



Monkey IgA ELISA kit

Monkey IgA ELISA kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Monkey IgA in serum, plasma and cell culture supernatants.

Catalog number: ARG82948

Package: 96 wells

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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INTRODUCTION

Immunoglobulin A (IgA, also referred to as sIgA in its secretory form) is an antibody that plays a role in the immune function of mucous membranes. The amount of IgA produced in association with mucosal membranes is greater than all other types of antibody combined. In absolute terms, between three and five grams are secreted into the intestinal lumen each day. This represents up to 15% of total immunoglobulins produced throughout the body.

IgA has two subclasses (IgA1 and IgA2) and can be produced as a monomeric as well as a dimeric form. The IgA dimeric form is the most prevalent and is also called secretory IgA (sIgA). sIgA is the main immunoglobulin found in mucous secretions, including tears, saliva, sweat, colostrum and secretions from the genitourinary tract, gastrointestinal tract, prostate and respiratory epithelium. It is also found in small amounts in blood. The secretory component of sIgA protects the immunoglobulin from being degraded by proteolytic enzymes; thus, sIgA can survive in the harsh gastrointestinal tract environment and provide protection against microbes that multiply in body secretions. sIgA can also inhibit inflammatory effects of other immunoglobulins. IgA is a poor activator of the complement system, and opsonizes only weakly. [Provided by Wikipedia: IgA]

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. A capture antibody specific for Monkey IgA has been pre-coated onto a microtiter plate. Standards or samples are pipetted into the wells and any Monkey IgA present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After washing away any unbound substances, added antibody-conjugate specific for Monkey IgA to each well and incubate. After washing away any unbound substances, the TMB substrate is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of Monkey IgA bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped by the addition of Stop solution and the intensity of the color is measured at a wavelength of 450 nm. The concentration of Monkey IgA in the samples is then determined by comparing the O.D of samples to the standard curve.

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MATERIALS PROVIDED & STORAGE INFORMATION

Store all other components at 2-8°C. Microtiter wells must be stored at 2-8°C. Once the foil bag has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly again. Use the kit before expiration date.

Component	Quantity	Storage information
Antibody Coated microplate	8 X 12 strips	4°C
Standards (lyophilized)	2 vial (200 ng each vial)	-20°C
Standard & Sample Diluent Buffer	20 mL (ready to use)	4°C
30X Antibody Conjugate	1 vial	4°C
Antibody Conjugate Diluent Buffer	16 mL (ready to use)	4°C
30X HRP Conjugate	1 vial	4°C
HRP Conjugate Diluent Buffer	16 mL (ready to use)	4°C
20X Wash Buffer	50 mL	4°C
TMB substrate	12 mL (ready to use)	4°C (protect from light)
STOP solution	12 mL (ready to use)	4°C
Plate sealer	6 pieces	4°C

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Microplate reader capable of reading at 450 nm
- Deionized or distilled water
- Mixer or Ultra-Turrax
- 37°C incubator
- Pipettes and pipette tips
- Microtiter plate washer (optional)

TECHNICAL NOTES AND PRECAUTIONS

- Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye, and face protection especially while handling blood or body fluid samples.
- Store the kit at 2-8°C at all times.
- Prior to beginning the assay procedure, bring all reagents and required number of strips to room temperature (22-25°C).
- Remove the number of strips required and return unused strips to the pack and reseal.
- Avoid air bubbles in the wells as this could result in lower binding efficiency and higher CV% of duplicate reading.
- Briefly spin down the all vials before use.
- If crystals are observed in the 20X Wash Buffer, warm to 40°C until the crystals are completely dissolved.
- Minimize lag time between wash steps to ensure the plate does not become completely dry during the assay.
- Ensure complete reconstitution and dilution of reagents prior to use.

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- Take care not to contaminate the TMB Substrate. Do not expose the TMB solution to glass, foil or metal. If the solution is blue before use, DO NOT USE IT.
- Do NOT return leftover TMB Substrate to bottle. Do NOT contaminate the unused TMB Substrate. If the solution is blue before use, DO NOT USE IT.
- Change pipette tips between the addition of different reagent or samples.
- Taping the well strips together with lab tape can be done as an extra precaution to avoid plate strips from coming loose during the procedure.
- Include a standard curve each time the assay is performed.
- Run both standards and samples in at least duplicates (triplicate is recommended).

SAMPLE COLLECTION & STORAGE INFORMATION

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may be altered to optimize or complement the user's experimental design.

Serum: Collect blood in a tube with no anticoagulant. Allow the blood to clot at room temperature for 30 minutes. Centrifuge at 1,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C.

Plasma: Collect blood with EDTA and centrifuge at 1,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4°C.

Cell culture supernatant: Centrifuge at 300 x g for 10 minutes at 4°C to remove the cell debris.

Note:

1. Samples containing sodium azide should not be used in the assay.
2. Do not use haemolytic, icteric or lipaemic specimens.
3. Specimens should be capped and may be stored for up to one week at 2-8°C prior to assaying. Specimens stored for a longer time (up to 3 months) should be frozen at <-20°C prior to assay. Thawed samples should be inverted several times prior to testing.
4. If in an initial assay, a specimen is found to contain more than the highest standard, the specimens can be diluted with Diluent Buffer and re-assayed.

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REAGENT PREPARATION

- **1X Wash Buffer:** Dilute 20X Wash Buffer into distilled water to yield 1X Wash Buffer. (E.g., add 25 mL of 20X Wash Buffer into 475 mL of distilled water to a final volume of 500 mL) The 1X Wash Buffer is stable for up to 2 weeks at room temperature.
- **1X Antibody Conjugate:** Dilute 30X Antibody conjugate into Antibody Conjugate Diluent Buffer to yield 1X Antibody Conjugate.
- **1X HRP Conjugate:** Dilute 30X HRP conjugate into HRP Conjugate Diluent Buffer to yield 1X HRP Conjugate.
- **Standard:** add 1 mL of Standard & Sample Diluent Buffer to the standard vial. Allow all component to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation after initial reconstitution.

Standard tube	Final IgA conc. (ng/mL)	Volume of Standard & Sample Diluent Buffer (μ L)	Volume of 200 ng/mL Standard (μ L)
S1	100	500	500
S2	50	500	500 of S1
S3	25	500	500 of S2
S4	12.5	500	500 of S3
S5	6.25	500	500 of S4
S6	3.125	500	500 of S5
S7	1.56	500	500 of S6
S0	0	500	0

ASSAY PROCEDURE

All materials should be equilibrated to room temperature (RT, 22-25°C) before use. Standards and samples should be assayed in duplicates.

1. Add **100 µL** of **Standards and prepared samples** into the appropriate wells of the Antibody Coated Microplate.
2. Incubate at **37°C** for **90 minutes**.
3. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process 4 times for a total **5 washes**. Wash by filling each well with **1× Wash Buffer** (350 µL) using a squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or autowasher. Keep the Wash Buffer in the wells for 30 sec before remove. Complete removal of liquid at each is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating, decanting or blotting against clean paper towels.
4. Add **100 µL** of the **1X Antibody Conjugate** per well. Then cover the plate with the Plate Sealer. Incubate at **37°C** for **60 minutes**.
5. Aspirate and wash plate as in step 3.
6. Add **100 µL** of the **1X HRP Conjugate** per well. Then cover the plate with the Plate Sealer. Incubate at **37°C** for **30 minutes**.
7. Aspirate and wash plate as in step 3.
8. Add **100 µL** of **TMB Substrate** to each well, including the blank wells. Incubate in the dark for **15 minutes** at **37°C**.
9. Immediately Add **100 µL** of **Stop Solution** to each well, including the blank wells. The color of the solution should change from blue to yellow.
10. Read the OD with a microplate reader at **450 nm** immediately. It is recommended reading the absorbance **within 3 minutes** after adding the stop solution.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of standards and samples.
2. Using log-log, semi-log or linear graph paper, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each standard against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical (Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.
3. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) curve fit. 4 Parameter Logistics is the preferred method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
4. arigo provides GainData®, an in-house development ELISA data calculator, for ELISA data result analysis. Please refer our GainData® website for details. (<https://www.arigobio.com/elisa-analysis>)

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the Monkey IgA ELISA kit is 0.78 ng/mL.

Specificity

This kit activities to potentially cross-reacting with IgA of non-Human primates.

Intra-assay and Inter-assay precision

The CV value of intra-assay precision was $\leq 10\%$ and CV value of inter-assay precision was $\leq 10\%$.