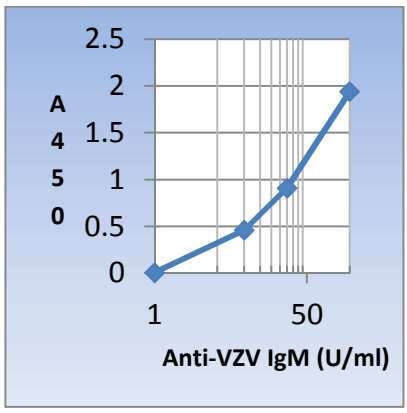
Mouse Anti-Varicella Zoster Virus (chickenpox) IgM ELISA kit, 96 tests, Quantitative # 520-240-HVM

This kit detects and measures IgM class antibodies against Varicella Zoster Virus (chickenpox) in mouse serum or plasma. This kit is suitable for assessing the vaccine formulation, adjuvantcy, and dose optimization. For in vitro research use only (RUO).



Typical Std. Curve

ELISA Kit Features

- VZV antigen pre-coated, stabilized, ready-to-use 96-well strip plate, stable for ~12 months.
- Anti-VZV IgM (1, 10, 30, 150 U/ml), negative and positive controls.
- Sample: Serum or plasma; 100 ul (diluted ~1:100 or more).
- 110 minutes, 4 incubation steps, Sensitivity <1 U/ml; Good Recovery and Assay Precision.
- Contains all necessary reagents. Shelf life ~12 months.
- Sample values are calculated from the standard curve.

Assay Procedure: Allow all reagents to reach room temperature. Arrange and label required number of strips.

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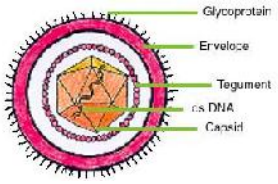
Step 1. Pipet **100 ul each** of pre-diluted stds, samples (diluted 1:101). Mix gently and **incubate at RT for 60 mins.**
Step 2. **Aspirate and Wash 3X**. Add **100 ul** of **HRP conjugate**, cover and incubate at **RT** for **30 mins.**
Step 3. **Aspirate and Wash 3X**. **Add 100 ul TMB substrate** to all wells, mix gently, and **incubate at RT** for **20 mins.**
Step 4. Pipet **100 ul of stop solution** into each well and mix gently (blue color turns yellow). **Measure absorbance at 450 nm**. Determine the antibody conc. in each sample using the standards (results are expressed in U/ml).

Performance characteristics

Interpretation of results:
Negative :<8 U/ml Equivocal 8-12 U/ml Positive >12 U/ml
For mouse, the vaccine status or immune status of animals must be determined and results interpreted accordingly.

Specificity &Species reactivity: This kit is optimized for detecting Anti- Varicella Zoster Virus IgM antibodies. IgG and IgA antibodies will not be detected. Separate ELISA kits are available for detection in other species (mouse).

General information



Varicella zoster virus or varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is one of eight herpesviruses known to infect humans and vertebrates. VZV only affects humans, and commonly causes chickenpox in children, teens and young adults and herpes zoster (shingles) in adults and rarely in children. VZV is closely related to the herpes simplex viruses (HSV), sharing much genome homology. It is one of eight herpes viruses known to infect humans and other vertebrates. It commonly causes chicken-pox in children and adults and herpes zoster (**shingles**) in adults and rarely in children. As with the other herpes viruses, VZV causes both acute illness and lifelong latency. Before vaccination became widespread, acute primary infection (varicella or "chickenpox") was common during childhood--especially in temperate climates. Primary infection is much less common in recent years as a result of childhood vaccination, but still may occur in unvaccinated individuals and in instances of vaccine failure. Varicella usually is a benign and self-limiting illness, but can be more severe in adults and in individuals with cellular immunodeficiency. These individuals are at much higher risk of pneumonia and disseminated disease with visceral involvement. Zoster typically presents as a painful, localized cutaneous eruption occurring along 1 or more contiguous dermatomes. As with varicella, zoster usually is self-limited in the immunocompetent host, but immunocompromised persons are at risk of more severe illness with cutaneous or visceral dissemination. Humans are the only known natural hosts of VZV. Transmission of VZV occurs through direct contact with infectious lesions or by inoculation of aerosolized infected droplets onto a susceptible mucosal surface. The virus is transmitted easily; the rate of secondary cases of varicella in susceptible household contacts typically exceeds 90%.

VZV is dsDNA virus (124.8 Kb) is closely related to the herpes simplex viruses (HSV), sharing much genome homology. The known envelope glycoproteins (gB, gC, gE, gH, gI, gK, gL) correspond with those in HSV; however, there is no equivalent of HSV gD. VZV also fails to produce the LAT (latency-associated transcripts) that play an important role in establishing HSV latency (herpes simplex virus). The capsid is surrounded by a number of loosely associated proteins known collectively as the tegument; many of these proteins play critical roles in initiating the process of virus reproduction in the infected cell. The tegument is in turn covered by a lipid envelope studded with glycoproteins that are displayed on the exterior of the virion, each approximately 8 nm long. VZV The genome has 2 predominant isomers, depending on the orientation of the S segment, P (prototype) and IS (inverted S) which are present with equal frequency for a total frequency of 90-95%.

Related Items:

520-200-HVG	Human Anti-VZV (chickenpox) IgG ELISA kit	520-210-HVM	Human Anti-VZV (chickenpox) IgM ELISA
520-220-HVG	Human Anti-VZV (chickenpox) IgA ELISA	520-230-HVG	Mouse Anti-VZV (chickenpox) IgM ELISA kit
520-240-HVM	Mouse Anti-ZV (chickenpox) IgM ELISA kit	520-250-HVG	Mouse Anti- VZV (chickenpox) IgA ELISA kit

520-240-HVM-Mouse-Anti-VZV-IgM-ELISA-Flr 150623A

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