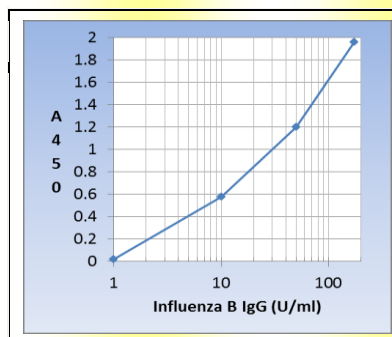


Human Anti-Influenza B IgG ELISA Kit Cat# 920-400-HBG

Influenza B IgG ELISA Kit has been designed for the detection and measurement of IgG class antibodies against Influenza B virus in serum and plasma. It can be used to assess the vaccine status or the Influenza B viral infection in general population before and after vaccination. For in vitro diagnostic use only.



Human Anti-Influenza B IgG ELISA Kit Features

- Influenza B antigen (Common vaccine, strain Harbi) pre-coated, stabilized, ready-to-use 96-well strip plate,
 - Convenient, stable, liquid calibrators: A (-ve control @ 1 u/ml); B (cut-off control @ 10 u/ml); C (weak positive at 50 u/ml) and D (positive control @ 175 u/ml) containing anti-Influenza B IgG
 - 100ul samples (1:100 or more), 105 min., 3 incubation at room tem
 - Contains all necessary reagents. Stability ~12 months
- 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). Mix gently and incubate at room temp for **60 min.**
- Step 2. Aspirate and wash 3X. Add 100 ul of antibody-HRP Conjugate** to all wells, mix gently and incubate at room temp for **30 min.**
- Step 3. Aspirate and wash 4X. Add 100 ul of TMB Substrate solution** to all wells, mix gently, and incubate at room temp for **15 min.**
- Step 4.** Pipet **100 ul of stop solution** into each well and mix gently (blue color turns yellow). **Measure A450 nm.** Determine antibody concn in each sample using the standards (results are expressed in units/ml).

Performance Characteristics

Negative: <8 U/ml (10%)
Intra-assay precision (9.1%)
Clinical specificity (90%)

Equivocal: 8-12 U/ml (12%)
Inter-assay precision (8.6%)
Clinical sensitivity (100%)

Positive: >12 U/ml (78%)
Sensitivity (1 u/ml) Recovery (70-120%).
Specificity: no reactivity with RSV, Adenovirus and PI 1-3 viruses

This kit measures only the IgG subclass of antibodies. ADI has other kits designed to assess the IgM or IgA class of influenza virus B antibodies.

General Information

The Orthomyxoviruses are a family of RNA viruses that includes six genera: Influenzavirus A, Influenzavirus B, Influenzavirus C, Isavirus, Thogotovirus and a recently discovered, still undescribed genus. The first three genera contain viruses that cause influenza in vertebrates, including birds, humans, and other mammals. Isaviruses infect salmon; thogotoviruses infect vertebrates and invertebrates, such as mosquitoes and sea lice. The three genera of Influenzavirus, which are identified by antigenic differences in their nucleoprotein and matrix protein, infect vertebrates as follows: **Influenza virus A** infects humans, other mammals, and birds, and causes all flu pandemics, **Influenza virus B** infects humans and seals, **Influenza virus C** infects humans, pigs and dogs. **Influenza virus A serotypes** (H1N1, H1N2, H2N2, H3N1, H3N2, H3N8, H5N1, H5N2, H5N3, H5N8, H5N9, H7N1, H7N2, H7N3, H7N4, H7N7, H7N9, H9N2, H10N7), **Influenza virus B serotypes** (called B/Shanghai/361/2002, which is from the so-called B/Yamagata/1688 hemagglutinin lineage/Victoria/Yamagata), and **Influenza virus C serotypes**. Influenza A viruses are further classified, based on the viral surface proteins hemagglutinin (HA or H) and neuraminidase (NA or N). Sixteen H subtypes (or serotypes) and nine N subtypes of influenza A virus have been identified.

Influenza B virus is almost exclusively a human pathogen, and is less common than influenza A. The only other animal known to be susceptible to influenza B infection is the seal. This type of influenza mutates at a rate 2–3 times lower than type A and consequently is less genetically diverse, with only one influenza B serotype. As a result of this lack of antigenic diversity, a degree of immunity to influenza B is usually acquired at an early age. This reduced rate of antigenic change, combined with its limited host range (inhibiting cross species antigenic shift), ensures that pandemics of influenza B do not occur. The **influenza C virus** infects humans and pigs, and can cause severe illness and local epidemics.[24] However, influenza C is less common than the other types and usually seems to cause mild disease in children. Types A and B. Influenza A and B viruses that routinely spread in people (human influenza viruses) are responsible for **seasonal flu epidemics** each year.

Vaccines are composed of either inactivated or live attenuated virions of the H1N1 and H3N2 human influenza A viruses, as well as those of influenza B viruses. Because the antigenicity of the wild viruses evolve, vaccines are reformulated annually by updating the seed strains. There are several Influenza B vaccines available that can be used alone or in combination with other diseases (multivalent). Some of the common multivalent **influenza vaccines** contains both A and B viral strains (Fluzone, Fluarix, Fluvirin, and Flulaval). It is often necessary to monitor the efficacy of vaccines and determine the anti-Influenza B IgG levels in patients or for clinical trial using new formulation of vaccines. ADI's Influenza B IgG ELISA kits are designed to measure the antibody levels of vaccinated individual or test the new formulation of vaccines.

Related ELISA kits

920-500-MBG	Mouse anti-Influenza B Ig's ELISA Kit	920-600-RBG	Rabbit anti-Influenza B Ig's ELISA Kit
920-605-RBG	Rabbit anti-Influenza B IgG ELISA Kit	920-610-RBM	Rabbit anti-Influenza B IgM ELISA Kit

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