

Bovine Tuberculosis (BTB) Antibody ELISA Kit

Catalog No: E-AD-E071

96T/96T*5

This manual must be read attentively and completely before using this product.

If you have any problems, please contact our Technical Service Center for help.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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Please kindly provide us the lot number (on the outside of the box) of the kit for more efficient service.

Test principle

This kit is comprised by HRP conjugate, other reagents and ELISA Microtiter plate pre-coated with recombinant Bovine Tuberculosis (BTB) antigen. Apply the principle of enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) to detect BTB-Ab in serum of cattle. During the experiment, add control and samples into the ELISA Microtiter plate, BTB-Ab will be bound with the antigen on the ELISA Microtiter plate. Then wash the plate to remove unbound components, horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugate is added to each ELISA Microtiter plate well. The unbound HRP Conjugate will be removed by washing and substrate reagent is added for color development. At last, end the reaction by adding Stop Solution to produce a yellow product. There is a positive correlation between the OD value of samples and the concentration of BTB-Ab. Measure the absorbance value of each well by using a microplate reader with 450 nm (630 nm) wavelength, then we can judge whether BTB antibody exist in the sample.

Kit components

Item	Specification
ELISA Microtiter plate	96 wells/96 wells*5
Dilution plate	96 wells/96 wells*5
HRP Conjugate	11mL/11mL*5
Sample Diluent	100 mL/100mL*5
10×Concentrated Wash Buffer	100 mL/100mL*5
Substrate Reagent	11mL/11mL*5
Stop Solution	6 mL/6 mL*5
Positive Control	1.6 mL/1.6 mL*5
Negative Control	2 mL/2 mL*5
Plate Sealer	15 pieces
Sealed Bag	5 piece
Manual	1 copy

Note: All reagent bottle caps must be tightened to prevent evaporation and microbial pollution.

Experimental instrument

Microplate Reader with 450 nm wavelength filter or dual-wavelength (450/630 nm)

High-precision transferpette, EP tubes and disposable pipette tips

37°C incubator or water bath

Deionized or distilled water

Absorbent paper

Notes

1. Wear gloves and work clothes during experiment, and the disinfection and isolation system should be strictly performed. All the waste should be handled as contaminant.
2. The stop solution is corrosive, it should be avoided to contact with skin and clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water if contacted carelessly.
3. FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. ELISA Microtiter plate should be covered by plate sealer. Avoid the kit to strong light.
4. Concentrated wash buffer at low temperature condition is easy to crystallize, it should be adjusted to room temperature in order to dissolve completely before use.
5. Each well must be filled with liquid when washing in order to prevent residual free enzyme.
6. The tested sample should keep fresh.
7. The results shall depend on the readings of the microplate reader.
8. **Each reagent is optimized for use in the E-AD-E071. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other E-AD-E071 with different lot numbers.**
9. If the samples are not indicated in the manual, a preliminary experiment to determine the validity of the kit is necessary.

Storage and expiry date

Store at 2-8°C. Avoid freeze.

Please store the opened plate at 2-8°C, the shelf life of the opened kit is up to 1 month.

Expiry date: expiration date is on the packing box.

Sample preparation

1. **Serum:** Use the conventional method to prepare serum, the serum must be clear, no hemolysis and no pollution. Samples can be conserved at 2~8°C in 1 week, and it should be stored at - 20°C for a long term storage.
2. **Diluted serum:** Dilute the sample serum with the **Sample Diluent** at 1:99 (5 µL sample serum and 495 µL of sample diluent, mix fully). The positive/negative control do not need to be diluted.
3. **Wash Buffer:** The **10×Concentrated Wash Buffer** should be adjusted to room temperature to make the sediment dissolved fully before use, and then dilute it with deionized water at 1:9.

Assay procedure

Restore all reagents and samples to room temperature (25°C) before use. All the reagents should be mixed thoroughly by gently swirling before pipetting. Avoid foaming. The unused ELISA Microtiter plate should be sealed as soon as possible and stored at 2~8°C.

1. **Number:** number the sample and control in order (multiple well), and keep a record of control wells and sample wells. Set 2 wells for negative/positive control respectively. **Samples need test in duplicate.**
2. **Add sample:** add 100 µL of **positive/negative control** to positive/negative control well, and add 100 µL of **diluted serum** to the sample wells.
3. **Incubate:** cover the plate sealer and mix thoroughly, incubate at 37°C for 30 min in shading light.
4. **Wash:** remove the liquid in each well. Immediately add 250 µL of **Wash Buffer** to each well and wash. Repeat wash procedure for 5 times, 30 s intervals/time. Invert the plate and pat it against thick clean absorbent paper (If bubbles exist in the wells, clean tips can be used to prick them).
5. **HRP Conjugate:** add 100 µL of **HRP Conjugate** into each well, cover the plate sealer and incubate at 37°C for 30 min in shading light.
6. **Wash:** repeat step 4 for washing.
7. **Color Development:** add 100 µL of **Substrate Reagent** into each well. Cover the plate sealer and mix thoroughly, incubate at 37°C for 10 min in shading light.
8. **Stop reaction:** add 50 µL of **Stop Solution** into each well, mix thoroughly.
9. **OD Measurement:** measure the absorbance value (A-value) of each well by using a Microplate Reader with 450 nm/630 nm wavelength. **Note: Read the results within 10 min.**

Reference value

Normally, Average the A-value of negative control < 0.2 and Average the A-value of positive control > 0.4.

Interpretation of the results

$S/P = OD_{\text{average of sample}} / OD_{\text{average of positive control}}$

1. Negative result: $S/P < 0.3$
2. Positive result: $S/P \geq 0.3$
3. Unimmunized animal: positive result indicates that it may be infected with BTB.

Immunized animal: The antibody levels at the time of the sample were monitored and recorded, and the distribution of antibody levels and the trend of immune status of the flock were analyzed based on the results.

Limitations of this test method

1. This test is only used as the qualitative detection of BTB antibodies in serum of cattle. A rough estimate (high, general, low) of the antibody concentration can be calculated according to the OD values.
2. The detection results of this kit are only for reference. For confirmation of the result, please combine the symptoms and other methods of detection, this detection cannot be used as the only criteria for result.