# Determination of IgA concentration by the Mancini test.

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1 An appropriate anti-IgA 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 IgA 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-IgA - IgA 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 IgA samples.



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