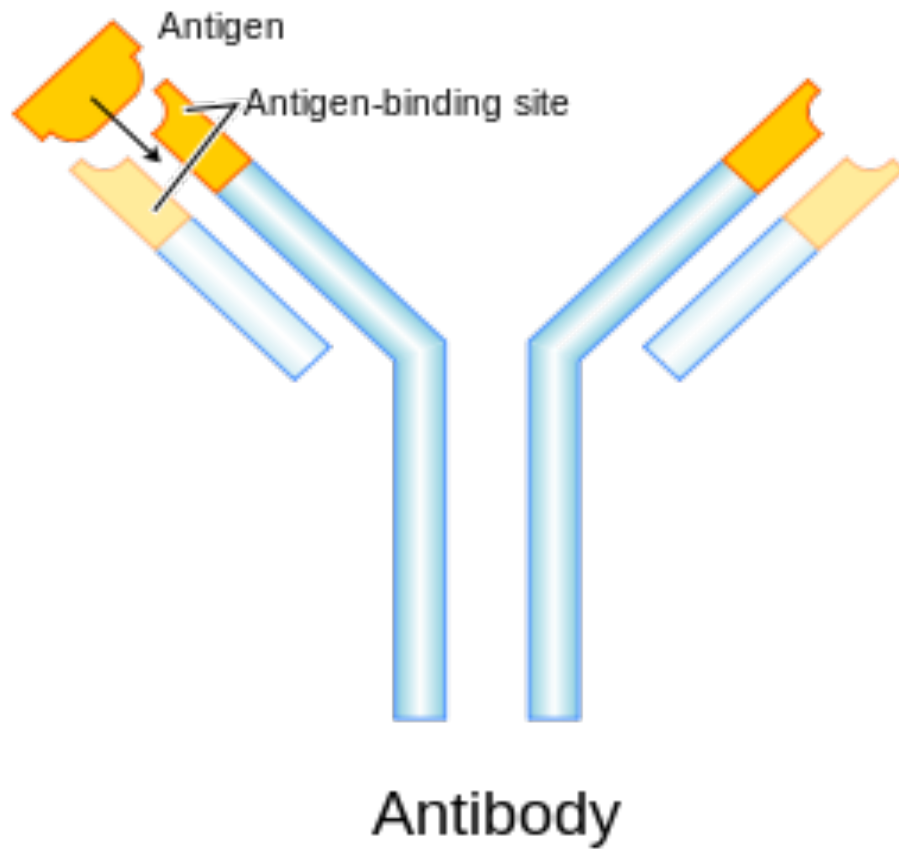

ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY [ELISA]

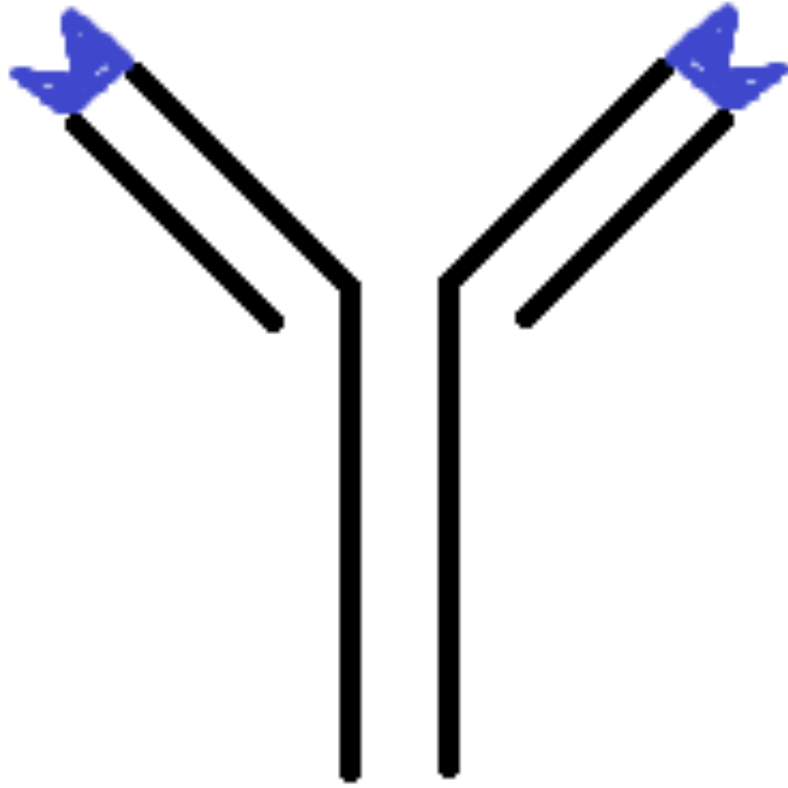
Immunoassay:

- What is antigen (Ag) ?
- What is antibody (Ab) ?
- Immunoassay ?
- Specificity ?

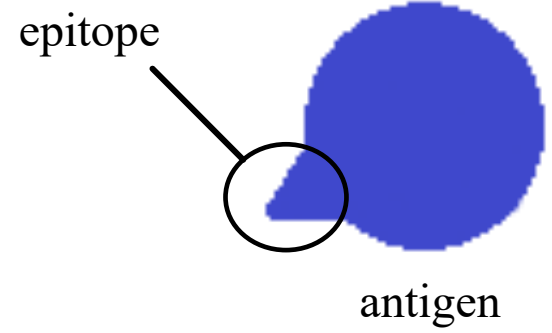
Antigens



Each antibody recognize specific antigen

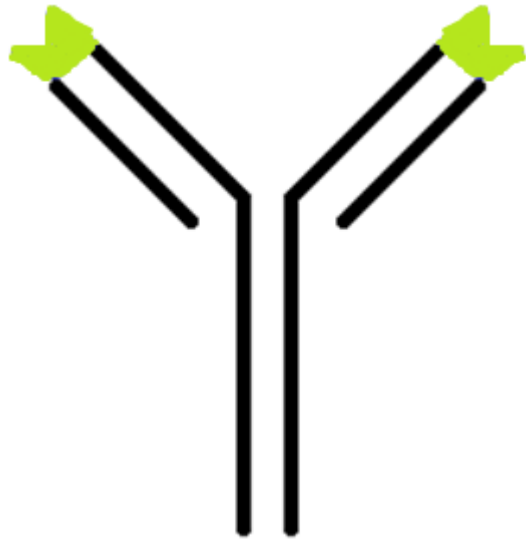


antibody



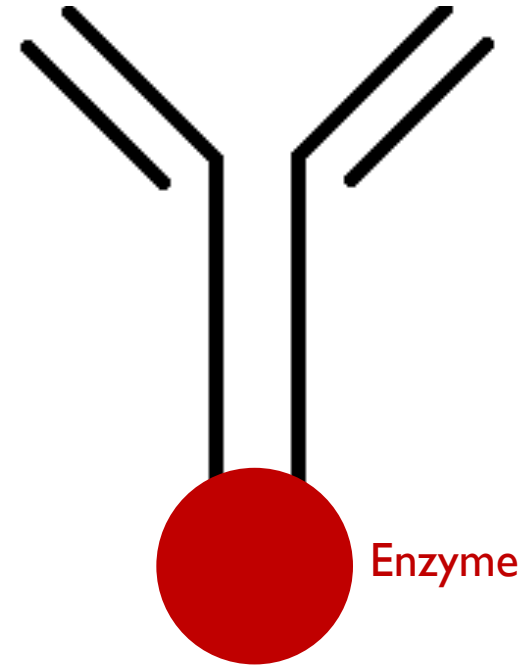
epitope

antigen



Primary antibody

“antibody specified to specific antigen”



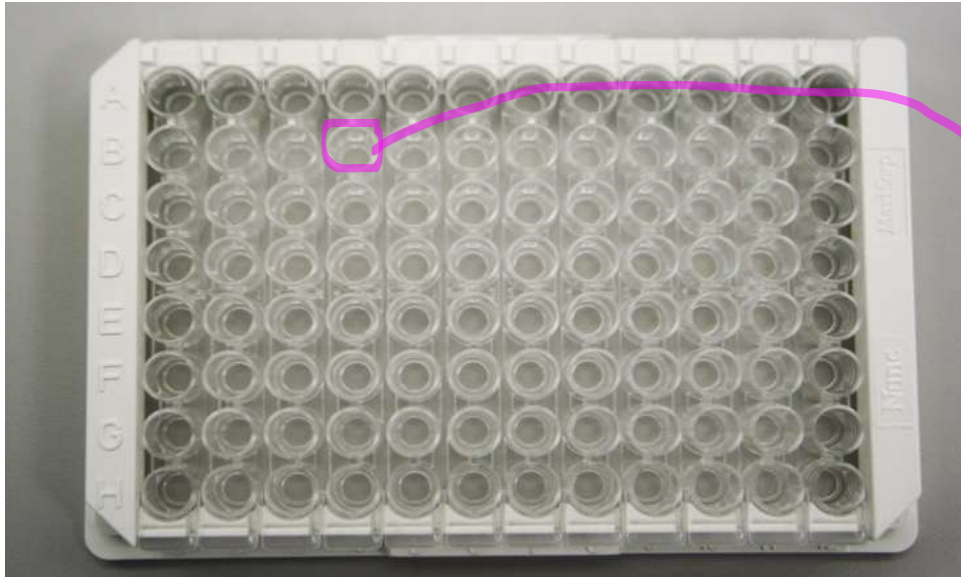
Secondary antibody

“antibody specified to Primary antibody”

ELISA:

- Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.
 - Is a biochemical plate-based assay technique designed for **detecting and quantifying** substances such as peptides, proteins, antibodies and hormones.
- **In qualitative ELISA:** (+ OR -)
- **In quantitative ELISA:** The optical density or florescent units of the sample is interpolated into a standard curve.
- Application ?
 - Autoimmune disease?

96-well (or 384-well) polystyrene microtiter plates



← **microtitre plate**
solid support used
to immobilized
antigen or antibody
of interest.

Adding the sample
and incubate for 1
or 2 hr.

microtitre plate
solid support used
to immobilized
antigen or antibody
of interest.

Basic Principle:

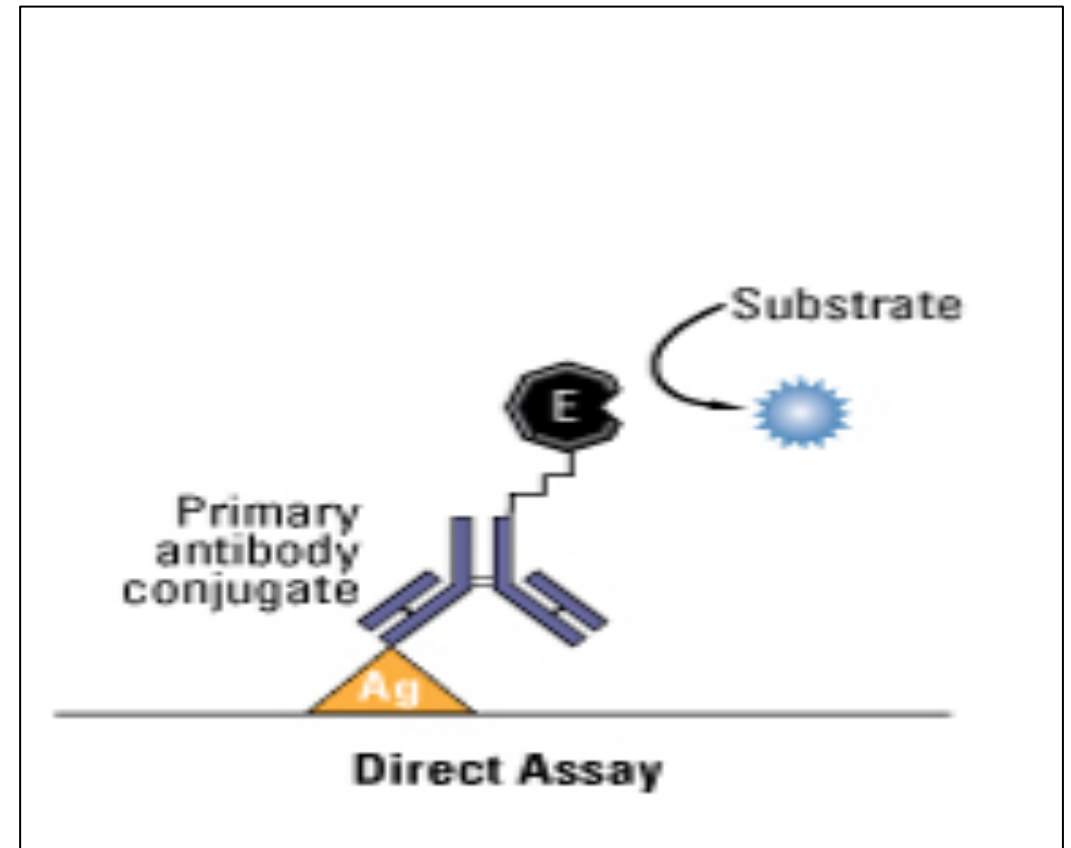
- To detect a specific antibody- antigen reaction by assessing the **conjugated enzyme activity**.
- The enzyme convert a colourless substrate to a measurable **coloured product**, indicating the presence of the antibody - antigen [Ab-Ag] binding.
- The detection enzyme can be linked **directly to the primary antibody** or introduced through a **secondary antibody** that recognizes the primary antibody.
- The most crucial element of the detection strategy is a highly specific antibody-antigen interaction.

ELISA Format:

- Direct ELISA.
- Indirect ELISA.
- Sandwich ELISA.
- Competitive ELISA.

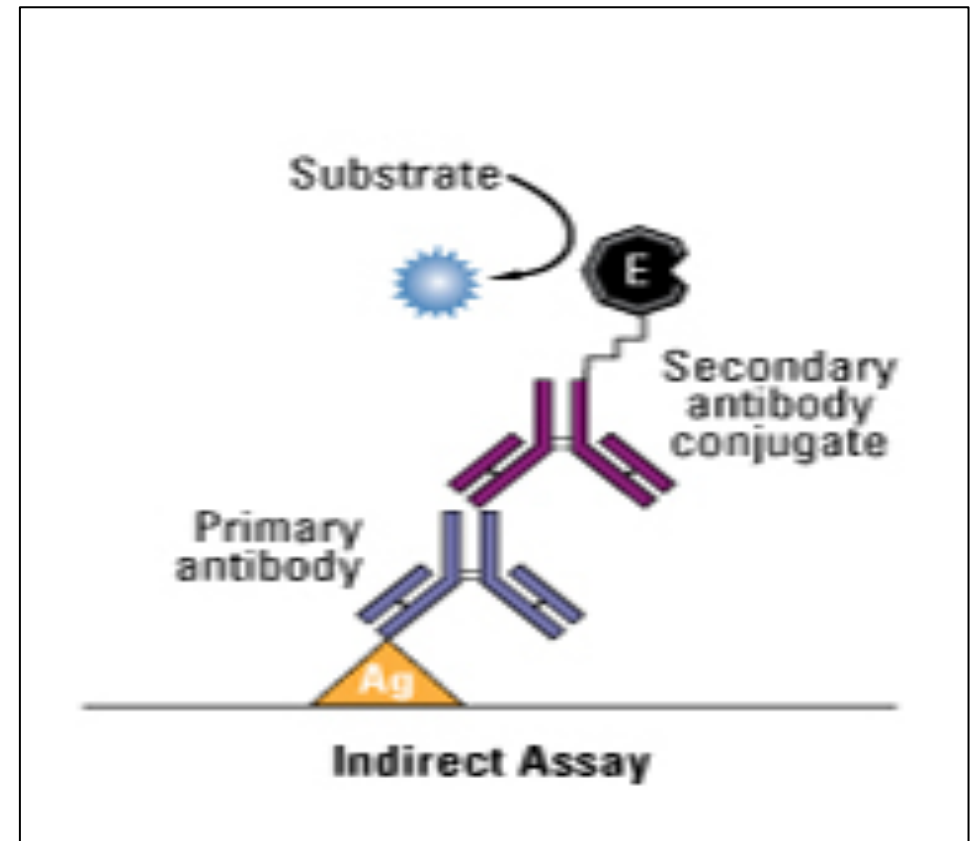
Direct ELISA:

- This type considered the simplest type of ELISA.
- It is used to detect the presence and the concentration of specific antigen in the sample.
- Why this format called "direct ELISA" ?



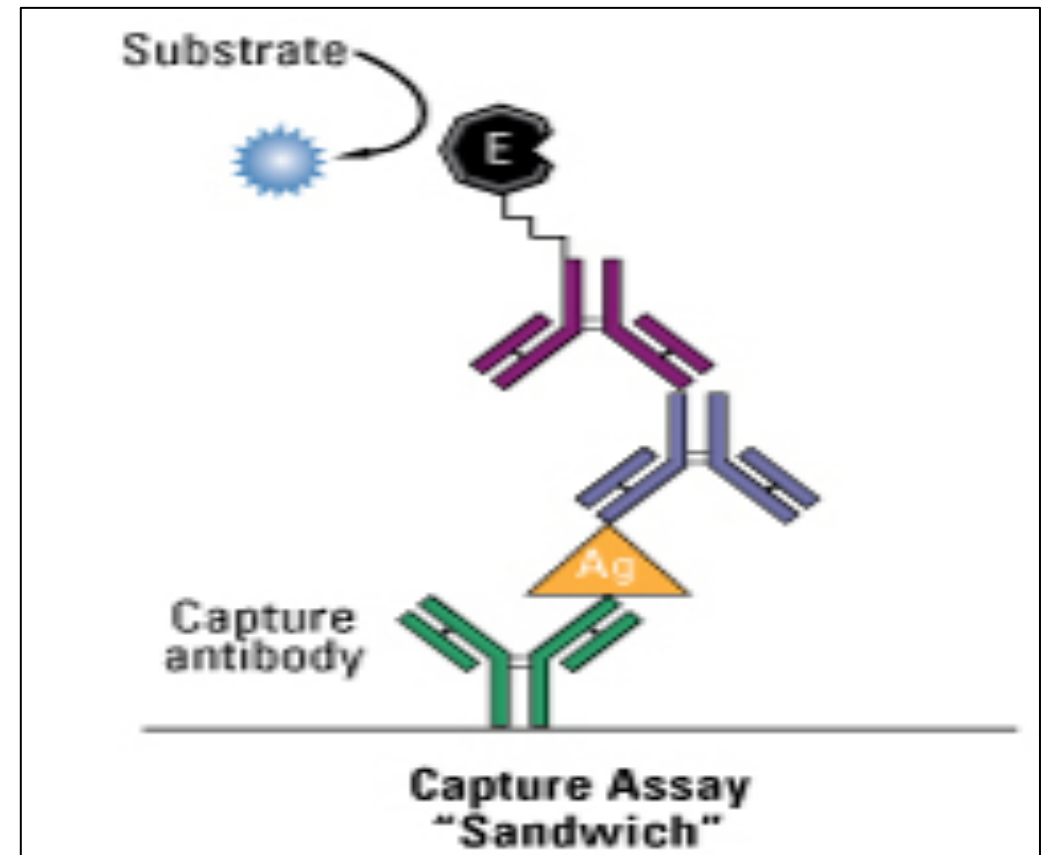
Indirect ELISA:

- Is used to detect the presence and the concentration of specific antigen or antibody.
- Why this format called “Indirect ELISA” ?



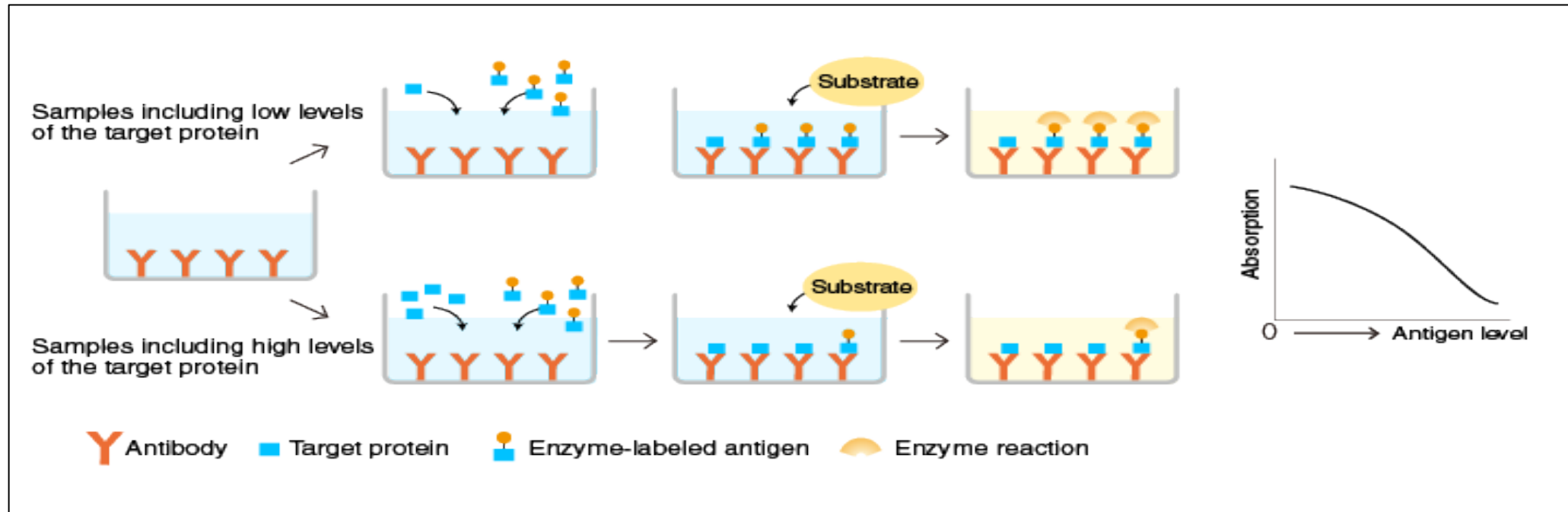
Sandwich ELISA:

- The most powerful ELISA assay format is the sandwich assay.
- This type of capture assay is called a “sandwich” assay because the analyte to be measured is bound between two primary antibodies – the capture antibody and the detection antibody.
- It is used to detect the presence and the concentration of specific antigen in the sample.



Competitive ELISA:

- Is a strategy that is commonly used when the antigen is small and has only one epitope, or antibody binding site.
- It measures the amount of antigen in a sample.
- One variation of this method consists of **labelling purified antigen instead of the antibody.**





PRACTICAL PART



Aim:

- To understand the principle of different types of ELISA.
- To detect the insulin level in Rat plasma sample using Ultra Sensitive Mouse Insulin ELISA Kit

Workflow

add 95 μ l of sample diluent with (2, 5, 7.5 and 10 μ l of sample) to each well as duplicate.



Incubate for 2 hours at 4 °C



Wash plate with 300 μ l washing buffer (repeat three times)



Add 100 μ l of conjugate solution to each well



Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.



Wash plate with 300 μ l washing buffer (repeat three times)



Add 100 μ l of substrate solution to each well



Incubate 40 minutes at room temperature in the dark



Add 100 μ l of stop solution to each well



Measure OD at 450 nm within 30 minutes

Results

- Table (I): The absorbance and concentration values of insulin standard solutions

Absorbance at 450nm		Insulin concentration (ng/ml)
1.508	1.499	6.4
0.856	0.956	3.2
0.419	0.458	1.6
0.243	0.209	0.8
0.116	0.147	0.4
0.065	0.070	0.2
0.032	0.038	0.1

- Take the average of standard solution absorbance, and plot standard curve.

Results

- Table (2): The absorbance and concentration values of insulin in plasma sample

	Absorbance at 450nm	Insulin concentration (ng/ml)
10 ul		
5 ul		
2.5 ul		
1 ul		

- Take the average of sample absorbance , and find the concentration using the curve.