Determination of IgA concentration by the Mancini test.

Angel A Justiz-Vaillant

University of the West Indies St. Augustine

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bj93kr8n

1

University of the West Indies

angel.vaillant@sta.uwi.edu

Angel Justiz-Vaillant

University of the West Indies St. Augustine

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bj93kr8n

PROTOCOL CITATION

Angel A Justiz-Vaillant 2020. Determination of IgA concentration by the Mancini test. protocols.io

https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bj93kr8n

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

Aug 24, 2020

LAST MODIFIED

Aug 24, 2020

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

40987

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.
Finally, a standard curve is developed using the ring diameters of the standards versus the concentrations.

A curve is then used to plot the concentration of the control and unknown IgA samples.