

Detection of Sudan virus (SUDV) soluble glycoprotein (sGP) ELISA kit

IBT Bioservices cat# 0102-001, lot# 1707003

Instructions for use

1. Purpose:

For the quantitative measurement of SUDV soluble glycoprotein in mouse and non-human primate sera

2. Reagents supplied:

Reagent supplied	Lot Number	Conc.	Volume/ aliquot	Storage Temperature
Capture Antibody	06.26.2017	468 µg/mL	140 µL	Long term -20°C Short term 4°C
Standard (recombinant SUDV sGP protein)	06.26.2017-B	100 µg/mL	20 µL	Long term -20°C Short term 4°C
Secondary Antibody	06.27.2017	750 µg/mL	60 µL	Long term -20°C Short term 4°C
Detection Reagent		500 µg/mL	20 µL	4°C
TMB one-step substrate		N/A	15 mL	4°C

3. Reagents required but not included in the kit:

- DPBS 1X, sterile (MediaTech/Corning cat# 21-031-CM) stored at ambient temperature, for diluting coating antigen
- StartingBlock T20 (PBS) Blocking Buffer (Pierce/Thermo cat# 37539) stored at 2-8C, for blocking and also as diluent for standard, samples, detection antibody, and tertiary antibody
- DPBS powder (MediaTech/Corning cat# 55-031-PB) stored at 2-8C, for preparing ELISA Wash Buffer
- TWEEN-20 (Acros cat# 23336-0010), stored at ambient temperature, for preparing ELISA Wash Buffer
- Deionized water

4. Materials required but not included in the kit:

- MaxiSorp flat bottom, polystyrene, 96-well plates (Nunc cat# 439454)
- Polypropylene TiterTubes, maximum volume for each tube = 1 mL (Bio-Rad cat# 223-9391) or equivalent, used to prepare standard and sample dilutions
- Microplate sealing film
- Polypropylene 15 mL and 50 mL conical tubes
- Reagent reservoirs
- Absorbent papers

5. Equipment required:

- Automatic plate washer (example: BioTek ELx450)
- Plate reader with capability of measuring absorbance at 650 nm (example: Molecular Devices plate reader)
- Software for graphing the standard as a 4PL curve and for calculating the unknown samples from the standard curve (example: Softmax software)
- Single-channel and multi-channel pipettes

6. Assay Procedure:

1. **Prepare Capture antibody solution to target 5 µg/mL**
 - Briefly spin the Capture Antibody vial and gently mix by pipetting up and down
 - Dilute 1:94 in DPBS 1X
 - **Example: For one full plate, add 118 µL Capture antibody at 468 µg/mL to 11 mL of DPBS 1X**
2. Add 100 µL/well of Capture antibody solution to the MaxiSorp plate. Cover plate using plate sealing film. Incubate covered plate overnight at 2-8C.
3. The following day, equilibrate plate and StartingBlock Buffer to ambient temperature for at least 15 min.
4. Empty contents from the plate and wash 3 times (each time 300 µL/well) with Wash Buffer using an automatic plate washer or multi-channel pipette.
5. Add 200 µL/well of StartingBlock Buffer to block non-specific binding. Incubate for at least 45 min at ambient temperature.
6. During blocking step, prepare dilutions of STANDARD and UNKNOWN test samples in TiterTubes.

a. **STANDARD**

- Briefly spin the Standard vial
- **First dilution = 1:100 to target 1 µg/mL**

Add 6.0 µL STANDARD at 100 µg/mL to 594 µL StartingBlock Buffer. Use a new pipet tip to gently mix by pipetting up and down.

- **Serial 1:2.5-fold dilutions**
 - **Transfer 200 µL from the previous dilution to 300 µL StartingBlock Buffer**
 - Discard pipet tip
 - Use a new pipet tip to gently mix by pipetting up and down
 - Repeat for subsequent dilutions

b. **UNKNOWN**

- Prepare dilutions using StartingBlock Buffer at dilution factors determined by the end user

7. Empty contents from the plate and wash 3 times (each time 300 µL/well) with Wash Buffer using automatic plate washer or multi-channel pipette.
8. Use multi-channel pipettor to transfer 100 µL/well of STANDARD or UNKNOWN dilutions from TiterTubes to duplicate wells in MaxiSorp plate. Change pipet tips appropriately to avoid cross-contamination. Cover plate with plate sealing film. Incubate for 1 hour at ambient temperature.
9. At the end of the 1-hour incubation step, prepare **Secondary Antibody solution to target 3 µg/mL**
 - Briefly spin the Secondary Antibody vial
 - Dilute 1:250 in StartingBlock Buffer
 - **Example: For one full plate, add 44 µL of Secondary Antibody at 750 µg/mL to 11 mL StartingBlock Buffer**

10. Empty contents from the plate and wash 3 times (each time 300 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$) with Wash Buffer using automatic plate washer or multi-channel pipette.
11. Add 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$ of Secondary Antibody solution to plate. Cover plate with plate sealing film. Incubate for 1 hour at ambient temperature.
12. At the end of the 1-hour incubation step, prepare Detection Reagent solution
 - Briefly spin the Detection Reagent vial
 - Dilute 1:8000 in StartingBlock Buffer:
 - STEP 1 = 1:1000 = Add 5 μL of Detection Reagent to 5 mL StartingBlock Buffer
 - STEP 2 = 1:8 = For one full plate, add 1.5 mL of 1:1000 dilution of Detection Reagent to 10.5 mL StartingBlock Buffer
13. Empty contents from the plate and wash 3 times (each time 300 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$) with Wash Buffer using automatic plate washer or multi-channel pipette.
14. Add 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$ of Detection Reagent solution to plate. Cover plate with plate sealing film. Incubate for 1 hour at ambient temperature, shielded from light. During this time, equilibrate TMB substrate to ambient temperature, shielded from light.
15. Empty contents from the plate and wash 3 times (each time 300 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$) with Wash Buffer using automatic plate washer or multi-channel pipette.
16. Add 100 $\mu\text{L}/\text{well}$ of TMB substrate. Incubate plate at ambient temperature, shielded from light. Start timer for 30 min color development.

17. Immediately following the 30 min color development, place plate in the plate reader programmed to shake the plate for 5 sec prior to end-point read at 650 nm wavelength.
18. Prepare a standard curve from the data produced from the serial dilutions with concentrations on the x axis (log scale) vs. absorbance on the y axis (linear). Interpolate the concentration of the unknown samples from the standard curve.

Notes regarding plate washing:

- ELISA Wash Buffer (1X DPBS + 0.05% TWEEN-20):
 - Dissolve one bottle of DPBS powder in deionized water to prepare 10 liters of 1X DPBS
 - Add 5 mL TWEEN-20 to 10 L of 1X DPBS
 - Gently mix
- Use BioTek plate washer model ELx405, “COSTAR_FLAT” program (Number of cycles: 3; Volume wash buffer: 300 μ L/well).
- Empty the MaxiSorp plate’s content into biohazard container and blot on paper towels
- Wash plate using “COSTAR_FLAT” program
- Tap plate on paper towels to remove any residual liquid.
- Immediately add solution to the wells. Do not let the wells dry for extended time.

7. Example Template and Standard Curve

EXAMPLE OF PLATE TEMPLATE												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD	STD
B	1000	400	160	64.0	25.6	10.2	4.10	1.64	0.655	0.262	0.105	0
C	Unk1	Unk1	Unk2	Unk2	Unk3	Unk3	Unk4	Unk4	Unk5	Unk5	Unk6	Unk6
D	Dil 1	Dil 2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2
E	Unk7	Unk7	Unk8	Unk8	Unk9	Unk9	Unk10	Unk10	Unk11	Unk11	Unk12	Unk12
F	Dil 1	Dil 2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2
G	Unk13	Unk13	Unk14	Unk14	Unk15	Unk15	Unk16	Unk16	Unk17	Unk17	Unk18	Unk18
H	Dil 1	Dil 2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2	Dil1	Dil2

EXAMPLE OF STANDARD CURVE	DATA ANALYSIS
<p>Example of a standard curve (4PL)</p> <p>A = 0.0651</p> <p>B = 1.16</p> <p>C = 16.3 ng/mL</p> <p>D = 3.52</p>	<p>Softmax software is used to calculate the ng/mL of the UNKNOWN based on the 4PL standard curve using the following equation:</p> $X = C * \left(\frac{A - Y}{Y - D} \right)^{(1/B)}$ <p>X = ng/mL of SUDV soluble GP Y = Absorbance Value (OD 650 nm) A = Lower asymptote B = Slope C = Inflection point D = Upper asymptote</p>