

Mouse Anti-HDM Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus Antibody Subtype/Subclass ELISA Kits

Catalog # 3030, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3038, 3039, and 3046

For Research Use Only - Not Human or Therapeutic Use

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

DESCRIPTION: ELISA kits to quantify mouse anti-house dust mite (HDM) Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus

antibodies

FORMAT: Precoated 96-well ELISA Plate with removeable strips

ASSAY TYPE: Indirect ELISA

ASSAY TIME: 4.5 hours

STANDARD RANGE: 3030 (IgG) : 100 - 1.6 ng/ml

3034 (IgG1) : 100 - 1.6 ng/ml

3035 (IgG2b) : 10 - 0.16 ng/ml

3036 (IgM) : 1000 - 16 ng/ml

3038 (IgG2a) : 50 - 0.8 ng/ml

3039 (IgG3) : 50 - 0.8 ng/ml

3046 (IgA) : 500 - 8 ng/ml

NUMBER OF SAMPLES: Up to 40 (duplicate) samples/plate

SAMPLE TYPES: Serum & Plasma (pre-treatment acceptable)

RECOMMENDED SAMPLE DILUTIONS: 1:100 (at least)

CHROMOGEN: TMB (read at 450 nm)

STORAGE: -20°C for 12 months

VALIDATION DATA: 3030: Intra-Assay (5.5-9.6%)/Inter-Assay (2.9-7.0%)/Spiking Test (100-109%)

3034: Intra-Assay (1.7-5.4%)/Inter-Assay (3.6-12.6%)/Spiking Test (90-106%)

3035: Intra-Assay (5.8-10.1%)/Inter-Assay (3.1-9.8%)/Spiking Test (103-111%)

3036: Intra-Assay (3.1-8.3%)/Inter-Assay (0.9-4.8%)/Spiking Test (102-105%)

3038: Intra-Assay (2.7-6.3%)/Inter-Assay (7.4-11.5%)/Spiking Test (87-96%)

3039: Intra-Assay (1.5-7.2%)/Inter-Assay (1.5-9.3%)/Spiking Test (100-109%)

3046: Intra-Assay (2.4-7.7%)/Inter-Assay (7.8-10%)/Spiking Test (96-100%)

NOTES: These kits may recognize anti-HDM Dermatophagoides farinae antibodies due to the

homology between the two species of house dust mite.



Mouse Anti-HDM Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus Antibody Subtype/Subclass ELISA Kits

Catalog # 3030, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3038, 3039, and 3046

For Research Use Only - Not Human or Therapeutic Use

INTRODUCTION

Asthma is a common chronic inflammatory disease that affects 300 million people of all ages worldwide (1). It is caused by exposure to allergens such as dust mites, pet dander, pollen, or mold, and characterized by airflow obstruction and bronchospasm. House dust mite (HDM) is the most common asthma allergen, which affects up to 85% of asthma patients (2, 3). Of the two main mite species, Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus (Der p) and Dermatophagoides farinae (Der f), more than 20 types of HDM allergens are defined based on sequential and functional homologies. Among those HDM allergens, group 1 (Der 1) and group 2 (Der 2) dominate overall allergic responses in patients and are the most researched allergens (4-6).

Previously, asthma was considered an inflammatory airway disease mediated by the adaptive immune system, particularly type 2 helper T-cells (7). However, recent studies indicate that the innate immune system is also involved in triggering an inflammatory response in both asthma patients and animal models (8-10). Airway remodeling and inflammatory changes significantly vary depending on the types of allergens (11). To meet such needs, a mouse HDM-induced asthma model is a useful tool to dissect the pathological roles of the adaptive and innate immune systems activated by the different HDM elements. This is an advantage over the classic ovalbumin-induced asthma model which activates adaptive immunity preferentially. Recently, it was reported that HDM-specific sublingual immunotherapy (SLIT) is more efficacious at preventing the development of allergic inflammatory reactions than subcutaneous immunotherapy in mouse models (12). This SLIT protocol has been approved as a treatment to reduce allergy or asthma symptoms in patients (13).

To study the immune response to allergens and allergen-specific pathological effects in mouse models, Chondrex, Inc. provides mouse anti-HDM antibody ELISA kits listed below, including anti-HDM IgE ELISA kits. Chondrex, Inc. also offers ELISA kits for assaying anti-OVA antibody subtypes/subclasses as well as total immunoglobulin subtypes/subclasses. Please visit www.chondrex.com for more information.

Note: Chondrex, Inc. offers both anti-HDM Der p and anti-HDM Der f ELISA kits. It is important to distinguish between these two antigens as these are two distinct species of house dust mite; there will be some degree of homology between them that can result in cross-reactivity of elicited antibodies. If HDM Der p is used to induce disease in animal models, then HDM Der p ELISA kits must be used to evaluate those animals. And if HDM Der f is used to induce disease in animal models, then HDM Der f ELISA kits must be used to evaluate those animals Other antibody subtype ELISA kits against HDM as well as HDM antigen detection kits are currently under development. Please contact Chondrex, Inc. (support@chondrex.com) for more information.

LIST OF MOUSE ANTI-HDM ANTIBODY SUBTYPE/SUBCLASS ELISA KITS

Kit	Der p Catalog #	Der p1 Catalog #	Der p2 Catalog #	Der f Catalog #
Mouse Anti-HDM IgG Antibody ELISA Kit	3030	3047	3065	3072
Mouse Anti-HDM IgG1 Antibody ELISA Kit	3034	3048	Coming soon!	3073
Mouse Anti-HDM IgG2b Antibody ELISA Kit	3035	Coming soon!	3067	3074
Mouse Anti-HDM IgM Antibody ELISA Kit	3036	3049	3068	3076
Mouse Anti-HDM IgE Antibody ELISA Kit	3037	Coming soon!	Coming soon!	3081
Mouse Anti-HDM IgG2a Antibody ELISA Kit	3038	Coming soon!	3066	Coming soon!
Mouse Anti-HDM IgG3 Antibody ELISA Kit	3039	3064	Coming soon!	3075
Mouse Anti-HDM IgA Antibody ELISA Kit	3046	Coming soon!	Coming soon!	Coming soon!

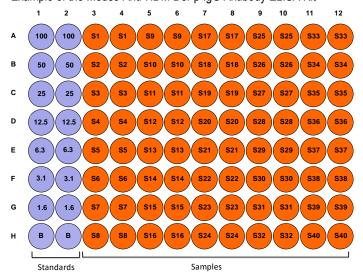


KIT COMPONENTS

	Item	Quantity	Amount	Storage
Standard	IgG (30301) - 100 ng IgG1 (30341) - 100 ng IgG2b (30351) - 10 ng IgM (30361) - 1000 ng IgG2a (30381) - 50 ng IgG3 (30391) - 50 ng IgA (30461) - 500 ng	1 vial	Lyophilized	-20°C
Secondary Antibo (peroxidase-conjug polyclonal antibodi	ated I _{aM} (30363)	2 vials	50 µl	-20°C
Sol	ution B - Blocking Buffer (30313)	1 bottle	10 ml	-20°C
Solution C - Sample/S	tandard/Secondary Antibody Dilution Buffer (30314)	1 bottle	50 ml	-20°C
	TMB Solution (90023)	2 vials	0.2 ml	-20°C
Ch	romogen Dilution Buffer (90022)	1 bottle	20 ml	-20°C
Stop	Stop Solution - 2N Sulfuric Acid (9016)		10 ml	-20°C
	Wash Buffer, 20X (9005)	1 bottle	50 ml	-20°C
HDM Extract from Dermai	ophagoides pteronyssinus coated ELISA Plate (Brown)	1 each	96-well (8-well strips x 12)	-20°C

PLATE MAPPING

Example of the Mouse Anti-HDM Der p IgG Antibody ELISA Kit



ASSAY OUTLINE

Add 100 µl of blocking buffer into wells



Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour. Wash plate.

Add 100 µl of diluted standards and samples into wells



Incubate at room temperature for 2 hours. Wash plate.

Add 100 µl of diluted secondary antibody solution into wells



Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour. Wash plate.

Add 100 µl of TMB solution into wells



Incubate at room temperature for 25 minutes.

Add 50 µl of Stop Solution into wells



Read plates at 450 nm/630 nm

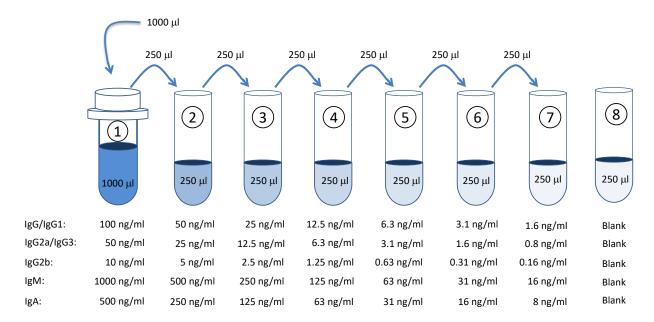
NOTES BEFORE USING ASSAY

- 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 50 µl of a stock solution in 10 ml of buffer for 12 strips, then for 6 strips, dilute 25 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.



ASSAY PROCEDURE

- Add Blocking Buffer: Add 100 µl of the Blocking Buffer (Solution B) to each well and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.
- 2. Prepare Standard Dilutions: Please see the figure below for each assay's recommended standard range. Dissolve one vial of Standard 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 stock solution with an equal volume of Solution C to make the second stock solution, and then repeat it five more times. The remaining stock solution can be stored at -20°C for use in a future assay. Chondrex, Inc. recommends making fresh serial dilutions for each assay.



- 3. **Prepare Sample Dilutions**: An important point to note is that the composition of HDM can exhibit variations depending on the vendor, batch, and manufacturing process. These variations can result in differing levels of antigens in the final HDM product, which when used to immunize mice, can impact the serum antibody levels against those antigens. The dilution of mouse serum (1:100 or more) immunized with various HDM products and types (DP or DF) will vary depending on the immunization schedule and timing of serum collection. In general, no antibodies against HDM are observed in normal serum at a 1:100 dilution. If serum samples require a lower dilution than 1:100, please contact support@chondrex.com.
- 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 Standards and Samples**: Add 100 μl of standards, Solution C (blank), and samples to wells in duplicate. Incubate at room temperature for 2 hours.
- 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.
- Add Secondary Antibody: Dilute one vial of Secondary Antibody in 10 ml Sample/Standard/Secondary Antibody Dilution Buffer (Solution C). Add 100 µl of secondary antibody solution to each well and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.



Strip #	2 nd Antibody (μI)	Solution C (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.*
- 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 µl of TMB solution to each well immediately after washing the plate and incubate for 25
 minutes at room temperature.

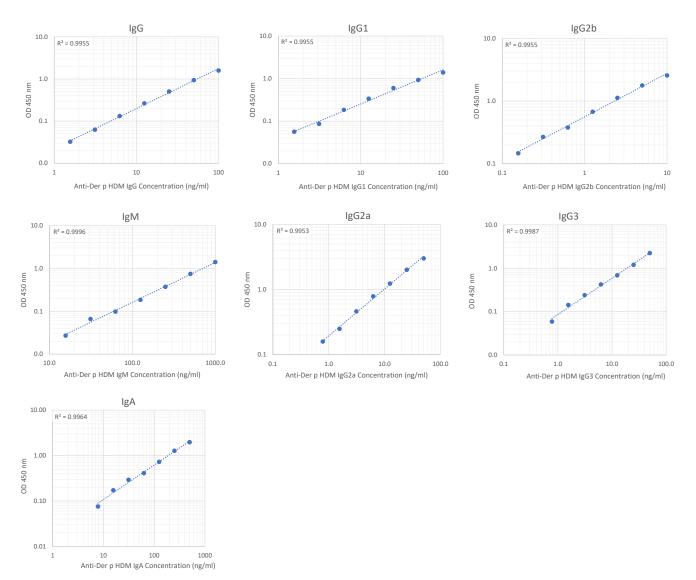
Strip#	TMB (µI)	Chromogen Dilution Buffer (ml)
2	34	1.7
4	66	3.3
6	100	5.0
8	132	6.6
10	164	8.2
12	200	10.0

- 10. **Stop**: Stop the reaction with 50 µl 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, reassay 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 ng/ml of antibody standard. Using a log/log plot will linearize the data. Figure 1 shows an example of a standard curve for anti-HDM Der p lgG antibodies.
- 4. The ng/ml of antibody in test samples can be calculated using regression analysis. Multiply it by the sample dilution factor to obtain the antibody concentration (ng/ml) in original test samples.

Figure 1 - Typical Standard Curves for the Anti-HDM Der p Antibody ELISA Kits





VALIDATION DATA

Table 1 - Reproducibility Data for the Mouse Anti-HDM Der p IgG Antibody ELISA Kit

Test	3.2 ng/ml	12.5 ng/ml	50 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	5.8	9.6	5.5
Inter-Assay CV (%)	7.0	4.0	2.9
Spike Test* (%)	101%	109%	100%

Table 2 - Reproducibility Data for the Mouse Anti-HDM Der p IgG1 Antibody ELISA Kit

Test	3.2 ng/ml	12.5 ng/ml	50 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	5.4	4.4	1.7
Inter-Assay CV (%)	12.6	3.6	5.5
Spike Test* (%)	90%	106%	106%

Table 3 - Reproducibility Data for the Mouse Anti-HDM Der p IgG2b Antibody ELISA Kit

Test	0.32 ng/ml	1.3 ng/ml	5 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	5.8	6.0	10.1
Inter-Assay CV (%)	3.9	9.8	3.1
Spike Test* (%)	103%	104%	111%

Table 4 - Reproducibility Data for the Mouse Anti-HDM Der p IgM Antibody ELISA Kit

Test	32 ng/ml	125 ng/ml	500 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	8.3	4.0	3.1
Inter-Assay CV (%)	3.8	4.8	0.9
Spike Test* (%)	103%	105%	102%

Table 5 - Reproducibility Data for the Mouse Anti-HDM Der p IgG2a Antibody ELISA Kit

Test	1.6 ng/ml	6.3 ng/ml	25 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	6.3	4.4	2.7
Inter-Assay CV (%)	7.4	10.8	11.5
Spike Test* (%)	87%	92%	96%

Table 6 - Reproducibility Data for the Mouse Anti-HDM Der p IgG3 Antibody ELISA Kit

Test	1.6 ng/ml	6.3 ng/ml	25 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	1.5	7.2	4.7
Inter-Assay CV (%)	7.4	9.3	1.5
Spike Test* (%)	107%	109%	100%

Table 7 - Reproducibility Data for the Mouse Anti-HDM Der p IgA Antibody ELISA Kit

Test	16 ng/ml	63 ng/ml	250 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	3.3	7.7	2.4
Inter-Assay CV (%)	10.0	9.9	7.8
Spike Test* (%)	99%	96%	100%

^{*}Known amounts of anti-HDM Der p antibodies were added to samples and then diluted with Sample/Standard/Secondary Antibody Dilution Buffer to assay anti-HDM Der p antibodies by ELISA.

TROUBLESHOOTING

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

REFERENCES

- 1. M. Masoli, D. Fabian, S. Holt, R. Beasley, G. I. f. A. G. Program, The global burden of asthma: executive summary of the GINA Dissemination Committee report. *Allergy* **59**, 469-478 (2004).
- 2. L. G. Gregory, C. M. Lloyd, Orchestrating house dust mite-associated allergy in the lung. *Trends Immunol* 32, 402-411 (2011).
- 3. V. D. Gandhi, C. Davidson, M. Asaduzzaman, D. Nahirney, H. Vliagoftis, House dust mite interactions with airway epithelium: role in allergic airway inflammation. *Curr Allergy Asthma Rep* **13**, 262-270 (2013).
- 4. W. R. Thomas, W. Smith, House-dust-mite allergens. Allergy 53, 821-832 (1998).
- 5. A. Custovic, S. C. Taggart, H. C. Francis, M. D. Chapman, A. Woodcock, Exposure to house dust mite allergens and the clinical activity of asthma. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* **98**, 64-72 (1996).
- 6. A. Jacquet, The role of innate immunity activation in house dust mite allergy. Trends Mol Med 17, 604-611 (2011).
- 7. L. Cohn, J. A. Elias, G. L. Chupp, Asthma: mechanisms of disease persistence and progression. *Annu Rev Immunol* 22, 789-815 (2004).
- 8. J. R. Murdoch, C. M. Lloyd, Chronic inflammation and asthma. *Mutat Res* **690**, 24-39 (2010).
- 9. J. C. Virchow et al., Efficacy of a House Dust Mite Sublingual Allergen Immunotherapy Tablet in Adults With Allergic Asthma: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA* 315, 1715-1725 (2016).
- 10. S. Hagner *et al.*, House Dust Mite-Specific Sublingual Immunotherapy Prevents the Development of Allergic Inflammation in a Mouse Model of Experimental Asthma. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* **170**, 22-34 (2016).
- 11. C. S. Stevenson, M. A. Birrell, Moving towards a new generation of animal models for asthma and COPD with improved clinical relevance. *Pharmacol Ther* **130**, 93-105 (2011).
- 12. P. Moingeon et al., Immune mechanisms of allergen-specific sublingual immunotherapy. Allergy 61, 151-165 (2006).
- 13. Z. Aryan, E. Compalati, E. Comapalati, G. W. Canonica, N. Rezaei, Allergen-specific immunotherapy in asthmatic children: from the basis to clinical applications. *Expert Rev Vaccines* **12**, 639-659 (2013).