

# PAN MALARIA ANTIBODY CELISA

## INTENDED USE AND PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The Pan Malaria Antibody CELISA is for the detection of specific IgG antibody detection against *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax*, *P. malariae* and *P. ovale* in blood samples. The indirect or sandwich ELISA principle is used. Microwells are coated with a panel of recombinant malaria antigen. A conjugate of enzyme labelled anti-human globulin is incorporated into the kit. Diluted serum sample is added to the coated wells, which are then incubated to allow antibody to fix to the antigen. Other serum components are then removed by a wash step. The conjugate is then added, binding to any antibody fixed to the well. The well is washed and enzyme substrate solution is added. The amount of colour generated is proportional to the amount of malarial antibodies present in the serum under test.

## CONTENTS OF THE KIT

MBCMWW	Celisa Plate - 1 x 96 wells - (single use only)	2 plates
MBCPC	Positive Control	0.2mL
MBCNC	Negative Control	0.2mL
MBCPO	Enzyme Conjugate (200x)	0.2mL
MBCPT	PBS/Tween (20x)	125mL
MBCSC	Substrate Chromogen (20x)	1.2mL
MBCSB	Substrate Buffer	24mL
MBCSS	Stopping Solution	12mL

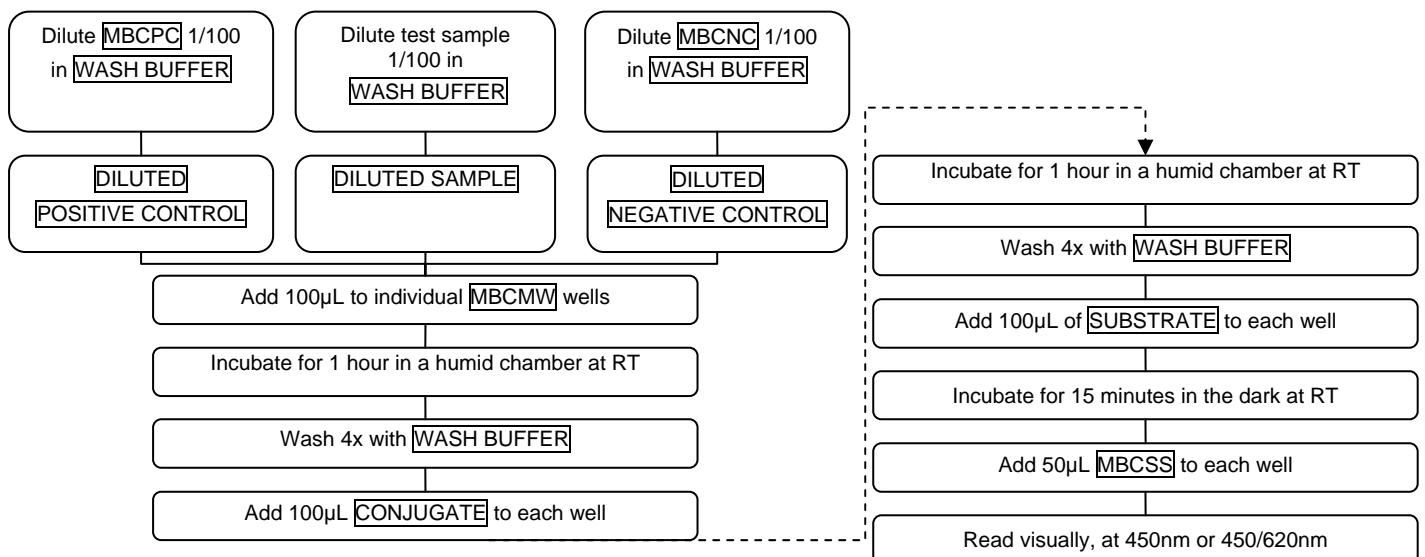
All components should be stored at 2-8°C, and are supplied ready for use. Expiry dates are clearly marked on each kit component and on the box and do not change once opened.

## MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Micropipettes and tips
- Clean glassware or plastic containers for solutions
- Distilled water
- Humid chamber
- ELISA washer
- Spectrophotometer to read absorbances at a single wavelength of 450nm, or at dual wavelengths of 450nm and 620nm

## DIAGRAM FOR USE

Use Cellabs Instructions for Use Insert contained in kit when performing test, and refer to Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for further information.





# Celllabs Product Profile

## READING AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS AND DIAGNOSIS

Samples may be read visually or photometrically. Visually, samples giving the same or less colour than the negative control are considered negative. Samples giving colour greater than the negative control, similar to the positive control, are considered positive. Using a spectrophotometer, negative samples should give an optical density below a certain level and positive samples should give an optical density above a certain level. Please refer to the kit insert for detailed information.

## PERFORMANCE DATA FOR PAN MALARIA ANTIBODY CELISA

### Sensitivity/Specificity

A	n = 173 Samples. Pan Malaria CELISA Path versus IFAT	Sensitivity: 94% Specificity: 100%
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### Repeatability

2 Positive samples were tested in replicates of 8, by 3 different operators. The coefficient of variation for repeatability ranged between 1.71% and 4.41%, with an average of 2.75%.

### Reproducibility

2 Positive samples were tested in replicates of 8, by 3 different operators. The coefficient of variation for reproducibility ranged between 5.72% and 5.90%, with an average of 5.81%.

### Cross reactivity

The Pan Malaria Antibody CELISA does not cross-react with:

Toxocara sp.  
*T. cruzi*  
Leishmania sp.  
*W. bancrofti*  
Dengue virus

## For Ordering Assistance:

See Your Local Distributor:

### OR

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