



## DETECTION OF ANTIBODIES AGAINST BLUETONGUE USING A COMPETITIVE/BLOCKING ELISA METHOD

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### 1. SCOPE

To detect the presence of antibodies against Bluetongue virus in serum samples of domestic and wild ruminants using competitive/blocking ELISA commercial kits.

### 2. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

#### Material required but not provided in the kit

Distilled or deionized water (ELIX®)

Disposable pipette tips

Graduated cylinder for wash solution

Graduated pipettes

Bucket to dispense reagents

Microplate adhesive covers

Waste bags

Internal control (weak positive serum) - recommended

#### Equipment

Freezer -20°C (<-18°C)

Cooler +5°C (+2<T<sup>a</sup><+8° C)

Precision micropipettes or multi-dispensing micropipettes

Automatic Pipettor

Vortex

Microplate shaker

Microcentrifuge

Incubators (37 ± 2° C) and (18° – 25°C)

Chronometer

Microplate washer (manual)

Spectrophotometre (96-well microplate reader with 450 nm filter)



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Biosafety cabinet type II (if handling of samples requires it)

### Kit composition

Reagents included in each ELISA kit are described in the Annexes

### 3. METHOD

The principle of the competitive/blocking (c/b) ELISA test is to avoid the reaction between the recombinant VP7 protein (serogroup specific) adsorbed to the ELISA plate and a conjugated with peroxidase serogroup-VP7 specific monoclonal antibody (Mab), by means of the specific anti-VP7 antibodies that could be present into the sample. Antibodies in tested serum will block the reaction between the antigen and the Mab resulting in a reduction in colour in comparison with that obtained in negative control serum.

VP7, whose sequence is relatively well-conserved between isolates, is the most abundant structural protein and the major immunogenic serogroup-reactive protein. Because the conjugate is a Mab and it is directed against the VP7, the assay will give a high level of sensitivity and specificity.

There are several commercial kits based on this principle using one of a number of BT serogroup-reactive MAbs. Genetic divergence of certain BTV strains (e.g. different regional groups or topotypes) may affect the nature of serogroup-reactive antibodies. It is therefore possible that diagnostic characteristics for antibody detection are not uniform for all viruses encompassed by the serogroup.

For this reason there have to be a technical decision to choose the most adequate ELISA kit depending on the epidemiological situation.

The protocol for each c/b ELISA is described in the corresponding Annex.



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### 4. ANNEXS

ANNEX 1 cELISA Procedure: *ID Screen BTV Competition*

ANNEX 2 cELISA Procedure: *IDEXX Bluetongue Competition*

ANNEX 3 bELISA Procedure: *Ingezim AHSV Compac Plus*

### 5. REFERENCES

OIE. Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals. English version in force at date.  
Chapter: Bluetongue (Infection with Bluetongue virus)



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### **ANNEX 1. cELISA Procedure: ID Screen Bluetongue Competition**

Based on *ID Screen BTV Competition*: Competition enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for detection of specific antibodies to bovine, ovine and caprine, as well as other wild ruminants, in serum samples. ID VET. Manufacturer's instruction manual.

### **KIT COMPOSITION**

- a. BTV-VP7 coated plates (96 well microplates divided in strips 12x8)
- b. Positive control
- c. Negative control
- d. Conjugate anti-VP7-HRP concentrated 10X
- e. Dilution buffer n<sup>o</sup>2
- f. Wash solution concentrated 20X
- g. TMB (3,3',5,5'-Tetramethylbenzidine) Substrate (ready to use)
- h. Stop solution 0,5M (ready to use)

Components "b", "c", "d" and "g" must be stored at +5°C (±3°C). The other components can be stored at room temperature.

Components "e" and "f" from any other ID VET kit could be used.

### **PREPARATION OF REAGENTS**

Wash solution (1X): wash solution 20X must be diluted 1:20 with distilled/deionized water (e.g. 15 ml of wash solution concentrated 20X in 285 ml distilled water). It is stable when stored at 5°C (±3°C) for a week, labelled including the expiry date.



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Conjugate anti-VP7-HRP (1X): conjugate anti-VP7-HRP concentrated 10X must be diluted 1:10 with Dilution buffer nº 2 just before to use (e.g. 1 ml of conjugate concentrated 10X in 9 ml of Dilution buffer nº 2).

### TEST PROCEDURE

- ✓ All reagents and samples must be allowed to come to room temperature before use. Mix reagents by gentle inverting or swirling.
- ✓ Obtain coated plates and record the sample position in the template. If using partially the plate, record a number in each strip to order in case of strip fall down during the washing.
- ✓ Dispense 50 µl of Dilution buffer nº2 in each well.
- ✓ Dispense 50 µl of Positive control in A1 and B1.
- ✓ Dispense 50 µl of Negative control in C1 and D1.
- ✓ Dispense 50 µl of each sample per well.
- ✓ According to Guideline for ELISA, it is strongly recommended to include a weak positive serum as control
- ✓ Mix the content of the microwells by gently tapping the plate or use a microplate shaker. Cover the plate and incubate 45 minutes ± 4 min. at 21°C (±5°C).
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Conjugate anti-VP7-HRP 1X. IMPORTANT: Don't remove the solution in the plate neither washing before adding the conjugate.
- ✓ Incubate 30 minutes ± 3 min. at 21°C (±5°C).
- ✓ Remove the solution and wash each well with approximately 300 µl of Wash solution 1X, 3 times. Avoid plate drying prior to the addition of the next reagent.
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Substrate TMB (ready-to-use) in each well.
- ✓ Incubate 15 minutes ± 2 min. at 21°C (±5°C) away from light.
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Stop solution 0,5M (ready-to-use) in each well.
- ✓ Measure in a Spectrophotometer (96-well microplate reader) at 450 nm.



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### RESULT INTERPRETATION

#### Validity criteria:

-Average OD<sub>Negative control</sub> > 0,7

-(Average OD<sub>Positive control</sub> / Average OD<sub>Negative control</sub>) < 0,3

-Weak positive internal control should have the expected result.

NOTE: According to Guideline for ELISA, it is recommended to monitor the repeatability between replicates in positive and negative controls.

#### Interpretation:

To calculate (S/N%) in each sample:

$$S/N\% = (OD_{\text{Sample}} / OD_{\text{Negative control}}) \times 100$$

If S/N% < 40% -> **POSITIVE**

If S/N% ≥ 40% -> **NEGATIVE**



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### **ANNEX 2. cELISA Procedure: IDEXX Bluetongue Competition**

Based on *IDEXX Bluetongue Competition*: Competition enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for detection of specific antibodies to bovine, ovine and caprine, as well as other wild ruminants, in serum samples. IDEXX. Manufacturer's instruction manual.

### **KIT COMPOSITION**

BTV-VP7 coated plates (96 well microplates divided in strips 12x8)

Positive control

Negative control

Conjugate anti-VP7-HRP concentrate 20X

Dilution buffer n°2

Wash solution concentrated 20X

TMB (3,3',5,5'-Tetramethylbenzidine) Substrate n° 12 (ready to use)

Stop solution n° 3 (ready to use)

Components must be stored at +5°C ( $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

### **PREPARATION OF REAGENTS**

**Wash solution (1X)**: Wash solution concentrated 20X must be diluted 1:20 with distilled/deionized water (e.g. 15 ml of wash concentrated 20X in 285 ml distilled water). It is stable for up 3 days when stored at 5°C ( $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), labelled including the expiry date.

**Conjugate anti-VP7-HRP (1X)**: must be diluted 1:20 in the Wash solution 1X. It is stable for up 8 hours when stored at 21°C ( $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). (e.g. 1 ml of conjugate concentrated 20X in 19 ml of Wash solution 1X)



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### TEST PROCEDURE

- ✓ All reagents and samples must be allowed to come to room temperature before use. Mix reagents by gentle inverting or swirling.
- ✓ Obtain coated plates and record the sample position in the template. If using partially the plate, record a number in each strip to order in case of strip fall down during the washing.
- ✓ Dispense 80 µl of Dilution buffer nº2 in each well.
- ✓ Dispense 20 µl of ready-to-use Positive control in A1.
- ✓ Dispense 20 µl of ready-to-use Negative control in C1 and D1.
- ✓ Dispense 20 µl of each sample per well.
- ✓ According to Guideline for ELISA, it is strongly recommended to include a weak positive serum as control
- ✓ Mix the content of the microwells by gently tapping the plate or use a microplate shaker. Cover the plate and incubate 45 minutes ± 3 min. at 21°C (±5°C).
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Conjugate anti-VP7-HRP 1X.
- ✓ IMPORTANT: Don't remove the solution in the plate neither washing before adding the conjugate.
- ✓ Incubate 45 minutes ± 3 min. at 21°C (±5°C).
- ✓ Remove the solution and wash each well with approximately 300 µl of Wash solution 1X, 3 times. Avoid plate drying prior to the addition of the next reagent.
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Substrate TMB nº 12 (ready-to-use) in each well.
- ✓ Incubate 10 minutes ± 3 min. at 21°C (±5°C) away from light.
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Stop solution nº 3 (ready-to-use) in each well.
- ✓ Measure in a Spectrophotometer (96-well microplate reader) at 450 nm.





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### RESULT INTERPRETATION

Calculate S/N% of samples and Positive control:

$$S/N\% = 100 \times (OD_{\text{Sample or Positive control}} / \text{Average } OD_{\text{Negative control}})$$

Validity criteria:

-  $3,0 \geq \text{Average } OD_{\text{Negative control}} \geq 0,7$

-  $S/N\%_{\text{Positive control}} < 20\%$

- Weak positive internal control should have the expected result.

NOTE: According to Guideline for ELISA, it is recommended to monitor the repeatability between replicates in negative and positive controls.

Interpretation:

If  $S/N\% \geq 80 \rightarrow$  **NEGATIVE**

If  $S/N\% \leq 70 \rightarrow$  **POSITIVE**

If  $70 < S/N\% < 80 \rightarrow$  **DOUBTFUL**



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### **ANNEX 3. bELISA Procedure: Ingezim BTV Compac 2.0**

Based on *Ingezim BTV Compac 2.0*: Blocking enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for detection of specific antibodies to bovine, ovine and caprine, as well as other wild ruminants, in serum samples. INGENASA. Manufacturer's instruction manual.

### **KIT COMPOSITION**

BTV-VP7 coated plates (96 well microplates divided in strips 12x8)

Positive control

Negative control

Conjugate (Mab anti-VP7-HRPO) (ready-to-use)

Dilution buffer

Wash solution concentrated 25X

TMB (3,3',5,5'-Tetramethylbenzidine) Substrate (ready to use)

Stop solution (ready to use)

Components must be stored at +5°C ( $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

### **PREPARATION OF REAGENTS**

Wash solution (1X): Wash solution concentrated 25X must be diluted 1:25 with distilled/deionized water (e.g. 40 ml of wash concentrated 25X in 960 ml distilled water). It is stable when stored at 5°C ( $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for a week, labelled including the expiry date.



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### TEST PROCEDURE

- ✓ All reagents and samples must be allowed to come to room temperature before use. Mix reagents by gentle inverting or swirling.
- ✓ Obtain coated plates and record the sample position in the template. If using partial plate, record a number in each strip to order in case of strip fall down during the washing.
- ✓ Dispense 50 µl of Dilution buffer in each well (included positive and negative control wells)
- ✓ Dispense 50 µl of Positive control in A1 and B1.
- ✓ Dispense 50 µl of Negative control in C1 and D1.
- ✓ Dispense 50 µl of each sample per well.
- ✓ According to Guideline for ELISA, it is strongly recommended to include a weak positive serum as control
- ✓ Mix the content of the microwells by gently tapping the plate or use a microplate shaker. Cover the plate and incubate overnight (16-18 hours) at room temperature (18 – 25°C) or alternatively 180 minutes at 37°C.
- ✓ Remove the solution and wash each well with approximately 300 µl of Wash solution 1X, 6 times. Avoid plate drying prior to the addition of the next reagent.
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Conjugate ready-to-use.
- ✓ Seal the plate and incubate 30 minutes at 37°C.
- ✓ Remove the solution and wash each well with approximately 300 µl of Wash solution 1X, 6 times. Avoid plate drying prior to the addition of the next reagent.
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Substrate TMB (ready-to-use) in each well.
- ✓ Incubate 10 minutes at 21°C (±5°C) away from light.
- ✓ Dispense 100 µl of Stop solution (ready-to-use) in each well.
- ✓ Measure in a Spectrophotometer (96-well microplate reader) at 450 nm.



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### RESULT INTERPRETATION

#### Validity criteria:

- $(\text{Average OD}_{\text{Positive control}} / \text{Average OD}_{\text{Negative control}}) < 0,25$
- Weak positive internal control should have the expected result.

NOTE: According to Guideline for ELISA, it is recommended to monitor the repeatability between replicates in positive and negative controls.

#### Interpretation:

To calculate:

**Cut off (-):**  $0,65 \times \text{Average OD}_{\text{Negative control}}$

**Cut off (+):**  $0,60 \times \text{Average OD}_{\text{Negative control}}$

To calculate % Blocking in each sample:

**Blocking % =**  $100 - [(OD_{\text{Sample}} \times 100) / \text{Average OD}_{\text{Negative control}}]$

If  $OD_{\text{Sample}} \leq \text{Cut off (+)} \rightarrow$  **POSITIVE** (Blocking %  $\geq 40$ )

If  $OD_{\text{Sample}} \geq \text{Cut off (-)} \rightarrow$  **NEGATIVE** (Blocking %  $\leq 35$ )

If  $\text{Cut off (-)} < OD_{\text{Sample}} < \text{Cut off (+)} \rightarrow$  **DOUBTFUL** ( $40 > \text{Blocking \%} > 35$ )