

## Mouse Anti-Gliadin IgE Antibody ELISA Kit

Catalog # 3050

*For Research Use Only - Not Human or Therapeutic Use*

### PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

DESCRIPTION:	ELISA kit to quantify mouse anti-gliadin IgE antibodies
FORMAT:	Precoated 96-well ELISA Plate with removeable strips
ASSAY TYPE:	Sandwich ELISA
ASSAY TIME:	4 hours
STANDARD RANGE:	1000 - 16 pg/ml
NUMBER OF SAMPLES:	Up to 40 (duplicate) samples/plate
SAMPLE TYPES:	Serum & Plasma (pre-treatment acceptable)
RECOMMENDED SAMPLE DILUTIONS:	1:10 (at least)
CHROMOGEN:	TMB (read at 450 nm)
STORAGE:	-20°C for 12 months
VALIDATION DATA:	Intra-Assay (5.6–6.1%)/Inter-Assay (3.4-8.1%)/Spiking Test (105-109%)
NOTES:	N/A

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### INTRODUCTION

Wheat is the most widely consumed food grain in the world. Wheat proteins are categorized into four fractions based on their solubility in solvents: water (albumins), water containing salt (globulins), alcohol (gliadins), and alkali or acid solution (glutelin) (1). One of these proteins, gliadin consists of alpha, beta, gamma, and omega types which are between 28 – 55kDa, and has repeated sequences which show high antigenicity. Gliadins play a critical role in activating both the innate and adaptive immune response, which results in the immune-mediated injury of the intestine such as high intestinal permeability and lamina propria inflammatory cell infiltration. Therefore, gliadins can trigger Celiac disease (CD) which is an autoimmune disorder in genetically susceptible individuals. Many CD patients even have antibodies which recognize major epitopes (QQFPQQQ, QQIPQQQ, and QQLPQQQ) in omega gliadin (2).

Mouse CD models have been widely used to study the pathogenesis of gliadin and its immune responses. The mice who receive gliadin have significantly higher serum gliadin specific IgE and IgG1 antibodies than controls (3–6). To evaluate the humoral immunity against gliadin in the mouse CD models, Chondrex, Inc. provides ELISA kits for assaying mouse anti-gliadin subtype and subclass antibodies, including IgE, IgM, IgG, IgG1, IgG2a, and IgG2b antibodies. Chondrex, Inc. also offers ELISA kits for assaying anti-ovalbumin and house dust mite antibody subtypes/subclasses as well as total immunoglobulin subtypes/subclasses. For more information, please visit [www.chondrex.com](http://www.chondrex.com) or contact [support@chondrex.com](mailto:support@chondrex.com).

### KIT COMPONENTS

Item	Quantity	Amount	Storage
Standard Mouse Anti-Gliadin IgE Antibody (30501)	1 vial	1000 pg, lyophilized	-20°C
Biotinylated Gliadin (30503)	1 vial	100 µl	-20°C
Solution C - Sample/Standard/Secondary Antibody Dilution Buffer (30106)	1 bottle	50 ml	-20°C
Solution D - Streptavidin Peroxidase Dilution Buffer (9055)	1 bottle	20 ml	-20°C
Streptavidin Peroxidase (9029)	2 vials	50 µl	-20°C
TMB Solution (90023)	2 vials	0.2 ml	-20°C
Chromogen Dilution Buffer (90022)	1 bottle	20 ml	-20°C
Stop Solution - 2N Sulfuric Acid (9016)	1 bottle	10 ml	-20°C
Wash Buffer, 20X (9005)	1 bottle	50 ml	-20°C
Anti-Mouse IgE Antibody Coated ELISA Plate (Yellow)	1 each	96-well (8-well strips x 12)	-20°C

**NOTES BEFORE USING ASSAY**

NOTE 1: It is recommended that the standard and samples be run in duplicate.

NOTE 2: Warm up all buffers to room temperature before use.

NOTE 3: Crystals may form in Wash Buffer, 20X when stored at cold temperatures. If crystals have formed, warm the wash buffer by placing the bottle in warm water until crystals are completely dissolved.

NOTE 4: Measure exact volume of buffers using a serological pipet, as extra buffer is provided.

NOTE 5: Cover the plate with plastic wrap or a plate sealer after each step to prevent evaporation from the outside wells of the plate.

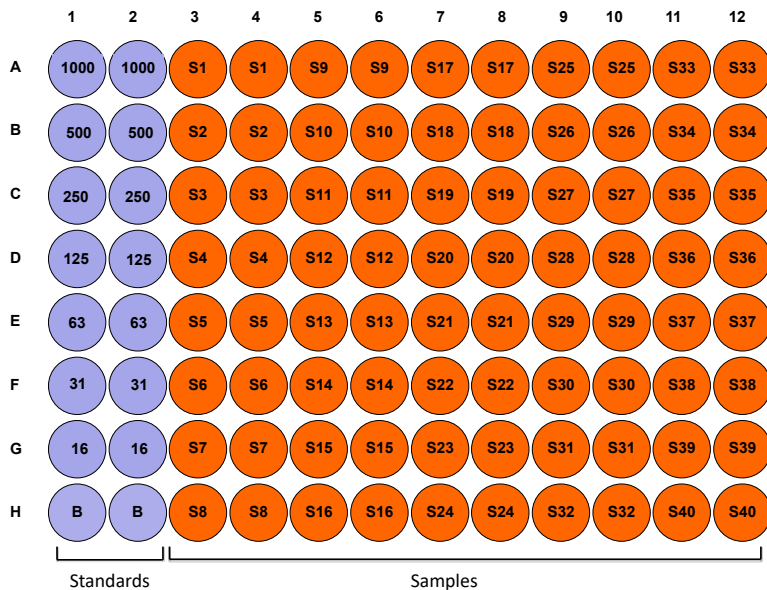
NOTE 6: For partial reagent use, please see the assay protocol's corresponding step for the appropriate dilution ratio. For example, if the protocol dilutes 100 µl of a stock solution in 10 ml of buffer for 12 strips, then for 6 strips, dilute 50 µl of the stock solution in 5 ml of buffer. Partially used stock reagents may be kept in their original vials and stored at -20°C for use in a future assay.

NOTE 7: This kit contains animal components from non-infectious animals and should be treated as potential biohazards in use and for disposal.

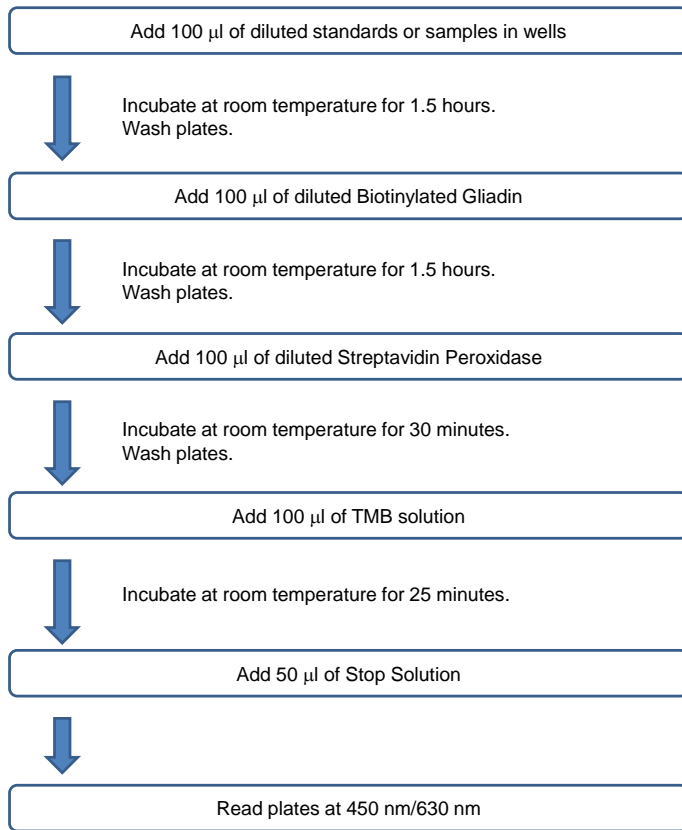
NOTE 8: Serum IgE antibodies are a mixture of multiple antibodies with a variety of affinity ranges. The OD value obtained in ELISA for an antibody assay depends on the antibody concentration as well as the antibody affinity towards an antigen. In general, ELISA data using a monoclonal antibody as a standard does not reflect the absolute levels of IgE. Therefore, IgE levels determined using this kit should be expressed as pg of IgE per ml.

NOTE 9: If the total IgE concentration in a sample is higher than 10 ng/ml, the sample must be diluted to lower the total IgE levels below 10 ng/ml because the anti-gliadin IgE value obtained from this ELISA may be lower than the actual value due to competition from non-anti-gliadin IgE antibodies in sample. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that total IgE levels be determined first using the Mouse Total IgE Assay Kit (Catalog # 3005).

**PLATE MAPPING**

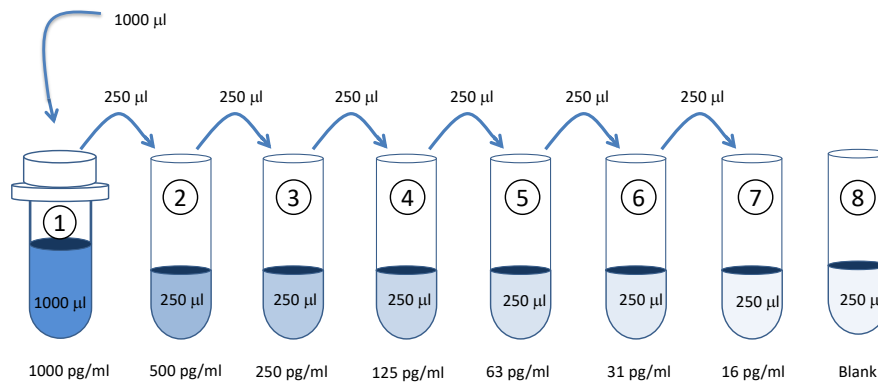


## ASSAY OUTLINE



## ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. **Prepare Standard Dilutions:** The recommended standard range is 16 - 1000 pg/ml. Dissolve one vial of Standard (1000 pg/vial) in 1 ml of Sample/Standard/Secondary Antibody Dilution Buffer (Solution C) and keep it as a standard stock. Then serially dilute it with Solution C. For example, mix 250 µl of the 1000 pg/ml solution with an equal volume of Solution C to make a 500 pg/ml solution, and then repeat it five more times for 250, 125, 63, 31, and 16 pg/ml standard solutions.



2. **Prepare Sample Dilutions:** The serum dilution of mice immunized with gliadin will vary (1:10 or more) depending on the immunization schedule and timing of serum collection. In general, no IgE antibodies against gliadin are observed in normal serum at a 1:10 dilution.

3. **Add Standards and Samples:** Add 100  $\mu$ l of standards, Solution C (blank), and samples to wells in duplicate. Incubate at room temperature for 1.5 hours.
4. **Wash:** Dilute 50 ml of 20X wash buffer in 950 ml of distilled water (1X wash buffer). Wash the plate with 1X wash buffer at least 3 times using a wash bottle with manifold or an automated plate washer. Empty the plate by inverting it and blotting on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. *Do not allow the plate to dry out.*
5. **Add Biotinylated Gliadin:** Dilute one vial of biotinylated gliadin in 10 ml Sample/Standard/Secondary Antibody Dilution Buffer (Solution C). Add 100  $\mu$ l of biotinylated gliadin solution to each well and incubate at room temperature for 1.5 hours.

Strip #	Biotinylated Gliadin ( $\mu$ l)	Solution C (ml)
2	17	1.7
4	33	3.3
6	50	5.0
8	66	6.6
10	82	8.2
12	100	10.0

6. **Wash:** Wash the plate with 1X wash buffer at least 3 times using a wash bottle with manifold or an automated plate washer. Empty the plate by inverting it and blotting on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. *Do not allow the plate to dry out.*
7. **Add Streptavidin Peroxidase Solution:** Prepare streptavidin peroxidase solution with Streptavidin Peroxidase Dilution Buffer (Solution D) as shown in the following table. Add 100  $\mu$ l of streptavidin peroxidase solution to each well and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.

Strip #	Streptavidin Peroxidase ( $\mu$ l)	Solution D (ml)
2	8	1.7
4	17	3.3
6	25	5.0
8	33	6.6
10	42	8.2
12	50	10.0

8. **Wash:** Wash the plate with 1X wash buffer at least 3 times using a wash bottle with manifold or an automated plate washer. Empty the plate by inverting it and blotting on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. *Do not allow the plate to dry out.*
9. **Add TMB Solution:** Use new tubes when preparing TMB solution. Just prior to use, prepare TMB solution with Chromogen Dilution Buffer as shown in the following table. Add 100  $\mu$ l of TMB solution to each well immediately after washing the plate and incubate for 25 minutes at room temperature

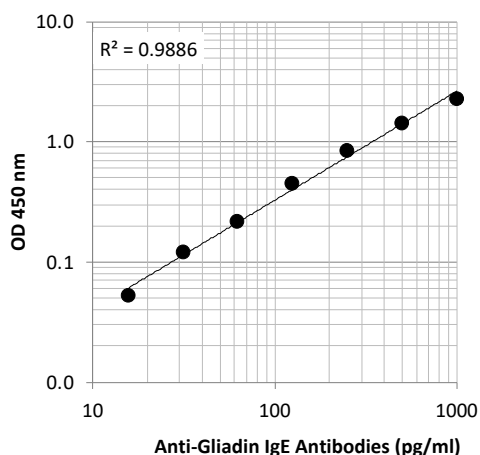
Strip #	TMB ( $\mu$ l)	Chromogen Dilution Buffer (ml)
2	34	1.7
4	66	3.3
6	100	5.0
8	132	6.6
10	164	8.2
12	200	10.0

10. **Stop:** Stop the reaction with 50  $\mu$ l of 2N Sulfuric Acid (Stop Solution) to each well.
11. **Read Plate:** Read the OD values at 450 nm. If the OD values of samples are greater than the OD values of the highest standard, re-assay the samples at a higher dilution. A 630 nm filter can be used as a reference.

## CALCULATING RESULTS

1. Average the duplicate OD values for the standards, blanks (B), and test samples.
2. Subtract the averaged blank OD values from the averaged OD values of the standards and test samples.
3. Plot the OD values of the standards against the pg/ml of antibody standard. Using a log/log plot will linearize the data. Figure 1 shows an example of a standard curve for anti-gliadin IgE antibodies.
4. The pg/ml of antibody in test samples can be calculated using regression analysis. Multiply it by the sample dilution factor to obtain the antibody concentration (pg/ml) in the original test samples.

Figure 1 - A Typical Standard Curve for the Anti-Gliadin IgE Antibody ELISA Kit



## VALIDATION DATA

Table 1 - Reproducibility Data for the Mouse Anti-Gliadin IgE Antibody ELISA Kit

Test	31 pg/ml	125 pg/ml	500 pg/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	5.6	6.0	6.1
Inter-Assay CV (%)	3.4	3.5	8.1
Spike Test* (%)	105%	106%	109%

\*Known amounts of anti-gliadin IgE antibodies were added to samples and then diluted with Sample/Standard/Secondary Antibody Dilution Buffer to assay anti-gliadin IgE antibodies by ELISA.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

For frequently asked questions about assays and ELISAs, please see Chondrex, Inc.'s [ELISA FAQ](#) for more information.

## REFERENCES

1. N. Inomata, Wheat allergy. *Curr. Opin. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* **9**, 238–243 (2009).
2. F. Battais, T. Mothes, D. A. Moneret-Vautrin, F. Pineau, G. Kanny, Y. Popineau, M. Bodinier, S. Denery-Papini, Identification of IgE-binding epitopes on gliadins for patients with food allergy to wheat. *Allergy*. **60**, 815–821 (2005).
3. R. Abe, N. Matsukaze, Y. Yamaguchi, M. Akao, H. Kumagai, H. Kumagai, Wheat gliadin deamidated by cation-exchange resins induces oral tolerance in a mouse model of wheat allergy. *Journal of Food Bioactives*. **2**, 119–128 (2018).
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5. M. Bodinier, M. Leroy, S. Ah-Leung, F. Blanc, O. Tranquet, S. Denery-Papini, J.-M. Wal, K. Adel-Patient, Sensitization and elicitation of an allergic reaction to wheat gliadins in mice. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **57**, 1219–1225 (2009).
6. P. Gourbeyre, S. Denery-Papini, C. Larré, J.-C. Gaudin, C. Brossard, M. Bodinier, Wheat gliadins modified by deamidation are more efficient than native gliadins in inducing a Th2 response in Balb/c mice experimentally sensitized to wheat allergens. *Mol. Nutr. Food Res.* **56**, 336–344 (2012).