



## User's Manual

# Measles IgG ELISA

Enzyme immunoassay for the detection and quantitative determination of human IgG antibodies against Measles Virus in serum and plasma

**IVD**

**REF** IB79257

 96 wells

**CONTENTS**

1. INTENDED USE	3
2. GENERAL INFORMATION	3
3. PRINCIPLE OF THE TESTS	3
4. LIMITATIONS, PRECAUTIONS AND GENERAL COMMENTS	4
5. REAGENTS PROVIDED	4
6. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED	5
7. SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING	6
8. ASSAY PROCEDURE	6
9. EVALUATION	7
10. ASSAY CHARACTERISTICS	7
11. REFERENCES	8
SYMBOLS USED WITH IBL-AMERICA ASSAYS	9

## 1. INTENDED USE

The Measles IgG Antibody ELISA Test Kit has been designed for the detection and the quantitative determination of specific IgG antibodies against Measles in serum and plasma. For *in-vitro* diagnostic use

## 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease characterized by a clinically distinct prodrome of fever, coryza, conjunctivitis, cough and a pathognomic exanthem (Koplik's spots). The disease is the result of infection with the Measles Virus, genus Morbillivirus of the family Paramyxoviridae.

Ten to twelve days after infection, the most prominent and characteristic prodromal symptoms appear: coryza; a persistent barking cough; keratoconjunctivitis, often with photophobia; and fever. Generally lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly are also frequent. During this period, Koplik's spots appear on the buccal mucosa that rapidly spread involving the entire mucous membrane. These spots are usually gone by the time the skin rash reaches its peak. The rash of Measles appears after a 3- to 5-days prodrome, some 14 days after exposure. The rash quickly becomes maculopapular and spreads rapidly over the face, neck, trunk and extremities during the next three days. At its height, the eruption has generally deepened to a redish purple and may be associated with edema of the skin. Complications are: otitis media, pneumonia and encephalitis. Measles have a more severe expression in younger or undernourished children with a higher incidence of hemorrhage Measles, with 5% to 10% of lethal cases. In people that have been vaccinated with inactive virus (before 1968), the infection can have severe manifestations as: pneumonia, peripheral edema, pleural effusion and atypical rash. Measles are one of the most contagious infectious diseases. The virus spreads through droplets emanating from the respiratory tract of infected persons or by direct contact. The incidence of Measles has declined since the introduction of vaccination programs.

## 3. PRINCIPLE OF THE TESTS

The Measles IgG antibody test kit is based on the principle of the enzyme immunoassay (EIA). Measles antigen is bound on the surface of the microtiter strips. Diluted patient serum or ready-to-use standards are pipetted into the wells of the microtiter plate. A binding between the IgG antibodies of the serum and the immobilized Measles antigen takes place. After a one hour incubation at room temperature, the plate is rinsed with diluted wash solution, in order to remove unbound material. Then ready-to-use anti-human-IgG peroxidase conjugate is added and incubated for 30 minutes. After a further washing step, the substrate (TMB) solution is pipetted and incubated for 20 minutes, inducing the development of a blue dye in the wells. The color development is terminated by the addition of a stop solution, which changes the color from blue to yellow. The resulting dye is measured spectrophotometrically at the wavelength of 450 nm. The concentration of the IgG antibodies is directly proportional to the intensity of the color.

#### 4. LIMITATIONS, PRECAUTIONS AND GENERAL COMMENTS

- Only for in-vitro use! Do not ingest or swallow! The usual laboratory safety precautions as well as the prohibition of eating, drinking and smoking in the lab have to be followed.
- All sera and plasma or buffers based upon, have been tested respective to HBsAg, HIV and HCV with recognized methods and were found negative. Nevertheless precautions like the use of latex gloves have to be taken.
- Serum and reagent spills have to be wiped off with a disinfecting solution (e.g. sodium hypochlorite, 5%) and have to be disposed of properly.
- All reagents have to be brought to room temperature (18 to 25 °C) before performing the test.
- Before pipetting all reagents should be mixed thoroughly by gentle tilting or swinging. Vigorous shaking with formation of foam should be avoided.
- It is important to pipet with constant intervals, so that all the wells of the microtiter plate have the same conditions.
- When removing reagents out of the bottles, care has to be taken that the stoppers are not contaminated. Further a possible mix-up has to be avoided. The content of the bottles is usually sensitive to oxidation, so that they should be opened only for a short time.
- In order to avoid a carry-over or a cross-contamination, separate disposable pipet tips have to be used.
- All reagents have to be used within the expiry period.
- In accordance with a Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) or following ISO9001 all laboratory devices employed should be regularly checked regarding the accuracy and precision. This refers amongst others to microliter pipets and washing or reading (ELISA-Reader) instrumentation.
- The contact of certain reagents, above all the stopping solution and the substrate with skin, eye and mucosa has to be avoided, because possible irritations and acid burns could arise, and there exists a danger of intoxication.

#### 5. REAGENTS PROVIDED

Components	Volume / Qty.
Measles antigen coated microtiter strips	12
Calibrator A (Negative Control)	2 mL
Calibrator B (Cut-Off Standard)	2 mL
Calibrator C (Weak Positive Control)	2 mL
Calibrator D (Positive Control)	2 mL
Enzyme Conjugate	15 mL
Substrate	15 mL
Stop Solution	15 mL
Sample Diluent	60 mL
Washing Buffer (10×)	60 mL

#### Storage and Stability (refer to the expiry date on the outer box label)

Store kit components at 2-8°C and do not use after the expiry date on the box outer label. Before use, all components should be allowed to warm up to ambient temperature (18-25°C). After use, the plate should be resealed, the bottle caps replaced and tightened and the kit stored at 2-8°C. After the first opening the kit should be used within 3 months, the diluted wash buffer can be kept for 4 weeks at 2-8°C.

**5.1. Microtiter Strips**

12 strips with 8 breakable wells each, coated with Measles antigen (Strain Edmonston, ATCC VR-24). Ready-to-use.

**5.2. Calibrator A (Negative Control)**

2 mL, protein solution diluted with PBS, contains no IgG antibodies against Measles. Addition of 0.01 % methylisothiazolone and 0.01 % bromonitrodioxane. Ready-to-use.

**5.3. Calibrator B (Cut-Off Standard)**

2 mL human serum diluted with PBS, contains a low concentration of IgG antibodies against Measles. Addition of 0.01 % methylisothiazolone and 0.01 % bromonitrodioxane. Ready-to-use.

**5.4. Calibrator C (Weak Positive Control)**

2 mL, human serum diluted with PBS, contains a medium concentration of IgG antibodies against Measles. Addition of 0.01 % methylisothiazolone and 0.01 % bromonitrodioxane. Ready-to-use.

**5.5. Calibrator D (Positive Control)**

2 mL, human serum diluted with PBS, contains a high concentration of IgG antibodies against Measles. Addition of 0.01 % methylisothiazolone and 0.01 % bromonitrodioxane. Ready-to-use.

**5.6. Enzyme Conjugate**

15 mL, anti-human-IgG-HRP (rabbit), in protein-containing buffer solution. Addition of 0.01 % methylisothiazolone and 0.01 % bromonitrodioxane and 5 mg/L Proclin™. Ready-to-use.

**5.7. Substrate**

15 mL, TMB (tetramethylbenzidine). Ready-to-use.

**5.8. Stop Solution**

15 mL, 1 N acidic solution. Ready-to-use.

**5.9. Sample Diluent**

60 mL, PBS/BSA buffer. Addition of 0.095 % sodium azide. Ready-to-use.

**5.10. Washing Buffer**

60 mL, PBS + Tween 20, 10x concentrate. Final concentration: dilute 1+9 with deionized water. If during the cold storage crystals precipitate, the concentrate should be warmed up at 37°C for 15 minutes.

**6. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED**

- 5 µL-, 100 µL- and 500 µL micro- and multichannel pipets
- Microtiter Plate Reader (450 nm)
- Microtiter Plate Washer
- Reagent tubes for the serum dilution
- Deionized water
- Re-usable black lid for covering
- Resealable plastic bag for the dry storage of non-used strips.

## 7. SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

Principally serum or plasma (EDTA, heparin) can be used for the determination. Serum is separated from the blood, which is aseptically drawn by venipuncture, after clotting and centrifugation. The serum or plasma samples can be stored refrigerated (2-8°C) for up to 7 days. For a longer storage they should be kept at -20°C. The samples should not be frozen and thawed repeatedly. Lipemic, hemolytic or bacterially contaminated samples can cause false positive or false negative results.

For the performance of the test the samples (not the standards) have to be diluted 1:101 with ready-to-use sample diluent (e.g. 5 µL serum + 500 µL sample diluent).

## 8. ASSAY PROCEDURE

### 8.1. Preparation of Reagents

**Washing Solution:** dilute before use 1+9 with deionized water. If during the cold storage crystals precipitate, the concentrate should be warmed up at 37°C for 15 minutes.

- Strict adherence to the protocol is advised for reliable performance. Any changes or modifications are the responsibility of the user.
- All reagents and samples must be brought to room temperature before use, but should not be left at this temperature longer than necessary.
- A standard curve should be established with each assay.
- Return the unused microtiter strips to the plastic bag and store them dry at 2-8°C.

### 8.2. Assay Steps

1. Prepare a sufficient amount of microtiter wells for the standards, controls and samples as well as for a substrate blank.
2. Pipet 100 µL each of the **diluted** (1:101) samples and the **ready-to-use** standards and controls respectively into the wells. Leave one well empty for the substrate blank.
3. Cover plate with the re-usable plate cover and incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes.
4. Empty the wells of the plate (dump or aspirate) and add 300 µL of diluted washing solution. This procedure is repeated totally three times. Rests of the washing buffer are afterwards removed by gentle tapping of the microtiter plate on a tissue cloth.
5. Pipet 100 µL each of ready-to-use conjugate into the wells. Leave one well empty for the substrate blank.
6. Cover plate with the re-usable plate cover and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.
7. Empty the wells of the plate (dump or aspirate) and add 300 µL of diluted washing solution. This procedure is repeated totally three times. Rests of the washing buffer are afterwards removed by gentle tapping of the microtiter plate on a tissue cloth.
8. Pipet 100 µL each of the ready-to-use substrate into the wells. This time also the substrate blank is pipetted.
9. Cover plate with the re-usable plate cover and incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes in the dark (e.g. drawer).
10. To terminate the substrate reaction, pipet 100 µL each of the ready-to-use stop solution into the wells. Pipet also the substrate blank.
11. After thorough mixing and wiping the bottom of the plate, perform the reading of the absorption at 450 nm (optionally reference wavelength of 620 nm). The color is stable for at least 60 minutes.

## 9. EVALUATION

### Example

	OD Value	Corrected OD
Substrate Blank	0.018	
Negative Control	0.052	0.034
Cut-Off Standard	0.513	0.495
Weak Positive Control	1.317	1.299
Positive Control	2.177	2.159

The above table contains only an example, which was achieved under arbitrary temperature and environmental conditions. The described data constitute consequently **no reference values** which have to be found in other laboratories in the same way.

### 9.1. Qualitative Evaluation

The calculated absorptions for the patient sera, as mentioned above, are compared with the value for the cut-off standard. If the value of the sample is higher, there is a positive result. For a value below the cut-off standard, there is a negative result. It seems reasonable to define a range of +/-20 % around the value of the cut-off as a grey zone. In such a case the repetition of the test with the same serum or with a new sample of the same patient, taken after 2-4 weeks, is recommended. Both samples should be measured in parallel in the same run.

The positive control must show at least the double absorption compared with the cut-off standard.

### 9.2. Quantitative Evaluation

The ready-to-use standards and controls of the Measles IgG antibody kit are defined and expressed in arbitrary units (U/mL). This results in an exact and reproducible quantitative evaluation. Consequently for a given patient follow-up controls become possible. The values for controls and standards in units are printed on the QC data sheet.

For a quantitative evaluation the absorptions of the standards and controls are graphically drawn *point-to-point* against their concentrations. From the resulting reference curve the concentration values for each patient sample can then be extracted in relation to their absorptions. It is also possible to use automatic computer programs. As curve fit *point-to-point* has to be chosen.

Calibrator B with its concentration of 10 U/mL serves as cut-off standard. Analogous to the qualitative evaluation a range of +/-20% around the cut-off is defined as a grey zone. Thus results between 8 and 12 U/mL are reported as borderline.

## 10. ASSAY CHARACTERISTICS

Measles ELISA	IgG
Intra-Assay-Precision	12.5 %
Inter-Assay-Precision	6.9 – 15.8 %
Inter-Lot-Precision	2.7 – 12.2 %
Analytical Sensitivity	1.35 U/mL
Recovery	85 – 94 %
Linearity	75 – 129 %
Cross-Reactivity	No cross-reactivity to Mumps and Varicella
Interferences	No interferences to bilirubin up to 0.3 mg/mL, hemoglobin up to 8.0 mg/mL and triglycerides up to 5.0 mg/mL
Clinical Specificity	100 %
Clinical Sensitivity	97 %

### Manufactured for :

Immuno-Biological Laboratories, Inc. (IBL-America)  
 8201 Central Ave. NE, Suite P, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55432, USA  
 Phone: +1 (763) - 780-2955 Fax.: +1 (763) - 780-2988  
 Email: [info@ibl-america.com](mailto:info@ibl-america.com) Web: [www.ibl-america.com](http://www.ibl-america.com)

**11. REFERENCES**

1. Altintas, DU. et al. The modification in measles vaccination age as a consequence of the earlier decline of transplacentally transferred antimeasles antibodies in **Turkish** infants. *Eur. J. Epidemiol.*, **12**(6): 647-8 (1996).
2. Bayas, JM. et al. Susceptibility to measles, rubella and parotitis in young adults. *Med. Clin. (Barc)*, **106**(15): 561-4 (1996).
3. Bouche, F. et al. Immunosorbent assay based on recombinant hemagglutinin protein produced in a high-efficiency mammalian expression system for surveillance of measles immunity. *J. Clin. Microbiol.*, **36**(3): 721-6 (1998).
4. Chiu, HH. et al. Seroepidemiological study of measles after the 1992 nationwide MMR revaccination program in Taiwan. *J. Med. Virol.*, **51**(1): 32-5 (1997).
5. Dagan, R. et al. Decay of maternally derived measles antibody in a highly vaccinated population in southern Israel. *Pediatr. Infect. Dis. J.*, **14**(11): 965-9 (1995).
6. De Souza, VA. et al. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay-IgG antibody avidity test for single sample serologic evaluation of measles vaccines. *J. Med. Virol.*, **52**(3): 275-9 (1997).
7. Duvdevani, P. et al.: Determination of immunity to measles virus in young adults: comparative evaluation of a commercial enzyme immunoassay and the hemagglutination inhibition techniques. *Clin. Diagn. Virol.*, **7**(1): 1-6 (1996).
8. Johnson, CE. et al. Antibody persistence after primary measles-mumps-rubella vaccine and response to a second dose given at four to six vs. eleven to thirteen years. *Pediatr. Infect. Dis. J.*, **15**(8): 687-92 (1996).
9. King, SM. et al. Response to measles, mumps and rubella vaccine in paediatric bone marrow transplant recipients. *Bone Marrow Transplant.*, **17**(4): 633-6 (1996).
10. Matter, L. et al. Age-stratified seroprevalence of measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) virus infections in Switzerland after the introduction of MMR mass vaccination. *Eur. J. Epidemiol.*, **13**(1): 61-6 (1997).
11. Mendelson, E. et al. Measles immunity and response to revaccination of a young adult population in Israel. *J. Med. Virol.*, **50**(3): 249-53 (1996).
12. Metintas, S. et al. A serological survey of measles vaccine in a rural region of Eskisehir in Turkey. *Public Health*, **111**(6): 373-6 (1997).
13. Narita, M. et al. Measles virus-specific immunoglobulin G subclass response in serum and cerebrospinal fluid. *Clin. Diagn. Virol.*, **8**(3): 233-9 (1997).
14. Nates, S. et al. Immunoglobulin M antibody response to measles virus following natural virus infection, primary vaccination, and reexposure to the virus. *Viral Immunol.*, **10**(3): 165-73 (1997).



**SYMBOLS USED WITH IBL-AMERICA ASSAYS**

Symbol	English	Deutsch	Français	Español	Italiano
	Consult instructions for use	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	Consulter les instructions d'utilisation	Consulte las instrucciones de uso	Consultare le istruzioni per l'uso
	European Conformity	CE-Konfirmationskennzeichnung	Conformité aux normes européennes	Conformidad europea	Conformità europea
	In vitro diagnostic device	In-vitro-Diagnostikum	Usage Diagnostic in vitro	Para uso Diagnóstico in vitro	Per uso Diagnostica in vitro
	For research use only	Nur für Forschungszwecke	Seulement dans le cadre de recherches	Sólo para uso en investigación	Solo a scopo di ricerca
	Catalogue number	Katalog-Nr.	Numéro de catalogue	Número de catálogo	Numero di Catalogo
	Lot. No. / Batch code	Chargen-Nr.	Numéro de lot	Número de lote	Numero di lotto
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests/	Ausreichend für "n" Ansätze	Contenu suffisant pour "n" tests	Contenido suficiente para <n> ensayos	Contenuto sufficiente per "n" saggi
	Storage Temperature	Lagerungstemperatur	Température de conservation	Temperatura de conservación	Temperatura di conservazione
	Expiration Date	Mindesthaltbarkeitsdatum	Date limite d'utilisation	Fecha de caducidad	Data di scadenza
	Legal Manufacturer	Hersteller	Fabricant	Fabricante	Fabbricante
Distributed by	Distributor	Vertreiber	Distributeur	Distribuidor	Distributore
Content	Content	Inhalt	Conditionnement	Contenido	Contenuto
Volume/No.	Volume / No.	Volumen/Anzahl	Volume/Quantité	Volumen/Número	Volume/Quantità