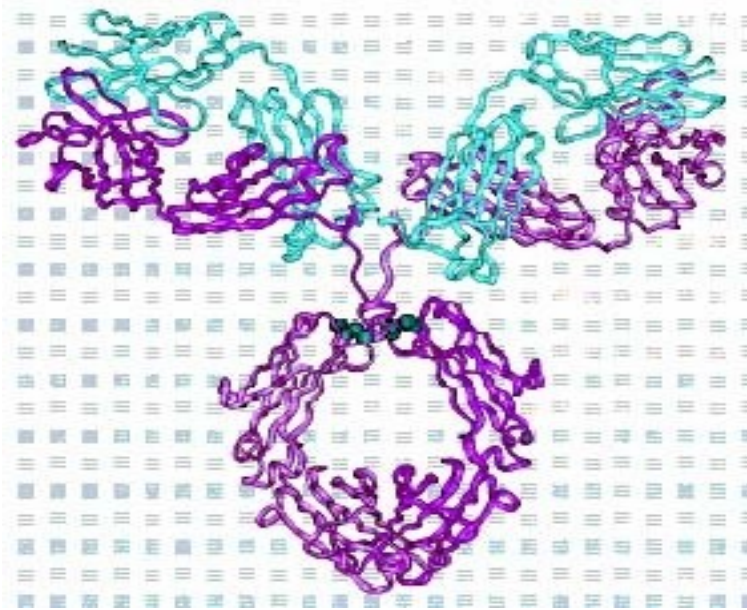


Total Human IgA Assay:



Intended Use:

To quantitate total human Immunoglobulin A (IgA)

Principle of Procedure:

Solid phase capture sandwich ELISA assay using a microwell format.

Shelf Life:

The expiration date for the package and each component is stated on the label(s). Store all components at 2°-8° degrees C. Store all components at 2-8°C with the exception of the standard, which should be stored frozen.

Patient and Standard Dilutions:

Dilute each serum or plasma specimen to be tested 1:10,000 with the IgA specimen diluent provided. Prepare serial two fold dilutions of the human IgA standard: Neat, 1:2, 1:4, 1:8 etc. with the specimen diluent provided. Use the specimen diluent alone as the blank control well.

Materials Supplied:

Anti-Human IgA coated microwell strips 12x8 with plastic frame
HRP conjugated goat anti-human IgA -12mL
IgA standard (pre-diluted 1:10,000)
TMB/peroxide substrate color developer -12mL
IgA specimen diluent (Specimen Diluent Green II) -60mL
Sulfuric acid termination reagent (0.5N) -12mL

15 X Wash buffer concentrate – 60mL

Limitations of the Procedure:

No single assay should be used as the only basis for arriving at a diagnostic conclusion. For research use only.

Dynamic Range:

0.031 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ - 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Reproducibility:

C.V. 6%-10% depending upon the region of the standard curve.

Assay Procedure:

*Allow each reagent to reach room temperature before use

1. Add 100 μL of *diluted* specimen or standard to each microwell
2. Incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes
3. Decant and wash each microwell four times with wash buffer (dilute buffer 1:15 with reagent grade water)
4. Add 100 μL of HRP conjugated goat anti-human IgA to each well
5. Incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes
6. Decant and wash as in step 3
7. Add 100 μL of TMB/peroxide substrate and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes
8. Terminate the reaction with 100 μL of 0.5N sulfuric acid
9. Zero the microwell reader at 450nm using the specimen diluent zero control well
10. Determine the optical density (O.D.) of the remaining wells
11. Construct a standard curve using the O.D. values obtained for each of the standards
12. Interpolate the unknowns from the standard curve

Note: Constructed 4 parameter curve displayed below.

Typical Standard Curve:

