFEH-p65

User Manual
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RayBio[®] Human NF- κ B p65 TF-ELISA Kit Protocol

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Please read the entire manual carefully before starting your experiment.

I. INTRODUCTION

NF- κ B is a transcription factor that plays a pivotal role in a number of physiological cell processes such as growth, apoptosis, and immune response through regulating the expression of a number of cellular genes. The NF- κ B family includes five members: cRel, RelB, p65(ReIA), p50(p105, precursor of p50), and p52(p100, precursor of p52), which form homo- or heterodimers when in active status. Normally, NF- κ B is inactive and retained in the cytoplasm bound to its inhibitory protein I κ B. Upon stimulation of various factors such as infection of pathogens including viruses and bacteria or treatment of cytokines such as IL-1 or TNF- α , I κ B proteins are phosphorylated, ubiquitinated and finally degraded. Released NF- κ B proteins then form homo- or heterodimers, most commonly p50/p65 or p50/p50, which are transported into the nucleus where they bind to specific DNA sequences of targeted genes and activate transcription. NF- κ B also induces expression of its own inhibitor, I κ B α , which binds to active NF- κ B in the nucleus to terminate the induction of gene expression.

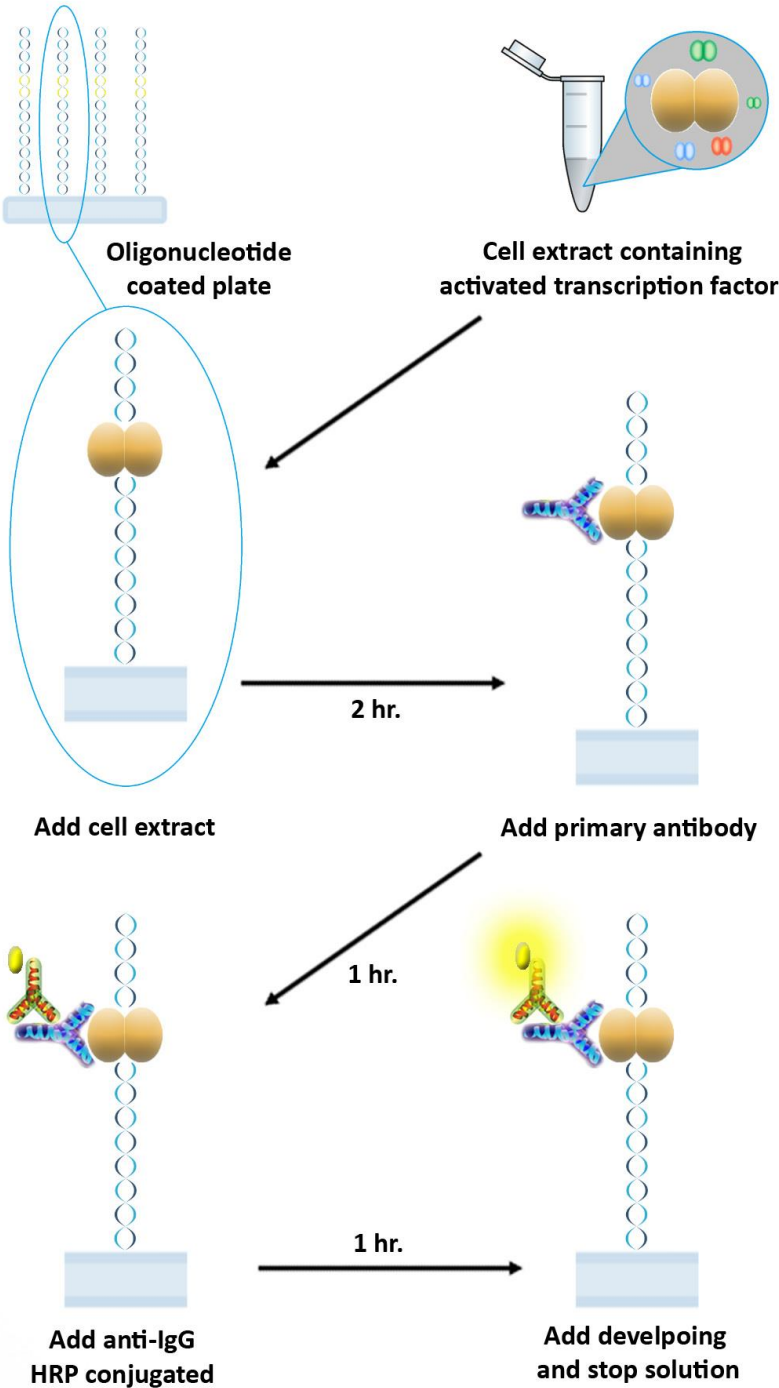
Accurate monitoring of the level of activated NF- κ B in cells, tissues or animal models is required for both basic science research investigating signal transduction pathways and applications such as drug development, and simple, speedy and high-throughput methods are needed for this purpose.

Traditionally, western blot to detect the phosphorylation of NF- κ B or degradation of I κ B, electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) to detect the DNA binding capacity of NF- κ B, or transfection of reporter genes such as luciferase and β -galactosidase with NF- κ B binding sites in culture cells are used in evaluation of NF- κ B reactivity. However, these methods are time consuming, laborious, and sometimes require the use of radioactivity.

The RayBio® NF- κ B p65 TF-ELISA (Transcription factor-Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is a non-radioactive transcription factor assay with an ELISA format. It offers an easy, speedy, sensitive and high-throughput method to detect the activation of transcription

factors. In 96 well plates, double stranded oligonucleotides containing NF- κ B binding sequence (5'-GGGACTTTCC-3') have been coated. These oligonucleotides specifically capture the active NF- κ B p65 contained in whole cell lysate or nuclear extracts after a short incubation. Subsequently, the primary antibody against p65 recognizes the NF- κ B p65-DNA complex in each well, and a HRP-conjugated secondary antibody is then used for detection. After washing away any unbound antibody, signal can be obtained easily through a colorimetric assay with a spectrophotometric plate reader at 450 nm. The specificity of the reaction between active NF- κ B p65 and the DNA probe is additionally stringent because of the establishment of specific competitive DNA and non-specific competitive DNA probes in this reaction system.

II. HOW IT WORKS



III. STORAGE

Upon receipt, the positive control should be removed and stored at -20° or -80°C. The remainder of the kit can be stored for up to 6 months at 2-8°C from the date of shipment. Opened Microplate Wells or reagents may be stored for up to 1 month at 2-8°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 upon receipt. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IV. REAGENTS

Component	Description	Size
NF-κB p65 DNA Probe Microplate	96 wells (12 strips X 8 wells) coated with NF-κB probes	1 plate
DNA Binding Buffer	5X concentrated Buffer	4 ml
Positive Control	Cell nuclear extracts	1 vial (20 μl)
Specific Competitor DNA Probe	Free DNA probes that compete directly with the coated NF-κB probes. Can bind activated NF-κB.	1 vial
Non-specific Competitor DNA Probe	Free DNA probes with mutations of the coated DNA probe. Cannot bind activated NF-κB.	1 vial
Assay Reagent	1X solution	1 vial (200 μl)
DTT	300 mM DTT	1 vial (200 μl)
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X)	20X concentrated solution	25 ml
NF-κB p65 Primary Antibody	Anti-NF-κB p65 antibody	1 vial
HRP-conjugated Secondary Antibody	Anti-IgG HRP conjugated antibody	1 vial
Antibody Diluent Buffer	Buffer solution for diluting primary and secondary antibodies	25 ml
TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent	3,3,5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) in buffer solution	12 ml
Stop Solution	0.2 M sulfuric acid	8 ml

V. ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

- 1 Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- 2 Precision pipettes to deliver 1 μ l 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 Tubes to prepare positive or sample mixtures.

VI. REAGENT PREPARATION

1. Preparation of samples:
Prepare nuclear extraction or whole lysate containing targeted protein NF- κ B p65 from cell culture or tissue. We recommend using the RayBiotech Nuclear Extraction Kit (Cat#: NE-50) to isolate nuclear proteins for subsequent use in this transcription factor assay.
2. Preparation of transcription factor binding reaction system:
Bring all reagents to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use. Thaw the positive control and samples and keep them on ice before adding into wells. Prepare 100 μ l transcription factor binding reaction system for each well with 5 x TF-ELISA DNA Binding Buffer, ATF-ELISA assay Reagent, DTT, Specific Competitor DNA Probe, Non-specific Competitor DNA Probe, and Positive Control or samples containing targeted proteins. Typical examples are shown in the table below.

Note:

Each reaction may be prepared in a labeled microfuge tube or directly in the coated plate well. If the reaction system is prepared directly in the coated plate wells, please add the reagents sequentially as shown in the table to get the best results.

COMPONENT	REACTION				
	Positive control	Sample	Specific competitor	Non-Specific competitor	Blank
5x TF-ELISA DNA Binding Buffer	20 μ l	20 μ l	20 μ l	20 μ l	20 μ l
TF-ELISA Assay Reagent	1.5 μ l	1.5 μ l	1.5 μ l	1.5 μ l	1.5 μ l
DTT	1 μ l	1 μ l	1 μ l	1 μ l	1 μ l
Specific Competitor	-	-	10 μ l	-	-
Non-specific Competitor	-	-	-	10 μ l	-
Control/Sample containing proteins	5 μ l	* μ l	* μ l	* μ l	-
Total volume	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water	bring final volume to 100μl with deionized water

* Please note that the amount of total protein containing the target protein to be used in this test can be optimized and must be determined by the investigator.

3. Preparation of primary antibody:

Briefly spin down the TF-ELISA NF- κ B p65 Primary Antibody vial. Add 100 μ l of Antibody Diluent Buffer into the vial to prepare a primary antibody concentrate. Pipette up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days). The primary antibody concentrate should then be diluted 100-fold with the Antibody Diluent Buffer and used in step 4 of Part VII Assay Procedure.

4. Preparation of secondary antibody:

Briefly spin down the TF-ELISA HRP-conjugated Secondary Antibody vial before use. Add 100 μ l of Antibody Diluent Buffer into the vial to prepare a detection antibody concentrate. Pipette

up and down to mix gently (the concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days). The detection antibody concentrate should then be diluted 100-fold with the Antibody Diluent Buffer and used in step 6 of Part VII Assay Procedure.

5. Preparation of 1x Wash Buffer:

Dilute 25 ml of the 20x Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to yield 500 ml of 1x Wash Buffer. If the Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) contains visible crystals, warm to room temperature and mix gently until dissolved.

Note:

All reagents containing protein (positive control, samples) should be kept on ice to maintain protein stability.

If the reaction system is prepared directly in the coated plate wells, please add the reagents sequentially as shown in the table to get the best results.

To observe the specificity of the DNA binding activity, the amount of protein used in wells of sample, specific competitor and non-specific competitor must be the same.

A positive control should be included every time to confirm correct operation of experiment, however it is not necessary to run specific competitor and non-specific competitor for each sample and every time.

VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE:

1. Bring the 96-well plate to room temperature (18 - 25°C) before use. If the whole plate will not be used in this assay, place remaining wells back to 2 to 8°C or -20°C. It is recommended that all positive control and samples be run at least in duplicate.

2. Add 100 μ l of each prepared transcription factor binding reaction system (see Reagent Preparation step 2) including positive control, specific competitor, non-specific competitor and sample into appropriate wells. Cover wells and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C with gentle shaking.
3. Discard the solution and wash 4 times by filling each well with 300 μ l of 1x Wash Buffer (Reagent Preparation step 5) using a multi-channel pipette 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.
4. Add 100 μ l of prepared TF-ELISA NF- κ B p65 Primary Antibody (Reagent Preparation step 3) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
5. Discard the solution. Repeat the wash as in step 3.
6. Add 100 μ l of prepared TF-ELISA HRP-conjugated Secondary Antibody (see Reagent Preparation step 4) to each well. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with gentle shaking.
7. Discard the solution. Wash as directed in step 3.
8. Add 100 μ l of TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent (Item H) to each well. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature in the dark with gentle shaking.
9. Add 50 μ l of Stop Solution (Item I) to each well. Read at 450 nm immediately.

VII. ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY

1. Prepare all reagents, samples and standards as instructed.



2. Add 100 μ l sample to each well.
Incubate 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C.



3. Add 100 μ l prepared primary antibody to each well.
Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.



4. Add 100 μ l prepared secondary antibody.
Incubate 1 hour at room temperature.



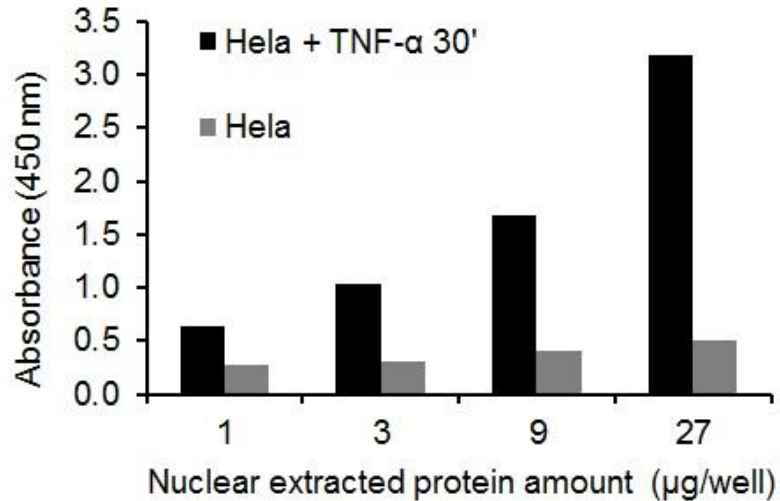
5. Add 100 μ l TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent to each well.
Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.



6. Add 50 μ l Stop Solution to each well.
Read at 450 nm immediately.

VIII. TYPICAL DATA

I. Transcription Factor ELISA



II. Western Blot

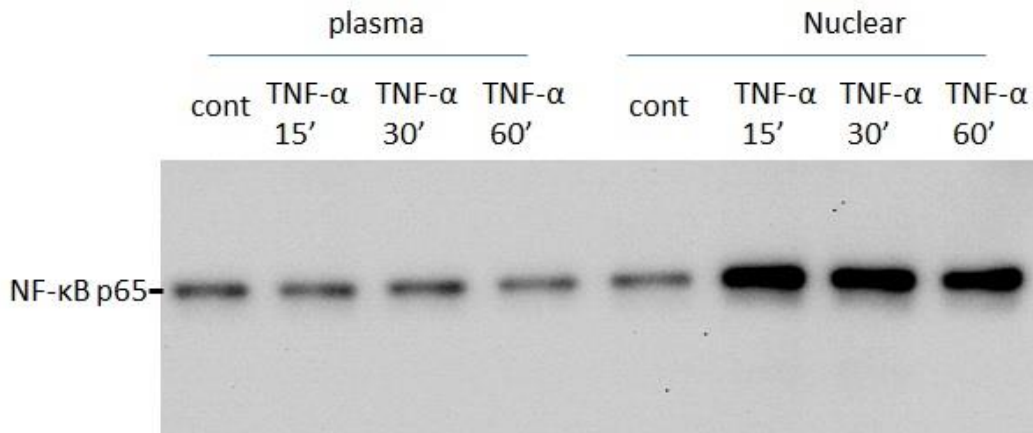


Fig. 1: Transcription factor assay of NF-κB p65 from nuclear extracts of HeLa cells or HeLa cells treated with TNF-α. After stimulation with TNF-α, activated NF-κB p65 is translocated into the nucleus where it binds with its corresponding DNA.

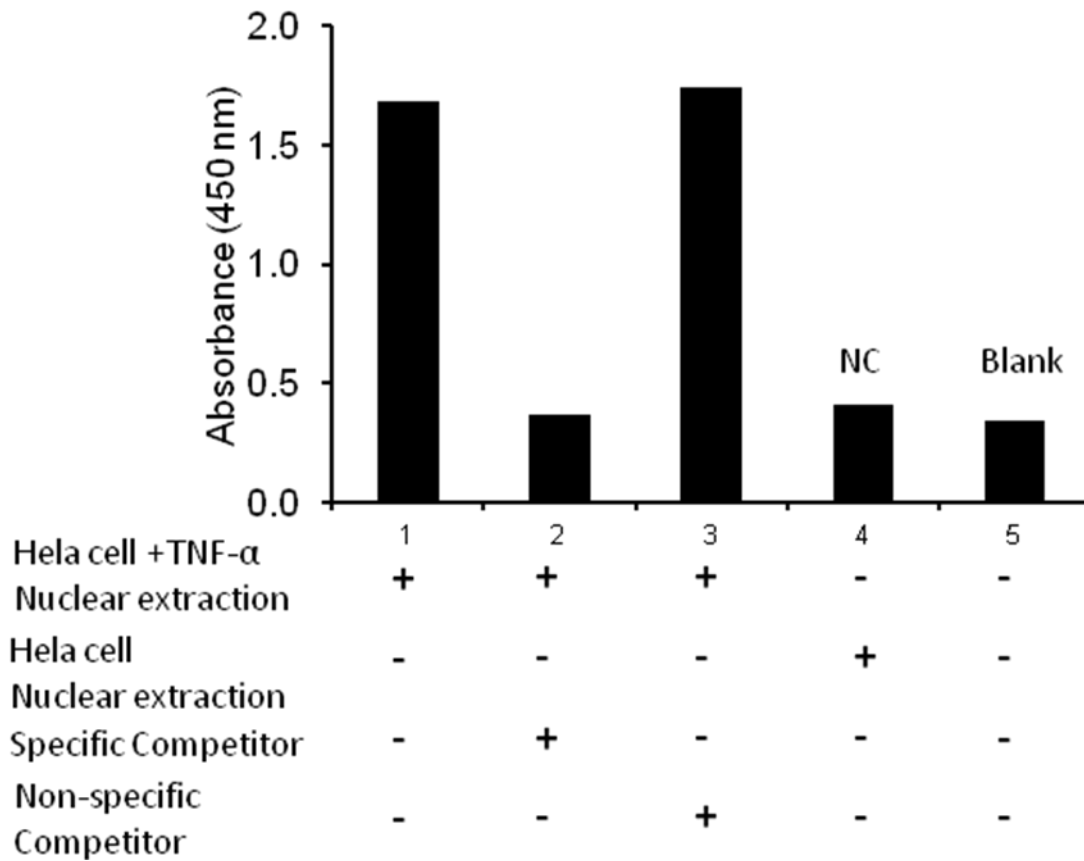


Fig. 2: Transcription factor assay of NF- κ B p65 from nuclear extracts of HeLa cells or HeLa cells treated with TNF- α with the specific competitor or non-specific competitor. The result shows specific binding of NF- κ B p65 to the NF- κ B DNA binding site.

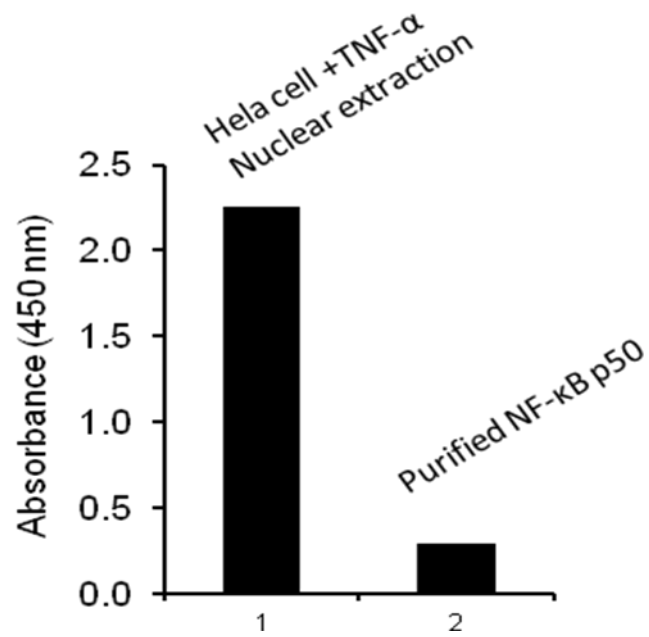


Fig. 3: Transcription factor assay of NF-κB p65 from nuclear extracts of HeLa cells treated with TNF-α and purified NF-κB p50. No cross-reactivity has been observed between NF-κB p65 and p50.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution
1. Low signal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Too brief incubation times 2. Missed key reagent, inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution 3. Not enough targeted protein per well 4. Inadequate development in colorimetric assay 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure sufficient incubation time; assay procedure step 2 change to overnight 2. Check all reagents have been added and check pipettes to ensure correct preparation 3. Check positive control wells and increase the amount of sample. 4. Ensure correct developing buffer and enough time used
2. Large CV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inaccurate pipetting 2. Wells cross contamination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check pipettes 2. Be careful when preparing samples between wells
3. High background	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plate is insufficiently washed 2. Contaminated wash Buffer 3. Incorrect antibody dilution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the manual for proper wash. If using an a plate washer, check that all ports are unobstructed 2. Make fresh wash buffer 3. Check antibody dilutions

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Choose TF-ELISA kits with more targets for human, mouse, rat and a variety of other species. Visit www.raybiotech.com for the complete list.

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