

## Calculation of % Inhibition (% I):

$$\% I = 100 [1 - (\text{Sample O.D.} \div \text{NC O.D.})]$$

## Test Validation

- The mean of the **Negative Controls** O.D.s must be  $\geq 0.300$ .
- The mean of the **Positive Controls** must produce  $\geq 35\%$  inhibition.

## Interpreting the Results

- If a test sample produces  $\geq 35\%$  inhibition, it is positive.
- If a test sample produces  $< 35\%$  inhibition, it is negative.

## Precautions

Kit components should be handled and disposed of as potentially hazardous. Do not eat, drink, or smoke where serum samples and kit reagents are handled. Do not pipette by mouth. Some reagents may be harmful if ingested. If ingested, seek medical attention. Do not use expired or contaminated reagents, or reagents from other kits or serials. Do not mix reagents from different serials of this same product.

Component B, Positive Control, contains sodium azide as a preservative.

Component C, Negative Control, contains sodium azide as a preservative.

Component D, 100X Antibody-Peroxidase Conjugate, contains ProClin 300, methylisothiazolone, bromonitrodioxane, and thimerosal as preservatives.

Component E, Conjugate Diluting Buffer, contains ProClin 300 as a preservative.

Component H, Stop Solution, contains sodium fluoride.

Version 210608

# SMALL RUMINANT LENTIVIRUS ANTIBODY TEST KIT, cELISA

Assay instructions for catalog numbers: 289-2

## General Description

This competitive, enzyme-linked, immunosorbent assay (cELISA) detects antibodies to caprine arthritis encephalitis virus (CAEV) in caprine sera or ovine progressive pneumonia virus (OPPV) in ovine sera. Sample serum CAEV/OPPV antibody inhibits binding of horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-labeled CAEV-specific monoclonal antibody to CAEV antigen coated on the plastic wells. Binding of the HRP-labeled monoclonal antibody conjugate is detected by the addition of enzyme substrate and quantified by subsequent color product development. Strong color development indicates little or no blockage of HRP-labeled monoclonal antibody binding and therefore the absence of CAEV/OPPV antibody in sample sera. Weak color development due to inhibition of the monoclonal antibody binding to the antigen on the solid phase indicates the presence of CAEV/OPPV antibodies in sample sera.

## Kit Contents

Component	
A Antigen-Coated Plates	2 plates
B Positive Control	3.6 ml
C Negative Control	3.6 ml
D 100X Antibody-Peroxidase Conjugate	0.3 ml
E Conjugate Diluting Buffer	30 ml
F 10X Wash Solution Concentrate	120 ml
G Substrate Solution	30 ml
H Stop Solution	30 ml
Assay Instructions	

## Materials Required But Not Included in the Test Kit

Single and multichannel adjustable-volume pipettors and disposable plastic tips, test tubes or non-antigen-coated transfer plate(s), ELISA microplate absorbance spectrophotometer with 620, 630 or 650 nm filter, deionized or distilled water, paper towels, graduated cylinder, timer, multichannel pipettor reservoirs, wash bottle, manual multichannel washing device or automatic plate washer

## Storage and Stability

Store all reagents at 2-8°C. **Do not freeze.** Reagents will remain stable until the expiration date when stored as instructed. **Do not use test kit past the expiration date printed on the box.**

## Preparation

- a. **Warm reagents:** Bring the serum samples, reagents and plate(s) to room temperature ( $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ) prior to starting the test.
- b. **Prepare controls and samples:** Positive and Negative Controls are provided ready to use. Load Positive Control (B) and Negative Control (C) in duplicate, regardless of the number of serum samples to be tested. When whole plates are used, it is best to put the controls in wells on different areas of the plate. Controls must be loaded on every plate.  
Serum samples are tested UNDILUTED.
- c. **Prepare plates:** Remove the plate(s) from the foil pouch(es) (A). If applicable: Return any unused strips to the pouch and securely seal it. Extra pouches and sealer are available from VMRD. Place strips to be used in the frame and number the top of each strip to maintain orientation. Always mark the strips in case they dislodge from the frame during washing.
- d. **Prepare conjugate:** Prepare 1X Antibody-Peroxidase Conjugate by diluting 1 part of the 100X Antibody-Peroxidase Conjugate (D) with 99 parts of Conjugate Diluting buffer (E). Example: For 96 wells, mix 60  $\mu\text{l}$  of 100X Antibody-Peroxidase Conjugate (D) with 5.940 ml of Conjugate Diluting Buffer (E) to yield 6 ml of 1X Antibody-Peroxidase Conjugate. Fifty microliters (50  $\mu\text{l}$ ) are needed per well.
- e. **Prepare wash solution:** Prepare 1X Wash Solution by diluting 1 part of the 10X Wash Solution Concentrate (F) with 9 parts of deionized or distilled water. Approximately 1.5 ml are needed per well. Allow extra quantity for reservoirs, tubing, pipetting, etc.

## Test Procedure

1. **Load controls and serum samples:** Using a pipettor set at 50  $\mu\text{l}$ , load controls and serum samples into the Antigen-Coated Plate (A). Serum samples and controls should be loaded into the Antigen-Coated Plate (A) as quickly as possible. When running more than two strips, we recommend that the serum samples and controls be first loaded into a transfer plate and then transferred to the Antigen-Coated Plate (A) using multi-channel pipetting equipment. The sample volume in the transfer plate must be in excess of 50  $\mu\text{l}$  in

order to transfer 50  $\mu\text{l}$  from it. Tap the side of the loaded assay plate several times to make sure the samples coat the bottom of the wells. Use care not to spill samples from well to well. Incubate the plate 1 hour at room temperature ( $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ).

2. **Wash wells:** After the 1-hour incubation, wash the plate 3 times:  
*If an automatic washer is used,* place the plate on the washing apparatus and wash plate 3 times, filling the wells each time with 1X Wash Solution.  
*If manual washing is used,* dump well contents and remove remaining sera and controls by sharply striking the inverted plate 4 times on a clean paper towel, striking a clean area each time. Immediately fill each well with 1X Wash Solution using a multichannel filling device or a wash bottle. Empty the wash solution from the plate and strike the inverted plate sharply on a clean paper towel as above. Fill and empty the plate by the same method 2 additional times for a total of 3 washes.
3. **Add conjugate:** Add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of diluted (1X) Antibody-Peroxidase Conjugate (D) to each well. Tap the side of the loaded assay plate several times to make sure the conjugate coats the bottom of the wells. Incubate for an additional 30 minutes at room temperature ( $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ).
4. **Wash wells:** After the 30-minute incubation, wash the plate 3 times as in Step 2.
5. **Add substrate solution:** Add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of Substrate Solution (G) to each well. Tap the side of the loaded assay plate several times to make sure the substrate coats the bottom of the wells. Incubate 20 minutes at room temperature ( $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ). Avoid leaving the plate in direct sunlight. *Do not empty wells.*
6. **Add stop solution:** Add 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of Stop Solution (H) to each well. Tap the side of the loaded assay plate several times to mix the Substrate Solution and the Stop Solution. *Do not empty wells.*
7. **Read and record the test results:** Immediately after adding the Stop Solution, the plate should be read on a microplate absorbance spectrophotometer. Set the optical density (O.D.) reading wavelength to 620, 630 or 650 nm. Blank the instrument on air and read plate(s). Some readers require an empty well on the plate for blanking. In this case, no reagents should be added to this well.
8. Return all remaining kit reagents to 2-8°C for storage.