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Indirect Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) for Detection of Anti-HIV Antibodies in Human Serum

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We use this protocol and it's working

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Abstract

This protocol was already used successfully to detect anti-HIV antibody in the serum of women with cervical dysplasia or cervical cancer in Jamaica, West Indies [1].

Reference

1. Justiz Vaillant A, Bazuaye PE, McFarlane-Anderson N, Smikle MF et al. Seroprevalence of Anti-HIV Antibodies in Women with Abnormal Pap Smears in Jamaica. British Journal of Medicine & Medical Research 2013, 3(4): 2197-2202.

- 1 The 96 well polystyrene microplate (U-shaped bottom; Sigma-Aldrich) is coated with 50 ng of a mixture of synthetic peptides (including the fragment 579-601 of the HIV gp41 and fragments 254-274, 308-331 and 421-438 of the HIV gp120) for 4 h at 37°C.
- 2 The microplate is blocked with 3% non-fat milk in PBS, 25 µl/well, 1h at room temperature (RT).
- 3 The microplate is washed 4X with PBS-Tween-20.
- 4 Duplicates of 25 µl of 1:16 diluted human sera are added.
- 5 After incubation for 90 min at RT the microplate is washed 4X with PBS-Tween 20.
- 6 Then, 25 µl of a chimeric commercially-prepared recombinant protein LA-HRP conjugate (Sigma-Aldrich) diluted 1:5000 is added.
- 7 After incubation for 90 min at RT and rewashing steps 25 µl TMB is added to each well for 15 min in the dark.
- 8 The reaction is stopped with 3M H₂SO₄.
- 9 The microplate is read in a microplate reader at 450 nm.
- 10 In the ELISA is included a pooled human sera with high titre of anti-HIV antibodies as positive control, a pooled sera from healthy individuals as negative control and 0.9% normal saline solution was used as the blank.
- 11 The cut-off point is calculated as mean optical density (XOD) of negative control plus two standard deviation (SD).