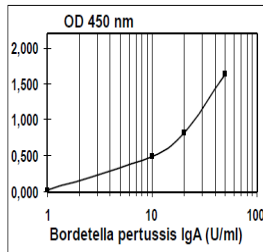


Human Anti-Bordetella pertussis IgA ELISA kit, 96 tests# 960-200-PHA



Interpretation of Results

U/mL	Interpretation
< 8	negative
8 - 12	equivocal
> 12	positive

ELISA Kit Features

- **Bordetella pertussis, pre-coated, stabilized, ready-to-use 96-well strip plate**, suitable for multiple runs over 6-12 months.
- **Human serum negative, positive controls, and a calibrator**
- **Sample size 100 ul** (serum or plasma diluted ~1:100 or more).
- **110 minutes**, 3 incubation steps (60-+30+20) at room temp
- **Contains all necessary reagents**. Shelf life ~12 months.

This kit is for detecting human IgA antibody to Bordetella pertussis virus. This kit does not detect IgM isotype.

For in vitro research use only.

Assay Procedure:

Allow all reagents to reach room temperature. Arrange and label required number of strips. Please consult the detailed manual provided with the kit for "FINAL UPDATED PROTOCOL".

- Step 1.** Pipet **100 ul** controls, standards, pre-diluted samples (~1:100) into wells. Cover and incubate for 60 mins at room temp;
Step 2. Aspirate and wash 3 times; Add **100 ul** of antibody conjugate to wells. Cover and incubate for 30 min at room temp.
Step 3. Aspirate and wash 3 times; Add **100 ul** Substrate Solution. Cover and incubate for 20 minutes at room temp.
Step 4. Add **100ul** Stop Solution. Read at 450nm immediately.

General Information

Whooping cough is a disease of the respiratory tracts which is caused by Bordetella pertussis bacteria. It is transmitted by airborne infection. The gram-negative Coccobacillus produces a series of biologically active molecules. The different compounds appear either during the pathogenesis or during the process of immunization against pertussis and show different effects. A characterisation has been made for the pertussis toxin (pt), the filamentary haemagglutinin (fha) and different lipopolysaccharides (lps). Pertussis shows a high rate of transmission (rates of infection of over 90 % have been found for nonvaccinated household members) and can cause severe diseases, especially for very young children. From 10749 patients under one year between 1980 and 1989 69 % were brought into hospital, 22 % suffered from pneumonia, 0.9 % showed an Encephalopathy and 0.6 % died. For older children and adults (including already vaccinated persons) the infection may be observed by an unspecified bronchitis or inflammation of the upper respiratory tracts. Even asymptomatic cases are quite common.

The serological response following pertussis disease or immunization with pertussis vaccine has been measured with agglutination assays, precipitins, complement fixation and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays, in which Bordetella antigen (containing toxin, FHA and LPS and standardized in U/ml) is bound to a solid phase support, are sensitive, easy to perform and can be used both to determine seropositivity with a single serum and to indicate recent Bordetella infection by determination of IgM and IgA.

Bordetella pertussis virus IgG or IgM ELISA kits are intended for the detection of IgG or IgM antibody to Bordetella pertussis virus in human serum or plasma. Additional ELISA kits to detect the Bordetella pertussis virus antibody in mouse and other species are also available for research.

Related ELISA kits

960-110-PHG Human Anti-B. pertussis IgG ELISA
 Recombinant B. pertussis antibodies are also available.

<http://www.4adi.com/commerce/ccc2722-pertussis-vaccine-elisa-and-reagents-pertussis-vaccine-elisa-reagents.htm>

960-120-PHM Human Anti-B. pertussis IgM ELISA

960-110-PHG-flr

Rev. 1108230