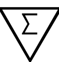
Instructions for Use

Mumps Virus IgG ELISA

Enzyme immunoassay for the qualitative determination of IgG class antibodies against Mumps Virus in human serum or plasma.

 1 x 96 well plate

ELS61254

Read the documentation

For Research Use Only

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mumps viruses are RNA viruses of the family Paramyxoviridae. The virions are spherical particles of 150-250 nm in diameter consisting of a ribonucleoprotein with helical symmetry and enveloped by matrix protein and a lipid bilayer which contains two spikeline structures: viral hemagglutinin (H) and viral neuraminidase (N). Mumps virus involves primarily the parotid and related salivary glands; however infection can lead to CNS disease and accumulation of the virus in CSF. Mumps (Epidemic Parotitis) is an acute contagious viral disease mostly occurring in children. Nearly 50% of all infections are subclinical. The highest incidence of clinical manifestations is found in the age group of 4 to 15 years. Secondary infections are rare because of long-lasting immunity. 10 to 35 % of mumps cases develop orchitis which occurs nearly always after puberty. The process is mostly unilateral and the prognosis usually good. Mumps virus has been one of the most important causes of viral CNS disease (meningitis and encephalitis) in USA; vaccine administration has greatly reduced its incidence

Species	Disease	Symptoms (e.g.)	Transmission route
Mumps Virus	Mumps	Fever and unilateral or bilateral swelling of the parotid gland; the sublingual and submaxillary glands may also be involved Complications: Orchitis, Meningoencephalitis, Pancreatitis	Virus transmission occurs by droplet infection

The presence of pathogen or infection may be identified by

- PCR
- Serology: e.g. ELISA

2. INTENDED USE

The Mumps Virus IgG ELISA is intended for the qualitative determination of IgG class antibodies against Mumps Virus in human serum or plasma (citrate, heparin).

3. PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

The qualitative immunoenzymatic determination of specific antibodies is based on the ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) technique.
Microplates are coated with specific antigens to bind corresponding antibodies of the sample. After washing the wells to remove all unbound sample material a horseradish peroxidase (HRP) labelled conjugate is added. This conjugate binds to the captured antibodies. In a second washing step unbound conjugate is removed. The immune complex formed by the bound conjugate is visualized by adding Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) substrate which gives a blue reaction product.
The intensity of this product is proportional to the amount of specific antibodies in the sample. Sulphuric acid is added to stop the reaction. This produces a yellow endpoint colour. Absorbance at 450/620 nm is read using an ELISA microwell plate reader.

4. MATERIALS

4.1. Reagents supplied

- **Mumps Virus Coated Microplate (IgG):** 12 break-apart 8-well snap-off strips coated with Mumps Virus antigens; in resealable aluminium foil.
- **IgG Sample Diluent:** 1 bottle containing 100 ml of phosphate buffer (10 mM) for sample dilution; pH 7.2 ± 0.2; coloured yellow; ready to use; white cap.
- **Stop Solution:** 1 bottle containing 15 ml sulphuric acid, 0.2 mol/l; ready to use; red cap.
- **Washing Buffer (20x conc.):** 2 bottles containing 25 ml of a 20-fold concentrated phosphate buffer (0.2 M), pH 7.2 ± 0.2, for washing the wells; white cap.
- **Mumps Virus anti-IgG Conjugate:** 1 bottle containing 20 ml of peroxidase labelled antibody to human IgG in phosphate buffer (10 mM); coloured blue; ready to use; black cap.
- **TMB Substrate Solution:** 1 bottle containing 15 ml 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB), < 0.1 %; ready to use; yellow cap; < 5% NMP. *Note: NMP may damage an unborn child. Wear protective gloves and eye protection when handling TMB Substrate Solution. Get medical advice in case of exposure.*
- **Mumps Virus IgG Positive Control:** 1 vial containing 2 ml control (human serum or plasma); coloured yellow; ready to use; red cap.
- **Mumps Virus IgG Cut-off Control:** 1 vial containing 3 ml control (human serum or plasma); coloured yellow; ready to use; green cap.
- **Mumps Virus IgG Negative Control:** 1 vial containing 2 ml control (human serum or plasma); coloured yellow; ready to use; blue cap.

For potential hazardous substances please check the safety data sheet.

4.2. Materials supplied

- 1 Cover foil
- 1 Instruction for use (IFU)
- 1 Plate layout

4.3. Materials and Equipment needed

- ELISA microwell plate reader, equipped for the measurement of absorbance at 450/620 nm
- Incubator 37 °C
- Manual or automatic equipment for rinsing wells
- Pipettes to deliver volumes between 10 and 1000 µl
- Vortex tube mixer
- Distilled water
- Disposable tubes

5. STABILITY AND STORAGE

Store the kit at 2...8 °C. The opened reagents are stable up to the expiry date stated on the label when stored at 2...8 °C.

6. REAGENT PREPARATION

It is very important to bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (20…25 °C) and mix them before starting the test run!

6.1. Coated Microplate

The break-apart snap-off strips are coated with Mumps Virus antigens. Immediately after removal of the strips, the remaining strips should be resealed in the aluminium foil along with the desiccant supplied and stored at 2...8 °C.

6.2. Washing Buffer (20x conc.)

Dilute Washing Buffer 1 + 19; e. g. 10 ml Washing Buffer + 190 ml distilled water. The diluted buffer is stable for 5 days at room temperature (20…25 °C). In case crystals appear in the concentrate, warm up the solution to 37 °C e.g. in a water bath. Mix well before dilution.

6.3. TMB Substrate Solution

The reagent is ready to use and has to be stored at 2...8 °C, away from the light. The solution should be colourless or could have a slight blue tinge. If the substrate turns into blue, it may have become contaminated and should be thrown away.

7. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Use human serum or plasma (citrate, heparin) samples with this assay. If the assay is performed within 5 days after sample collection, the samples should be kept at 2...8 °C; otherwise they should be aliquoted and stored deep-frozen (-70…-20 °C). If samples are stored frozen, mix thawed samples well before testing. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Heat inactivation of samples is not recommended.

7.1. Sample Dilution

Before assaying, all samples should be diluted 1+100 with IgG Sample Diluent. Dispense 10 µl sample and 1 ml IgG Sample Diluent into tubes to obtain a 1+100 dilution and thoroughly mix with a Vortex.

8. ASSAY PROCEDURE

8.1. Test Preparation

Please read the instruction for use carefully **before** performing the assay. Result reliability depends on strict adherence to the instruction for use as described. The following test procedure is only validated for manual procedure. If performing the test on ELISA automatic systems we recommend increasing the washing steps from three to five and the volume of Washing Buffer from 300 µl to 350 µl to avoid washing effects. Pay attention to chapter 12. Prior to commencing the assay, the distribution and identification plan for all samples and standards/controls (duplicates recommended) should be carefully established on the plate layout supplied in the kit. Select the required number of microtiter strips or wells and insert them into the holder.

Perform all assay steps in the order given and without any delays.

A clean, disposable tip should be used for dispensing each standard/control and sample.

Adjust the incubator to 37 ± 1 °C.

1. Dispense 100 µl standards/controls and diluted samples into their respective wells. Leave well A1 for the Substrate Blank.
2. Cover wells with the foil supplied in the kit.
3. **Incubate for 1 hour ± 5 min at 37 ± 1 °C.**
4. When incubation has been completed, remove the foil, aspirate the content of the wells and wash each well three times with 300 µl of Washing Buffer. Avoid overflows from the reaction wells. The interval between washing and aspiration should be > 5 sec. At the end carefully remove remaining fluid by tapping strips on tissue paper prior to the next step!

   Note: Washing is important! Insufficient washing results in poor precision and false results.
5. Dispense 100 µl Conjugate into all wells except for the Substrate Blank well A1.
6. **Incubate for 30 min at room temperature (20...25 °C).** Do not expose to direct sunlight.
7. Repeat step 4.
8. Dispense 100 µl TMB Substrate Solution into all wells.
9. **Incubate for exactly 15 min at room temperature (20...25 °C) in the dark.** A blue colour occurs due to an enzymatic reaction.
10. Dispense 100 µl Stop Solution into all wells in the same order and at the same rate as for the TMB Substrate Solution, thereby a colour change from blue to yellow occurs.
11. Measure the absorbance at 450/620 nm within 30 min after addition of the Stop Solution.

8.2. Measurement

Adjust the ELISA microwell plate reader **to zero** using the **Substrate Blank**.

If - due to technical reasons - the ELISA microwell plate reader cannot be adjusted to zero using the Substrate Blank, subtract its absorbance value from all other absorbance values measured in order to obtain reliable results!

Measure the absorbance of all wells at **450 nm** and record the absorbance values for each standard/control and sample in the plate layout.

Bichromatic measurement using a reference wavelength of 620 nm is recommended.

Where applicable calculate the **mean absorbance values** of all duplicates.

9. RESULTS

9.1. Run Validation Criteria

In order for an assay to be considered valid, the following criteria must be met:

- **Substrate Blank**: Absorbance value **< 0.100**
- **Negative Control**: Absorbance value **< 0.200 and < Cut-off**
- **Cut-off Control**: Absorbance value **0.150 – 1.300**
- **Positive Control**: Absorbance value **> Cut-off**

If these criteria are not met, the test is not valid and must be repeated.

9.2. Calculation of Results

The Cut-off is the mean absorbance value of the Cut-off Control determinations.

Example: Absorbance value Cut-off Control 0.44 + absorbance value Cut-off control 0.42 = 0.86 / 2 = 0.43

Cut-off = 0.43

9.2.1. Results in Units [U]

$$\frac{\text{Sample (mean) absorbance value x 10}}{\text{Cut-off}} = [\text{Units = U}]$$

Example: $$\frac{1.591 \times 10}{0.43} = 37 \text{ U (Units)}$$

9.3. Interpretation of Results

Cut-off	10 U	-
Positive	> 11 U	Antibodies against the pathogen are present. There has been a contact with the antigen (pathogen resp. vaccine).
Equivocal	9 – 11 U	Antibodies against the pathogen could not be detected clearly. It is recommended to repeat the test with a fresh sample in 2 to 4 weeks. If the result is equivocal again the sample is judged as **negative**.
Negative	< 9 U	The sample contains no antibodies against the pathogen. A previous contact with the antigen (pathogen resp. vaccine) is unlikely.

9.3.1. Antibody Isotypes and State of Infection

Serology	Significance
IgM	Characteristic of the primary antibody response High IgM titer with low IgG titer: → suggests a current or very recent infection Rare: → persisting IgM
IgG	Characteristic of the secondary antibody response May persist for several years High IgG titer with low IgM titer: → may indicate a past infection

10. SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The results refer to the groups of samples investigated; these are not guaranteed specifications.

10.1. Precision

Intraassay	n	Mean (E)	CV (%)
#1	24	0.411	4.14
#2	24	1.173	4.32
#3	24	1.338	1.41

Interassay	n	Mean (U)	CV (%)
#1	12	30.07	4.58
#2	12	31.66	5.52
#3	12	2.87	9.27

10.2. Diagnostic Specificity

The diagnostic specificity is defined as the probability of the assay of scoring negative in the absence of the specific analyte.

It is 95.83% (95% confidence interval: 85.75% - 99.49%).

10.3. Diagnostic Sensitivity

The diagnostic sensitivity is defined as the probability of the assay of scoring positive in the presence of the specific analyte.

It is 93.55% (95% confidence interval: 89.41% - 96.43%).

10.4. Interferences

Interferences with hemolytic, lipemic or icteric samples are not observed up to a concentration of 10 mg/ml hemoglobin, 5 mg/ml triglycerides and 0.5 mg/ml bilirubin.

10.5. Cross Reactivity

Investigation of a sample panel with antibody activities to potentially cross-reacting parameters did not reveal evidence of false-positive results due to cross-reactions.

11. LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

Bacterial contamination or repeated freeze-thaw cycles of the sample may affect the absorbance values.

12. PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

- The test procedure, the information, the precautions and warnings in the instructions for use have to be strictly followed. The use of the test kits with analyzers and similar equipment has to be validated. Any change in design, composition and test procedure as well as for any use in combination with other products not approved by the manufacturer is not authorized; the user himself is responsible for such changes. The manufacturer is not liable for false results and incidents for these reasons. The manufacturer is not liable for any results by visual analysis of the samples.
- For research use only.
- All materials of human or animal origin should be regarded and handled as potentially infectious.
- All components of human origin used for the production of these reagents have been tested for anti-HIV antibodies, anti-HCV antibodies and HBsAg and have been found to be non-reactive.
- Do not interchange reagents or strips of different production lots.
- No reagents of other manufacturers should be used along with reagents of this test kit.
- Do not use reagents after expiry date stated on the label.
- Use only clean pipette tips, dispensers, and lab ware.
- Do not interchange screw caps of reagent vials to avoid cross-contamination.
- Close reagent vials tightly immediately after use to avoid evaporation and microbial contamination.
- After first opening and subsequent storage check conjugate and standard/control vials for microbial contamination prior to further use.
- To avoid cross-contamination and falsely elevated results pipette samples and dispense reagents without splashing accurately into the wells.
- The ELISA is only designed for qualified personnel who are familiar with good laboratory practice.

12.1. Disposal Considerations

Residues of chemicals and preparations are generally considered as hazardous waste. The disposal of this kind of waste is regulated through national and regional laws and regulations. Contact your local authorities or waste management companies which will give advice on how to dispose hazardous waste.

13. ORDERING INFORMATION

Prod. No.:	ELS61254	Mumps Virus IgG ELISA (96 Determinations)

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ABBREVIATIONS

NMP	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone

SYMBOLS KEY

Symbol	Meaning
LOT	Lot Number
	Expiration Date
	Storage Temperature
REF	Catalogue Number
i	Consult Instructions for Use
MTP	Microplate
CONJ	Conjugate
CONTROL -	Negative Control
CONTROL +	Positive Control
CUT OFF	Cut-off Control
DIL G	IgG Sample Diluent
SOLN STOP	Stop Solution
SUB TMB	TMB Substrate solution
WASH BUF 20x	Washing Buffer 20x concentrated
Σ n	Contains sufficient for “n” tests

SUMMARY OF TEST PROCEDURE

SCHEME OF THE ASSAY

Mumps Virus IgG ELISA

Test Preparation

Prepare reagents and samples as described. Establish the distribution and identification plan for all samples and standards/controls on the plate layout supplied in the kit. Select the required number of microtiter strips or wells and insert them into the holder.

Assay Procedure

	Substrate Blank (A1)	Negative Control	Cut-off Control	Positive Control	Sample (diluted 1+100)
Negative Control	-	100 µl	-	-	-
Cut-off Control	-	-	100 µl	-	-
Positive Control	-	-	-	100 µl	-
Sample (diluted 1+100)	-	-	-	-	100 µl
Cover wells with foil supplied in the kit **Incubate for 1 h at 37 °C** Wash each well three times with 300 µl of Washing Buffer					
Conjugate	-	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
Incubate for 30 min at room temperature (20...25 °C) Do not expose to direct sunlight Wash each well three times with 300 µl of Washing Buffer					
TMB Substrate solution	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
Incubate for exactly 15 min at room temperature (20...25 °C) in the dark					
Stop Solution	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
Photometric measurement at 450 nm (reference wavelength: 620 nm)					