INTENDED USE

The Rat Anti-Sendai Virus IgG ELISA Kit is an immunoassay suitable for detecting and quantifying IgG antibody activity specific for Sendai virus antigen in serum or plasma. Other biological fluids, including tissue culture medium, may be validated for use.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Sendai virus (SeV) is highly contagious in causing respiratory infection in mice. SeV is transmitted by aerosol and respiratory secretion contact, with clinical symptoms of pneumonia, including dyspnea, chattering teeth, and death in young animals. SeV is a parainfluenzavirus, group P1 (RNA enveloped) which is common in wild mice, but rare within laboratory animal facilities. Susceptibility to severe disease is strain-dependent, e.g., DBA/2 mice are very susceptible, C57BL/6 are resistant.

SeV infection may be diagnosed by ELISA, measuring rapidly rising antibody titers (8-12 days after infection) to SeV antigen. Rats infected with SeV are not suitable for animal research; in addition to lung changes, SeV may predispose to secondary bacterial infection, cause infertility, and death in susceptible strains. Besides infecting animals, SeV may also contaminate cell lines, transplantable tumors and other biological products; these should be tested by rat antibody production (RAP), using ELISA to detect anti-SeV after immunization.

The ADI Rat Anti-Sendai Virus IgG ELISA is designed with high sensitivity for the detection of antibodies derived via RAP testing or natural SeV infection.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The Rat Anti-Sendai Virus IgG ELISA kit is based on the binding of rat anti-SeV IgG in samples to SeV antigen immobilized on the microwells, and anti- SeV IgG antibody is detected by anti-rat IgG-specific antibody conjugated to HRP (horseradish peroxidase) enzyme. After a washing step, chromogenic substrate (TMB) is added and color is developed by the enzymatic reaction of HRP on the substrate, which is directly proportional to the amount of anti- SeV IgG present in the sample. Stopping Solution is added to terminate the reaction, and absorbance at 450nm is then measured using an ELISA microwell reader. The presence of rat IgG antibody in samples is determined relative to rat anti-SeV IgG Controls.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Specificity
Purified Sendai virus antigen (Cantrell strain) is used to coat the microwells; thus the assay is specific for antibodies directed to SeV antigens. The Anti-Rat IgG HRP conjugate reacts specifically with rat IgG class antibodies that bind to SeV antigen on the plate. IgA, IgM and IgE antibody would not be measured above background signals.

Assay Sensitivity
The SeV antigen coating level, HRP conjugate concentration, and Low NSB Sample Diluent are optimized to differentiate anti-SeV IgG from background (non-antibody) signal with rat serum samples diluted 1:100.

KIT CONTENTS

The microtiter well plate and all other reagents, if unopened, are stable at 2-8^{o}C until the expiration date printed on the box label. Stabilities of the working solutions are indicated under Reagent Preparation.

To Be Reconstituted: Store as indicated.

Component	Preparation Instructions
Wash Solution Concentrate (100x) Cat. No. WB-100, 10ml	Dilute the entire volume 10ml + 990ml with distilled or deionized water into a clean stock bottle. Label as **Working Wash Solution** and store at ambient temperature until kit is used entirely.
Sample Diluent Concentrate (20x) Cat. No. SD-20T, 10ml	Dilute the entire volume, 10ml + 190ml with distilled or deionized water into a clean stock bottle. Label as **Working Sample Diluent** and store at 2-8^{o}C until the kit lot expires or is used up.
Anti-Rat IgG- HRP Conjugate Concentrate (100x) Part: H-RtG-512, 0.15ml	Peroxidase conjugated anti-Rat IgG in buffer with detergents and antimicrobial as stabilizers. Dilute fresh as needed; 10ul of concentrate to 1ml of **Working Sample Diluent** is sufficient for 1 8-well strip. Use within the working day and discard. Return 100X to 2-8° C storage.

Ready For Use: Store as indicated on labels.

Component	Part	Amt	Contents
Sendai Ag Microwell Strip Plate	300601	8-well strips (12)	Coated with SeV antigen, and post-coated with stabilizers.
Rat Anti-SeV Sensitivity Control	300612	0.65 ml	**Low** level rat Anti-SeV in buffer with protein, detergents and anti-microbial.
Rat Anti-SeV Positive Control	300613	0.65 ml	**High** level rat Anti-SeV in buffer with protein, detergents and anti-microbial.
Low NSB Sample Diluent	TBTm	30 ml	Buffer with protein, detergents and anti-microbial as stabilizers. Use as is for sample dilution
TMB Substrate	80091	12 ml	Chromogenic substrate for HRP containing TMB and peroxide.
Stop Solution	80101	12 ml	Dilute sulfuric acid.

Materials Required But Not Provided:

- Pipettors and pipettes that deliver 100ul and 1-10ml. A multi-channel pipettor is recommended.
- Disposable glass or plastic 5-15ml tubes for diluting samples and Anti-Rat IgG HRP Concentrate.
- Graduated cylinder to dilute Wash Concentrate; 0.2 to 1L.
- Stock bottle to store diluted Wash Solution; 0.2 to 1L.
- Distilled or deionized water to dilute reagent concentrates.
- Microwell plate reader at 450 nm wavelength.

ASSAY DESIGN AND SET-UP

Sample Collection and Handling
Serum and other biological fluids may be used as samples with proper dilution to avoid solution matrix interference. For **serum**, collect blood by venipuncture, allow clotting, and separate the serum by centrifugation at room temperature. For other samples, clarify the sample by centrifugation and/or filtration prior to dilution in Sample Diluent. If samples will not be assayed immediately, store refrigerated for up to a few weeks, or frozen for long-term storage.

Antibody Stability
Initial dilution of serum into **Working Sample Diluent** (WSD) is recommended to stabilize antibody activity. This enhances reproducible sampling, and stabilizes the antibody activity for years, stored refrigerated or frozen. Further dilution into **Low NSB Sample Diluent** (LNSD), which provides the lowest assay background, should be at least 10 times the initial dilution and performed the same day as the assay.
Example:
Initial (1/5): **10**ul serum + **40**ul WSD [or 0.1ml + 0.4ml]
Further (1/100): **10**ul initial (1/5) + **190** ul LNSD

Assay Design
Review Calculation of Results (p5-7) and Limits of the Assay (above) before proceeding:

- Sample and Control volume may be **50 ul** or **100 ul**, depending on limits of sample serum volumes.
- Select the proper sample dilutions accounting for expected potency of positives and minimizing non-specific binding (NSB) and other matrix effects; for example, net signal for non-immune samples should be lower than the **Sensitivity Control**. This is usually 1/100 or greater dilution for rat sera with normal levels of IgG and IgM.
- Run a Sample Diluent **Blank**. This signal is an indicator of proper assay performance, especially of washing efficacy, and is used for net OD calculations, if required. Blank OD should be <0.3.
- Run the **Positive Control** and **Sensitivity Control**. Controls validate that the assay was performed to specifications; results can be used to discriminate at the Positive/Negative threshold.

Plate Set-up
Bring all reagents to room temperature (18-30° C) equilibration (at least 30 minutes).

- Determine the number of wells for the assay run. Duplicates are recommended, including 4 Control wells and 2 wells for each sample and internal control to be assayed.
- Remove the appropriate number of microwell strips from the pouch and return unused strips to the pouch. Reseal the pouch and store refrigerated.
- Add 200-300ul Working Wash Solution to each well and let stand for about 5 minutes. Aspirate or dump the liquid and pat dry on a paper towel before sample addition.

Assay Procedure

ALL STEPS ARE PERFORMED AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. After each reagent addition, gently tap the plate to mix the well contents prior to beginning incubation.

1. 1st Incubation [50 or 100ul – 60 min; 4 washes]

- Add 100ul of calibrators, samples and controls each to pre-determined wells.
- Tap the plate gently to mix reagents and incubate for 60 minutes.
- Wash wells 4 times and pat dry on fresh paper towels. As an alternative, an automatic plate washer may be used. Improper washes may lead to falsely elevated signals and poor reproducibility.

2. 2nd Incubation [100ul – 30 min; 5 washes]

- Add 100ul of diluted Anti-Rat IgG HRP to each well.
- Incubate for 30 minutes.
- Wash wells 5 times as in step 2.

3. Substrate Incubation [100ul – 15 min]

- Add 100ul TMB Substrate to each well. The liquid in the wells will begin to turn blue.
- Incubate for 15 minutes in the dark, e.g., place in a drawer or closet.

Note: If your microplate reader does not register optical density (OD) above 2.0, incubate for less time, or read OD at 405-410 nm (results are valid).

4. Stop Step [Stop: 100ul]

- Add 100ul of Stop Solution to each well.
- Tap gently to mix. The enzyme reaction will stop; liquid in the wells will turn yellow.

5. Absorbance Reading

- Use any commercially available microplate reader capable of reading at 450nm wavelength. Use a program suitable for obtaining OD readings, and data calculations if available.
- Read absorbance of the entire plate at 450nm using a single wavelength within 30 minutes after Stop Solution addition. If available, program to subtract OD at 630nm to normalize well background.

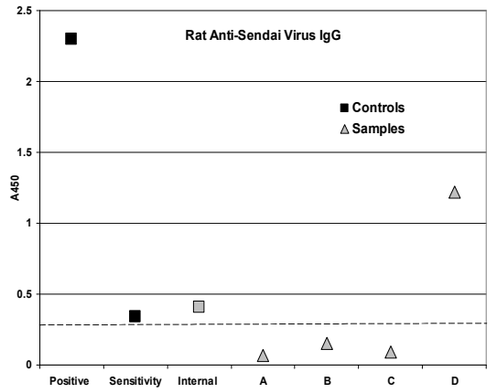
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

A. Antibody Activity Threshold Index

Compare Samples to **Sensitivity Control** or **Internal Control**

= Positive/Negative Cut-off.

Example:



Results

The **sensitivity** of the assay to detect anti-SeV IgG, from either natural infection or RAP, is controlled so that the **Sensitivity Control** represents a threshold OD for most true positives in rat serum diluted in the Low NSB Sample Diluent at 1:100 or greater. Visual inspection of the data in the above graph shows the following:

Positive Control – clearly positive, shows the OD range of the assay; high value indicates optimal sensitivity of the assay.

Sensitivity Control – a 'Cut-off' line has been drawn to indicate a threshold distinguishing between **Positive/Negative**. The is not a clear-cut threshold, rather a low OD area that could represent either low positives or high background negatives.

Internal Control – a true positive from an infected animal that represents the lab's experience in distinguishing low positive from negative samples. This should be run in each assay to supplement the Sensitivity Control for Positive/Negative discrimination purposes.

Samples A,B,C,D – 3 samples (A, B, D) are negative: below the threshold; 1 sample (C) is positive: clearly above the threshold.

The Sensitivity Control can be used to calculate a **Threshold Index** that numerically discriminates Positive/Negative, as follows:

- Divide each Sample net OD by the Sensitivity Control net OD. Values above 1.0 are a measure of **Positive** Antibody Activity; below 1.0 are **Negative** for antibody.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS (cont)

B. Positive Index

Experimental sample values may be expressed relative to the values of Control or Non-immune samples, by calculation of a **Positive Index**. One typical method is as follows:

1. Calculate the net OD mean + 2 SD of the Control/Non-immune samples = **Positive Index**.

2. Divide each sample net OD by the Positive Index. Values above 1.0 are a measure of **Positive** Antibody Activity; below 1.0 are **Negative** for antibody.

A sample value would be **Positive** if significantly above the value of the pre-immune serum sample or a suitably determined non-immune panel or pool of samples, tested at the same sample dilution.

This calculation also **quantifies** the positive Antibody Activity level, assigning a higher value to samples with higher Antibody Activity, and vice versa.

Example:

	Assay Net OD		Calculated Antibody Activity	
Sample	Control	Exptl	Control	Exptl
1	0.248	**P** 2.212	0.79	**7.04**
2	0.290	**S** 0.452	0.92	**1.44**
3	0.186	**I** 0.541	0.59	**1.72**
4	0.276	**U** 0.212	0.88	0.68
5	0.161	**U** 0.122	0.51	0.39
6	0.173	**M** 1.491	0.55	**4.75**
7	0.153	**M** 0.694	0.48	**2.21**
8	0.211	**N** 1.487	0.67	4.74
9	0.145	**N** 0.546	0.46	**1.74**
10	0.110	**U** 0.263	0.35	0.84
Mean	0.314			
SD	0.0595			
Mean +2 SD	**0.314**	= **Positive Index**		

Results

Experimental Samples are represented as follows:
P – Positive Control
S – Sensitivity Control
U – Uninfected rat sample
M – Rat Antibody Production (RAP) samples represent injection of SeV antigen (same as used for plate coating) into rats; positive indicates presence of the SeV in the inoculum.
N – Naturally infected rat samples.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS (cont)

Method C. Titers from Sample Dilution Curves

The titer of antibody activity calculated from a dilution curve of each sample is recommended as the most accurate quantitative method. Best precision can be obtained using the following guidelines:

1. Use an OD value Index in the mid-range of the assay (2.0 – 0.5 OD); this provides the best sensitivity and reproducibility for comparing experimental groups and replicates. An arbitrary 1.0 OD is commonly used.
2. Prepare serial dilutions of each sample to provide a series that will produce signals higher and lower than the selected index. With accurate diluting, duplicates may not be required if at least 4 dilutions are run per sample.
3. A 5-fold dilution scheme is useful to efficiently cover a wide range which produces ODs both above and below 1.0 OD. The dilution scheme can be tightened to 3-fold or 2-fold for more precise comparative data.
4. The Positive and Sensitivity Control values can be used to normalize inter-assay values.

Calculations

1. On a log scale of inverse of Sample Dilution as the x-axis, plot the OD values of the two dilutions of each positive sample having ODs above and below the OD value of the Index (arbitrary or selected Calibrator).
2. From a point-to-point line drawn between the two sample ODs, read the dilution value (x-axis) corresponding to the OD of the selected Index
   = **IgG Antibody Activity Units**

Limits of the Assay

- The sensitivity of the assay may be increased to perhaps convert a borderline sample to a positive by using a lower dilution of the sample, e.g., 1/50. The values of negatives may increase, so an alternative threshold should be established using known negatives to develop a **Positive Index** (page 6), or by using known **Internal Controls** as discriminator for a **Threshold Control** (instead of the kit Sensitivity Control).

- Anti-Sendai antibody levels of an infected or immunized individual may be below detection threshold related to the time course of the infection, e.g., too early for positive titer development.

PRECAUTIONS AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Controls, Sample Diluent, and Antibody HRP contain bromonitrodioxane (BND: 0.05%, w/v). Stop Solution contains dilute sulfuric acid. Follow good laboratory practices, and avoid ingestion or contact of any reagent with skin, eyes or mucous membranes. All reagents may be disposed of down a drain with copious amounts of water. MSDS for TMB, sulfuric acid and BND can be requested or obtained from the ADI website: http://4adi.com/commerce/info/showpage.jsp?page_id=1060&category_id=2430&visit=10

Instruction Manual No. M-300610-1

Rat Anti-Sendai Virus (SeV/Parainfluenza 1) IgG

ELISA Kit Cat. No. AE-300610-1

For Quantitation of Anti-Sendai Virus IgG in Serum

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ELISA Kit Components	Amount	Part
Sendai Antigen Coated Microwell Strip Plate	8-well strips (12)	300601
Rat Anti-SeV Sensitivity Control	0.65 ml	300612
Rat Anti-SeV Positive Control	0.65 ml	300613
Anti-Rat IgG HRP Conjugate (100X)	0.15 ml	H-RtG-512
Sample Diluent (20x)	10 ml	SD20T
Low NSB Sample Diluent	30 ml	TBTm
Wash Solution Concentrate (100X)	10 ml	WB-100
TMB Substrate	12 ml	80091
Stop Solution	12 ml	80101
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