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ELISA for quantification of human immunoglobulin D (IgD) in serum or plasma.

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ABSTRACT

IgD is a monomer with a molecular weight of 184 Kd. IgD is present in a meager amount in the serum (0.03 mg/mL) and has an unknown function against pathogens. It is regarded as a BCR. IgD may play an essential role in antigen-triggered lymphocyte differentiation. [1]

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1 An anti-human IgD coating antibody is adsorbed onto the microwells by incubation overnight at 4°C with carbonate-bicarbonate buffer.

2 Add 50 µl of human serum or plasma. Human IgD present in the serum or plasma binds to antibodies adsorbed into the microwells.

3 The microplate is blocked with 3% non-fat milk-PBS buffer and later wash to remove unbound proteins.

4 Fifty (50) µl of biotin-conjugated anti-IgD antibody is added. The optimal dilution must be investigated.

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5 The microplate is rewashed with PBS-Tween 20 buffer, pH 7.4.

6 One hundred µl of streptavidin-HRP conjugate is added and it binds to the biotin-conjugated anti-IgD antibody. The optimal dilution of this conjugate must be investigated.

7 The plate is washed following incubation to remove the unbound Streptavidin-HRP.

8 Add 100 µl of 3,3',5,5'- tetramethylbenzidine (TMB; Sigma-Aldrich) into each well.

9 Incubate the microwells in the dark for 20 min.

10 A colored product is formed in proportion to the quantity of human IgD present in the sample or standard.

11 The reaction is terminated by addition of 100 µl 3M H_2SO_4 and the absorbance is measured at 450 nm.

12 A standard curve is made from 7 human IgD standard dilutions and the human IgD sample concentration is determined.

13 For better results place the microplate on a microplate shaker in every incubation.

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