

Human Influenza Virus B IgG ELISA Kit

Influenza Virus B IgG ELISA

CATALOG #
AAA72701

REACTIVITY
Human

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Influenza Virus B IgG; Influenza Virus B IgG ELISA; Influenza Virus B 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 95.92% (95% confidence interval: 86.02% - 99.5%).
Samples	Human serum or plasma (citrate, heparin)
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for Influenza Virus B IgG elisa kit

Background: Influenza are RNA viruses of the family Orthomyxoviridae. Influenza viruses are divided into three types, designated A, B, and C which are differentiated by the specificity of a soluble antigen associated with the internal ribonucleoprotein component of the virion. The virions are spherical particles of 80-120 nm in diameter consisting of the ribonucleoprotein component and enveloped by matrix protein and a lipid bilayer which contains two spikeline structures: viral hemagglutinin (H) and viral neuraminidase (N). Influenza viruses are respiratory tract pathogens which are transmitted by direct contact, large-droplet infection, or by contaminated surfaces. Influenza types A and B are responsible for epidemics of respiratory illness that occur almost every winter and are often associated with increased rates of hospitalization and death. Type C infections usually cause either a very mild respiratory illness or no symptoms at all; it does not cause epidemics and does not have the severe public health impact that influenza types A and B do. Pandemics of influenza virus type A infections have occurred at 10 to 20 year intervals since 1890. Apparently this results from alterations in the composition of the H and N antigens (antigenic "drift" and antigenic "shift"). Currently two subtypes of influenza A are circulating worldwide. Normally influenza is a self-limiting disease lasting for 3 to 7 days, but some people develop serious and potentially life-threatening medical complications, such as pneumonia, particularly in children, elderly people and other vulnerable groups.

Principle of the Assay: The qualitative immunoenzymatic determination of specific antibodies is based on the ELISA (Enzymelinked 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.

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

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.