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Determination of IgG concentration by the Mancini test.

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Works for me

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- 1 An appropriate anti-IgG antiserum (antibody) is poured in the center well of an agar-containing plate.
- 2 Carefully circular wells are cut and detached from the plates.
- 3 A series of standards containing known concentrations of IgG are placed in separate wells, while “unknown” human serum samples and control are placed in other wells.
- 4 A ring of precipitate forms in the area of optimal antigen-antibody concentration, meaning anti-IgG - IgG reaction as the antigen diffuses radially.
- 5 The diameters of the rings are measured and perceived normally in 48-72 hours.

- 6 Finally, a standard curve is developed using the ring diameters of the standards versus the concentrations.
- 7 A curve is then used to plot the concentration of the control and unknown IgG samples.