

# Salmonella Typhi IgG ELISA Kit

(Catalog # E4678-100, 96 assays; Store at 2-8°C)

10/18

## I. Introduction:

Salmonella typhi is the causative agent of typhoid fever a contagious infection of the intestines that affects the whole body. In developing countries, typhoid often occurs in epidemics. Most people in the United States get typhoid as a result of visiting another country where the food or water supply has been contaminated. Symptoms usually start 1 to 3 weeks after exposure to the bacteria. Symptoms include: high fever, headache, sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea, skin rash and weakness. The symptoms may take 2 weeks or more to go away. Typhoid is spread when a person drinks or eats food and water contaminated by human waste (stool or urine) containing Salmonella typhi bacteria. A person who no longer has symptoms may still transmit the bacteria as a carrier. Testing for immunoglobulin G (IgG), IgA, and IgM antilipopolysaccharide (LPS) of Salmonella typhi antibodies by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) showed that the levels of all three classes of immunoglobulin anti-LPS of S. typhi were higher in typhoid patients than in healthy or febrile nontyphoidal groups. The ELISA assay was much more sensitive and specific than any combination of the Widal test, and hence it could be a useful tool for the serologic diagnosis of typhoid fever with a single blood sample.

## II. Application:

Detection of IgG antibody to Salmonella Typhi

## III. Sample Type:

Human serum or plasma

## IV. Kit Contents:

Components	E4678-100	Part No.
Microplate	12 strips x 8 wells	E4678-100-1
Sample Diluent	25 ml x 2	E4678-100-2
Calibrator	1 ml	E4678-100-3
Positive Control	1 ml	E4678-100-4
Negative Control	1 ml	E4678-100-5
Enzyme conjugate	12 ml	E4678-100-6
TMB Substrate	12 ml	E4678-100-7
Stop Solution	12 ml	E4678-100-8
Wash Buffer (20X)	25 ml	E4678-100-9

## V. User Supplied Reagents and Equipment:

- Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm.
- Absorbent paper.
- Adjustable pipettes and pipette tips.

## VI. Storage Conditions and Reagent Preparation:

Store kit at 2-8°C. Keep microwells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Spin tubes briefly to bring down all components to the bottom of tubes. Reagents are stable until the expiration of the kit. Do not expose reagent to heat, sun, or strong light.

- **Wash Buffer:** Prepare 1X Wash buffer by adding the contents of the bottle (25 ml, 20X) to 475 ml of distilled or deionized water. Store at room temperature (18-26°C).

## VII. Warning & Precautions:

- Potential biohazardous materials: The calibrator and controls contain human source components which have been tested and found non-reactive for hepatitis B surface antigen as well as HIV antibody with FDA licensed reagents. However, as there is no test method that can offer complete assurance that HIV, Hepatitis B virus or other infectious agents are absent, these reagents should be handled at the Biosafety Level 2, as recommended in the Centers for Disease Control/National Institutes of Health manual, "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories."
- Optimal results will be obtained by strict adherence to the test protocol. Precise pipetting as well as following the exact time and temperature requirements is essential.
- Do not pipette by mouth. Do not smoke, eat, or drink in the areas in which specimens or kit reagents are handled.
- The components in this kit are intended for use as an integral unit. The components of different lots should not be mixed.
- This product contains components preserved with sodium azide. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azide. On disposal, flush with a large volume of water.

## VIII. Sample Preparation and Storage:

Collect blood specimens & separate the serum immediately. Specimens may be stored refrigerated at (2-8°C) for 7 days. Store frozen at (-20°C) for up to six month. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles. Prior to assay, frozen sera should be completely thawed and mixed well.

## IX. Assay Protocol:

Prior to assay, bring all reagents to room temperature. Gently mix all reagents before use.

1. Place the desired no. of coated strips into the holder. Replace any unused microwell strips back into the aluminum bag, seal and store at 2-8°C.
2. Negative control, positive control, and calibrator are ready to use. Prepare 1:101 dilution of test samples, by adding 5 µl of the sample to 0.5 mL of sample diluent. Mix well.
3. Dispense 100 µl of diluted sera, calibrator and controls into the appropriate wells. For the reagent blank, dispense 100 µl sample diluent in 1A well position. Tap the holder to remove air bubbles from the liquid and mix well. Incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
4. Remove liquid from all wells. Wash wells three times with 300 µl of 1X wash buffer. Blot on absorbance paper or paper towel.
5. Dispense 100 µl of enzyme conjugate to each well and incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
6. Remove enzyme conjugate from all wells. Wash wells three times with 300 µl of 1X wash buffer. Blot on absorbance paper or paper towel

7. Dispense 100 µl of TMB substrate and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
8. Add 100 µl of stop solution.
9. Read O.D. at 450 nm using ELISA reader within 15 min. A dual wavelength is recommended with reference filter of 600-650 nm.

#### X. Calculation

Check Calibrator Factor (CF) value on the calibrator bottle. This value might vary from lot to lot. Make sure you check the value on every kit. Calculate the cut-off value: Calibrator OD x Calibrator Factor (CF). Calculate the Ab (Antibody) Index of each determination by dividing the O.D. value of each sample by cut-off value.

#### EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL RESULTS:

Calibrator mean OD = 0.8  
 Calibrator Factor (CF) = 0.5  
 Cut-off Value = 0.8 x 0.5 = 0.400  
 Positive control O.D. = 1.2  
 Ab Index = 1.2 / 0.4 = 3  
 Patient sample O.D. = 1.6  
 Ab Index = 1.6 / 0.4 = 4.0

#### QUALITY CONTROL

The test run may be considered valid provided the following criteria are met:

1. The O.D. of the Calibrator should be greater than 0.250.
2. The Ab index for Negative control should be less than 0.9.
3. The Ab Index for Positive control should fall within the range specified on the COA/label.

#### INTERPRETATION

The following is intended as a guide to interpretation of IgG antibody test results; each laboratory is encouraged to establish its own criteria for test interpretation based on sample populations encountered.

#### ANTIBODY INDEX INTERPRETATION

- < 0.9 No detectable antibody to IgG antibody by ELISA.
- 0.9 - 1.1 Borderline positive. Follow-up testing is recommended if clinically indicated.
- > 1.1 Detectable antibody to IgG antibody by ELISA.

#### LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST

1. The test results obtained using this kit serve only as an aid to diagnosis and should be interpreted in relation to the patient's history, physical findings and other diagnostic procedures.
2. Lipemic or hemolyzed samples may cause erroneous results.

#### Sensitivity and Specificity

115 patient sera were tested by this *S. typhi* IgG ELISA and a reference ELISA method. 84 sera were positive and 24 were negative by both methods (94% agreement). The results are summarized below:

		<i>S. typhi</i> IgG ELISA		
		+	-	Total
Reference ELISA Kit	+	84	4	88
	-	3	24	27
Total		87	28	115

#### Precision

##### Intra-Assay Study

Serum	No. of Replicates	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation %
1	16	1.62	0.095	5.9
2	16	0.83	0.059	7.4
3	16	0.15	0.012	8.0

##### Inter-Assay Study

Serum	No. of Replicates	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation %
1	10	1.41	0.13	9.2
2	10	0.76	0.085	11.1
3	10	0.18	0.023	12.7

#### XI. RELATED PRODUCTS:

- QuickDetect™ IgG (Human) ELISA Kit (E4475)
- Salmonella Typhi IgM ELISA Kit (E4679)
- Cardiolipin IgG, IgA, IgM ELISA Kit (E4658)
- Cardiolipin IgA ELISA Kit (E4659)
- Cardiolipin IgG ELISA Kit (E4460)
- Cardiolipin IgM ELISA Kit (E4661)

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.**