

INTENDED USE

This Horse Immunoglobulin G (IgG) antigen assay is intended for the quantitative determination of total IgG antigen in horse serum, plasma, hybridoma cell supernatants, ascites or other biological fluids. The assay does not distinguish IgG subclasses. **For research use only.**

BACKGROUND

IgG is the most abundant immunoglobulin in serum and is predominately involved in the secondary immune response. The IgG subclasses are designated 1, 2, 3 and 4 based on their relative prevalence in human serum.

ASSAY PRINCIPLE

Horse IgG will bind to the affinity purified capture antibody coated on the microtiter plate. After appropriate washing steps, horseradish peroxidase labeled polyclonal anti-horse IgG antibody binds to the captured protein. Excess antibody is washed away and TMB substrate is used for color development at 450nm. A standard calibration curve is prepared along with the samples to be measured using dilutions of horse IgG. Color development is directly proportional to the concentration of total IgG in the samples.

REAGENTS PROVIDED

- **96-well antibody coated microtiter strip plate** (removable wells 8x12) containing anti-horse IgG antibody, blocked and dried.
- **10X Wash buffer:** 1 bottle of 50ml
- **Horse IgG standard:** 1 vial lyophilized standard
- **Anti-horse horseradish peroxidase antibody:** 1 vial concentrated HRP labeled antibody
- **TMB substrate solution:** 1 bottle of 10ml solution

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store all kit components at 4°C upon arrival. Return any unused microplate strips to the plate pouch with desiccant. Reconstituted standards and primary may be stored at -80°C for later use. Do not freeze-thaw the standard and primary antibody more than once. Store all other unused kit components at 4°C. This kit should not be used beyond the expiration date.

OTHER REAGENTS AND SUPPLIES REQUIRED

- Microtiter plate shaker capable of 300 rpm uniform horizontally circular movement
- Manifold dispenser/aspirator or automated microplate washer
- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm
- Pipettes and Pipette tips
- Deionized or distilled water
- Polypropylene tubes for dilution of standard
- Paper towels or laboratory wipes
- 1N H₂SO₄ or 1N HCl
- Bovine Serum Albumin Fraction V (BSA)
- Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris)
- Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

PRECAUTIONS

- FOR LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC USE.
- Do not mix any reagents or components of this kit with any reagents or components of any other kit. This kit is designed to work properly as provided.
- Always pour peroxidase substrate out of the bottle into a clean test tube. Do not pipette out of the bottle as contamination could result.
- Keep plate covered except when adding reagents, washing, or reading.
- DO NOT pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin.
- DO NOT smoke, drink, or eat in areas where specimens or reagents are being handled.

PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

- **TBS buffer:** 0.1M Tris, 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.4
- **Blocking buffer (BB):** 3% BSA (w/v) in TBS
- **1X Wash buffer:** Dilute 50ml of 10X wash buffer concentrate with 450ml of deionized water

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Collect plasma using EDTA or citrate as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge for 15 minutes at 1000xg within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Perform assay at room temperature. Vigorously shake plate (300rpm) at each step of the assay.

Preparation of Standard

Reconstitute standard according to the C of A. Agitate gently to completely dissolve contents.

Dilution table for preparation of horse IgG standard:

| IgG concentration (ng/ml) | Dilutions |
|---------------------------|---|
| 200 | 800 μl (BB) + 200 μl (from vial) |
| 100 | 500 μl (BB) + 500 μl (200ng/ml) |
| 50 | 500 μl (BB) + 500 μl (100ng/ml) |
| 20 | 600 μl (BB) + 400 μl (50ng/ml) |
| 10 | 500 μl (BB) + 500 μl (20ng/ml) |
| 5 | 500 μl (BB) + 500 μl (10ng/ml) |
| 2 | 600 μl (BB) + 400 μl (5ng/ml) |
| 1 | 500 μl (BB) + 500 μl (2ng/ml) |
| 0.5 | 500 μl (BB) + 500 μl (1ng/ml) |
| 0.2 | 600 μl (BB) + 400 μl (0.5ng/ml) |
| 0 | 500 μl (BB) Zero point to determine background |

NOTE: DILUTIONS FOR THE STANDARD CURVE AND ZERO STANDARD MUST BE MADE AND APPLIED TO THE PLATE IMMEDIATELY.

Standard and Unknown Addition

Remove microtiter plate from bag and add 100 μl IgG standards (in duplicate) and unknowns to wells. Carefully record position of standards and unknowns. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with 300 μl wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

NOTE: The assay measures total horse IgG antigen in the 0.2-200 ng/ml range. If the unknown is thought to have IgG levels greater than 200ng/ml, dilutions may be made in blocking buffer before use. A 1:2,000,000-1:16,000,000 dilution for normal horse plasma is suggested for best results.

Antibody Addition

Briefly centrifuge vial before opening. **See C of A for lot specific dilution instructions.** Add 100 μl of your dilution to all wells. Shake plate at 300rpm for 30 minutes. Wash wells three times with 300 μl wash buffer. Remove excess wash by gently tapping plate on paper towel or kimwipe.

Substrate Incubation

Add 100 μl TMB substrate to all wells and shake plate for 2-10 minutes. Substrate will change from colorless to different strengths of blue. Quench reaction by adding 50 μl of 1N H_2SO_4 or HCl stop solution to all wells when samples are visually in the same range as the standards. Add stop solution to wells in the same order as substrate upon which color will change from blue to yellow. Mix thoroughly by gently shaking the plate.

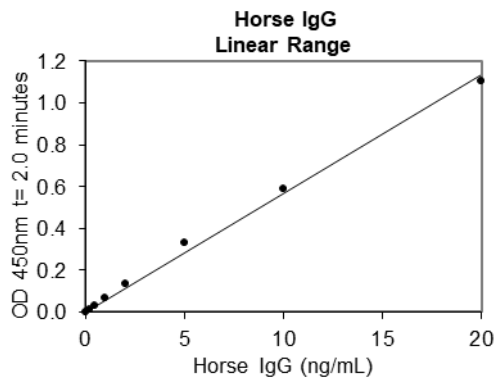
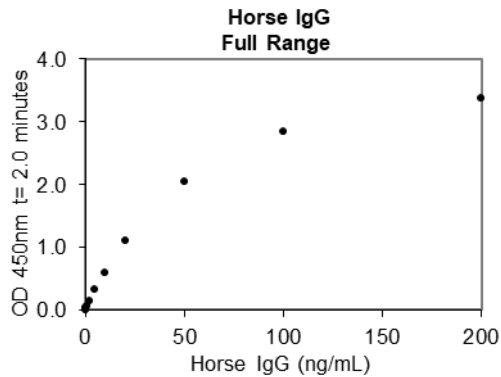
Measurement

Set the absorbance at 450nm in a microtiter plate spectrophotometer. Measure the absorbance in all wells at 450nm. Subtract zero point from all standards and unknowns to determine corrected absorbance (A_{450}).

Calculation of Results

Plot A_{450} against the amount of IgG in the standards. Fit a straight line through the linear points of the standard curve using a linear fit procedure if unknowns appear on the linear portion of the standard curve. Alternatively, create a standard curve by analyzing the data using a software program capable of generating a four-parameter logistic (4PL) curve fit. The amount of IgG in the unknowns can be determined from this curve. If samples have been diluted, the calculated concentration must be multiplied by the dilution factor.

A typical standard curve (EXAMPLE ONLY):



EXPECTED VALUES

The average concentration of IgG in normal adult horse serum is 19.13 mg/ml [1].

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Sensitivity: The minimum detectable dose (MDD) was determined by adding two standard deviations to the mean optical density value of twenty zero standard replicates and calculating the corresponding concentration. **See C of A for lot specifications.**

Intra-assay Precision: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

Inter-assay Precision: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

Recovery: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

Linearity: These studies are currently in progress. Please contact us for more information.

Sample Values: Samples were evaluated for the presence of the antigen at varying dilutions.

| Sample Type | Dilution | Mean (mg/mL) |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Citrate Plasma | 1:4,000,000 | 44.1 |
| | 1:8,000,000 | 48.5 |

Specificity: This assay recognizes total horse IgG. Pooled normal plasma from human, mouse, rat, dog, sheep, pig, rabbit and monkey was assayed at the recommended dilution and no significant cross-reactivity was observed.

REFERENCES

1. Felipe MJB: Equine Clinical Immunology 2016, 13.

DISCLAIMER

This information is believed to be correct but does not claim to be all-inclusive and should be used only as a guide. The supplier of this kit shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling of or contact with the above product.

Example of ELISA Plate Layout

96 Well Plate: 22 Standard wells, 74 Sample wells

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| A | 0 | 0.2 ng/ml | 0.5 ng/ml | 1 ng/ml | 2 ng/ml | 5 ng/ml | 10 ng/ml | 20 ng/ml | 50 ng/ml | 100 ng/ml | 200 ng/ml | |
| B | 0 | 0.2 ng/ml | 0.5 ng/ml | 1 ng/ml | 2 ng/ml | 5 ng/ml | 10 ng/ml | 20 ng/ml | 50 ng/ml | 100 ng/ml | 200 ng/ml | |
| C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H | | | | | | | | | | | | |