MAR 13, 2021

Chimeric Protein-LAG and Protein-AG sandwich ELISA

Angel A Justiz-Vaillant¹

¹University of the West Indies St. Augustine

Carbon

Angel A Justiz-Vaillant

University of the West Indies St. Augustine

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.

OPEN ACCESS

DOI:

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

Protocol Citation: Angel A Justiz-Vaillant 2021. Chimeric Protein-LAG and Protein-AG sandwich ELISA .

protocols.io

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.btbfniijn>

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

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: Mar 13, 2021

Last Modified: Mar 13, 2021

PROTOCOL integer ID:
48199

- 1 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.

- 2** 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 µL 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.
- 4** Then, 50 µL 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 µL of a 3M H₂SO₄ solution.
- 5** 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.