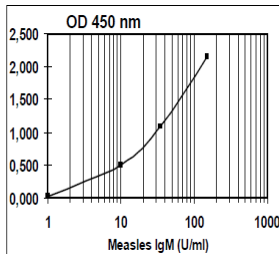


Human Anti-Measles IgM ELISA kit, 96 tests# 530-110-HMM



Interpretation of Results

U/mL	Interpretation
< 8	negative
8 - 12	equivocal
> 12	positive

ELISA Kit Features

- Measles virus, pre-coated, stabilized, ready-to-use 96-well strip plate, suitable for multiple runs over 6-12 months.
- Human serum negative, positive controls, and a calibrator
- Sample size 100 ul (serum or plasma diluted ~1:100 or more).
- 110 minutes, 3 incubation steps (60+30+20) at room temp
- Contains all necessary reagents. Shelf life ~12 months.

**This kit is for detecting human IgM antibody to Measles virus.
This kit does not detect IgG isotype.**

For in vitro research use only.

Assay Procedure:

Allow all reagents to reach room temperature. Arrange and label required number of strips. Please consult the detailed manual provided with the kit for "FINAL UPDATED PROTOCOL".

- Step 1.** Pipet **100 ul** controls, standards, pre-diluted samples (~1:100) into each well. Cover and incubate for 60 mins at room temp;
Step 2. Aspirate and wash 3 times; Add **100 ul** of antibody conjugate to wells. Cover and incubate for 30 min at room temp.
Step 3. Aspirate and wash 3 times; Add **100 ul** Substrate Solution. Incubate for 20 minutes at room temp.
Step 4 Add **100ul** Stop Solution. Read at 450nm immediately.

General Information

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease characterized by a clinically distinct prodrome of fever, coryza, conjunctivitis, cough and a pathognomic exanthem (Koplik's spots). The disease is the result of infection with the Measles Virus, genus Morbillivirus of the family Paramyxoviridae.

Ten to twelve days after infection, the most prominent and characteristic prodromal symptoms appear: coryza; a persistent barking cough; keratoconjunctivitis, often with photophobia; and fever. Generally lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly are also frequent. During this period, Koplik's spots appear on the buccal mucosa that rapidly spread involving the entire mucous membrane. These spots are usually gone by the time the skin rash reaches its peak. The rash of Measles appears after a 3- to 5-days prodrome, some 14 days after exposure. The rash quickly becomes maculopapular and spreads rapidly over the face, neck, trunk and extremities during the next three days. At its height, the eruption has generally deepened to a redish purple and may be associated with edema of the skin. Complications are: otitis media, pneumonia and encephalitis.

Measles have a more severe expression in younger or undernourished children with a higher incidence of hemorrhage Measles, with 5% to 10% of lethal cases. In people that have been vaccinated with inactive virus (before 1968), the infection can have severe manifestations as: pneumonia, peripheral edema, pleural effusion and atypical rash. Measles are one of the most contagious infectious diseases. The virus spreads through droplets emanating from the respiratory tract of infected persons or by direct contact. The incidence of Measles has declined since the introduction of vaccination programs.

Measles virus IgG or IgM ELISA kits are intended for the detection of IgG or IgM antibody to Measles virus in human serum or plasma. Additional ELISA kits to detect the Measles virus antibody in mouse and other species are also available for research.

Related ELISA kits

530-120-HMA Human Anti-Measles IgA ELISA kit 530-100-HMG Human Anti-Measles IgG ELISA kit

Recombinant Measles antibodies are also available.

<http://www.4adi.com/commerce/cc2748-measles-vaccine-elisa-and-reagents.htm>

530-110-HMM-flr

Rev. 1108220

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