# African Swine Fever Antibodies ELISA Kit

Catalog No: E-AD-E106

96T/96T*3/96T*5

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|---|---|
| **Version Number:** | V1.3 |
| **Replace version:** | V1.2 |
| **Revision Date:** | 2026.02.05 |

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.

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

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## Test principle

This kit is comprised by HRP conjugate, other reagents and ELISA Microtiter plate pre-coated with recombinant African swine fever (ASF) antigen. Apply the principle of enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) to detect ASF-Ab in serum of porcine. During the experiment, add control and samples into the ELISA Microtiter plate, ASF-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 ASF-Ab. Measure the absorbance value of each well by using a microplate reader with 450 nm (630 nm) wavelength, then we can judge whether ASF antibody exist in the sample.

## Kit components

| Item | Specification |
|---|---|
| ELISA Microtiter plate | 96 wells |
| HRP Conjugate | 11 mL |
| Sample Diluent | 100 mL |
| 10×Concentrated Wash Buffer | 100 mL |
| Substrate Reagent | 11 mL |
| Stop Solution | 10 mL |
| Positive Control | 1.6 mL |
| Negative Control | 1.6 mL |
| Plate Sealer | 1 piece |
| Sealed Bag | 1 piece |
| Manual | 1 copy |

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

## Other materials required but not supplied

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

High-precision transferpettor (10μl-100μl、100μl-1000μl), EP tubes and disposable pipette tips

37℃ 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 th e 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-E106. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other E-AD-E106 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.
10. Serum dilution plates are disposable and may not be reused; the maximum volume of the serum dilution plate is 300 µL / well.

## Storage and expiry date

Store at 2-8℃. Avoid freeze.

Please store the opened plate at 2-8℃, 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℃ in 1 week, and it should be stored at - 20℃ for a long term storage.

   **Diluted serum:** Dilute serum with **Sample Diluent** at a volume ratio of 1:100 in the serum dilution plate. Negative/positive control need not be diluted.
2. **Wash Buffer:** The **10×Concentrated Wash Buffer** should be adjusted to room temperature to make the sediment dissolved fully before use, then dilute it with distilled or deionized water at 1:9.

## Assay procedure

Restore all reagents and samples to room temperature (25℃) 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℃.

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 positive control and 1 well for negative control respectively. **Samples need test in duplicate.**
2. **Add sample:** add 100 μL of **Positive/Negative control** to positive/negative control well, then add 100 μL of **Diluted serum** to the sample wells.
3. **Incubate:** cover the plate sealer and mix thoroughly, incubate at 37℃ 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℃ 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 and mix thoroughly. Cover the plate sealer and mix thoroughly, incubate at 37℃ for 15 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 OD of negative control < 0.2 and Average OD of positive control ≥ 0.6.

## Interpretation of the results

$$S/P = \frac{\text{the OD of sample}}{\text{Average OD of positive control}}$$

1. Positive result: S/P ≥ 0.3
2. Negative result: S/P ≤ 0.25
3. Suspicious result: 0.25 < S/P < 0.3

   If the sample is judged as suspicious, the animal can be sampled again for testing. If the result is positive or suspicious, it is positive. If it is negative, it is negative.

## Limitations of this test method

1. This test is only used as the qualitative detection of ASF antibodies in serum of porcine. A rough estimate of antibody concentration (high, general, low) can be calculated based on the OD value.
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.

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