

**REFERENCES.**

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3. McKendall RR. Comparative neurovirulence and latency of HSV1 and HSV2 following footpad inoculation in mice. J Med Virol. 1980;5(1):25-32
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# Mouse/Rat HSV-1 IgG ELISA

Catalog No.: H1029G-100 (96 tests)

**INTENDED USE**

**For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.**

MATERIALS PROVIDED		96 tests
1.	Microwell coated with HSV-1 antigen	12x8x1
2.	Sample Diluent: 1 bottle (ready to use)	22 ml
3.	Calibrator: 1 Vial (ready to use)	1ml
4.	Positive Control: 1 vial (ready to use)	1ml
5.	Negative Control: 1 vial (ready to use)	1ml
6.	Enzyme conjugate: 1 bottle (ready to use)	12ml
7.	TMB Substrate: 1 bottle (ready to use)	12ml
8.	Stop Solution: 1 bottle (ready to use)	12ml
9.	Wash concentrate 20X: 1 bottle	25ml

**MATERIALS NOT PROVIDED**

1. Distilled or deionized water
2. Precision pipettes
3. Disposable pipette tips
4. ELISA reader capable of reading absorbance at 450nm
5. Absorbance paper or paper towel
6. Graph paper

**STORAGE AND STABILITY**

1. Store the kit at 2-8° C.
2. Keep microwells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants.
3. The reagents are stable until expiration of the kit.
4. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light.

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

1. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
2. For laboratory use.
3. 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.
4. Do not pipette by mouth. Do not smoke, eat, or drink in the areas in which specimens or kit reagents are handled.
5. The components in this kit are intended for use as an integral unit. The components of different lots should not be mixed.
6. Control sera and sample diluent contain 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.

**SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING**

1. Collect blood specimens and separate the serum.
2. Typically, specimens may be refrigerated at 2–8° C for up to seven days or frozen for up to six months. Avoid repetitive freezing and thawing.

**REAGENT PREPARATION**

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 (20-25°C).

**ASSAY PROCEDURE**

1. Bring all specimens and kit reagents to room temperature (20-25°C) and gently mix.
2. Place the desired number of coated strips into the holder.
3. Negative control, positive control, and calibrator are ready to use. Prepare 1:21 dilution of test samples, by adding 10 µl of the sample to 200 µl of sample diluent. Mix well.
4. Dispense 100 µl of diluted sera, calibrator and controls into the appropriate wells. For the reagent blank, dispense 100µl 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.
5. Remove liquid from all wells. Wash wells three times with 300 µl of 1X wash buffer. Blot on absorbance paper or paper towel.
6. Dispense 100 µl of enzyme conjugate to each well and incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
7. Remove enzyme conjugate from all wells. Wash wells three times with 300 µl of 1X wash buffer. Blot on absorbance paper or paper towel.
8. Dispense 100 µl of TMB substrate and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
9. Add 100 µL of stop solution.
10. Read O.D. at 450 nm using ELISA reader within 15 min. A dual wavelength is recommended with reference filter to 600-650 nm.

**CALCULATION OF RESULTS**

1. 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.
2. Calculate the cut-off value: Calibrator OD x Calibrator Factor (CF).
3. Calculate the Ab (Antibody) Index of each determination by dividing the O.D. value of each sample by cut-off value.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST**

1. The test results obtained using this kit can not discriminate between HSV-1 and HSV-2 infection due to high cross reactivity between the two viruses.
2. Lipemic or hemolyzed samples may cause erroneous results.