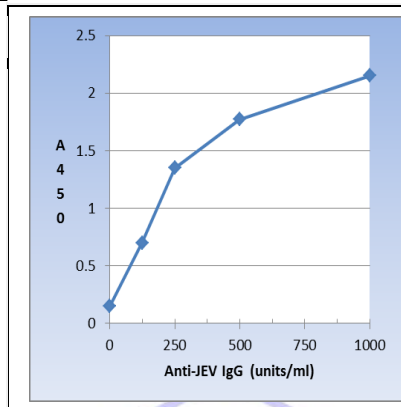


Rabbit Anti-Japanese Encephalitis Virus (JEV) Virus IgG-specific ELISA Kit, Cat # 910-140-JEM



Rabbit Anti-JEV IgG-specific ELISA Kit Features

- Highly purified JEV recombinant glycoprotein (antigen)-coated, 96-well strip plate
- Convenient Negative control and anti-JEV IgG-specific calibrators (0-1000 u/ml)
- 100ul samples (diluted 1:101 or more) serum or plasma
- 110 min, 3 incubation step at room temp

This kit is for measuring Rabbit anti- anti-JEV Ig's in Rabbit serum or plasma. For in vitro research use only.

Assay Procedure: Allow all reagents to reach room temperature. Arrange and label required number of strips.

Step 1. Pipet **100 ul each of pre-diluted standards**, samples containing anti-JEV IgG (diluted 1:100 or more) and controls into wells. Mix gently and incubate at room temperature for **60 min**.

Step 2. Aspirate and wash the plate four times. **Add 100ul of Anti-IgGs-HRP Conjugate** to all wells, mix gently and incubate at room temperature for **30 min**.

Step 3. Aspirate and wash the plate five times. Add **100 ul of TMB Substrate** solution to all wells, mix gently, and incubate at room temperature for **20 min**.

Step 4 Pipet **100 ul of stop solution** into each well and mix gently (blue color turns yellow). **Measure OD at A450 nm**. Determine the presence of anti-JEV Ig's by comparing with the supplied standards..

General Information

Japanese encephalitis—previously known as Japanese B encephalitis to distinguish it from von Economo's A encephalitis—is a disease caused by the mosquito-borne Japanese encephalitis virus. The Japanese encephalitis virus is a virus from the family Flaviviridae. Domestic pigs and wild birds are reservoirs of the virus; transmission to humans may cause severe symptoms. One of the most important vectors of this disease is the mosquito *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*. This disease is most prevalent in Southeast Asia and the Far East. Japanese encephalitis has an incubation period of 5 to 15 days and the vast majority of infections are asymptomatic: only 1 in 250 infections develop into encephalitis. Severe rigors mark the onset of this disease in humans. Fever, headache and malaise are other non-specific symptoms of this disease which may last for a period of between 1 and 6 days. Signs which develop during the acute encephalitis stage include neck rigidity, cachexia, hemiparesis, convulsions and a raised body temperature between 38 and 41 degrees Celsius. Mental retardation developed from this disease usually leads to coma. Mortality of this disease varies but is generally much higher in children. The causative agent Japanese encephalitis virus is an enveloped virus of the genus flavivirus; it is closely related to the West Nile virus and St. Louis encephalitis virus. Positive sense single stranded RNA genome is packaged in the capsid, formed by the capsid protein. The outer envelope is formed by envelope (E) protein and is the protective antigen. Japanese Encephalitis is diagnosed by detection of antibodies in serum and CSF (cerebrospinal fluid) by ELISA.

Infection with JEV confers life-long immunity. All current vaccines are based on the genotype III virus. A formalin-inactivated mouse-brain derived vaccine was first produced in Japan in the 1930s and was validated for use in Taiwan in the 1960s and in Thailand in the 1980s. The high cost of the vaccine, which is grown in live mice, means that poorer countries have not been able to afford to give it as part of a routine immunization program. At least three vaccines have been available (two of which are unlicensed) which are JE-Vax, Green Cross and IXIARO (licensed). There are a number of new vaccines under development. The mouse-brain derived vaccine is likely to be replaced by a cell-culture derived vaccine that is both safer and cheaper to produce. China licensed a live attenuated vaccine in 1988 and more than 200 million doses have been given; this vaccine is available in Nepal, Sri Lanka, South Korea and India. There is also a new chimeric vaccine based on the yellow fever 17D vaccine that is currently under development. Recombinant envelop protein-based vaccines are also being developed.

ADI's JEV ELISA utilizes highly purified recombinant JEV virus glycoprotein as the antigen to capture IgG-specific anti-JEV. ADI also manufactures the IgG or IgM specific antibody ELISA kits for mouse, rat, rabbit and human.

Related ELISA kits

910-100-JEM	Mouse Anti-Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) Ig's (IgG+A+M) ELISA kit
910-120-JEM	Mouse Anti-Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) IgG-specific ELISA kit
910-130-JEM	Mouse Anti-Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) IgM specific ELISA kit
AE-200160-2	Swine/Porcine Epidemic Encephalitis B Ig's ELISA kit
Rev. 910-120-JEM-flr 120719A	

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