



Technical Manual

Newcastle Disease Virus Antibodies ELISA Kit

- Catalogue Code: ADES0010
- Antibody ELISA Kit
- Research Use Only

1. Test principle

This kit is comprised by HRP conjugate, other reagents, ELISA Microtiter plate pre-coated with the Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV) antigen. Apply the principle of enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA) to detect NDV-Ab in serum, plasma and yolk of poultry animals. During the experiment, add control, samples and antibody working solution into the ELISA microtiter plate, NDV-Ab will compete with the antibody working solution to bind with the antigen pre-coated on the ELISA Microtiter plate. Then horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugate is added to each ELISA microtiter plate well, and substrate reagent is added for color development. There is a negative correlation between the OD value of samples and the concentration of NDV-Ab. Measure the absorbance value of each well by using a microplate reader with 450 nm (630 nm) wavelength, then we can judge whether NDV antibody exist in the sample.

2. Kit components

Item	Specification
ELISA Microtiter plate	96 wells
HRP Conjugate	11 mL
20×Concentrated Wash Buffer	40 mL
Antibody Working Solution	6 mL
Substrate Reagent A	6 mL
Substrate Reagent B	6 mL
Stop Solution	6 mL
Positive Control	1 mL
Negative Control	1 mL
Plate Sealer	3 pieces
Sealed Bag	1 piece
Manual	1 copy

Note: All reagent bottle caps must be tightened to prevent evaporation and microbial pollution.

3. Other materials required but not supplied

- Microplate Reader with 450 nm wavelength filter or dual-wavelength (450/630 nm)
- High-precision transferpettor, EP tubes and disposable pipette tips
- 37° C incubator or water bath
- Deionized or distilled water
- Absorbent paper
- physiological saline solution

4. Notes

1. Wear gloves and work clothes during experiment, and the disinfection and isolation system should be strictly performed. All the waste should be handled as contaminant.
2. The stop solution is corrosive, it should be avoided to contact with skin and clothing. Wash immediately with plenty of water if contacted carelessly.
3. FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. ELISA Microtiter plate should be covered by plate sealer. Avoid the kit to strong light.
4. Concentrated wash buffer at low temperature condition is easy to crystallize, it should be adjusted to room temperature in order to dissolve completely before use.
5. Each well must be filled with liquid when washing in order to prevent residual free enzyme.
6. The tested sample should keep fresh.
7. The results shall depend on the readings of the Microplate Reader.
8. **Each reagent is optimized for use in the ADES0010. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other ADES0010 with different lot numbers.**
9. If the samples are not indicated in the manual, a preliminary experiment to determine the validity of the kit is necessary.

5. Storage and expiry date

Store at 2-8° C. Avoid freeze.

Please store the opened plate at 2-8° C, the shelf life of the opened kit is up to 1 month.

Expiry date: expiration date is on the packing box.

6. Sample preparation

1. **Serum/plasma:** Use the conventional method to prepare serum or plasma, the serum or plasma must be clear, no hemolysis and no pollution. Samples can be conserved at 2-8° C in 1 week, and it should be stored at -20° C for a long term storage.
Yolk: Take 2 mL of fresh yolk and add 2 mL of **physiological saline solution**, oscillate to mix fully. Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 15 min, take the supernatant for detection.
2. **Wash Buffer:** The **20×Concentrated Wash Buffer** should be adjusted to room temperature to make the sediment dissolved fully before use, then dilute it with deionized water at 1:19.

7. Assay procedure

Restore all reagents and samples to room temperature (25° C) before use. All the reagents should be mixed thoroughly by gently swirling before pipetting. Avoid foaming. The unused ELISA Microtiter plate should be sealed as soon as possible and stored at 2-8° C.

1. **Number:** number the sample and control in order (multiple well), and keep a record of control wells and sample wells. Set 2 wells for negative/positive control respectively. **Samples need test in duplicate.**
2. **Add sample:** add 50 µL of **positive/negative control** to positive/negative control well, add 10 µL of sample and 40 µL of **Wash Buffer** to each sample well.
3. **Incubate:** add 50 µL of **Antibody Working Solution** to each well. Cover the plate sealer and mix thoroughly, incubate at 37° C for 30 min in shading light.
4. **Wash:** remove the liquid in each well. Immediately add 300 µL of **Wash Buffer** to each well and wash. Repeat wash procedure for 5 times, 30 s intervals/time. Invert the plate and pat it against thick clean absorbent paper (If bubbles exist in the wells, clean tips can be used to prick them).
5. **HRP conjugate:** add 100 µL of **HRP Conjugate** into each well, cover the plate sealer and incubate at 37° C for 30 min in shading light.
6. **Wash:** repeat step 4 for washing.
7. **Color Development:** add 50 µL of **Substrate Reagent A** and 50 µL of **Substrate Reagent B** into each well. Cover the plate sealer and mix thoroughly, incubate at 37° C for 15 min in shading light.
8. **Stop reaction:** add 50 µL of **Stop Solution** into each well, mix thoroughly.
9. **OD Measurement:** measure the absorbance value (A-value) of each well by using a Microplate Reader with 450 nm wavelength (use 630 nm as reference wavelength).

8. Reference value

Normally, the OD of negative control ≥ 1.0 and the OD of positive control $\leq 50\% \times \text{OD of negative control}$.

9. Interpretation of the results

1. $\text{PI (Percentage of inhibition)} = (1 - \text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} / \text{Average OD}_{\text{negative control}}) \times 100\%$.
2. Positive result: $\text{PI} \geq 50\%$;
3. Negative result: $\text{PI} < 50\%$.
4. Unimmunized animal: positive result indicates that it may be infected with NDV.
5. Immunized animal: The antibody levels at the time of the sample were monitored and recorded, and the distribution of antibody levels and the trend of immune status of the flock were analyzed based on the results.

10. Limitations of this test method

1. This test is only used as the qualitative detection of NDV antibodies in serum, plasma and yolk of poultry. A rough estimate (high, general, low) of the antibody concentration can be calculated according to the PI values.
2. The detection results of this kit are only for reference. For confirmation of the result, please combine the symptoms and other methods of detection, this detection cannot be used as the only criteria for result.

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