

Mouse S100A8 Detection ELISA Kit

Mouse S100A9 Detection ELISA Kit

Catalog # 6054 and 6056

*For Research Use Only - Not Human or Therapeutic Use***PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS**

DESCRIPTION:	ELISA kits to quantify mouse S100A8 or S100A9 6054: Mouse S100A8 Detection ELISA Kit 6056: Mouse S100A9 Detection ELISA Kit
FORMAT:	96-well ELISA Plate with removeable strips
ASSAY TYPE:	Sandwich ELISA
ASSAY TIME:	5 hours
STANDARD RANGE:	6054: 100 – 1.6 ng/ml 6056: 10 – 0.16 ng/ml
NUMBER OF SAMPLES:	Up to 40 (duplicate) samples/plate
SAMPLE TYPES:	Mouse serum, culture medium and biological fluids
RECOMMENDED SAMPLE DILUTIONS:	1:1 (at least)
CHROMOGEN:	TMB (read at 450 nm)
STORAGE:	-20°C for 12 months
VALIDATION DATA:	6054: Intra-Assay (2.8-4.4%) /Inter-Assay (2.6-9.2%)/ Spiking Test (96-109%) 6056: Intra-Assay (3.6-8.3%) /Inter-Assay (2.4-6.6%)/ Spiking Test (91-107%)
NOTES:	N/A

Mouse S100A8 Detection ELISA Kit

Mouse S100A9 Detection ELISA Kit

Catalog # 6054 and 6056

For Research Use Only - Not Human or Therapeutic Use

INTRODUCTION

During an inflammatory response, neutrophils and monocytes are among the first innate immune cells to migrate to the site of inflammation. These cells actively or passively release the heterodimeric protein S100A8/A9 known as calgranulin A or MRP-8. The S100A8/A9 protein exerts its effects by binding to pattern recognition receptors such as Toll-like Receptor 4 and the Receptor for Advanced Glycation End products, activating inflammatory signaling cascades (1).

S100A8 is composed of 93 amino acids (AAs) with a molecular weight (MW) of 10.8 kDa, whereas S100A9 consists of 113 AAs (MW 13.2 kDa). A truncated isoform of S100A9 containing 110 AAs (MW 12.7 kDa) has also been identified. Although both S100A8 and S100A9 can form homodimers *in vitro*, the proteins preferentially assemble into a stable heterodimer in serum (1).

S100A8/A9 levels in plasma are widely used as a biomarker for various inflammatory disorders (1). Especially, serum S100A8/A9 levels correlate strongly with disease activity in mouse inflammatory disease models, including collagen-induced arthritis (2), DSS-induced colitis (3), sepsis (4), and skin inflammation (5). Furthermore, significantly elevated S100A8/A9 expression has been found in mouse tumor models, such as breast (6), lung (7), and gastric cancers (8).

To investigate the role of S100A8/A9 in mouse inflammatory disease models, Chondrex, Inc. offers a Mouse S100A8 Detection ELISA Kit (Cat # 6054) and a Mouse S100A9 Detection ELISA Kit (Cat # 6056) for assaying these proteins in biological samples such as serum, plasma, or culture medium, as well as reagents for inducing experimental disease models. Additionally, we provide a Mouse Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Detection ELISA Kit (Cat # 6051) to evaluate Neutrophil Extracellular Trap (NET) formation, which is related to neutrophil activation research.

KIT COMPONENTS

Item	Quantity	Amount	Storage
Recombinant Mouse S100A8 Standard (60541)	1 vial	100 ng, lyophilized	-20°C
Recombinant Mouse S100A9 Standard (60561)		10 ng, lyophilized	
Anti-Mouse S100A8 Capture Antibody (60542)	1 vial	100 µl	-20°C
Anti-Mouse S100A9 Capture Antibody (60562)			
Anti-Mouse S100A8 Detection Antibody (60543)	1 vial	100 µl	-20°C
Anti-Mouse S100A9 Detection Antibody (60563)			
Solution A - Coating Buffer (9052)	1 bottle	10 ml	-20°C
Solution C - Sample/Standard Dilution Buffer (30106)	1 bottle	50 ml	-20°C
Solution D - Streptavidin Peroxidase Dilution Buffer (9055)	2 bottles	20 ml	-20°C
Streptavidin Peroxidase (9029)	2 vials	50 µl	-20°C
TMB Solution (90023)	2 vials	0.2 ml	-20°C
Chromogen Dilution Buffer (90022)	1 bottle	20 ml	-20°C
Stop Solution - 2N Sulfuric Acid (9016)	1 bottle	10 ml	-20°C
Wash Buffer, 20X (9005)	1 bottle	50 ml	-20°C
ELISA Plate	1 each	96-well (8-well strips x 12)	-20°C

© 2026 Chondrex, Inc. All Rights Reserved, 6054 & 6056 1.0

ASSAY OUTLINE

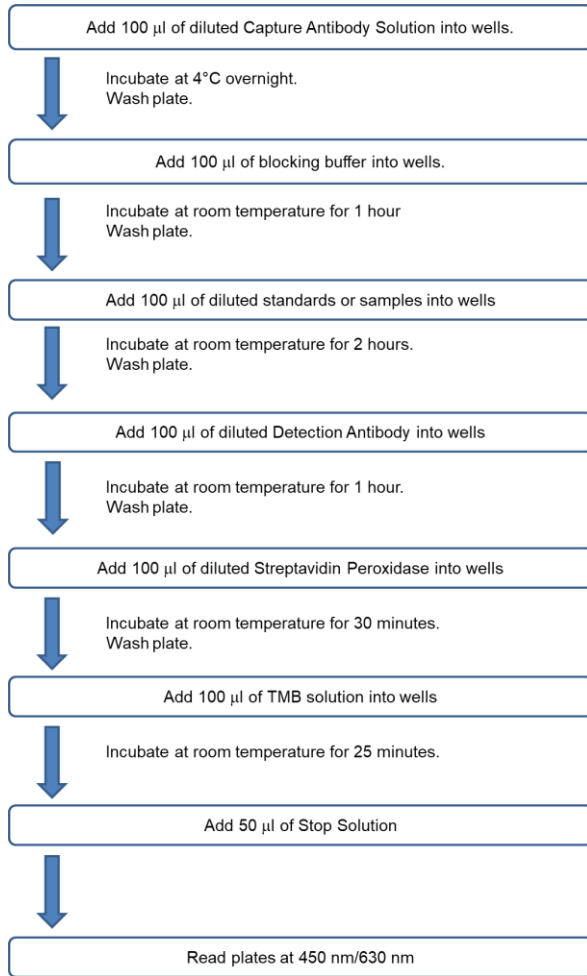
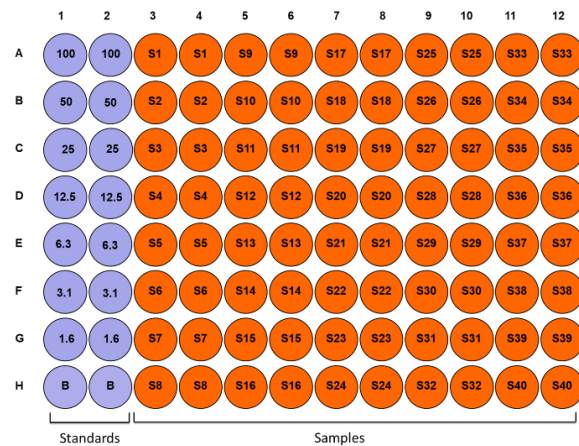
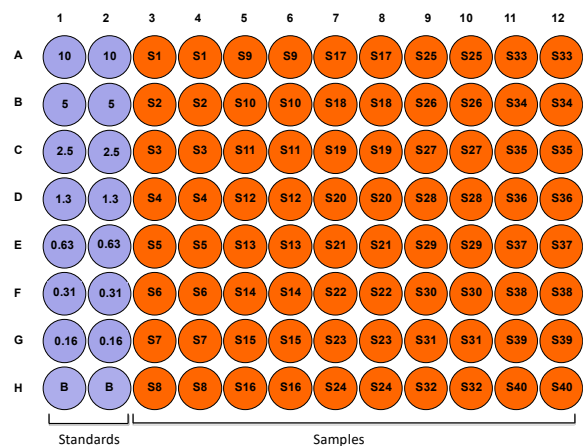


PLATE MAPPING

Mouse S100A8 Detection Kit



Mouse S100A9 Detection Kit



NOTES BEFORE USING ASSAY

NOTE 1: It is recommended that the standard and samples be run in duplicate.

NOTE 2: Warm up all buffers to room temperature before use.

NOTE 3: Crystals may form in Wash Buffer, 20X when stored at cold temperatures. If crystals have formed, warm the wash buffer by placing the bottle in warm water until crystals are completely dissolved.

NOTE 4: Measure exact volume of buffers using a serological pipet, as extra buffer is provided.

NOTE 5: Cover the plate with plastic wrap or a plate sealer after each step to prevent evaporation from the outside wells of the plate.

NOTE 6: For partial reagent use, please see the assay protocol's corresponding step for the appropriate dilution ratio. For example, if the protocol dilutes 50 μ l of a stock solution in 10 ml of buffer for 12 strips, then for 6 strips, dilute 25 μ l of the stock solution in 5 ml of buffer. Partially used stock reagents may be kept in their original vials and stored at -20°C for use in a future assay.

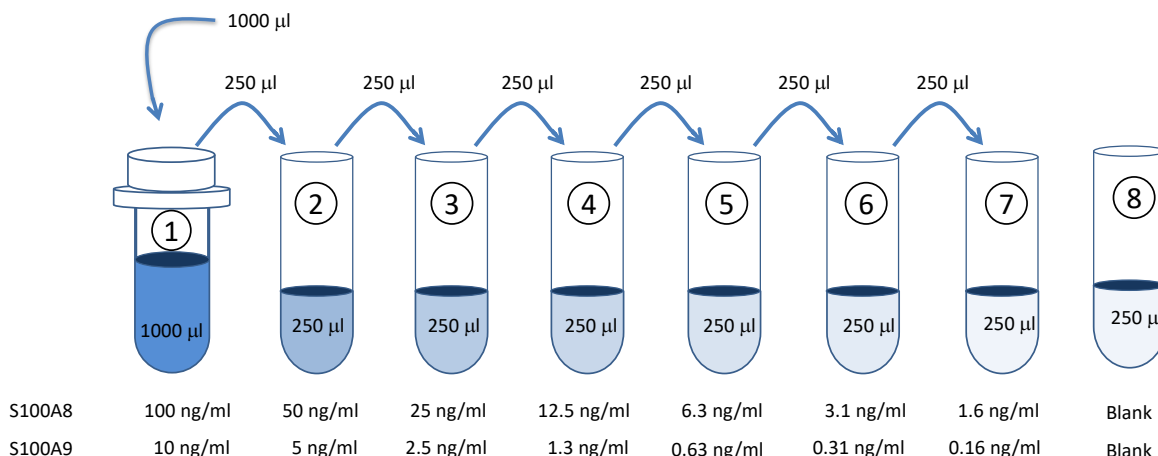
NOTE 7: This kit contains animal components from non-infectious animals and should be treated as potential biohazards in use and for disposal.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. **Add Capture Antibody:** Dilute one vial of Capture Antibody with 10 ml of Coating Buffer (Solution A). Alternatively, dilute according to the table below. Add 100 μ l of capture antibody solution to each well and incubate at 4°C overnight. Any remaining Capture Antibody Stock Solution can be stored at -20°C for future use.

Strip #	Capture Antibody (μ l)	Solution A (ml)
2	17	1.7
4	33	3.3
6	50	5.0
8	66	6.6
10	82	8.2
12	100	10.0

2. **Wash:** Dilute 50 ml of 20X wash buffer in 950 ml of distilled water (1X wash buffer). Wash the plate with 1X wash buffer at least 3 times using a wash bottle with manifold or an automated plate washer. Empty the plate by inverting it and blotting on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. *Do not allow the plate to dry out.*
3. **Add Blocking Buffer:** Add 100 μ l of Streptavidin Peroxidase Dilution Buffer (Solution D) to each well and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.
4. **Prepare Standard Dilutions:** Please see the figure below for each assay's recommended standard range. Dissolve one vial of Standard in 1 ml of Sample/Standard Dilution Buffer (Solution C) and keep it as a standard stock. Then serially dilute it with Solution C. For example, mix 250 μ l of stock solution with an equal volume of Solution C to make the second stock solution, and then repeat it five more times. The remaining stock solution can be stored at -20°C for use in a future assay. Chondrex, Inc. recommends making fresh serial dilutions for each assay.



5. **Prepare Sample Dilutions:** Centrifuge samples at 10,000 rpm at 4°C for 3 minutes to remove insoluble materials and lipids and use the supernatant as samples. Dilute samples at least 1:1 with Solution C depending on the estimated S100A8 or S100A9 levels in the samples. Two or three different sample dilutions are recommended if the S100A8 or S100A9 levels in the samples are unknown.
6. **Wash:** Wash the plate with 1X wash buffer at least 3 times using a wash bottle with manifold or an automated plate washer. Empty the plate by inverting it and blotting on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. *Do not allow the plate to dry out.*
7. **Add Standards and Samples:** Add 100 µl of standards, Solution C (blank), and samples to wells in duplicate. Incubate at room temperature for 2 hours.
8. **Wash:** Wash the plate with 1X wash buffer at least 3 times using a wash bottle with manifold or an automated plate washer. Empty the plate by inverting it and blotting on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. *Do not allow the plate to dry out.*
9. **Add Detection Antibody:** Dilute one vial of Detection Antibody in 10 ml Streptavidin Peroxidase Dilution buffer (Solution D). Add 100 µl of detection antibody solution to each well and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.

Strip #	Detection Antibody (µl)	Solution D (ml)
2	17	1.7
4	33	3.3
6	50	5.0
8	66	6.6
10	82	8.2
12	100	10.0

10. **Wash:** Wash the plate with 1X wash buffer at least 3 times using a wash bottle with manifold or an automated plate washer. Empty the plate by inverting it and blotting on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. *Do not allow the plate to dry out.*
11. **Add Streptavidin Peroxidase Solution:** Prepare streptavidin peroxidase solution with Streptavidin Peroxidase Dilution Buffer (Solution D) as shown in the following table. Add 100 µl of streptavidin peroxidase solution to each well and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.

Strip #	Streptavidin Peroxidase (µl)	Solution D (ml)
2	8	1.7
4	17	3.3
6	25	5.0
8	33	6.6
10	42	8.2
12	50	10.0

12. **Wash:** Wash the plate with 1X wash buffer at least 3 times using a wash bottle with manifold or an automated plate washer. Empty the plate by inverting it and blotting on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. *Do not allow the plate to dry out.*
13. **Add TMB Solution:** Use new tubes when preparing TMB solution. Just prior to use, prepare TMB solution with Chromogen Dilution Buffer as shown in the following table. Add 100 µl of TMB solution to each well immediately after washing the plate and incubate for 25 minutes at room temperature

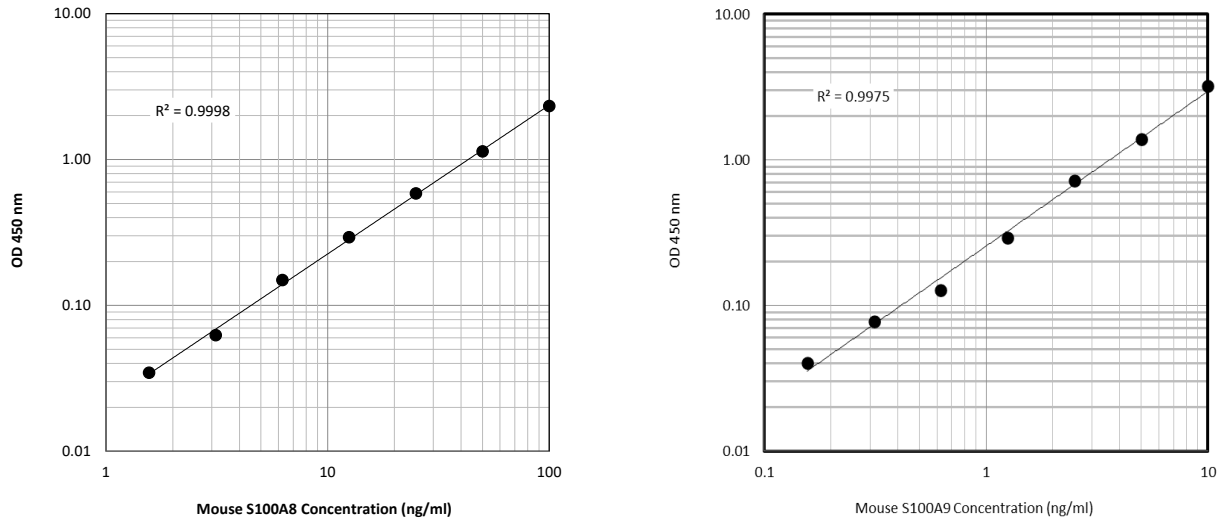
Strip #	TMB (µl)	Chromogen Dilution Buffer (ml)
2	34	1.7
4	66	3.3
6	100	5.0
8	132	6.6
10	164	8.2
12	200	10.0

14. **Stop:** Stop the reaction with 50 µl of 2N Sulfuric Acid (Stop Solution) to each well.
15. **Read Plate:** Read the OD values at 450 nm. If the OD values of samples are greater than the OD values of the highest standard, re-assay the samples at a higher dilution. A 630 nm filter can be used as a reference.

CALCULATING RESULTS

1. Average the duplicate OD values for the standards, blanks (B), and test samples.
2. Subtract the averaged blank OD values from the averaged OD values of the standards and test samples.
3. Plot the OD values of the standards against the ng/ml of standard. Using a log/log plot will linearize the data. Figure 1 shows examples of standard curves for S100A8 and S100A9.
4. The ng/ml of S100A8 or S100A9 in test samples can be calculated using regression analysis. Multiply it by the sample dilution factor to obtain the S100A8 or S100A9 concentration (ng/ml) in the original test samples.

Figure 1 - A Typical Standard Curve for the S100A8 and S100A9 Detection ELISA Kits



VALIDATION DATA

Table 1 - Reproducibility Data for the S100A8 Detection ELISA Kit

Test	3.1 ng/ml	12.5 ng/ml	50 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	4.4	2.8	3.9
Inter-Assay CV (%)	9.2	5.1	2.6
Spike Test* (%)	97%	109%	96%

Table 2 - Reproducibility Data for the S100A9 Detection ELISA Kit

Test	0.3 ng/ml	1.3 ng/ml	5 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	8.3	7.7	3.6
Inter-Assay CV (%)	2.4	6.6	3.6
Spike Test* (%)	99%	107%	91%

*Known amounts of mouse S100A8 or S100A9 were added to samples and then diluted with Sample/Standard Dilution Buffer to assay S100A8 or S100A9 by ELISA.

TROUBLESHOOTING

For frequently asked questions about assays and ELISAs, please see Chondrex, Inc.'s [ELISA FAQ](#) for more information.

REFERENCES

1. F. Shabani, A. Farasat, M. Mahdavi, N. Gheibi, Calprotectin (S100A8/S100A9): a key protein between inflammation and cancer. *Inflamm. Res.* **67**, 801–812 (2018).
2. G. Kiyeko, E. Hatterer, S. Herren, C. Di, L. van, W. Reith, *et al.*, Spatiotemporal expression of endogenous TLR4 ligands leads to inflammation and bone erosion in mouse collagen-induced arthritis. *Eur J Immunol* **46**(11), 2629-2638 (2016).
3. T. Németh, A. Mócsai, C. A. Lowell, Neutrophils in animal models of autoimmune disease. *Semin. Immunol.* **28**, 174–186 (2016).
4. J. Yu, B. Zhao, Q. Pi, G. Zhou, Z. Cheng, C. Qu, X. Wang, L. Kong, S. Luo, D. Du, Y. Guo, Deficiency of S100A8/A9 attenuates pulmonary microvascular leakage in septic mice. *Respir. Res.* **24**, 288 (2023).
5. M. Palomo-Irigoyen, L. Bakiri, T. Hendrikx, S. Hayer, J. Schaffenrath, S. Widder, *et al.*, Chronic skin and systemic inflammation modulated by S100A8 and S100A9 complexes. *Cell Death Differ* **32**(10), 1833-1844 (2025).
6. G. Tanriover, M. B. Eyinc, E. Aliyev, S. Dilmac, N. Erin, Presence of S100A8/Gr1-positive myeloid-derived suppressor cells in primary tumors and visceral organs invaded by breast carcinoma cells. *Clin. Breast Cancer* **18**, e1067–e1076 (2018).
7. H. Zhou, C. Zhao, R. Shao, Y. Xu, W. Zhao, The functions and regulatory pathways of S100A8/A9 and its receptors in cancers. *Front. Pharmacol.* **14**, 1187741 (2023).
8. E. Cho, S.-J. Mun, H. K. Kim, Y. S. Ham, W. J. Gil, C.-S. Yang, Colon-targeted S100A8/A9-specific peptide systems ameliorate colitis and colitis-associated colorectal cancer in mouse models. *Acta Pharmacol. Sin.* **45**, 581–593 (2024).