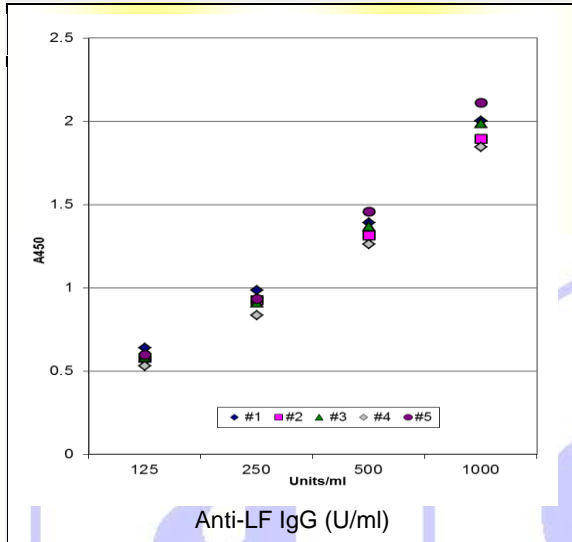


Rabbit Anti-Lethal Factor (LF) Ig's ELISA Kit, Cat# 900-220-LFR

For measuring IgG activity specific for Lethal Factor (LF) in Rabbit samples.



Rabbit Anti-Lethal Factor (LF) Ig's ELISA Kit Features

- Anthrax Lethal factor protein, pre-coated, stabilized, ready-to-use 96-well strip plate; shelf life of 6-12 months.
- Multi-level liquid Calibrators [125-1000 U/ml] and positive control

To validate assay performance, determine reproducibility between assays, and for use in calculations to normalize between-assay variation to enhance precision.

- 1:100 or greater sample dilution; 100ul samples
- 105 minute, 3 incubation steps at room temp
- Contains all necessary reagents.

For research use only.

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

- Step 1.** Pipet 100 ul each of pre-diluted **Calibrator**, control and sample containing bovine anti-anthrax PA (diluted as required) into predetermined wells. Mix gently and incubate at room temperature for **60 min**.
- Step 2.** **Aspirate** and **wash** the plate four times. **Add 100ul** of **Anti-IgG-HRP** conjugate to all wells, mix gently and incubate at room temperature for **30 min**.
- Step 3.** **Aspirate** and **wash** the plate five times. Add **100 ul** of **TMB Substrate** solution to all wells, mix gently, and incubate at room temperature for **15 min**.
- Step 4.** Pipet **100 ul** of **Stop Solution** into each well and mix gently (positive blue color turns yellow). **Measure OD at 450 nm**. Determine the titer of bovine anti-anthrax PA Ig in each sample using the Calibrators as reference.

General Information

Anthrax, a zoonotic disease caused by the spore-forming bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*, has become a biological warfare agent of concern due to the stability and extreme lethal consequences of human inhalation of spores. *B. anthracis* evades the immune system by producing an anti-phagocytic capsule. In addition, three proteins - protective antigen (PA), lethal factor (LF), and edema factor (EF) – are produced that act in combinations to form two exotoxins known as lethal toxin and edema toxin. Development of improved vaccines for protection of livestock and for human immunization have involved preparations that include combinations of these antigens. Immunoassays that measure titer of host antibody directed against the specific *B. anthracis* antigens can be used to study the efficacy of experimental anthrax vaccines and the exposure to the bacterium and/or separate antigens.

An anthrax vaccine licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and produced from one non-virulent strain of the anthrax bacterium, is manufactured by BioPort Corporation, subsidiary of Emergent BioSolutions. The trade name is BioThrax, although it is commonly called Anthrax Vaccine Adsorbed (AVA). Unlike NATO countries, the Soviets developed and used a live spore anthrax vaccine, known as the STI vaccine, produced in Tbilisi, Georgia. Its serious side effects restrict use to healthy adults. ADI's anti-PA83/LF/EF IgG ELISA kits can be used to determine the efficacy of various vaccines in experimental animals (mouse, rabbit, goat, g. pig, bovine) and humans.

Related ELISA Kits

900-100-83T	Mouse Anti-PA83) Ig's ELISA kit	900-120-83T	Rabbit Anti- PA83 Ig's ELISA kit
900-130-83T	Goat Anti-PA83 Ig's ELISA kit	900-140-83T	G. pig Anti-PA83 Ig's ELISA kit
900-150-83T	Monkey Anti-PA83 Ig's ELISA kit	900-160-83T	Human Anti-PA83 Ig's ELISA kit
900-200-LFM	Mouse Anti-lethal Factor (LF) Ig's ELISA kit	900-220-LFR	Rabbit Anti-LF Ig's ELISA kit
900-300-EFR	Mouse Anti-EF Ig's ELISA kit	900-320-EFR	Rabbit Anti-EF Ig's ELISA kit

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