

LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST

1. Lipemic or hemolyzed samples may cause erroneous results.

REFERENCES

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4. Gencay M; Koskiniemi M; Saikku P; Puolakkainen M; Raivio K; Koskela P; Vaheri A. Chlamydia trachomatis seropositivity during pregnancy is associated with prenatal complications Clin Infect Dis 1996; 21(2):424-6.
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2017-04-17

Cat#: CT054G (96 Tests)
 For Order and Inquiries, please contact
 Calbiotech Inc.,
 1935 Cordell Ct., El Cajon, CA 92020
 Tel (619) 660-6162, Fax (619) 660-6970,
www.calbiotech.com



Chlamydia Trachomatis IgG ELISA

Catalog No.: CT054G (96 Tests)

INTENDED USE

The Calbiotech Chlamydia Trachomatis IgG Kit is intended for the detection of IgG antibody to Chlamydia Trachomatis in human serum or plasma.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

C. trachomatis is an intracellular parasite pathogen that is similar in cell wall structure to gram-negative bacteria. It is the most common sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the US with more than 4 million cases reported annually. The main sites of infection include the GU tract and rectum but conjunctivitis, perihepatitis and reactive arthritis may result. The infection is often asymptomatic, making it difficult to diagnose; as many as 2/3 of infected women are asymptomatic. Women develop mucopurulent cervicitis, and irregular menstrual bleeding or abdominal pain may occur in about 40% of these women. PID is found in about 5% of women. The infection is usually symptomatic in men with dysuria and white/clear discharge occurring. Epididymitis is common. The infection incubates in 7 to 21 days and is commonly found with a second STD pathogen. IgG and IgM antibodies to *C. trachomatis* can be detected with 2-4 weeks after exposure. IgG remains positive, but the antibody level can drop overtime. ELISA can detect *C. trachomatis* IgM antibody for many months after infection.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

Diluted patient serum is added to wells coated with purified antigen. IgG specific antibody, if present, binds to the antigen. All unbound materials are washed away and the enzyme conjugate is added to bind to the antibody-antigen complex, if present. Excess enzyme conjugate is washed off and substrate is added. The plate is incubated to allow the hydrolysis of the substrate by the enzyme. The intensity of the color generated is proportional to the amount of IgG specific antibody in the sample.

MATERIALS PROVIDED	96 Tests
1. Microwells coated with <i>C. trachomatis</i> 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 450 nm
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. Not for Internal or External Use in Humans or Animals.
4. There should be no eating or drinking within work area.
5. Always wear gloves and a protective lab coat.
6. No pipetting should be done by mouth. Handle all specimens and reagents as potentially infectious and biohazardous.
7. Do not add sodium azide to samples as preservative.
8. Do not use external controls containing sodium azide.
9. Use disposable pipette tips to avoid contaminating chromogenic substrate reagent. Discard reagent if it turns blue.
10. Do not pour chromogenic substrate back into container after use.
11. Do not freeze reagents.
12. Do not mix reagents from different kit lot numbers.
13. Keep reagents out of direct sunlight.
14. Handle stop reagent with care, since it is corrosive.
15. Bring all reagents to room temperature.
16. Viscous forensic samples should always be diluted in phosphate buffered saline or distilled water prior to pipetting.
17. Ensure the bag containing the micro-plate strips and desiccant is sealed well, if only a few strips are used.

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

Bring all specimens and kit reagents to room temperature (20-25 °C) and gently mix.

1. Place the desired number of coated strips into the holder.
2. 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.
3. 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.
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.

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.