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Product Manual

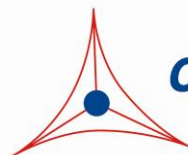
# QuickTiter™ Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) ELISA Kit

## Catalog Numbers

VPK-5004	96 assays
VPK-5004-5	5 x 96 assays

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**  
**Not for use in diagnostic procedures**

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**CELL BIOLABS, INC.**  
*Creating Solutions for Life Science Research*

## **Introduction**

Hepatitis B is an infection of the liver caused by the hepatitis B virus. HBV is transmitted by exposure to infectious blood or body fluids (e.g. saliva, semen, urine); forms of transmission include unprotected sexual activity, blood transfusion, mother-to-infant transmission, or consuming contaminated food/water. The acute illness causes liver inflammation, vomiting and jaundice, while chronic HBV infection often leads to liver cirrhosis and cancer.

Roughly one third of the world's population have been infected with hepatitis B virus. 5-10% of adults and 90% of babies who have been infected will have the virus for the rest of their lives. The infection is preventable by vaccination.

Diagnosis of chronic Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection has long been based on HBV serology and measurement of hepatocytic enzymes. With the development of therapies for chronic HBV infection, including interferon and lamivudine, quantitative detection of HBV (viral antigens and patient antibodies) has been used increasingly as the most important marker for monitoring HBV replication activity, disease progression, and assessing antiviral treatment. Specifically, Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is an important diagnostic marker, generally detectable in patients with acute and chronic infection; positive testing indicates high HBV replication in the liver, elevated blood HBV titers and greater infectivity to others. Several assays for the quantitative measurement of HBV DNA have been developed, such as PCR-based nucleic acid amplification assays. However, these methods tend to be cumbersome and expensive.

Cell Biolabs' QuickTiter™ HBsAg ELISA Kit is an enzyme immunoassay developed for detection and quantitation of the Hepatitis B Surface Antigen. The kit has detection sensitivity limit of ~1 ng/mL HBsAg. Each kit provides sufficient reagents to perform up to 96 assays including standard curve and HBsAg samples.

## **Assay Principle**

An anti-HBsAg monoclonal coating antibody is adsorbed onto a microtiter plate. Hepatitis B surface antigen present in the sample or standard binds to the antibodies adsorbed on the plate; a FITC-conjugated mouse anti-HBsAg antibody is added and binds to the antigen captured by the first antibody.

Following incubation and wash steps, an HRP-conjugated mouse anti-FITC antibody is added and binds to the FITC conjugated anti-HBsAg. Unbound HRP-conjugated mouse anti-FITC antibody is removed during a wash step, and substrate solution reactive with HRP is added to the wells.

A colored product is formed in proportion to the amount of HBsAg present in the sample. The reaction is terminated by addition of acid and absorbance is measured at 450 nm. A standard curve is prepared from recombinant HBsAg and sample concentration is then determined.

## **Related Products**

1. VPK-150: QuickTiter™ HBcAg ELISA Kit
2. VPK-151: QuickTiter™ HCcAg ELISA Kit
3. VPK-5003: QuickTiter™ HBeAg ELISA Kit

4. VPK-108-H: QuickTiter™ Lentivirus Quantitation Kit (HIV-1 p24 ELISA)
5. VPK-107: QuickTiter™ Lentivirus Titer Kit (Lentivirus-Associated HIV p24)
6. VPK-112: QuickTiter™ Lentivirus Quantitation Kit
7. LTV-200: ViraDuctin™ Lentivirus Transduction Kit

## **Kit Components**

### **Box 1 (shipped at room temperature)**

1. Anti-HBsAg Antibody Coated Plate (Part No. 50041B): One strip well 96-well plate.
2. FITC-Conjugated Anti-HBsAg Monoclonal Antibody (Part No. 50042C): One 60 µL amber vial.
3. HRP-Conjugated Anti-FITC Monoclonal Antibody (Part No. 310811): One 20 µL vial.
4. Assay Diluent (Part No. 310804): One 50 mL bottle.
5. Triton X-100 Solution (Part No. 310805): One 15 mL bottle containing 5% Triton X-100 in TBS.
6. 10X Wash Buffer (Part No. 310806): One 100 mL bottle.
7. Substrate Solution (Part No. 310807): One 12 mL amber bottle.
8. Stop Solution (Part. No. 310808): One 12 mL bottle.

### **Box 2 (shipped on blue ice packs)**

1. Recombinant HBsAg Standard (Part No. 50043C): One 100 µL vial of 10 µg/mL recombinant HBsAg in PBS containing BSA.

## **Materials Not Supplied**

1. HBV Sample: purified virus or unpurified viral supernatant
2. Cell Culture Centrifuge
3. 0.45 µm filter
4. 10 µL to 1000 µL adjustable single channel micropipettes with disposable tips
5. 50 µL to 300 µL adjustable multichannel micropipette with disposable tips
6. Multichannel micropipette reservoir
7. Microplate reader capable of reading at 450 nm (620 nm as optional reference wave length)

## **Storage**

Upon receiving, aliquot and store recombinant HBsAg Standard at -20°C and avoid freeze/thaw. Store all other components at 4°C.

## **Safety Considerations**

Remember that your samples contain infectious viruses before inactivation; you must follow the recommended NIH guidelines for all materials containing infectious organisms.

## **Preparation of Reagents**

- 1X Wash Buffer: Dilute the 10X Wash Buffer to 1X with deionized water. Stir to homogeneity.
- FITC-Conjugated Anti-HBsAg Monoclonal Antibody and HRP-Conjugated Anti-FITC Monoclonal Antibody: Immediately before use dilute the FITC-conjugated antibody 1:250 and HRP-conjugated antibody 1:1000 with Assay Diluent. Do not store diluted solutions.

## **Preparation of Standard Curve**

1. Prepare a dilution series of Recombinant HBsAg Standard in the concentration range of 100 ng/mL – 1.56 ng/mL by diluting the stock solution in Assay Diluent (Table 1).

<b>Standard Tubes</b>	<b>HBsAg Standard (µL)</b>	<b>Assay Diluent (µL)</b>	<b>HBsAg (ng/mL)</b>
1	10	990	100
2	500 of Tube #1	500	50
3	500 of Tube #2	500	25
4	500 of Tube #3	500	12.5
5	500 of Tube #4	500	6.25
6	500 of Tube #5	500	3.13
7	500 of Tube #6	500	1.56
8	0	500	0

**Table 1. Preparation of HBsAg Standard**

2. Transfer 225µL of each dilution to a microcentrifuge tube containing 25 µL of Triton X-100 Solution. Perform the assay as described in Assay Instructions.

## **HBV Sample Dilution and Inactivation**

1. (Optional) Dilute HBsAg sample in culture medium. Include culture medium as a negative control.
2. Transfer 225 µL of each sample to a microcentrifuge tube containing 25 µL of Triton X-100 Solution, Vortex well.
3. Incubate 30 minutes at 37°C.

*Note: For samples containing antibodies, inactivate by incubating at 56°C for 30 min.*

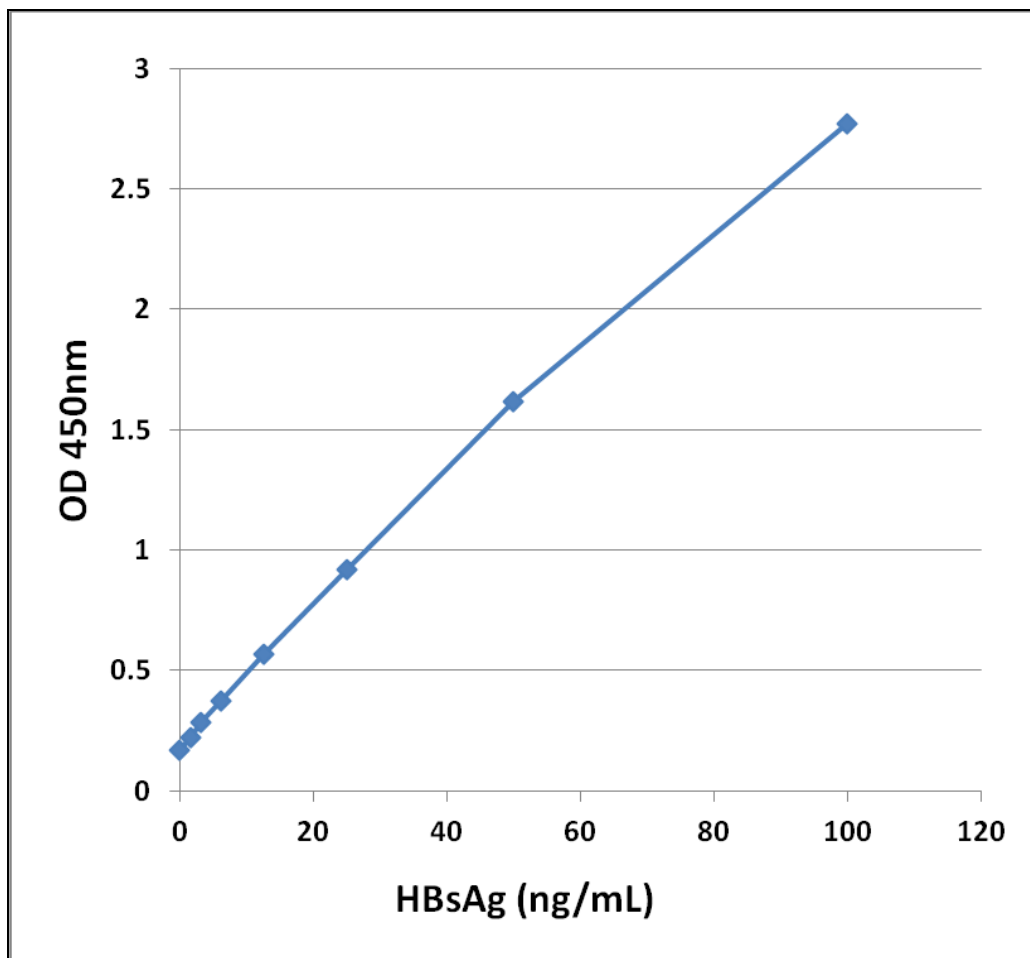
## **Assay Protocol**

1. Prepare and mix all reagents thoroughly before use.

2. Each HBsAg sample, HBsAg standard, blank, and control medium should be assayed in duplicate.
3. Add 100  $\mu$ L of inactivated sample or HBsAg standard to Anti-HBsAg Antibody Coated Plate.
4. Cover with a plate cover and incubate at 37°C for 2 hours.
5. Remove plate cover and empty wells. Wash microwell strips 5 times with 250  $\mu$ L 1X Wash Buffer per well with thorough aspiration between each wash. After the last wash, empty wells and tap microwell strips on absorbent pad or paper towel to remove excess 1X Wash Buffer.
6. Add 100  $\mu$ L of the diluted FITC-Conjugated Anti-HBsAg Monoclonal Antibody to each well.
7. Cover with a plate cover and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour on an orbital shaker.
8. Remove plate cover and empty wells. Wash the strip wells 5 times according to step 5 above.
9. Add 100  $\mu$ L of the diluted HRP-Conjugated Anti-FITC Monoclonal Antibody to all wells.
10. Cover with a plate cover and incubate at room temperature for 1 hour on an orbital shaker.
11. Remove plate cover and empty wells. Wash microwell strips 5 times according to step 5 above. Proceed immediately to the next step.
12. Warm Substrate Solution to room temperature. Add 100  $\mu$ L of Substrate Solution to each well, including the blank wells. Incubate at room temperature on an orbital shaker. Actual incubation time may vary from 5-20 minutes.  
*Note: Watch plate carefully; if color changes rapidly, the reaction may need to be stopped sooner to prevent saturation.*
13. Stop the enzyme reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution into each well, including the blank wells. Results should be read immediately (color will fade over time).
14. Read absorbance of each microwell on a spectrophotometer using 450 nm as the primary wave length.

### **Example of Results**

The following figures demonstrate typical HBsAg ELISA results. One should use the data below for reference only. This data should not be used to interpret actual results.



**Figure 1: HBsAg ELISA Standard Curve**

### **References**

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### **Recent Product Citations**

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2. Chauhan, R. et al. (2021). Efficient Inhibition of Hepatitis B Virus Replication and cccDNA Formation by HBV Ribonuclease H Inhibitors During Infection. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* doi: 10.1128/AAC.01460-21.
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8. Hussan, A.A. et al. (2018). Prevalence Of Cholelithiasis In Iraqi Patients with Hepatitis B Infection. *Pak. J. Biotechnol.* **15**(2):391-397.
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## **Warranty**

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