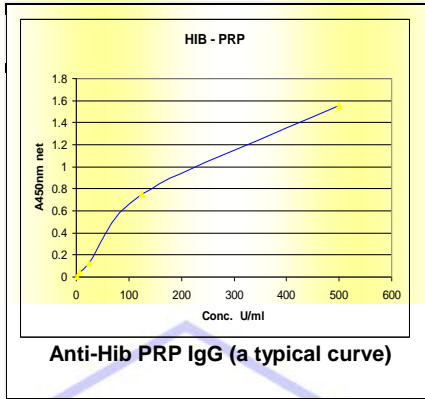


Human Anti-H. Influenzae B (Hib) polyribosyl phosphate (PRP) IgG ELISA Kit, Cat# 980-100-PHG
Human Anti-H. Influenzae B (Hib)-PRP IgG ELISA Kit | Quantitative | Standards 0 - 500 U/ml | Sample=100 ul (diluted), 105 min



Human Anti-H. Influenzae B (Hib) -PRP IgG ELISA Kit Features

- Haemophilus influenzae type b PRP antigen pre-coated, stabilized, ready-to-use 96-well strip plate, suitable for multiple runs over 6-12 months.
- Convenient, stable, liquid calibrators: A (-ve control @ 0 U/ml); and B (positive control @ 500 U/ml) containing anti-H. Influenzae B PRP IgG diluted to 250, 125, 62.5, 31.25, and 15.1 U/ml
- 100ul samples diluted 1:100 or more;
- 105 min room temp assay, 3 incubation steps,;
- Contains all necessary reagents. Stability ~12 months

This kit is for measuring anti-H. influenzae B PRP IgG in human serum or plasma samples. For in vitro research use only.

Assay Procedure: Allow all reagents to reach room temperature. Arrange and label required number of strips.

- Step 1.** Pipet **100 ul each** of pre-diluted stds, samples (diluted 1:100 or more). Mix gently and incubate at room temp for **60 min**.
Step 2. **Aspirate and wash 5X.** Add **100 ul of HRP Conjugate** to all wells, mix gently and incubate at room temp for **30 min**.
Step 3. **Aspirate and wash 5X.** Add **100 ul of TMB solution** to all wells, mix gently, and incubate at room temp for **15 min**.
Step 4. Pipet **100 ul of stop solution** into each well and mix gently (blue color turns yellow). **Measure absorbance at 450 nm.** Determine antibody concn in each sample using the standards (results are expressed in units/ml).

Interpretation of Results

Negative: equal to or less than the -ve control

Positive: >greater than positive control and antibody concn determined from the standard curve.

General Information

In 1930, 2 major categories of H. influenzae were defined: the unencapsulated strains and the encapsulated strains. Encapsulated strains were classified on the basis of their distinct capsular antigens. There are six generally recognized types of encapsulated H. influenzae: a, b, c, d, e, and f. Genetic diversity among unencapsulated strains is greater than within the encapsulated group. The presence of the capsule in encapsulated type b (Hib), a serotype causing conditions such as epiglottitis, is known to be a major factor in virulence. Their capsule allows them to resist phagocytosis and complement-mediated lysis in the non-immune host. Vaccination with Hib conjugate vaccine is effective in preventing Hib infection.

Most strains of H. influenzae are opportunistic pathogens. Naturally-acquired disease caused by H. influenzae seems to occur in humans only. In infants and young children, H. influenzae type b (Hib) causes bacteremia, pneumonia, and acute bacterial meningitis. Occasionally, it causes cellulitis, osteomyelitis, epiglottitis, and infectious arthritis. Due to routine use of the Hib conjugate vaccine in the U.S. since 1990, the incidence of invasive Hib disease has decreased to 1.3/100,000 in children. However, Hib remains a major cause of lower respiratory tract infections in infants and children in developing countries where vaccine is not widely used. In a study to assess qualitative differences in the types of Hib-PRP antibodies induced in children 15 to 27 months of age by (i) natural exposure, (ii) PRP vaccine, and by (iii) PRP-diphtheria toxoid conjugate vaccine, (iv) PRP-group B Neisseria meningitidis outer membrane vesicle conjugate vaccine, and (v) Haemophilus type B oligosaccharide conjugate vaccine (HbOC). The highest levels of total Hib-PRP antibody measured by radioimmunoassay and immunoglobulin G (IgG) measured by ELISA were seen after HbOC immunization. IgG1 Hib-PRP antibodies predominated in all groups, and there were no differences between the groups in the proportion of IgG and IgA Hib-PRP antibodies.

Several vaccines are now available for routine use against Hib.that can be used alone or in combination with other diseases (multivalent). It is often necessary to monitor the efficacy of vaccines and determine the anti-H. influenza B IgG levels in patients or for clinical trial using new formulation of vaccines. ADI's mouse Anti- H. influenza B PRP IgG ELISA kit is an immunoassay for the quantitative determination of IgG class antibodies against PRP using the following vaccines: Influenza B Comvax (HepB/Hib), PedvaxHib (Hib-PRP-OMP) –Merck; Trihibit (DTAP/Hib), ActHib (Hib-PRP-T) - Sanofi Pasteur; HibTiter (Hib-Hboc) – WyethLederle.

Additional ELISA kits for detecting antibodies to HepB, Tetanus Toxoid, Pertussis Toxoid in mouse, rabbit, and human are also available.

Related ELISA kits

#980-100-PHM	Human anti-H. influenza B PRP IgG ELISA Kit	#980-110-PMG	Human anti-H. influenza B PRP IgM ELISA Kit
#980-130-PRG	Rabbit anti-H. influenza B PRP IgG ELISA Kit	#980-140-PRM	Rabbit anti-H. influenza B IgM ELISA Kit
#980-150-PMG	Monkey anti-H. influenza B PRP IgG ELISA Kit		rev. 101110A