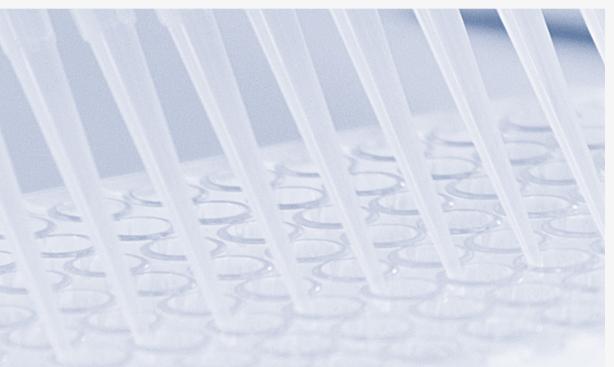




ELISA

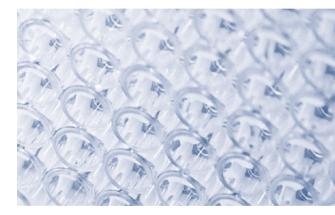
Basics and Technical Tips



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DEFINITION

ELISA: Enzyme-Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay

- First described in 1971 by Engvall and Perlmann.
- Characteristic feature of an ELISA: Antigen is directly coated to a well.
- Three main different types of ELISA are currently available.

Why is an ELISA a great research tool?

 A biochemical test that detects and measures antibodies in your blood and antibodies related to certain infectious conditions. ELISA tests are mainly used in immunology.







The ELISA technique is divided into:

- Direct ELISA:

The antigen is immobilized on the ELISA plate. The primary antibody carries the label.

- Indirect ELISA:

The antigen is immobilized on the ELISA plate. The secondary antibody carries the label.

– Sandwich ELISA:

Two primary antibodies (for capture and detection) embed the antigen, forming a "sandwich." The complex is then recognized by a secondary labelled antibody.

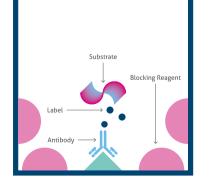




Direct ELISA

- The antigen is immobilized on the ELISA plate.
- The primary antibody carries the label.
- Remaining surface blocked.
- Detection: Dependent on label.



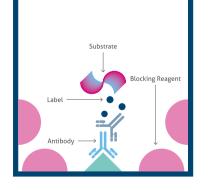




Indirect ELISA

- The antigen is immobilized on the ELISA plate.
- The secondary antibody carries the label.
- Remaining surface blocked.
- Detection: Dependent on label.



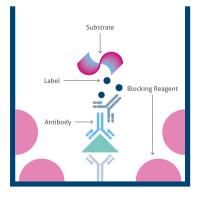




Sandwich ELISA

- Two primary antibodies.
- Capture antibody is bound to the well.
- Remaining well surface blocked.
- Antigen bound by capture antibody and detection antibody.
- Detection: Dependent on label.







Advantages & Disadvantages

	Direct ELISA	Indirect ELISA	Sandwich ELISA
Costs	+/-	-	-
Cross-reactivity			
Availability	+	+	+
Adsorption effects of Antigen	-	-	+
Signal amplification	-	+	+
Assay time	+	-	-

ELISA FACTORS

Factors That Influence an ELISA

ELISA Factor	Factor Characteristics	
Plate	Material, type.	
Washing	Buffer type, frequency, time, intensity, cross-reactions.	
Target-of-interest	Conformation, epitope, matrix effects.	
Antibodies	Specificity, concentration, cross-reactions.	
Substrate	Sensitivity, lot-to-lot variation.	

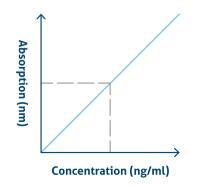






ELISA RESULTS

- The standards are specified on the x-axis.
- The reading of each standard is specified on the y-axis.
- This standard curve is used to determine the unknown concentration.
- The results should be in the range given by the kit manufacturer.





FAQs

What Is The Purpose Of Different Controls?

Positive Controls	Negative Controls	Zero Blank & Chromogen Blank	Chromogen Blank Useful When
 Standard. Sample positive control (some companies provide). 	 Zero standard. Chromogen blank. 	 OD>0.25 (ELISA dependent) for zero blank means high background. Comparing zero blank and chromogen blank helps to find the likely cause. 	 Background caused by reservoir. Background caused by metal. Background caused by chromogen.



TROUBLESHOOTING

No/Low/High Signal			
Potential Source	Possible Solution		
Too short/long incubation time.	Incubate following manufacturer's instruction.		
Too much/not enough substrate.	Follow manufacturer's instruction.		
Poor sample preparation.	Ensure accurate sample type and preparation.		
Too harsh handling of plates.	Ensure gentle washing.		
Antibody concentration.	Titrate antibody concentration.		
Target-of-interest not suitable for assay detection limit.	Double check detection limit of ELISA/ concentrate samples.		

Good Standard But No Signal In Samples?

No fresh sample or sample storage incorrect.

Validated sample type?

Many cytokines in normal serum are difficult to detect.



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Support

Available 24 hours via Live Chat and 9–5 (CDT) via phone.

Please visit us at www.ptglab.com for more information about our antibodies and technical tips.

