

# GENLISA® Rat Coronavirus (SDA/RCV) Antibody IgG ELISA

**REF** : KLR130

Ver 1.7

**RUO**

Enzyme Immunoassay for the Qualitative Screening of antibodies against Coronavirus (SDA/RCV) Antibody IgG in Rat sera

<b>RUO</b>	For Research Use Only	<b>REF</b>	Catalog Number
	Store At	<b>LOT</b>	Batch Code
	Manufactured By		Biological Risk
	Expiry Date		Consult Operating Instructions

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**REF** KLR130

 1 x 96 tests

**Krishgen Biosystems Private Limited**

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### Introduction:

Coronaviruses are enveloped RNA viruses from the Coronaviridae family and part of the Coronavirinae subfamily. With its characteristic surface, the virions appear as a crown like image under the electron microscope and so the viruses are named after the Latin word corona, meaning 'crown' or 'halo'. In animals the viruses infect the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems as well as occasionally affecting the liver and the neurological systems. The human coronaviruses mainly infect the upper respiratory and gastrointestinal tract. They often result in upper respiratory tract infections (simple colds) in humans, causing mild illnesses usually of short lasting nature with a rhinitis, cough, sore throat, as well as fever.

### Intended Use:

The GENLISA® Rat Coronavirus (SDA/RCV) Antibody IgG ELISA is used as an analytical tool for qualitative laboratory screening of presence or absence of antibodies against Rat Coronavirus (SDA/RCV) Antibody IgG in the serum of the lab animals.

### Principle:

The method employs Indirect enzyme immunoassay technique. Rat Coronavirus (SDA/RCV) antigen and control antigen is pre-coated onto microwells. Samples and Controls are pipetted into microwells and Rat Coronavirus (SDA/RCV) Antibody IgG antibodies present in the sample are bound by the antigen. Then, Anti-Rat (SDA/RCV) IgG:HRP (horseradish peroxidase)-Conjugate is pipetted and incubated to form a complex. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of Rat Coronavirus (SDA/RCV) Antibody IgG antibodies present in the sample. The color development is stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm.

### Materials Provided:

1. Microtitre coated plate (96 wells) - 1 no  
*1 holder containing 6 Positive Viral Antigen coated strips ringed in black color and 6 Negative Viral Antigen coated strips ringed in red color.*
2. Positive Control – 0.5 ml
3. Negative Control – 0.5 ml
4. Calibrator – 50 ul
5. Anti-Rat (SDA/RCV) IgG:HRP Conjugate – 5.5 ml
6. (20X) Wash Buffer - 25 ml
7. Dilution Buffer - 30 ml
8. TMB Substrate – 12 ml
9. Stop Solution – 12 ml
10. Instruction Manual

### Materials to be provided by the End-User:

1. Microplate Reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm.
2. Adjustable pipettes to measure volumes ranging from 50 ul to 1000 ul.
3. Deionized (DI) water.
4. Wash bottle or automated microplate washer.
5. Timer.
6. Absorbent paper

### Handling/Storage:

1. Reconstitute or dilute only the specific reagents mentioned in the reagent preparation section, when ready to run the assay.
2. Store all kit components at 4°C to 8°C when not in use and do not expose them to temperatures greater than 37°C or less than 2°C
3. Do not use kit components after the expiration date.
4. Do not repeatedly freeze/thaw the reagents as loss of activity may result.

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5. Before using, bring all components to Room Temperature (18-25°C). Upon assay completion return all components to appropriate storage conditions.
6. Keep the plates sealed in the pouch in the refrigerator when not in use.

### Health Hazard Warnings:

1. Reagents that contain preservatives may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
2. Handle Stop Solution carefully. Obtain medical attention in case of accidental ingestion of kit components.
3. Avoid assay of samples containing Sodium azide as it is hazardous.

### Reagent Preparation (all reagents should be diluted immediately prior to use):

1. 1X Wash Buffer:  
Dilution: To make 1X Wash Buffer, add 25 ml of (20X) Wash Buffer to 475 ml of DI water. This is the working solution.
2. Dilute the calibrator serum 1:51 in dilution buffer. For example: add 5 ul of calibrator serum to 250 ul of dilution buffer. If not assayed immediately, diluted serum should be stored at -20°C or below.

### Specimen Collection and Preparation:

Specimens should be clear and non-hemolyzed. Samples should be run at a number of dilutions to ensure accurate quantitation.

Serum: Use a serum separator tube and allow clotting for 30 minutes, then centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1000 x g. Remove serum layer and assay immediately or store serum samples at < -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Dilute the serum 1:51 in Dilution Buffer. For example: add 5 ul of serum sample to 250 ul of Dilution Buffer. If not assayed immediately, diluted samples should be stored at -20°C or below.

### Procedural Notes:

1. Read all the instructions thoroughly before performing the test.
2. Allow all reagents to reach Room Temperature before beginning and reconstitute or dilute the required reagents.
3. In order to achieve good assay reproducibility and sensitivity, proper washing of the plates to remove excess unreacted reagents is essential.
4. All Controls and Samples should be assayed at least in duplicates.
5. The assay has been optimized to be used with the protocol mentioned. Any deviation from the same may invalidate the results.

### Assay Procedure:

1. Bring all reagents to Room Temperature prior to use. It is strongly recommended that all **Controls and Samples should be run in duplicates or triplicates.**
2. The holder contains 12 strips alternating between Negative Viral Antigen ringed in red color and Positive Viral Antigen ringed in black color. Each control, calibrator, and specimen requires two wells: a Negative Viral Antigen coated well and Positive Viral Antigen coated well.
3. Add **50 ul of Negative Control, Positive Control and diluted Sample** to the appropriate wells (Controls are ready to use and do not require any dilution step).
4. Incubate at **Room Temperature for 30 minutes.**
5. Aspirate and wash plate 5 times with **Wash Buffer (1X)** and blot residual buffer by firmly tapping plate upside down on absorbent paper. Wipe off any liquid from the bottom outside of the microtiter wells as any

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residue can interfere in the reading step. All the washes should be performed similarly or alternatively a microtiter plate or strip washer may be used.

6. Add **50 ul** of **Anti-Rat (SDA/RCV) IgG:HRP Conjugate** to the wells.
7. Incubate at **Room Temperature for 30 minutes**.
8. Wash the plate as per the instruction given in step 5.
9. Add **100 ul** of **TMB Substrate** solution into each well of the plate. Incubate for 10 minutes.
10. Add **100 ul** of **Stop Solution** to each well.
11. Measure the optical density of the wells on a plate reader at 450 nm within 15 minutes.

**Interpretation of the Results:**

1. It is recommended that each laboratory establish their own criteria for performance of these Research Reagents.
2. In our quality control testing, we use the following criteria:
3. The Positive Control Serum, after subtracting the absorbance in the Negative Control Antigen well, should produce a net absorbance on the Positive Viral Antigen of  $\geq 1.00$  at 450 nm.
4. A sample may be considered Positive if the index is **1.0 or greater**, if the index is **less than 1.0** then the test is considered as negative.

**Formula:**

$$\text{Index value} = \text{OD}_{\text{sample/calibrator}} / \text{OD}_{\text{calibrator}}$$

$\text{OD}_{\text{sample/calibrator}}$  = OD of the sampel / control.

$\text{OD}_{\text{calibrator}}$  = OD of calibrator.

**Calculation example:**

	<b>Positive Antigen well OD</b>	<b>Negative Control Antigen well OD</b>	<b>Differential OD</b>
<b>Negative control</b>	0.12	0.04	0.08
<b>Positive control</b>	1.82	0.03	1.79
<b>Calibrator</b>	0.38	0.10	0.28
<b>Specimen 1</b>	1.10	0.19	0.91
<b>Specimen 2</b>	0.25	0.02	0.23

$$\text{Index value} = \text{OD}_{\text{sample/calibrator}} / \text{OD}_{\text{calibrator}}$$

<b>Differential OD of calibrator</b>	0.28		
<b>Index value of Negative Control</b>	0.08 / 0.28	0.29 index	Valid
<b>Index value of Positive control</b>	1.79 / 0.28	6.39 index	Valid
<b>Index value of specimen 1</b>	0.91 / 0.28	3.25 index	Positive
<b>Index value of specimen 2</b>	0.23 / 0.28	0.82 index	Negative

**Expected Values:**

The normal value is Negative. Studies have shown that antibodies may take up to 21 days to appear after exposure. Negative specimen results should be reviewed in relation to a possible exposure date. All Positive specimen results should be confirmed by an alternate method.

**Precautions:**

1. Do not mix reagents from different kits or lots. Reagents and/or antibodies from different manufacturers should not be used with this set.
2. Substrate is light and heat sensitive hence do not expose it to direct sunlight while pipetting or incubating.
3. Samples and kit reagents after use should be disposed off observing appropriate regulations.
4. If necessary it is recommended that the results should be confirmed by an alternative method.
5. Do not dilute or adulterate test reagents or use samples not called for in the test procedure.

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**PLATE MAP**

Assay Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Lot No: \_\_\_\_\_

Plate: \_\_\_\_\_

	Positive (Black)	Negative (Red)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Reactive Control		Sample 6		Sample 14		Sample 22		Sample 30		Sample 38	
B	Negative Control		Sample 7		Sample 15		Sample 23		Sample 31		Sample 39	
C	Calibrator		Sample 8		Sample 16		Sample 24		Sample 32		Sample 40	
D	Sample 1		Sample 9		Sample 17		Sample 25		Sample 33		Sample 41	
E	Sample 2		Sample 10		Sample 18		Sample 26		Sample 34		Sample 42	
F	Sample 3		Sample 11		Sample 19		Sample 27		Sample 35		Sample 43	
G	Sample 4		Sample 12		Sample 20		Sample 28		Sample 36		Sample 44	
H	Sample 5		Sample 13		Sample 21		Sample 29		Sample 37		Sample 45	