

**NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS (NDV)
ANTIBODY ELISA KIT
MANUAL**

Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) Antibody ELISA Kit

Catalogue Number. IP100187

Introduction

The Newcastle disease virus (NDV) antibody ELISA kit is developed to detect the NDV antibodies level in chicken serum sample and can be used to evaluate serological diagnosis of infected chickens and Epidemiological surveys of Newcastle disease virus, analysis of Newcastle disease virus vaccine status in chickens.

Principle

This kit is based on solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) principle, composed by the reaction Micro-plate coated with high purity NDV antigen, horseradish peroxidase-labeled anti-chicken IgG and other reagents. The reaction mechanism is the coated antigen binding with NDV-Ab in sample, and then with the enzyme-labeled anti-chicken IgG antibody to form a "coated antigen + NDV-Ab + anti-chicken IgG HRP antibody" complex, add substrate, it will have coloration by the enzyme catalytic reaction. Color depth is proportional to the amount of NDV-Ab, when the sample chromogenic reaction, the results detected by the microplate reader exceeds a set threshold value result judged as positive, indicating that the immune produced antibodies or natural infection exists.

Specifications: 96 wells × 2.

Components

1	NDV antigen coated microplate	96T X2	
2	Enzyme conjugate	22 ml	Yellow lid
3	Sample diluent	50 ml	transparent lid
4	NDV-IgG Negative control serum	1.5 ml	green lid
5	NDV-IgG Positive control serum	1.5 ml	red lid
6	Substrate	12 ml X 2	orange lid
7	Stop solution	12 ml	blue lid
8	20×concentrated washing buffer	50 ml	white lid
9	Adhesive Foil	6 pieces	
10	Instruction	1 piece	

Material required not provided

1. Micropipettes: 0.5µL~10µL、10µL~100µL、100µL~1000µL

2. Disposable pipette tips
3. Measuring cylinder: 500 ml
4. 96 wells microplate reader
5. Distilled water or deionized water
6. Bottle or microplate washing machine

Sample requirement

1. The test sample is chicken serum, collecting sample without bacteria, store at 2°C~8°C for less than a week, store at lower than -20°C for long-term storage.
2. Avoid using sample of severe hemolysis, sediments, containing suspended long fibrin and pollution bacteria.
3. Samples with conventional dosage of EDTA, sodium citrate or sodium heparin anticoagulant do not affect the experiment.

Preparation

- 1) Bring ELISA reagents to the room temperature (20-25 °C) for 30 min to get best results.
- 2) Sample dilution: use the sample diluent to dilute the sample at 40 times, mix the diluted sample evenly can get better result.
- 3) Washing solution preparation: Dilute the 20×concentrated washing buffer with deionized water at 20 times.

Operation procedures

1. Adding sample: Take out the required coated plates according to sample quantity (Can be detached) and record the sample position on a worksheet. For single-wave length test, set one blank control well, add nothing; for double-wave length test, do not set blank control well. Set 2 wells for negative control serum and 2 wells for positive control serum, add undiluted negative and positive control serum to its well accordingly, 100 μL/well. Others are wells for samples, add 100μL/well of Sample diluent solution, then add 1 μL serum sample separately (there will be color change after adding sample).
2. Mix gently for 30s, incubate at 37°C for 30 min.
3. Remove adhesive foil. Pour the liquid out of the wells, add Washing solution(dillute the Wash Concentrate at 20 times with deionized water) into each well fully, stand for 1 min. Repeat 5 times, at last time pat to dry on absorbent paper.
4. Add 100 μL enzyme comjugate into each well (except the blank well, also do not add any liquid to blank well).
5. Cover plate with new adhesive foil. Incubate at 37 °C for 30 min.
6. Repeat step 3(washing).
7. Add 50μL substrate A and substrate 50μL B into each well, mix properly, incubate for 15 min at 37 °C in the dark with new adhesive foil.
8. Add 50μL stop solution into each well, mix gently and determine the result within 5-30 min.
9. For single-wavelength test, measure the A value with a photometer at 450 nm, set zero for the blank well, and read A value of each well; For double-wavelength test, measure the A value with a photometer at 450 nm (Reference-wavelength: 630 nm), read A value of each well.

Results

Generally speaking, the average NDV-Positive control OD value should be ≥ 0.6 , the average NDV-Negative control OD value should be less than 0.1, otherwise the experiment do not success, re-test it.

The result is judged by S/P value,

$S/P = (\text{Sample OD}_{450/630} - \text{NCx}(-) \times \text{NC}(-) \times (-)) / (\text{NCx}(-) \times \text{NC}(-) \times (-))$ means Negative control's ave(-) \times means Positive control's ave(-)

If $S/P \geq 0.20$, it is positive; less than 0.20, it is negative.

Interpretation of the result

1. Severe hemolysis, fiber protein in the serum separation is not sufficient, containing erythrocytes, a precipitate, a sample with bacteria may lead to false positive.
2. Negative results may occur on individual chicken after vaccines due to individual differences or immune duration.
3. Positive results for serological diagnosis and epidemiological investigation of chicken to be combined with other methods and clinical data.

Product performance

1. Specificity: use this kit to detect reference serum, the compliance rate reach 100%.
2. Sensitivity: can reach max 1:12800.
3. Precision: CV (%) no bigger than 8%.
4. Stability: Store at $2^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 8^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 12 months or store at 37°C for 3 days, the result can reach the above 3 standards.

Precautions

1. This test kit is suitable for in vitro diagnostics.
2. Do not use kits out of expiry date, do not mix use reagents from different lots.
3. Read the manual carefully before using the kits.
4. Wear glove and working clothes when operate, treat the test kit as containing infectious material. Experiment rubbish should be dealt with high pressure steam sterilization at 121°C for 30 minutes, or treated with 5.0g/L sodium hypochlorite disinfectant for 30 minutes, then discard.
5. Micro Well plate removed from the refrigerated environment should be balanced moisture to dry at room temperature, then can be opened. Put back unused MicroWell plate into dry foil bag and sealed at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$. Unused liquid reagent should cover caps, store at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ in dark with other group components.
6. If the $20\times$ concentrated washing buffer appears crystal, it is normal, put at 37°C until been dissolved.
7. Should use Micropipettor to add sample and reagents, and often proof its accuracy.
8. When adding washing buffer, should be full but no overflow, avoid appearing free enzyme at mouth of well or cross pollution between wells.
9. Stop solution is corrosive, use large amount of water to wash immediately when touch the skin or clothes.

storage: store at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$, dark, sealed, dry place, no frozen..

Expiry date: 12 months; date of production is on box.