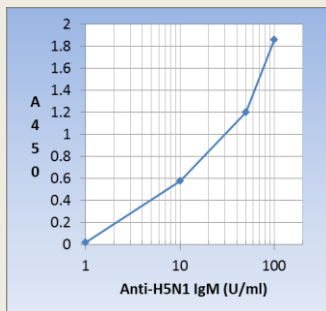


Human Influenza Virus A (Subtype H5N1) IgG ELISA Kit, Cat # 920-040-H5M

ADI Human influenza A H5N1 IgG ELISA kit measures IgM antibody in serum or plasma samples. The kit employs purified recombinant H5N1 protein to specifically detect antibodies to influenza subtype H5N1. For in vitro research use only.



A typical std curve for anti-Influenza A H5N1 IgM Ccn.

ELISA Kit Features

- Purified recombinant influenza A H5N1 protein antigen-coated, stabilized, 96-well strip plate
- Convenient Negative (1 U/ml), Cut-off (10 U/ml), Weak Positive (50 U/ml), and Positive (150 U/ml) controls
- Sensitivity <1.1 U/ml; 100ul samples (diluted 1:100 or more)
- 110 min, 3 incubation step at room temp
- Samples (1:100 diluted serum or plasma).

This kit is for measuring Human anti- anti-influenza A (H5N1) IgG Antibody in serum or plasma. For in vitro research use only.

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

- Step 1.** Pipet **100 ul each of pre-diluted standards**, samples (diluted 1:100 or more) and controls into wells. Mix gently and incubate at room temperature for **60 min**.
- Step 2.** **Aspirate and wash** the plate four times. Add **100ul of Anti-human 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 **20 min**.
- Step 4.** Pipet **100 ul of stop solution** into each well and mix gently (blue color turns yellow). **Measure OD at A450 nm**. Determine the presence of human anti-Influenza A H5N1 IgG by comparing with the supplied -ve and cut off controls..

Interpretation of Results

Negative= <8 u/ml Equivocal (8-12 u/ml) Positive (>12 u/ml)

Performance Characteristics

Intra-assay precision (8.5%) Inter-assay (6.5%) Recovery=100-114% Linearity=79-114%
Clinical Specificity (88%), Clinical Sensitivity (100%).
Crossreactivity; No cross-reactivity to RSV, Adenovirus and Parainfluenza 1/2/3.

General Information

Influenza A virus subtype H5N1, also known as A(H5N1) or simply H5N1, is a subtype of the influenza A virus which can cause illness in humans and many other animal species. A bird-adapted strain of H5N1, called HPAI A(H5N1) for highly pathogenic avian influenza virus of type A of subtype H5N1, is the highly pathogenic causative agent of H5N1 flu, commonly known as avian influenza ("bird flu"). It is enzootic in many bird populations, especially in Southeast Asia. One strain of HPAI A(H5N1) is spreading globally after first appearing in Asia. It is epizootic (an epidemic in nonhumans) and panzootic (affecting animals of many species, especially over a wide area), killing tens of millions of birds and spurring the culling of hundreds of millions of others to stem its spread.

The influenza infection is an acute feverish virus infection, which principally leads to an illness of the respiratory tract and appears as an epidemic or pandemic. The infection mostly results from a droplet infection. The virus spreads from the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory to the whole bronchial tract. There the virus and its toxin can lead to a serious inflammation of the bronchial mucosa and a damage of the vessels. After incubation time of 1 to 3 days the symptoms appear suddenly: Followed by a fast increase of temperature, often accompanied by shivering, the catarrhal leading symptom appears, which contribute to the clinical course beside painful dry cough, tracheitis, laryngitis and frequently a rhinitis and conjunctivitis. The Influenza viruses form a virus group with principally similar morphological, chemical and biological features. The types A, B and C were defined, from which many other variants are known. The distinction of the types will be possible by the different antigenicity of their nucleoproteins, which are coated by a matrix protein with type-specific antigenicity, too. However, both internal antigens are of less importance for the immunity. The essential antigens are the hemagglutinin and the neuraminidase. Both are surface antigens and subject to a permanent change of their antigenicity, which is called drift or shift. The appearance of permanent new Influenza epidemics and pandemics are particularly facilitated by an antigen variability, because the new drift or shift variants infect a population which is only partly immune or in an extreme case completely susceptible to the disease. The determination of the Influenza type (A, B, and C) gives both the clinician and epidemiologist important indications for further actions.

Research has shown that a highly contagious strain of H5N1, one that might allow airborne transmission between mammals, can be reached in only a few mutations, raising concerns about a pandemic and bioterrorism. Several **H5N1 vaccines** have been developed and approved, and stockpiled by a number of countries, including the United States and other countries for use in an emergency.

Related Kits

920-010-PAG	Swine/Pig Anti-Influenza A virus IgG ELISA kit	920-020-PAM	Swine/Pig Anti-Influenza A virus IgM ELISA kit
920-030-PAA	Swine/Pig Anti-Influenza A virus IgA ELISA kit	920-040-HAG	Human Anti-Influenza A virus IgG ELISA kit
920-050-HAM	Human Anti-Influenza A virus IgM ELISA kit	920-060-HAA	Human Anti-Influenza A virus IgA ELISA kit
920-070-H1G	Rabbit Anti-Influenza A Virus H1N1 (human/avian) IgG ELISA kit, 96 tests		
920-080-H5G	Human Anti-Influenza A Virus H5N1 IgG ELISA	920-085-H5M	Human Anti-Influenza A Virus H5N1 IgM ELISA kit
920-085-H5M-flr	110617A		