Immune Technology Corp.

The Resource for Virology Research

NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus) ELISA Development Kit

Catalog Number: IT-E3Ag-NP(RVFV)

Description: NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus) ELISA Development Kit contains the key components required for the quantitative analysis of NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus) concentrations in cell culture supernatants and serum within the range of 1 - 64ng/ml in a sandwich ELISA format. The components supplied in this kit are sufficient to assay NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus) in five 96-well ELISA plates.

REAGENTS PROVIDED

Capture Antibody: 100ul of 1mg/ml anti-NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus) monoclonal antibody.
NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus) Standard: 50ul of 50ug/ml recombinant NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus).
Detection Antibody: 50ul of biotinylated monoclonal antibody against to NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus).
Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate: 50ul of HRP- conjugated streptavidin.

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS & SOLUTIONS*

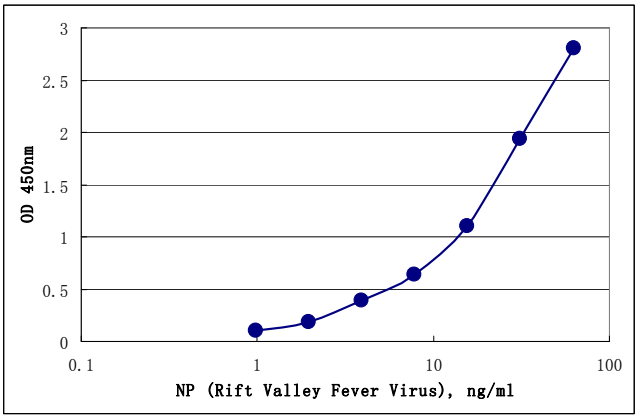
ELISA 96-well plates (Corning Prod # 3590 or equivalents)
Block Buffer: 5% mile in PBS
Wash Buffer: 0.05% Tween-20 in PBS
Diluent: 0.05% Tween-20, 0.5% milk in PBS
Substrate: TMB Peroxidase Substrate
Stop Solution: 2N Sulfuric Acid
****Alternatively, these could be purchased under Cat.# IT-200-002 — ELISA Plate/Buffer/Substrate Kit.***

PLATE PREPARATION

1. For each 96-well plate, dilute 20µl of Capture Antibody with 10.5ml of 1xPBS to prepare a coating solution. Immediately add 100µl of the coating solution to each well. Seal the plate and incubate overnight at 4°C or 2 hours at 37°C.
2. Remove the coating solution by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it briefly against clean paper towels.
3. Add 300ul of block buffer to each well. Incubate for 2 hour at 37°C.
4. Aspirate to remove Block Buffer and wash the plate 4 times with 300µl of Wash Buffer per well.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. **Standard/Sample:** Dilute standard with Diluent to eight concentrations (64ng/ml, 32ng/ml, 16ng/ml, 8ng/ml, 4ng/ml, 2ng/ml, 1ng/ml, and 0ng/ml). Immediately add 100µl of Standard and sample to each well in triplicate. Incubate for 1 hour at 37°C.
2. **Detection:** Aspirate and wash plate 4 times. Dilute 10µl of Detection Antibody with 10.5ml of Diluent to prepare a detection solution. Add 100µl of the detection solution into each well. Incubate for 1 hour at 37°C.
3. **Streptavidin Peroxidase:** Aspirate and wash plate 4 times. Dilute 10µl of Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate with 10.5ml of Diluent. Add 100µl into each well. Incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.
4. **Substrate/Stop:** Aspirate and wash plate 4 times. Add 100µl of TMB Peroxidase Substrate into each well. Incubate at 37°C for 20 minutes. Then add 100µl of Stop Solution to each well.
5. **Read:** Determine the optical density of each well within 30 minutes, using a microplate reader set to 450nm.
6. **Analysis:** Average the triplicate reading for each standard, control, and sample and subtract the average zero standard optical density. Create a standard curve by reducing the data using computer software capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) or other curve-fit. The NP (Rift Valley Fever Virus) concentration in sample can be determined by regression analysis. If samples have been diluted, the concentration calculated from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.



Reference

1. John R. Crowther. The ELISA Guidebook (Methods in Molecular Biology), Humana Press, 2000.