Mouse anti-*Escherichia coli* (O111:B4) Antibody ELISA Kits

Catalog # 6206, 6207, 6210, 6211

For Research Use Only - Not Human or Therapeutic Use

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

DESCRIPTION:	ELISA kits to quantify mouse anti-*E. coli* IgG, IgG1, IgG2a, and IgG2b antibodies
FORMAT:	Pre-coated 96-well ELISA Plate with removeable strips
ASSAY TYPE:	Indirect ELISA
ASSAY TIME:	4.5 hours
STANDARD RANGE:	100 ng/ml to 1.6 ng/ml
NUMBER OF SAMPLES:	Up to 40 (duplicate) diluted samples/plate and up to 20 (duplicate) low dilution samples/plate
SAMPLE TYPES:	Serum and Plasma
RECOMMENDED SAMPLE DILUTIONS:	1:200 (at least)
CHROMOGEN:	TMB (read at 450 nm)
STORAGE:	-20°C
VALIDATION DATA:	6206: Intra-assay (3-8.5%)/Inter-assay (1.8-9.5%)/Spiking Test (99-100%)
	6207: Intra-assay (1.1-2.5%)/Inter-assay (2.2-4.1%)/Spiking Test (99-103%)
	6210: Intra-assay (1-2.2%)/Inter-assay (2.1-7.1%)/Spiking Test (100-111%)
	6211: Intra-assay (3.1-8.7%)/Inter-assay (7.1-7.4%)/Spiking Test (97-106%)
NOTES:	N/A

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INTRODUCTION

Recent studies indicate environmental factors, especially intestinal microbiota and their toxins, may play pathogenic roles in autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (1-7), inflammatory bowel diseases (IBDs) (8, 9), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (10), and other chronic disorders (11-13). Increased translocation of bacteria and bacterial toxins associated with high mucosal permeability and low immune function may play roles in the primary and common pathogenesis of these autoimmune disorders (14). Mice are ideal experimental animals to study this hypothesis due to the variety in genetic backgrounds, strains, and housing conditions (germ free, gnotobiotic, specific pathogen free, or conventional), which can affect susceptibility to potential pathogens. The variability of susceptibility to pathogens may contribute to the maturity of the immune system, depending on the environment.

To facilitate and promote studies that determine immune responses to environmental agents, Chondrex. Inc. provides mouse antibody ELISA kits against *Escherichia coli* O111:B4 (*E. coli*). In addition, Chondrex, Inc. also provides mouse antibody ELISA kits against lipopolysaccharide from *E. coli* O111:B4, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and Staphylococcal enterotoxins A & B. For further requests or consultation, please contact support@chondrex.com or visit www.chondrex.com.

Mouse anti-*E. coli* IgG Antibody ELISA Kit (Cat # 6206)
Mouse anti-*E. coli* IgG1 Antibody ELISA Kit (Cat # 6207)
Mouse anti-*E. coli* IgG2a Antibody ELISA Kit (Cat # 6210)
Mouse anti-*E. coli* IgG2b Antibody ELISA Kit (Cat # 6211)

KIT COMPONENTS

Item	Quantity	Amount	Storage
Standard Antibody IgG (62066) IgG1 (62076) IgG2a (62106) IgG2b (62116)	1 vial	100 ng, lyophilized	-20°C
Secondary Antibody (peroxidase-conjugated polyclonal antibodies) IgG (62062) IgG1 (62072) IgG2a (62102) IgG2b (62112)	2 vials	50 µl/vial	-20°C
Solution A - Blocking Buffer (61026)	1 bottle	10 ml	-20°C
Solution B - Sample/Standard Dilution Buffer (61027)	1 bottle	50 ml	-20°C
Solution C - Secondary Antibody Dilution Buffer (61025)	1 bottle	20 ml	-20°C
TMB Solution (90023)	2 vials	0.2 ml/vial	-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
E. coli (O111:B4) coated 8-Well Strips (Yellow)	12 each	8-well strips	-20°C

An antigen un-coated plate (Cat #9026) is not included. Please contact support@chondrex.com to place an order.

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ASSAY OUTLINE

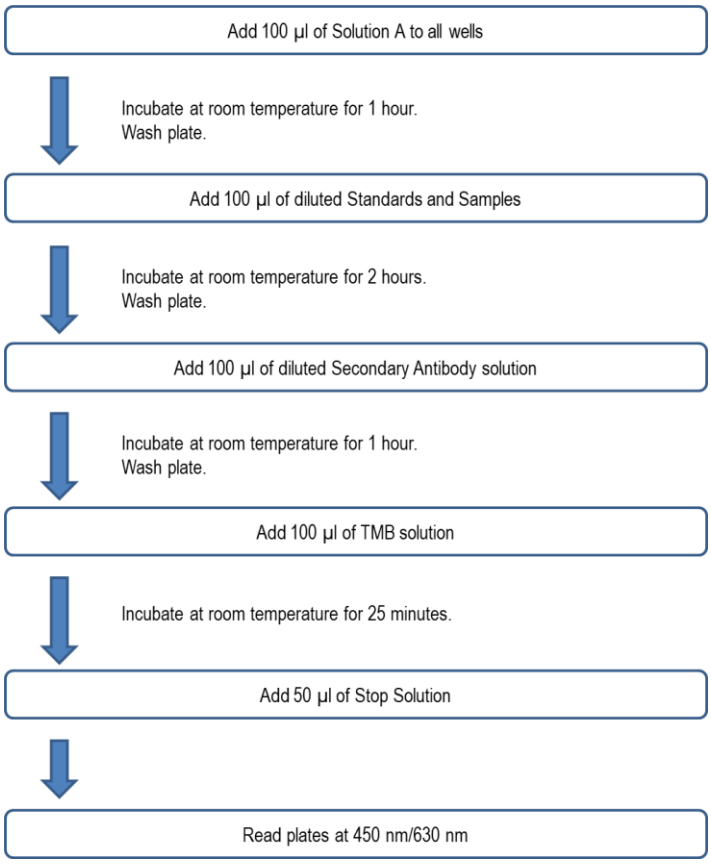

PLATE MAPPING

Map the plate based on the number of samples and sample dilution. For example, if sample dilution is more than 1:200, it is not necessary to run antigen uncoated wells, but if sample dilution is less than 1:200, it is necessary to run antigen uncoated wells to determine the background noise (BG) reaction OD values of individual samples.

Standard Layout of Antigen-coated Plate

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	100	100	S1	S1	S9	S9	S17	S17	S25	S25	S33	S33
B	50	50	S2	S2	S10	S10	S18	S18	S26	S26	S34	S34
C	25	25	S3	S3	S11	S11	S19	S19	S27	S27	S35	S35
D	12.5	12.5	S4	S4	S12	S12	S20	S20	S28	S28	S36	S36
E	6.3	6.3	S5	S5	S13	S13	S21	S21	S29	S29	S37	S37
F	3.1	3.1	S6	S6	S14	S14	S22	S22	S30	S30	S38	S38
G	1.6	1.6	S7	S7	S15	S15	S23	S23	S31	S31	S39	S39
H	B	B	S8	S8	S16	S16	S24	S24	S32	S32	S40	S40

Standards | Samples

Standard Layout of Antigen-coated and Uncoated Plate

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	100	100	S1	S1	SB1	SB1	S9	S9	SB9	SB9	S17	S17
B	50	50	S2	S2	SB2	SB2	S10	S10	SB10	SB10	S18	S18
C	25	25	S3	S3	SB3	SB3	S11	S11	SB11	SB11	S19	S19
D	12.5	12.5	S4	S4	SB4	SB4	S12	S12	SB12	SB12	S20	S20
E	6.3	6.3	S5	S5	SB5	SB5	S13	S13	SB13	SB13	SB17	SB17
F	3.1	3.1	S6	S6	SB6	SB6	S14	S14	SB14	SB14	SB18	SB18
G	1.6	1.6	S7	S7	SB7	SB7	S15	S15	SB15	SB15	SB19	SB19
H	B	B	S8	S8	SB8	SB8	S16	S16	SB16	SB16	SB20	SB20

Standards | Samples

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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 -20ºC for use in a future assay.

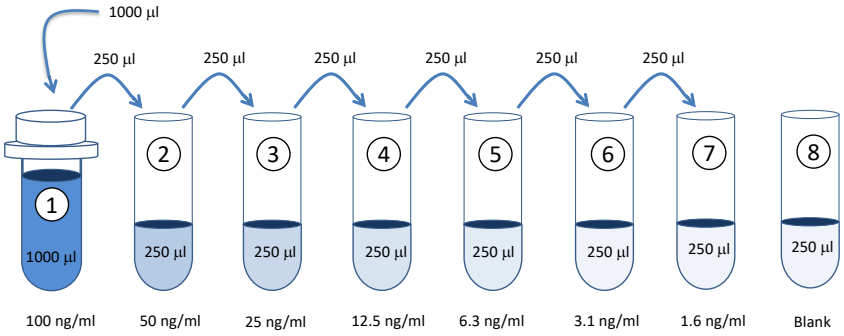
NOTE 7: This kit contains animal components from non-infectious animals and should be treated as potential biohazards in use and for disposal.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. **Add Blocking Buffer**: Add 100 µl of the Blocking Buffer (Solution A) to each well and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

   NOTE: If a sample with a dilution of 1:200 or less is assayed, antigen non-coated strips should be used. Solution A must be added to the non-coated wells without prior washing because any contaminants in the vessel containing the washing buffer will bind to the strips. For example, add 100 µl of Solution A to the antigen-coated strips (S1) and the corresponding uncoated strips (SB1). Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

2. **Prepare Standard Dilutions**: Dissolve one vial of standard (100 ng/vial) with 1 ml Standard/Sample dilution buffer (Solution B) to make a 100 ng/ml stock standard solution. Prepare standard serial dilutions by mixing 250 µl of the stock standard solution with 250 µl of Solution B (50 ng/ml). Repeat this procedure to make 25, 12.5, 6.3, 3.1, and 1.6 ng/ml standard solutions for a total of 7 serial standard dilutions. Keep the remaining 100 ng/ml stock standard solution at -20°C for future assays.



3. **Prepare Sample Dilutions**: Add 10 µl of serum sample to 990 µl of Solution B (1:100) and keep it as a stock solution for future assays. Then, further dilute the sample with Solution B depending on the antibody levels. For example, take 200 µl of the sample stock solution and mix with 200 µl of solution B to make a 1:200 dilution. If it is necessary to assay antibodies at a low dilution (less than 1:200) due to low antibody levels, antigen uncoated control strips will be necessary. Please contact support@chondrex.com for more information.

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NOTE: Chondrex, Inc. recommends running a preliminary assay using various dilutions of sera (1:200, 1:1,000, 1:5,000) in order to determine the optimal dilution of your samples, especially before assaying a large number of samples.

4. **Dilute Wash Buffer**: 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 blot 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 B (blank), and samples to wells in duplicate according to the desired layout. Incubate at room temperature for 2 hours.

   NOTE: If a sample with a dilution of 1:200 or less is assayed, add 100 µl of the diluted samples to the antigen-coated strips (S1) and the corresponding uncoated strips (SB1).

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 blot on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. Do not allow the plate to dry out.

7. **Add Secondary Antibody**: Dilute one vial of Secondary Antibody with 10 ml of 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 #	2nd Antibody (µl)	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 blot on a paper towel to remove excess liquid. Do not allow the plate to dry out.

9. **Add TMB**: Use new tubes when preparing TMB. Dilute one vial of TMB with 10 ml of Chromogen Dilution Buffer just prior to use. Add 100 µl of the TMB solution to all wells immediately after washing the plate and incubate at room temperature for 25 minutes.

Strip #	TMB (µl)	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**: Add 50 µl of 2N sulfuric acid (Stop Solution) to each well.

11. **Read Plate**: Read the OD values at 450 nm (a 630 nm filter can be used as a reference) within 5 minutes after added Stop Solution. If the OD values of the samples are greater than the OD values of the highest standard, re-assay the samples at a higher dilution.

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CALCULATING RESULTS

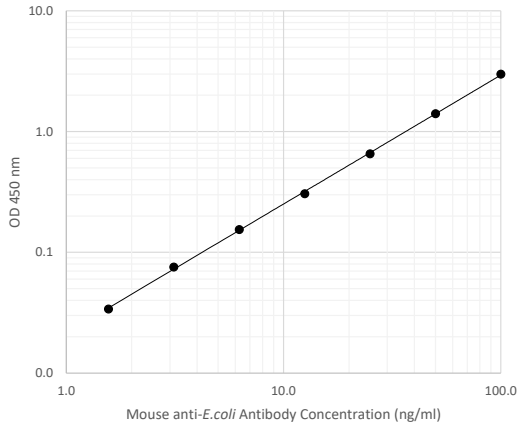
1. Average the duplicate OD values for the standards, blanks (B) and test samples in uncoated wells and coated wells.

2. Subtract the blank (B) values from the averaged OD values of the standards and test samples in uncoated wells and coated wells.

3. Subtract the OD values of samples tested in uncoated wells (background values) from their counterpart OD values in coated wells from Step 2 to eliminate values associated with non-specific reactions.

4. Plot the OD values of standards against the ng/ml of antibody standard**.** Using a log/log plot will linearize the data**.** Figure 1 shows a representative experiment where the standard range is from 1.6 to 100 ng/ml. The ng/ml of antibody in test samples can be calculated using regression analysis.

Figure 1 - A Typical Standard Curve for the Mouse Anti-*E. coli* IgG Antibody ELISA Kit



VALIDATION DATA

Table 1 - Reproducibility Data for the Anti-*E. coli* (O111:B4) IgG Antibody Assay Kit

Test	3.1 ng/ml	12.5 ng/ml	50 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	4.4	3.0	8.5
Inter-Assay CV (%)	9.5	1.8	1.9
Spike Test* (%)	99%	100%	99%

Table 2 - Reproducibility Data for the Anti-*E. coli* (O111:B4) IgG1 Antibody Assay Kit

Test	3.1 ng/ml	12.5 ng/ml	50 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	2.5	1.1	1.4
Inter-Assay CV (%)	4.1	2.2	2.9
Spike Test* (%)	103%	99%	101%

Table 3 - Reproducibility Data for the Anti-*E. coli* (O111:B4) IgG2a Antibody Assay Kit

Test	3.1 ng/ml	12.5 ng/ml	50 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	1.5	**1.0**	2.2
Inter-Assay CV (%)	7.1	5.3	2.1
Spike Test* (%)	111%	100%	100%

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Table 4 - Reproducibility Data for the Anti-*E. coli* (O111:B4) IgG2b Antibody Assay Kit

Test	3.1 ng/ml	12.5 ng/ml	50 ng/ml
Intra-Assay CV (%)	8.7	4.9	3.1
Inter-Assay CV (%)	7.2	7.4	7.1
Spike Test* (%)	97%	98%	106%

* Known amounts of antibody were added to standard amounts and then diluted with Sample/Standard Dilution Buffer to assay anti-*E. coli* (O111:B4) antibodies by ELISA.

TROUBLESHOOTING

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

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