

## Antigen-Coated-Plate ELISA (ACP-ELISA)

Our ELISA reagents are optimized using greiner bio-one microplates, medium binding.  
Please spin down all the liquid by a short centrifugation (approx. 3000rpm for a few seconds)  
before opening the tubes containing MAb and RAM-AP-Conjugate.

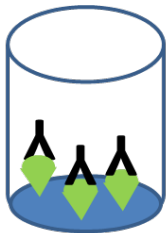


1. Extract samples 1/20 (w/v) in freshly prepared **coating buffer + 0,05 M DIECA** .  
Add 200 µl aliquots of the test sample to duplicate wells.

2. Cover the plate and incubate over night at 4°C.

3. Wash plate with PBS-Tween using wash bottle, soak for a few minutes and repeat washing two times. Blot plates by tapping upside down on tissue paper.

4. Add 200 µl of 2% skim milk in PBS-Tween to each well (**blocking**).  
Cover the plate and incubate for 30 min at 37°C



5. Remove blocking solution and tap dry.

6. Add the MAb in appropriate dilution (see delivery note or tube) in conjugate buffer; i.e. 20µl in 20 ml buffer at a recommended dilution of 1:1000 or 40µl in 20 ml buffer at a recommended dilution of 1:500. Add 200µl to each well of the microtiter plate

7. Cover the plate and incubate at 37 °C for 2-4 hours.

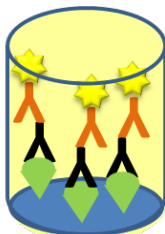
8. Wash three times as in step 3.



9. Dilute RAM-AP 1:1000 in conjugate buffer, i.e., 20µl in 20 ml buffer. Add 200 µl to each well.

10. Cover the plate and incubate at 37 °C for 1 hour.

11. Wash three times as in step 3.



12. Add 200 µl aliquots of freshly prepared substrate (1 mg/ ml para-nitrophenyl- phosphate in substrate buffer) to each well.

13. Cover the plate and incubate at 37°C for 30-60 min, or as long as necessary to obtain clear reactions

14. Assess results by:
  - a) Visual observation
  - b) Spectrophotometric measurement of absorbance at 405 nm

#### Reference

Clark, M. F. and Adams, A. N. 1977. Characteristics of the microplate method of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the detection of plant viruses. *Journal of General Virology* 34: 475-483.

### Buffers used in ELISA

#### 1. Coating buffer (pH 9.6)

1.59 g sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ )  
2.93 g sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ )  
0.20 g sodium azide ( $\text{NaN}_3$ )  
*Dissolve in 900 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , adjust pH to 9.6 with HCl and make up to 1 l.*

#### 2. PBS (pH 7.4) phosphate buffered saline

8.0 g sodium chloride ( $\text{NaCl}$ )  
0.2 g monobasic potassium phosphate ( $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ )  
1.15 g dibasic sodium phosphate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ )  
0.2 g potassium chloride ( $\text{KCl}$ )  
0.2 g sodium azide ( $\text{NaN}_3$ )  
*Dissolve in 900 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , adjust pH to 7.4 with NaOH or HCl and make up to 1 l.*

#### 3. PBS-Tween (PBST)

PBS + 0.5 ml Tween 20 per liter

#### 4. Conjugate buffer

PBST + 2% PVP + 0.2% egg albumin (e.g. Sigma A-5253)

#### 5. Substrate buffer

97 ml diethanolamine  
600 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
0.2 g sodium azide ( $\text{NaN}_3$ )  
*Adjust to pH 9.8 with HCl and make up to 1 liter with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$*

**Buffers can be stored at 4 ° C for at least 2 months. Warm to room temperature before use.**

## ELISA Troubleshooting

### 1. No color development

- a) Did you omit any steps?
- b) Did you use the correct buffer for each step?
- c) Is your enzyme OK? Serum OK?
- d) Is your positive control homologous to antiserum (IgG)?

**Recommendations** - Do a titration plate. Use reliable positive control in each plate. Pretest enzyme conjugate on substrate.

### 2. Nonspecific color development

- a) If in edge wells only:
  - Make sure the humidity in the incubator is sufficiently high.
  - If this does not help, don't use edge or border wells, fill with buffer only.
- b) If in whole plate:
  - incomplete washing
  - old substrate
  - use recommended ELISA plate (greiner medium binding)
  - error in loading sequence

**Recommendations** - Use reliable negative control in each plate. Use fresh substrate and check for spontaneous color change. Cover plates while incubating. Check pH of the buffers used.

- c) Some wells with inconsistent or unexpected reactions
  - incomplete washing
  - error in loading test antigens
  - spillage between wells

**Recommendations** - Use extra wash step, handle plates carefully with lids on, use predetermined loading pattern before loading. Blot top of plate after rinsing.

### 3. Color development very rapid; some color in healthy samples

- a) Enzyme conjugate concentration too high
- b) Substrate concentration too high

**Recommendations** - Use enzyme conjugate and substrate concentrations that will give OD<sub>405 nm</sub> of about 1.0 in 30 to 60 min with good antigen source.