

LEGEND MAX™

ELISA Kit



Human Total IgG

Cat. No. 432307

ELISA Kit for Accurate Quantitation of Human IgG in Serum, Plasma, Breast Milk, Saliva and Urine

> BioLegend, Inc. biolegend.com

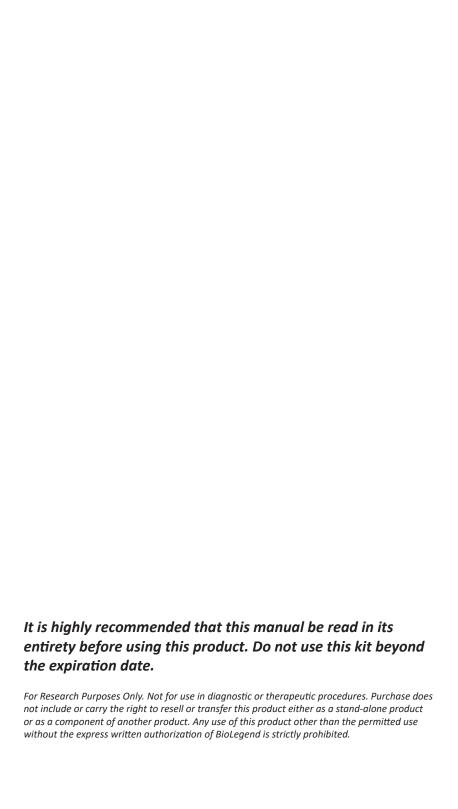




Table of Contents	Page
Introduction	2
Materials Provided	2
Materials to be Provided by the End-User	3
Storage Information	3
Health Hazard Warnings	3
Specimen Collection and Handling	4
Reagent and Sample Preparation	4
Assay Procedure	5
Assay Procedure Summary	7
Calculation of Results	8
Typical Data	8
Performance Characteristics	9
Specificity	9
Sensitivity	9
Recovery	9
Linearity	9
Intra-Assay Precision	10
Inter-Accay Pracision	10
Biological Samples	
Troubleshooting Guide	11
ELISA Plate Template	12

Introduction:

IgG is a monomeric immunoglobulin composed of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains linked together by inter-chain disulfide bonds. There are four IgG subclasses (IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4) in humans, they are named in order of decreasing abundance. They differ in the size of the hinge region and the number and arrangements of the interchain disulfide bonds linking their heavy chains. Of the 5 immunoglobulin isotypes, IgG is most abundant in human serum. IgG is synthesized and secreted by plasma B cells and is involved in the secondary immune response. The measurement of IgG can be a diagnostic tool for certain conditions such as autoimmune diseases, gastrointestinal conditions or immunoglobulin-deficiency disorders.

The BioLegend LEGEND MAX™ Human Total IgG ELISA Kit is a Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) with a 96-well strip plate that is precoated with a human monoclonal anti-human IgG antibody. The detection antibody is a biotinylated anti-human IgG (Fab specific) antibody. This kit is specifically designed for the accurate quantitation of human IgG in serum, plasma, breast milk, saliva and urine. This kit is analytically validated with ready-to-use reagents.

Materials Provided:

Description	Quantity	Volume	Part #
Human Total IgG Pre-coated Plate	1 plate		750003967
Human Total IgG Detection Antibody	1 bottle	12 mL	750003966
Human Total IgG Standard	1 vial	Lyophilized	750003969
Avidin HRP	1 bottle	12 mL	77897
Assay Buffer B	3 bottles	25 mL	79128
Wash Buffer (20X)	1 bottle	50 mL	78233
Substrate Solution D	1 bottle	12 mL	78115
Stop Solution	1 bottle	12 mL	79133
Plate Sealers	1 pack		78101

Materials to be Provided by the End-User:

- Microplate reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm
- Adjustable pipettes to measure volumes ranging from 1 μL to 1,000 μL
- Deionized water
- Wash bottle or automated microplate washer
- Log-Log graph paper or software for data analysis
- Polypropylene tubes to prepare standard dilutions
- Timer
- Plate Shaker
- Polypropylene vials

Storage Information:

Store unopened kit components between 2°C and 8°C. Do not use this kit beyond its expiration date.

Op	Opened or Reconstituted Components			
Microplate wells	If not all microplate strips are used, remove the excess strips by pressing up from underneath each strip. Place excess strips back in the foil pouch with the included desiccant pack and reseal. Store between 2°C and 8°C for up to one month.			
Standard	The remaining reconstituted standard stock solution can be aliquoted into polypropylene vials and stored at -70°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.			
Detection Antibody				
Avidin HRP				
Assay Buffer B	Store opened reagent bottles at 2° - 8°C and use within :			
Wash Buffer (20X)	month			
Substrate Solution D				
Stop Solution				

Health Hazard Warnings:

- 1. Reagents that contain preservatives may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Refer to the MSDS online at BioLegend's website for details (www.biolegend.com/msds).
- 2. Substrate Solution D is harmful if inhaled or ingested. Avoid skin, eye and clothing contact.

- To reduce the likelihood of blood-borne transmission of infectious agents, handle all serum, plasma and other biological fluids in accordance with NCCLS regulations.
- 4. Stop Solution contains strong acid. Wear eye, hand, and face protection.
- 5. Before disposing of the plate, rinse it with an excess amount of tap water.

Specimen Collection and Handling:

Specimens should be clear and non-hemolyzed. If possible, unknown samples should be run at a number of dilutions to determine the optimal dilution factor that will ensure accurate quantitation.

Serum: Use a serum separator tube and allow clotting for at least 30 minutes, then centrifuge for 10 minutes at $1,000 \times g$. Remove serum layer and assay immediately or store serum samples at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Plasma:</u> Collect blood samples in citrate, heparin or EDTA containing tubes. Centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1,000 x g within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or store plasma samples at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Breast Milk</u>: Collect samples and centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1,000 x g. Remove supernatant and assay immediately or store at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Saliva</u>: If utilizing a saliva collection device, ensure that it will not bind to proteins. To remove heavy sediment, centrifuge for 10 minutes at $1,000 \times g$. Remove supernatant and assay immediately or store at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<u>Urine</u>: Collect samples and centrifuge for 10 minutes at 1,000 x g. Remove supernatant and assay immediately or store at < -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Reagent and Sample Preparation:

Note: All reagents should be diluted immediately prior to use.

- Dilute the 20X Wash Buffer to 1X with deionized water. For example, make 1 liter of 1X Wash Buffer by adding 50 mL of 20X Wash Buffer to 950 mL of deionized water. If crystals have formed in the 20X Wash Buffer, bring to room temperature and vortex until dissolved.
- Reconstitute the Human Total IgG Lyophilized Standard by adding the volume of Assay Buffer B to make the 1841.8 ng/mL standard stock solution (refer to LEGEND MAX Kit Lot-Specific Certificate of Analysis/LEGEND MAX Kit Protocol). Allow the reconstituted standard to sit at room temperature for 15-20 minutes, then briefly vortex to mix completely.

3. In general, a 4,000,000-fold dilution in Assay Buffer B is recommended for serum and plasma samples. For breast milk, a 2,000-fold dilution. For saliva, a 500-fold dilution. For urine samples, a 200-fold dilution. Samples can be diluted further in Assay Buffer B to fit within the range of the assay as determined by the end user.

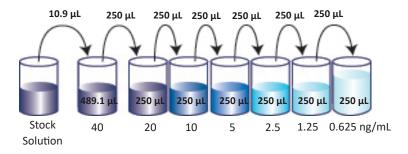
Dilute samples with Assay Buffer B before starting the test procedure according to the following scheme for serum and plasma samples, mix thoroughly:

5 μL sample + 495 μL Assay Buffer B = **Dilution A** (100x) 5 μL **Dilution A** + 495 μL Assay Buffer B = **Dilution B** (10,000x) 10 μL **Dilution B** + 90 μL Assay Buffer B = **Dilution C** (100,000x) 10 μL **Dilution C** + 390 μL Assay Buffer B = Final Dilution (4,000,000x)

Assay Procedure:

Note: Do not mix reagents from different kits or lots. Reagents and/or antibodies from different manufacturers should not be used with this kit.

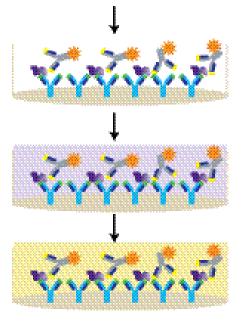
- Bring all reagents to room temperature prior to use. It is strongly recommended that all standards and samples be run in duplicate or triplicate. A standard curve is required for each assay.
- 2. If not all microplate strips will be used, remove the excess strips by pressing up from underneath each strip. Place excess strips back in the foil pouch with the included desiccant pack and reseal.
- 3. Prepare 500 μ L of the 40 ng/mL top standard by adding 10.9 μ L of the 1841.8 ng/mL standard stock solution into 489.1 μ L Assay Buffer B. Perform six two-fold serial dilutions of the 40 ng/mL top standard in separate tubes using Assay Buffer B as the diluent. Thus, human total IgG standard concentrations in the tubes are 40 ng/mL, 20 ng/mL, 10 ng/mL, 5 ng/mL, 2.5 ng/mL, 1.25 ng/mL and 0.625 ng/mL, respectively. Assay Buffer B serves as the zero standard (0 ng/mL).



- 4. Wash the plate 4 times with at least 300 µL of 1X Wash Buffer per well and blot any residual buffer by firmly tapping the plate upside down on absorbent paper. All subsequent washes should be performed similarly.
- 5. Add 50 μ L of Assay Buffer B to each well that will contain either standard dilutions or samples. Then add 50 μ L of standard dilutions or samples to the appropriate wells.
- 6. Seal the plate with a Plate Sealer included in the kit and incubate the plate for 2 hours at room temperature with shaking.
- 7. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
- 8. Add 100 μ L of Human Total IgG Detection Antibody solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour while shaking.
- 9. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4.
- 10. Add 100 μ L of Avidin-HRP solution to each well, seal the plate and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes while shaking.
- 11. Discard the contents of the plate into a sink, then wash the plate 5 times with 1X Wash Buffer as in step 4. For this final wash, soak wells in 1X Wash Buffer for 30 seconds to 1 minute for each wash. This will help minimize background.
- 12. Add 100 μ L of Substrate Solution D to each well and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark. Wells containing Human IgG should turn blue in color with an intensity proportional to its concentration. It is not necessary to seal the plate during this step.
- 13. Stop the reaction by adding 100 μ L of Stop Solution to each well. The solution color should change from blue to yellow.
- 14. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 30 minutes. If the reader is capable of reading at 570 nm, the absorbance at 570 nm can be subtracted from the absorbance at 450

Assay Procedure Summary

- 1. Wash 4 times. Add 50 μL Assay Buffer B to standard wells and sample wells
- 2. Add 50 μL of standard or sample, incubate 2 hr, RT, shaking
- Wash 4 times
 Add 100 µL of Human Total IgG Detection Antibody solution.
 Incubate 1 hr, RT, shaking
- 4. Wash 4 times Add 100 μL Avidin-HRP solution. Incubate 30 min, RT, shaking
- 5. Wash 5 times Add 100 μL Substrate Solution D Incubate 10 min, RT, in the dark
- 6. Add 100 µL Stop Solution



7. Read absorbance at 450 nm and 570 nm

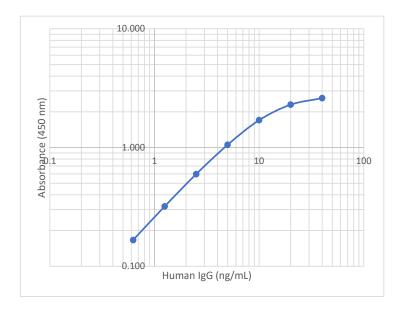
Calculation of Results:

The data can be best calculated with computer-based curve-fitting software using a 5- or 4-parameter logistics curve-fitting algorithm. If an appropriate software is not available, use log-log graph paper to determine sample concentrations. Determine the mean absorbance for each set of duplicate or triplicate standards, controls, and samples. Plot the standard curve on log-log graph paper with analyte concentration on the X-axis and absorbance on the Y-axis. Draw a best fit line through the standard points. To determine the unknown analyte concentrations, find the mean absorbance value of the unknown concentration on the Y-axis and draw a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, draw a vertical line to the X-axis and read the analyte concentration.

If samples were diluted, multiply the concentration by the appropriate dilution factor. If a test sample's absorbance value falls outside the linear portion of the standard curve, the test sample needs to be re-analyzed at a higher (or lower) dilution as appropriate.

Typical Data:

This standard curve was generated at BioLegend for demonstration purposes only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Performance Characteristics:

<u>Specificity:</u> This kit recognizes natural and recombinant human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4. No or negligible cross-reactivity was observed when this kit was used to analyze the following recombinant proteins at 10 ng/mL.

Human	IgA, IgD, IgE, IgM
Mouse	IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG1, IgM
Rat	lgG1, lgG2, lgM

<u>Sensitivity:</u> The minimum detectable concentration of Human IgG is 0.123 ± 0.030 ng/mL.

<u>Recovery:</u> Recombinant Human IgG at 3 different concentrations were spiked into human serum, citrate plasma, EDTA plasma, heparin plasma, breast milk, saliva and urine samples. Sample recovery was then analyzed with the LEGEND MAX™ Human Total IgG Kit.

Sample Type	N	% Recovery
Serum	3	113%
Citrate Plasma	3	115%
EDTA Plasma	3	115%
Heparin Plasma	3	115%
Breast Milk (Pooled)	1	114%
Saliva (Pooled)	1	124%
Urine (Pooled)	1	111%

<u>Linearity:</u> Human serum, citrate plasma, EDTA plasma, heparin plasma, breast milk, saliva and urine samples were first diluted to the recommended dilution factor. Then, the samples were diluted 2-fold in serial with Assay Buffer B to produce samples within the dynamic range of the kit. Samples were then assayed to determine the dilutional linearity.

Sample Type	N	% Linearity
Serum	3	91%
Citrate Plasma	3	86%
EDTA Plasma	3	89%
Heparin Plasma	3	92%
Breast Milk (Pooled)	1	96%
Saliva (Pooled)	1	85%
Urine (Pooled)	1	87%

<u>Intra-Assay Precision:</u> Two samples containing different Human IgG concentrations were tested on one plate with 22 replicates.

Concentration	Sample 1	Sample 2
Number of Replicates	22	22
Mean Concentration (ng/mL)	11.8	1.14
Standard Deviation	0.69	0.07
%CV	5.84%	6.05%

<u>Inter-Assay Precision:</u> Two samples containing different Human IgG concentrations were tested in ten independent assays.

Concentration	Sample 1	Sample 2
Number of Assays	10	10
Mean Concentration (ng/mL)	12.2	1.26
Standard Deviation	0.98	0.16
%CV	8.04%	12.7%

<u>Biological Samples:</u> Human serum, citrate plasma, EDTA plasma, heparin plasma, breast milk, saliva and urine samples were first diluted to fit within the range of the assay and then assayed for natural Human IgG.

		Citrate	EDTA	Heparin
	Serum	Plasma	Plasma	Plasma
N	3	3	3	3
Min (mg/mL)	6.44	1.08	0.907	6.49
Max (mg/mL)	8.45	8.26	5.73	8.43
Mean (mg/mL)	7.70	4.27	3.55	7.70

Serum and plasma range detected was 1.08 - 8.45 mg/mL. The IgG concentration averaged 13.2 μ g/mL in breast milk samples, 2.13 μ g/mL in saliva samples and 0.51 μ g/mL in urine samples.

Troubleshooting Guide:

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution
High Background	Background wells were contaminated	Avoid cross-well contamination by using the provided plate sealers. Use multichannel pipettes and change tips
	Insufficient washes	Increase number of washes. Increase soaking time between washes prior to addition of substrate solution.
	TMB Substrate Solution was contaminated	TMB Substrate Solution should be clear and colorless prior to addition to wells. Use a clean container prior to pipetting substrate solution into wells.
No or poor signal	Detection Antibody, Avidin-HRP or Substrate solution were NOT added	Down the control of the control
	Wrong reagent or reagents were added in wrong sequential order	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.
	Insufficient plate agitation	The plate should be agitated during all incubation steps using a plate shaker at a speed where solutions in wells are within constant motion without splashing.
	The wash buffer contains Sodium Azide (NaN3)	Avoid Sodium Azide contamination in the wash buffer as it inhibits HRP activity.
	Incubations were done at an inappropriate temperature, timing or without agitation	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.
Low or poor standard curve	The standard was incorrectly reconstituted or diluted	Adjust the calculations and follow the protocol.
signal	Standard was inappropriately stored	Store the reconstituted standard stock solution in polypropylene vials at -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
	Reagents added to wells with incorrect concentrations	Check for pipetting errors and the correct reagent volume.

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution	
Signal is high, standard curves have saturated	Standard reconstituted with less volume than required	Reconstitute new lyophilized standard with the correct volume of solution recommended in the protocol.	
signal	Standards/samples, detection antibody, Avidin-HRP or substrate solution were incubated for too long	Rerun the assay and follow the protocol.	
Sample readings	Samples contain no or below detectable levels of the analyte	If samples are below detectable levels, it may be possible to use a larger sample volume. Contact technical support for appropriate protocol modifications.	
are out of range	Samples contain analyte concentrations greater than highest standard point	Samples may require dilution and analysis	
	Multichannel pipette errors	Confirm that pipette calibrations are accurate.	
High variation in	Plate washing was not	Ensure pipette tips are tightly secured.	
samples and/or standards	adequate or uniform Non-homogenous samples	Ensure uniformity in all wash steps. Thoroughly mix samples before assaying.	
	Samples may have high particulate matter	Remove particulate matter by centrifugation.	
	Cross-well contamination	Do not reuse plate sealers.	
		Always change tips for reagent additions. Ensure that pipette tips do not touch the reagents on the plate.	

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