

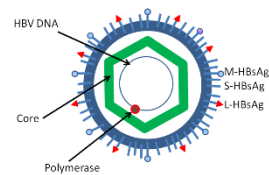
## INTENDED USE

The Guinea Pig Anti-HBsAg IgG ELISA Kit detects and quantifies **HBsAg** (hepatitis B surface antigen) IgG in guinea pig serum or plasma of vaccinated, immunized and/or experimentally infected hosts. This immunoassay is suitable for:

- Determining immune status relative to non-immune controls;
- Assessing efficacy of vaccines, including dosage, adjuvantcy, route of immunization and timing;
- Qualifying and/or standardizing vaccine batches and protocols.

The kit has no live or killed virus or viral antigens. For research use only (RUO), not for diagnosis, cure or prevention of the disease.

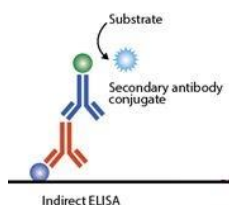
## GENERAL INFORMATION



Hepatitis B is an infectious disease caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV). Hepatitis, the acute illness, inflames the liver, causing jaundice, vomiting and (rarely) death. Chronic hepatitis B, however, can cause cirrhosis and liver cancer – a fatal disease. Although viral replication occurs in the liver, HBV spreads to the blood where virus-specific antigens and antibodies may be found in the infected host. Blood tests for these antigens and antibodies are used to diagnose the infection. Acute and chronic hepatitis B can be prevented by vaccination.

HBV is divided into four major serotypes (adr, adw, ayr, ayw) based on antigenic epitopes presented on its envelope proteins, and into eight genotypes (A-H) according to overall nucleotide sequence variation of the genome. Genotypes differ by at least 8% of their sequences, differences which affect severity of disease and response to treatment and possibly vaccination. The hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is the first detectable viral antigen to appear during infection, and is most frequently used to screen for the presence of infection. HBsAg is also the basis for several recent vaccines, which use synthetic recombinant HBsAg and contain no blood products. Therefore, they cannot cause HBV infection, a problem with the original vaccine prepared from plasma from patients with long-term HBV infection. Following vaccination, HBsAg may be detected in serum for several days. These vaccines have provided protection for 85-90% of individuals. HBV Vaccine common brands available are: Engerix-B (GSK), Elovac B (Human Biologicals Institute, A division of Indian Immunologicals Limited), Genevac B (Serum Institute), Shanvac B etc. These vaccines are given intramuscularly. ADI has developed antibody ELISA kits to determine the efficacy of various existing vaccines and test new vaccines.

## PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST



The Guinea Pig Anti-HBsAg IgG ELISA kit is based on the binding of guinea pig anti-HBsAg in samples to HBsAg immobilized on the microwells, and anti-HBsAg IgG antibody is detected by anti-guinea pig IgG-specific antibody conjugated to HRP conjugate. After a washing step, chromogenic substrate (TMB) is added and color (blue), which is directly proportional

to the amount of antibody present in the sample. Stop Solution is added (converts blue to yellow color), and A450nm is then measured using an ELISA reader. The activity of antibody in samples is calculated relative to supplied calibrators..

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

### Specificity

Purified recombinant HBsAg is used to coat the microwells; stabilizing postcoat contains BSA; thus, no other antibody specificity is detectable in the assay. The anti-guinea pig IgG HRP conjugate specifically detects IgG, and will not react with IgM, IgA or IgE class antibodies.

## KIT CONTENTS

The microtiter well plate and all other reagents, if unopened, are stable at 2-8°C until the expiration date printed on the box label. Stabilities of the working solutions are indicated under Reagent Preparation.

**To Be Reconstituted:** Store as indicated.

Component	Preparation Instructions
<b>Wash Solution Concentrate (100x)</b> Cat. No. WB-100, 10ml	Dilute the entire volume 10ml + 990ml with distilled or deionized water into a clean stock bottle. Label as <b>Wash Solution</b> and store at ambient temperature until kit is used entirely.
<b>Sample Diluent Concentrate (20x)</b> Cat. No. SD-20T, 10ml	Dilute the entire volume, 10ml + 190ml with distilled or deionized water into a clean stock bottle. Label as <b>Working Sample/Conjugate Diluent</b> and store at 2-8°C until the kit lot expires or is used up.
<b>Anti-Guinea Pig IgG - HRP Conjugate Concentrate (100x)</b> Part No. H-GpG.211, 0.15ml	Peroxidase conjugated anti-guinea pig IgG in buffer with protein, detergents and antimicrobial as stabilizers. Dilute fresh as needed; 10ul of concentrate to 1ml of <b>Working Sample/Conjugate Diluent</b> is sufficient for 1 8-well strip. Use within the working day and discard. Return 100X to 2-8°C storage.

**Ready For Use:** Store as indicated on labels.

Component	Part	Amt	Contents
<b>HBsAg Microwell Strip Plate</b>	4211	8-well strips (12)	Coated with recombinant HBsAg, and post-coated with stabilizers.
<b>Anti-HBsAg Calibrators</b>			
10 U/ml	4242B	0.65 ml	Four (4) vials, each containing anti-HBsAg in arbitrary activity Units; diluted in buffer with protein, detergents and antimicrobial as stabilizers.
25 U/ml	4242C	0.65 ml	
50 U/ml	4242D	0.65 ml	
100 U/ml	4242E	0.65 ml	
<b>Anti-HbsAg Positive Control</b>	4242PC	0.65ml	Anti-HbsAg antibody; diluted in buffer with protein, detergents and antimicrobial as stabilizers. Net OD > 0.5
<b>Low NSB Sample Diluent</b>	TBTm	30 ml	Buffer with protein, detergents and antimicrobial as stabilizers. Use as is for sample dilution
<b>TMB Substrate</b>	80091	12 ml	Chromogenic substrate for HRP containing TMB and peroxide.
<b>Stop Solution</b>	80101	12 ml	Dilute sulfuric acid.

### Materials Required But Not Provided:

- Pipettors and pipettes that deliver 100ul and 1-10ml. A multi-channel pipettor is recommended.
- Disposable glass or plastic 5-15ml tubes for diluting samples and Anti-Guinea Pig IgG HRP Concentrate.
- Graduated cylinder to dilute Wash Concentrate; 200ml to 1L.
- Stock bottle to store diluted Wash Solution; 200ml to 1L.
- Distilled or deionized water to dilute reagent concentrates.
- Microwell plate reader at 450 nm wavelength.

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## ASSAY DESIGN AND SET-UP

### Sample Collection and Handling

For **serum**, collect blood by venipuncture, allow clotting, and separate the serum by centrifugation at room temperature. For other samples, including **tissue culture media**, clarify the sample by centrifugation and/or filtration prior to dilution in Sample Diluent.

### Sample Dilution & Antibody Stability

Prepare an initial sample dilution (1:10 or 20 ul sample into 180 ul) of **Working Sample Diluent** in order to stabilize antibody activity. This enhances reproducible sampling, and stabilizes the antibody activity for months, stored refrigerated or frozen. Additional dilution (1:10 of the initial stock for a final dilution of 1:100) into **Low NSB Sample Diluent** provides low assay background and good discrimination of specific signal. It is possible to change the testing dilution to 1:50-1:500 depending upon the actual sample background. All sample dilutions in Low NSB should be at least 5 times the initial dilution and performed the same day as the assay. Do not store test dilutions.

### Assay Design

Review Calculation of Results (p5-7) and Limits of the Assay (above) before proceeding:

- Select the proper sample dilutions accounting for expected potency of positives and minimizing non-specific binding (NSB) and other matrix effects; for example, net signal for non-immune samples should be <0.5 OD. This is usually 1/100 or greater dilution for guinea pig sera with normal levels of IgG and IgM.
- Run a Sample Diluent **Blank**. This signal is an indicator of proper assay performance, especially of washing efficacy, and is used for net OD calculations, if required (**See Method A**).
- Run the Anti-HbsAg Positive Control; net OD > 0.5.
- Run a set of Calibrators. Calibrators validate that the assay was performed to specifications; results can be used to normalize between-assay variation for enhanced precision. Reading values off a Calibrator curve, **Method B**, has limitations. See Limits of the Assay (above).
- Run a range of sample dilutions for expected higher positives that allows calculation of antibody **Titer** (when specific titer is at least 4-fold higher than non-immune). **See Method C**.
- Run samples in duplicate if used for quantitation; non-immunes that are significantly lower than immunes may be run in singlicate. The Calibrators that are used for quantitation, e.g., for between-assay normalization, should be run in duplicate. When determining titer from a dilution curve, singlicates can be run if more than two dilution points are used for titer calculations.

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### Plate Set-up

Bring all reagents to room temperature (18-30° C) equilibration (at least 30 minutes).

- Determine the number of wells for the assay run. Duplicates are recommended, including 8 Calibrator wells and 2 wells for each sample and control to be assayed.
- Remove the appropriate number of microwell strips from the pouch and return unused strips to the pouch. Reseal the pouch and store refrigerated.
- Add 200-300ul Working Wash Solution to each well and let stand for about 5 minutes. Aspirate or dump the liquid and pat dry on a paper towel before sample addition.

## Assay Procedure

ALL STEPS ARE PERFORMED AT ROOM TEMPERATURE (25-28oC). After each reagent addition, gently tap the plate to mix the well contents prior to beginning incubation.

### 1. 1<sup>st</sup> Incubation [100ul – 60 min; 4 washes]

- Add **100 ul of blank, calibrators, samples and controls** each to pre-determined wells.
- Tap the plate gently to mix reagents and incubate for **60 minutes at room temp** (25-28oC).
- **Wash wells 4 times** and pat dry on fresh paper towels. As an alternative, an automatic plate washer may be used. Improper washes may lead to falsely elevated signals and poor reproducibility.

### 2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Incubation [100ul – 30 min; 5 washes]

- Add **100 ul of diluted Anti-Guinea Pig IgG HRP** to each well.
- Incubate for **30 minutes at room temp**.
- **Wash wells 5 times** as in step 2.

### 3. Substrate Incubation [100ul – 15 min]

- Add **100 ul TMB Substrate** to each well. The liquid in the wells will begin to turn blue.
- Incubate for **15 minutes in the dark**, e.g., place in a drawer or closet.

Note: If your microplate reader does not register optical density (OD) above 2.0, incubate for less time, or read OD at 405-410 nm (results are valid).

### 4. Stop Step [Stop: 100ul]

- Add **100 ul of Stop Solution** to each well.
- Tap gently to mix. The enzyme reaction will stop; liquid in the wells will turn yellow.

### 5. Absorbance Reading

- Use any commercially available microplate reader capable of reading at 450nm wavelength. Use a program suitable for obtaining OD readings, and data calculations if available.
- Read absorbance of the entire plate at 450nm using a single wavelength within 30 minutes after Stop Solution addition. If available, program to subtract OD at 630nm to normalize well background.

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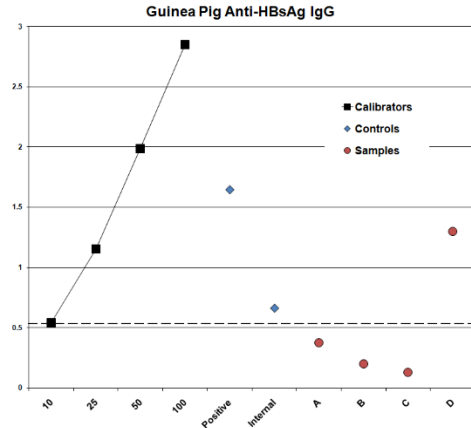
## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

### A. Antibody Activity Threshold Index

Compare Samples to **10 U/ml Calibrator** or **Internal Control**

= **Positive/Negative Cut-off.**

#### Example:



#### Results

The **sensitivity** of the assay to detect anti-HBsAg IgG, from either natural exposure or vaccination, is controlled so that the **10 U/ml Calibrator** represents a threshold OD for most true positives in guinea pig serum diluted to 1:100 or greater. Visual inspection of the data in the above graph shows the following:

**Calibrators** – dilution curve of antiserum from anti-HBsAg immunization, shows the OD range of the assay; high value indicates optimal sensitivity of the assay.

**10 U/ml:** a 'Cut-off' line has been drawn to indicate a threshold distinguishing between **Positive/Negative**. This is not a clear-cut threshold, rather a low OD area that could represent either low positives or high background negatives.

**Positive Control** – an anti-HBsAg serum; net OD > **0.5**. This Control can be used to normalize between-assay variation.

**Internal Control** – a true positive from an immune guinea pig that represents the investigator's experience in distinguishing low positive from negative samples (not in kit). This should be run in each assay to supplement the 10 U/ml Calibrator for Positive/Negative discrimination purposes.

**Samples A,B,C,D** – 3 samples (1:100) (A, B, C) are **negative**: below the threshold; 1 sample (D) is **positive**: clearly above the threshold.

The 10 U/ml Calibrator can be used to calculate a **Threshold Index** that numerically discriminates Positive/Negative:

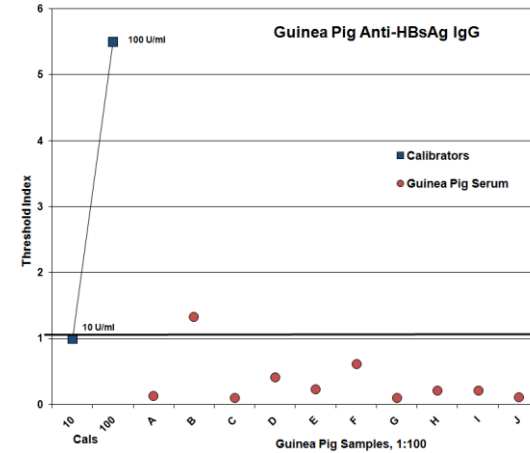
- ❖ Divide each Sample net OD by the 10 U/ml Calibrator net OD. Values above 1.0 are a measure of **Positive** Antibody Activity; below 1.0 are **Negative** for antibody.

## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS (cont)

### Example:

#### Guinea Pig Serum IgG

A panel of sera from laboratory guinea pigs was tested for anti-HBsAg IgG (1:100 dilution). **Threshold Index** was calculated using the **10 U/ml Cal.**



#### Results

**Anti- HBsAg IgG:** all sera were negative or borderline (at or below the **1.0** Threshold Index).

#### Notes:

- Positives** may be due to prior encounter with the virus or anti-HBsAg immunization.
- The **sensitivity** of the assay may be adjusted by changing the sample dilutions: a) increase dilution (e.g., 1:500) to lower the signals of borderline positives to negative; b) decrease dilution (e.g., 1:50) to convert borderline samples to positive. With the latter, the values of negatives may increase, so an alternative threshold should be considered using known negatives to develop a **Positive Index** (see below) or use an **Internal Control** (Page 5).
- If other biological specimens and/or HBsAg preparations, are used for antibody determination, sample dilutions and positive/negative thresholds should be determined using specimens from non-immune or pre-immune populations.

#### B. Positive Index

Experimental sample values may be expressed relative to the values of Control or Non-immune samples, by calculation of a **Positive Index**. One typical method is as follows:

- Calculate the net OD mean + 2 SD of the Control/Non-immune samples = **Positive Index**.
- Divide each sample net OD by the Positive Index. Values above 1.0 are a measure of **Positive** Antibody Activity; below 1.0 are **Negative** for antibody.

## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS (cont)

A sample value would be **Positive** if significantly above the value of the pre-immune serum sample or a suitably determined non-immune panel or pool of samples, tested at the same sample dilution.

This calculation also **quantifies** the positive Antibody Activity level, assigning a higher value to samples with higher Antibody Activity, and vice versa.

#### Method C. Titers from Sample Dilution Curves

The titer of elevated antibody activity calculated from a dilution curve of each sample is recommended as the most accurate quantitative method. Best precision can be obtained using the following guidelines:

- Use an OD value Index in the mid-range of the assay (2.0 – 0.5 OD); this provides the best sensitivity and reproducibility for comparing experimental groups and replicates. An arbitrary 1.0 OD is commonly used.
- Prepare serial dilutions of each sample to provide a series that will produce signals higher and lower than the selected index. With accurate diluting, duplicates may not be required if at least 4 dilutions are run per sample.
- A 5-fold dilution scheme is useful to efficiently cover a wide range which produces ODs both above and below 1.0 OD. The dilution scheme can be tightened to 3-fold or 2-fold for more precise comparative data.
- The Positive and Sensitivity Control values can be used to normalize inter-assay values.

#### Calculations

- On a log scale of inverse of Sample Dilution as the x-axis, plot the OD values of the two dilutions of each positive sample having ODs above and below the OD value of the Index (arbitrary or selected Calibrator).
- From a point-to-point line drawn between the two sample ODs, read the dilution value (x-axis) corresponding to the OD of the selected Index

= **IgG Antibody Activity Units**

#### Assay Sensitivity

Highly purified recombinant yeast HBsAg (Ad/Ay) is used as antigen. The HBsAg -coated plated, the anti-guinea pig IgG HRP concentration, and the Low NSB Sample Diluent are optimized to differentiate anti-HBsAg IgG from background (non-antibody) signal with guinea pig serum samples diluted 1:100.

## PRECAUTIONS AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Calibrators, Sample Diluent, and Antibody HRP contain bromonitrodioxane (BND: 0.05%, w/v). Stop Solution contains dilute sulfuric acid. Follow good laboratory practices, and avoid ingestion or contact of any reagent with skin, eyes or mucous membranes. All reagents may be disposed of down a drain with copious amounts of water. MSDS for TMB, sulfuric acid and BND can be requested or obtained from the ADI website: Sample Diluent and anti-Protein G-HRP contain Proclin 300 (0.05%, v/v). <http://4adi.com/objects/catalog/product/extras/ELISA-Kit-SDS-MSDS-Set-1.pdf>

# Guinea Pig Anti-HBsAg IgG ELISA Kit

Cat. No. 4260, 96 tests

For Quantitation of Anti-Hepatitis Surface Antigen (HbsAg) IgG in serum or plasma

For research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.



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