6



Mar 13, 2021

Chimeric Protein-LAG and Protein-AG sandwich ELISA

Angel A Justiz-Vaillant¹

¹University of the West Indies St. Augustine

1 Works for me

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.btbfnijn

Carbon

Angel Justiz-Vaillant University of the West Indies St. Augustine

SUBMIT TO PLOS ONE

ABSTRACT

This ELISA was used to study the interactions between protein-LAG (PLAG) and protein-AG (SpAG) with different immunoglobulin preparations from mammalian and avian species.

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.btbfnijn

PROTOCOL CITATION

 $\label{local-equation} Angel \, A \, Justiz-Vaillant \, 2021. \, Chimeric \, Protein-LAG \, and \, Protein-AG \, sandwich \, ELISA \, . \, \textbf{protocols.io} \, https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.btbfnijn$

LICENSE

This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

CREATED

Mar 13, 2021

LAST MODIFIED

Mar 13, 2021

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

48199

- This ELISA was used to study the interactions between protein-LAG (PLAG) and protein-AG (SpAG) with different immunoglobulin preparations from mammalian and avian species. The 96 well microtiter plate was coated overnight at 4°C with 2 µg/µl per well of PLAG in carbonate-bicarbonate buffer pH 9.6.
- The plate was then treated with bovine serum albumin solution and washed 4X with PBS-Tween. 50 μl of immunoglobulins (1 mg/ml) is added and incubated for 1h at room temperature, and the microplate is rewashed 4X with PBS-Tween.
- 3 Then, $50 \,\mu\text{L}$ of peroxidase-labeled SpAG conjugate diluted 1:5000 in PBS-non-fat milk was added to each well and incubated for 1h at RT. The plate was washed 4X with PBS-Tween.

 $\textbf{Citation:} \ \, \textbf{Angel A Justiz-Vaillant (03/13/2021).} \ \, \textbf{Chimeric Protein-LAG and Protein-AG sandwich ELISA\~A\^A \~A\^A .} \\ \frac{\textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}}{\textbf{A}} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}}{\textbf{A}} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}}{\textbf{A}} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}} \ \, \textbf{A} \ \, \textbf{A}$

- Then, 50 μ L of o-phenylenediamine solution (4 mg/mL) was added, and the plate was incubated for 15 min at RT in the dark. The reaction was stopped with 50 μ L of a 3M H2SO4 solution.
- The plate was visually assessed for color development and read on a microplate reader at 492 nm. A cut-off point was calculated as the mean of the optical density of the negative controls multiplied by two. The cut-off value was set to 0.36.