

Human Measles Virus IgG ELISA Kit

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CATALOG #
AAA72695

REACTIVITY
Human

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Measles Virus IgG; Measles Virus IgG ELISA Kit; Measles Virus IgG elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The specificity is defined as the probability of the assay of scoring negative in the absence of the specific analyte. It is 100% (95% confidence interval: 90.0% - 100%).
Samples	Human serum or plasma (citrate, heparin)
Preparation and Storage	2 - 8 degree C

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for Measles Virus IgG elisa kit

Intended Uses: The Measles Virus IgG ELISA is intended for the qualitative determination of IgG class antibodies against Measles Virus in human serum or plasma (citrate, heparin).

Principle of the Assay: The qualitative immunoenzymatic determination of specific antibodies is based on the ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) technique. Microtiterplates are coated with specific antigens to bind corresponding antibodies of the sample. After washing the wells to remove all unbound sample material a horseradish peroxidase (HRP) labelled conjugate is added. This conjugate binds to the captured antibodies. In a second washing step unbound conjugate is removed. The immune complex formed by the bound conjugate is visualized by adding Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) substrate which gives a blue reaction product. The intensity of this product is proportional to the amount of specific antibodies in the sample. Sulphuric acid is added to stop the reaction. This produces a yellow endpoint colour. Absorbance at 450/620 nm is read using an ELISA Microtiterplate reader.

Background/Introduction: Measles or morbilli virus belongs to the RNA viruses of the family Paramyxoviridae. The virions are spherical particles of 150-250 nm in diameter consisting of the ribonucleoprotein with helical symmetry and an envelope with spikes containing the strain-specific and hemagglutinating antigens. Morbilli vi-ruses have no neuraminidase activity. Measles is a classic childhood disease. The virus is endemic: at the age of 20 about 90% of the population has had immunological experience with it. Newborns are protected by maternal antibodies for the first 3-4 months of life; the active disease leaves lifelong immunity. The measles virus has a contagiousity index of about 96%, is worldwide distributed, and can be serious. Bacterial superinfection was a serious threat in the preantibiotic era, but the prognosis of un-complicated measles is now good. CNS complications such as encephalomyelitis (0.1%) which may occur after the acute phase of measles infection subsides, however still have a high mortality (10%). Prognosis of recovery in these patients is poor. Between 10-30% of all cases are fatal; 20-50% develop significant damages. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) is a rare (1:1000) degenerative disease of the CNS which is thought to be a slow virus infection.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.