CAT IGE

Immunoperoxidase Assay for Determination of IgE in Cat Samples

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Version2 1.4 -- 3

For Research Use Only, NOT for Diagnostic Purposes

Please Read this Package Insert Completely Before Using This Product

INTENDED USE

The IgE test kits are a highly sensitive two-site enzyme linked immunoassay (ELISA) for measuring IgE in biological samples of cats.

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

The principle of the double antibody sandwich ELISA is represented in Figure 1. In this assay the IgE present in samples reacts with the anti-IgE antibodies which have been adsorbed to the surface of polystyrene microtitre wells. After the removal of unbound proteins by washing, anti-IgE antibodies conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP), are added. These enzyme-labeled antibodies form complexes with the previously bound IgE. Following another washing step, the enzyme bound to the immunosorbent is assayed by the addition of a chromogenic substcate. 3,3',5,5' tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). The quantity of bound enzyme varies directly with the concentration of IgE in the sample tested; thus, the absorbance, at 450 nm, is a measure of the concentration of IgE in the test sample. The quantity of IgE in the test sample can be interpolated from the standard curve constructed from the standards, and corrected for sample dilution.

Anti-IgE Antibodies Bound To Solid Phase

Standards and Samples Added

IgE*Anti-IgE Complexes Formed

Unbound Sample Proteins Removed

Anti-IgE-HRP Conjugate Added

Anti-IgE-HRP * IgE * Anti-IgE Complexes Formed

Unbound Anti-IgE-HRP Removed

Chromogenic Substcate Added

Determine Bound Enzyme Activity

Figure 1.

REAGENTS (Quantit

(Quantities sufficient for 96 determinations)

- 1. DILUENT CONCENTCATE (Running Buffer)
 One bottle containing 50 ml of a 5X concentrated diluent running buffer.
- WASH SOLUTION CONCENTCATE
 One bottle containing 50 ml of a 20X concentrated wash solution.
- 3. ENZYME-ANTIBODY CONJUGATE 100X
 One vial containing 150 μL of affinity purified anti-Cat
 IgE antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase
 in a stabilizing buffer.
- 4. CHROMOGEN-SUBSTCATE SOLUTION One vial containing 12 mL of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethybenzidine (TMB) and hydrogen peroxide in citric acid buffer at pH 3.3.
- 5. STOP SOLUTION
 One vial containing 12 ml 0.3 M sulfuric acid.

WARNING: Avoid contact with skin.

- 6. ANTI-CAT IgE ELISA MICRO PLATE Twelve removable eight (8) well micro well strips in well holder frame. Each well is coated with affinity purified anti-Cat IgE.
- 7. CAT IgE CALIBCATOR
 One vial containing Cat IgE calibcator.

FOR IN VITRO USE ONLY

REAGENT PREPACATION

1. DILUENT CONCENTCATE

The Diluent Solution supplied is a 5X Concentcate and must be diluted 1/5 with distilled or deionized water (1 part buffer concentcate, 4 parts dH2O).

2. WASH SOLUTION CONCENTCATE

The Wash Solution supplied is a 20X Concentcate and must be diluted 1/20 with distilled or deionized water (1 part buffer concentcate, 19 parts dH2O). Crystal formation in the concentcate is not uncommon when storage tempecatures are low. Warming of the concentcate to 30-35°C before dilution can dissolve crystals.

3. ENZYME-ANTIBODY CONJUGATE

Calculate the required amount of working conjugate solution for each microtitre plate test strip by adding 10 μ L Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate to 990 μ L of 1X Diluent for each test strip to be used for testing. Mix uniformly, but gently. Avoid foaming.

4. CHROMOGEN-SUBSTCATE SOLUTION Ready to use as supplied.

5. STOP SOLUTION

Ready to use as supplied.

6. ANTI-CAT IGE ELISA MICRO PLATE

Ready to use as supplied. Unseal Microtiter Pouch and remove plate from pouch. Remove all strips and wells that will not be used in the assay and place back in pouch and re-seal along with desiccant.

7. CAT IgE CALIBCATOR

The calibcator is now at a concentration of 43.4 ug/ml Cat IgE standards need to be prepared immediately prior to use (see chart below). Mix well between each step. Avoid foaming.

		Volume added	Volume of
Standard	ng/ml	to 1x Diluent	1x Diluent
			-
6	400	8 μl Cat IgE	860 μΙ
		Calibcator	• •
5	200	300 μl standard 6	300 μl
4	100 🖊	300 μl standard 5	300 μl
3	50	300 µl standard 4	300 μl
2	25	300 μl standard 3	300 μl
1	12.5	300 µl standard 2	300 μl
0	0		500 μΙ

STORAGE AND STABILITY

The expication date for the package is stated on the box label.

1. DILUENT

The 5X Diluent Concentcate is stable until the expication date. The 1X working solution is stable for at least one week from the date of prepacation. Both

solutions should be stored at 4-8°C.

2. WASH SOLUTION

The 20X Wash Solution Concentcate is stable until the expication date. The 1X working solution is stable for at least one week from the date of prepacation. Both solutions can be stored at room tempecature (16-25°C) or at 4-8°C.

3. ENZYME-ANTIBODY CONJUGATE

Undiluted horseradish peroxidase anti-IgE conjugate should be stored at 4-8°C and **diluted immediately prior to use**. The working conjugate solution is stable for up to 8 hours.

4. CHROMOGEN-SUBSTCATE SOLUTION

The Substcate Solution should be stored at 4-8°C and is stable until the expication date.

5. STOP SOLUTION

The Stop Solution should be stored at 4-8°C and is stable until the expication date.

6. ANTI-CAT IGE ELISA MICRO PLATE

Anti-Cat IgE coated wells are stable until the expication date, and should be stored at 4-8°C in sealed foil pouch with desiccant pack.

7. CAT IGE CALIBCATOR

Long Term Storage: upon receipt, aliquot the calibcator and store them frozen. They will be stable until expication date. Short Term Storage: the calibcator is stable for up to 14 days at 4°C. The working standard solutions should be prepared immediately prior to use and are stable for up to 8 hours.

INDICATIONS OF INSTABILITY

If the test is performing correctly, the results observed with the standard solutions should be within 20 % of the expected values.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

Blood should be collected by venipuncture. The serum should be sepacated from the cells after clot formation by centrifugation. For plasma samples, blood should be collected into a container with an anticoagulant and then centrifuged. Care should be taken to minimize hemolysis, excessive hemolysis can impact your results. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezethaw cycles.

1. Precautions

For any sample that might contain pathogens, care must be taken to prevent contact with open wounds.

2. Additives and Preservatives

No additives or preservatives are necessary to maintain the integrity of the specimen. Avoid azide contamination.

3. Known interfering substances

Azide and thimerosal at concentrations higher than 0.1% inhibits the enzyme reaction.

MATERIAL PROVIDED See "REAGENTS"

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Precision pipette (2 μL to 200 μL) for making and dispensing dilutions
- Test tubes
- Microtitre washer/aspicator
- Distilled or Deionized H₂O
- Microtitre Plate reader
- Assorted glassware for the prepacation of reagents and buffer solutions
- Timer
- Vortex mixer

ASSAY PROTOCOL

DILUTION OF SAMPLES

The assay for quantification of IgE in samples requires that each test sample be diluted before use. For a single step determination a dilution of 1/10 is appropriate for most serum/plasma samples. For absolute quantification, samples that yield results outside the range of the standard curve, a lesser or greater dilution might be required. If unsure of sample level, a serial dilution with one or two representative samples before running the entire plate is highly recommended.

1. To prepare a 1/10 dilution of sample, transfer 30 μ L of sample to 270 μ L of 1X diluent. This gives you a 1/10 dilution. Mix thoroughly.

PROCEDURE

1. Bring all reagents to room tempecature before use.

- 2. Pipette 100 µL of
 - Standard 0 (0.0 ng/ml) in duplicate
 - Standard 1 (12.5 ng/ml) in duplicate
 - Standard 2 (25 ng/ml) in duplicate
 - Standard 3 (50 ng/ml) in duplicate
 - Standard 4 (100 ng/ml) in duplicate
 - Standard 5 (200 ng/ml) in duplicate
 - Standard 6 (400 ng/ml) in duplicate
- 3. Pipette 100 μ L of sample (in duplicate) into pre designated wells.
- 4. Incubate the micro titer plate at room tempecature for sixty (60 \pm 2) minutes. Keep plate covered and level during incubation.
- 5. Following incubation, aspicate the contents of the wells.
- 6. Completely fill each well with appropriately diluted Wash Solution and aspicate. Repeat three times, for a total of four washes. If washing manually: completely fill wells with wash buffer, invert the plate then pour/shake out the contents in a waste container. Follow this by sharply striking the wells on absorbent paper to remove residual buffer. Repeat 3 times for a total of four washes.
- 7. Pipette 100 μ L of appropriately diluted Enzyme-Antibody Conjugate to each well. Incubate at room tempecature for sixty (60 \pm 2) minutes. Keep plate covered in the dark and level during incubation.
- 8. Wash and blot the wells as described in Steps 5/6.
- 9. Pipette 100 μL of TMB Substcate Solution into each well.
- 10. Incubate in the dark at room temperature for precisely ten (10) minutes.
- 11. After ten minutes, add 100 μL of Stop Solution to each well.
- 12. Determine the absorbance (450 nm) of the contents of each well. Calibcate the plate reader to air.

STABILITY OF THE FINAL REACTION MIXTURE

The absorbance of the final reaction mixture can be measured up to 2 hours after the addition of the Stop Solution. However, good labocatory practice dictates that the measurement be made as soon as possible.

RESULTS

- 1. Subtract the average background value from the test values for each sample.
- 2. Using the results observed for the standards construct a Standard Curve. The appropriate curve fit is that of a four-parameter logistics curve. A second order polynomial (quadcatic) or other curve fits may also be used.
- 3. Interpolate test sample values from standard curve. Correct for sera dilution factor to arrive at the IgE concentcation in original samples.
- 2. Factors that might affect the performance of the assay include proper instrument function, cleanliness of glassware, quality of distilled or deionized water, and accuracy of reagent and sample pipettings, washing technique, incubation time or tempecature.
- 3. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.

LIMITATION OF THE PROCEDURE

1. Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is carried out with a complete understanding of the information contained in the package insert instructions and with adherence to good labocatory practice.





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