Human hepatitis D virus(HDV) antibody(IgG) ELISA Kit

Product Code	CSB-E04809h
Abbreviation	HDV Ab (IgG)
Protein Biological Process 1	Infection
Product Type	ELISA Kit
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Sample Types	serum
Detection Range	Request Information
Sensitivity	Request Information
Assay Time	1-5h
Sample Volume	50-100ul
Detection Wavelength	450 nm
Lead Time	3-5 working days after you place the order, and it takes another 3-5 days for delivery via DHL or FedEx.
Research Area	Microbiology
Quality Control	A microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm, with the correction wavelength set at 630 nm. An incubator that can provide stable incubation conditions up to 37°C±5°C. Centrifuge Vortex Squirt bottle, manifold dispenser, or automated microplate washer Absorbent paper for blotting the microtiter plate 50-300ul multi-channel micropipette Pipette tips Single-channel micropipette with different ranges 100ml and 500ml graduated cylinders Deionized or distilled water Timer Test tubes for dilution
Component	A 96-well Assay plate --The 96-well plate has been pre-coated with HDV antigen. Negative Control (1 x 1ml) --Eliminate false positive Positive Control (1 x 1ml) --Used to evaluate the validity, stability, and comparability of experimental results. HRP-conjugated IgG antibody(1 x 12ml) --Bind to the anti-HDV IgG antibody, and HRP catalyzes the TMB to elicit a chromogenic reaction. Sample Diluent (1x 12 ml) --Dilute the sample to an appropriate concentration. Wash Buffer (20x concentrate) (1 x 50 ml) --Wash away unbound or free

substances.
Substrate A (1 x 6 ml) --Mix with substrate B and interact with HRP, eliciting a Chromogenic reaction.
Substrate B (1 x 6 ml) --Mix with substrate A and interact with HRP, eliciting a Chromogenic reaction.
Stop Solution (1 x 6ml) --Stop the color reaction. The solution color immediately turns from blue to yellow.
Four Adhesive Strips (For 96 wells)--Cover the microplate when incubation.
An Instruction manual

Description

The Human hepatitis D virus (HDV) IgG ELISA kit is used for qualitative identification of IgG antibodies to HDV in human serum and plasma. It employs the qualitative enzyme immunoassay technique. The microtiter plate has been pre-coated with HDV antigen. Samples or standards are pipetted into the wells with anti-human IgG conjugated HRP. Following a wash to remove any unbound reagent, the TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of human HDV IgG antibody bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured by a microplate reader at 450 nm. The valence of human HDV IgG antibody in the samples is determined by referring to the negative control. It indicates the presence of HDV IgG antibody if the O.D. (optical density) of sample is greater than or equal to the cutoff value (average Negative Control value plus 0.10). There is no HDV IgG antibody present in the sample if the O.D. is less than the cutoff value.

This assay has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of human HDV IgG antibody. And it also has been validated with precision less than 15% and lot-to-lot consistency. Get more details from the product instructions.

HDV is a defective RNA virus and is comprised of a delta antigen (viral core) and a hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) (viral protein coat). HBV is required to initiate and maintain the replication of HDV in the infected liver cells. HDV is also known as a "satellite virus" because HDV-infected patients are usually infected with HBV. The diagnosis of HDV can be done by detecting the HDV antigen, HDV-specific IgM, or HDV-specific total antibodies (IgM and IgG) in the serum of patients with clinically obvious acute or chronic hepatitis B infection. Anti-HDV IgM usually appears in serum at 2 to 3 weeks after onset of symptoms and disappears by 2 months after acute HDV infection. IgM antibodies may persist for 9 months in HDV reinfection. HDV IgG and HDV total antibodies last in serum after the resolution of acute HDV infection and in chronic coinfection. IgG antibodies usually appear in the recovery period after a few weeks.

Product Precision

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay): CV%<15%
Three samples of known concentration were tested twenty times on one plate to assess.
Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays): CV%<15%
Three samples of known concentration were tested in twenty assays to assess.

Typical

Test parameter	specification	test result
Positive control	>0.6	0.842
Negative control	<0.1	0.051
Positive rate	10,Positive	100%
Negative rate	10,Negative	100%