abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Borrelia burgdorferi IgG ELISA Kit ab178635

1 Image

Overview

Product name Anti-Borrelia burgdorferi IgG ELISA Kit

Detection method Colorimetric

Precision

Intra-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
Pos serum	7			4.6%

Inter-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
Pos serum	3			4%

Sample type Serum, Other biological fluids, Hep Plasma, Cit plasma

Assay type Indirect

Sensitivity 98.6 %

Assay duration Multiple steps standard assay

Product overview Abcam's anti- Borrelia burgdorferi IgG Human *in vitro* ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for the accurate qualitative measurement of IgG class antibodies against Borrelia burgdorferi in Human serum, plasma and CSF.

A 96-well plate has been precoated with Borrelia burgdorferi antigens to bind cognate antibodies. Controls or test samples are added to the wells and incubated. Following washing, a horseradish peroxidase (HRP) labelled anti-Human IgG conjugate is added to the wells, which binds to the immobilized Borrelia burgdorferi antigens. TMB is then catalyzed by the HRP to produce a blue color product that changes to yellow after adding an acidic stop solution. The density of yellow coloration is directly proportional to the amount of Borrelia burgdorferi IgG sample captured in plate.

Platform Microplate

Properties

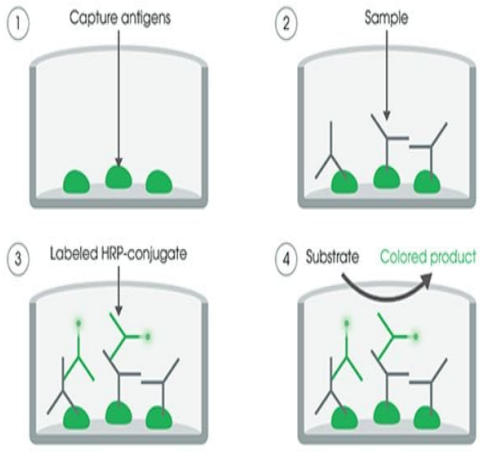
Storage instructions Store at +4°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	Identifier	1 x 96 tests
20X Washing Solution	White cap	1 x 50ml
Borrelia burgdorferi (IgG) Coated Microplate (12 x 8 wells)		1 unit
Borrelia burgdorferi Anti-IgG HRP Conjugate		1 x 20ml
Borrelia burgdorferi Cut-off Control		1 x 3ml
Borrelia burgdorferi Negative Control		1 x 2ml
Borrelia burgdorferi Positive Control		1 x 2ml
Cover Foil		1 unit
IgG Sample Diluent		1 x 100ml
Stop Solution	red cap	1 x 15ml
Strip holder		1 unit
TMB Substrate Solution	Yellow cap	1 x 15ml

Relevance

Borrelia burgdorferi is a bacterial species of the spirochete class of the genus Borrelia, which has a diderm (double-membrane) envelope. B. burgdorferi is predominant in North America, but also exists in Europe, and is the agent of Lyme disease. Borrelia burgdorferi is gram negative only by default because safranin is the last dye used, but in reality spirochetes are not classified as either gram positive or negative.

Images



Serologic ELISA assay principle

Specific antigens are coated on the 96-well plate, controls or test samples are added to the well and incubated. The wells are washed to remove any unbound Human anti-antigen antibodies (Ig). A horseradish peroxidase (HRP) labelled anti-Human Ig conjugate is added to the wells. TMB is then catalyzed by the HRP to produce a blue color product that changes to yellow after adding an acidic stop solution. The intensity of yellow coloration is directly proportional to the amount of Human anti-antigen Ig captured on the plate.

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