

## Kit contents

<b>flocktype Salmonella Ab</b>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>Cat. no.</b>	<b>FT275702</b>
<b>Number of plates</b>	<b>2</b>
Test Plate: microtiter plate with 96 wells, coated with non-infectious Salmonella LPS-antigen	2
Sample Diluent, ready to use	1 x 125 ml
Negative Control, ready to use	1 x 3.5 ml
Positive Control, ready to use	1 x 3.5 ml
Wash Buffer, 10x concentrate	1 x 125 ml
Conjugate, ready to use	1 x 24 ml
TMB Substrate, ready to use	1 x 24 ml
Stop Solution, ready to use	1 x 24 ml
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## Intended use

The flocktype Salmonella Ab is a specific and sensitive ELISA for detecting antibodies to *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in serum, plasma, and egg yolk samples from chicken and turkey.

The kit is approved by the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institute and licensed in accordance with § 11 (2) of the German Animal Health Act (BGVV-B 322) for use in Germany for veterinary diagnostic procedures.

**For veterinary use only.**

## Symbols



Legal manufacturer



Lot number



Use by date



Temperature limitations for storage



Handbook



Catalog number



Material number



For chicken and turkey samples

## Quality control

In accordance with INDICAL's ISO-certified Quality Management System, each lot of flocktype Salmonella Ab is tested against predetermined specifications to ensure consistent product quality.

## Storage

The components of the flocktype Salmonella Ab ELISA should be stored at 2-8°C and are stable until the expiration date stated on the label. Wash Buffer (10x) and Stop Solution may be stored at room temperature (18-25°C) to avoid salt crystallization. If test strips are provided with the kit, store the remaining test strips in the re-sealed foil pouch with desiccant at 2-8°C until next use. The test strips can be stored for at least 6 weeks after opening the plate pouch.

## Safety information

When working with chemicals, always wear a suitable lab coat, disposable gloves and protective goggles. For more information, please consult the appropriate safety data sheets (SDSs). These are available from your local sales representative or by Email request under **compliance@indical.com**.



**CAUTION: The Stop Solution contains 0.5 M sulfuric acid.**

All sample residues and objects that have come into contact with samples must be decontaminated or disposed of as potentially infectious material.

## Introduction

The flocktype Salmonella Ab is a highly sensitive and specific solution for the detection of antibodies to *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium. Antibodies to the O-antigens 1, 4, 5, 9, and 12 are detected. The flocktype Salmonella Ab is suitable for serum, plasma, and egg yolk samples from chicken and turkey.

*Salmonella* infections are spread worldwide and are common to all poultry species. The main danger of *Salmonella* infections in poultry is the transmission of certain serotypes to man. Intermittent excretion of the enteritis bacteria makes the bacteriological recognition difficult. Therefore, the enzyme immunoassay for the detection of antibodies against *Salmonella* is the efficient examination method. Antibody diagnostics with flocktype Salmonella Ab is the preferred screening method in poultry flocks to detect *Salmonella* infections or humoral vaccination responses. The differentiation between antibodies present in samples as a consequence immunization with *Salmonella* vaccine or infection with *Salmonella* field strains is not possible.

The flocktype Salmonella Ab in combination with the FlockSoft™ software is capable of calculating the antibody titer in the chicken/turkey induced by vaccination or by natural infections and of quantitatively depicting the results.

It is important to analyze a statistically confirmed amount of animals with respect to the flock size and the expected immune status. In this test kit the anti-*Salmonella*-antibodies are detected via the O-antigen and positive results can be obtained after contact with different serotypes. Therefore, it is recommended to confirm serologically positive results with bacteriological methods.

## Principle

The microtiter test plate is coated with a *Salmonella*-LPS antigen mix. During sample incubation *Salmonella*-specific antibodies bind to the immobilized antigen. Unbound material is removed by rinsing. The conjugate detects serum antibodies bound to the antigen. Unbound conjugate is removed by rinsing. A colorimetric reaction is initiated by adding Substrate Solution and stopped after 10 minutes. The optical density (OD) is measured in a spectrophotometer. The OD values correlate with the concentration of anti-*Salmonella* antibodies in the sample.

## Equipment and reagents to be supplied by user

When working with chemicals, always wear a suitable lab coat, disposable gloves and protective goggles. For more information, consult the appropriate safety data sheets (SDSs), available from the product supplier.

- Beakers
- Measuring cylinders
- Pipets (adjustable)
- Multichannel pipets (adjustable)
- Aluminum or adhesive foil for covering the Test Plate
- Optional: Device for delivery and aspiration of Wash Buffer
- Microtiter plate absorbance reader
- Tubes or plates for diluting the samples
- Distilled water

## Important notes

### General precautions

The user should always pay attention to the following:

- Do not expose the TMB Substrate Solution to intense light or to sunlight when performing the test.
- Components of the test kit should not be contaminated or mixed with components from other batches.
- Do not use the components of the test kit past the expiration date.
- Water from ion-exchange systems used for diluting the Wash Buffer (10x) may interfere with the assay if not pure enough. Use double-distilled water or highly purified water (Milli-Q®).
- For accurate test results, it is essential to use clean glassware and to pipet and rinse carefully and strictly adhere to the incubation times when performing the test.

## Protocol: ELISA test procedure

### Important points before starting

- Please read „Important notes“ on page 8 before starting.

### Things to do before starting

- Bring reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) immediately before use. In case of precipitated salt crystals in the Wash Buffer (10x), dissolve by gentle swirling and warming.
- Dilute Wash Buffer (10x) 1:10 in distilled water. For example, for one Test Plate dilute 25 ml Wash Buffer (10x) in 225 ml distilled water and mix.
- Serum/ plasma samples: Prior to sample analysis, with serum/plasma samples, dilute 1:500 in Sample Diluent (e.g., dilute 1 µl sample in 499 µl Sample Diluent) and mix well. Use plastic tubes or uncoated microtitre plates for dilution. Change pipet tips for each sample.

Alternatively, serum/ plasma samples can be diluted from a pre-dilution (1:50 in Sample Diluent) directly in the Test Plate (see Procedure step 1a).

- Egg yolk: Prior to sample analysis, with egg yolk samples, dilute 1:500 in Sample Diluent. Due to the viscosity of egg yolk it is recommended to dilute the egg yolk in two stages (see steps 1 and 4, page 11).

Bring the egg yolk to room temperature (RT). Separate the egg yolks from the egg whites or beat the eggs without causing diffusion of the egg yolk.

- Controls are ready to use and do not require a dilution.

## Protocol: ELISA

Please read „Things to do before starting“, page 9.

### Test procedure for serum and plasma samples

1. Pipet 100 µl of each of the ready to use Negative Control (in duplicates) and Positive Control (in duplicates) and the 1:500 samples into the Test Plate wells.
- 1a. Alternatively, pipet 90 µl of Sample Diluent in each sample well and add 10 µl of the of the 1:50 pre-diluted sample. Mix well.

**Note:** Record the positions of the controls and samples in a test protocol. The use of a multichannel pipet is recommended for the transfer of samples. Cover the Test Plate.

2. Incubate for 30 min at room temperature (18-25°C).
3. Remove solution from the wells by aspiration or tapping.
4. Rinse each well 3x with 300 µl of prepared (1x) Wash Buffer. Remove the buffer after each rinse by aspiration or tapping.
5. Pipet 100 µl ready to use Conjugate to each well and incubate for 30 min at room temperature (18-25°C).
6. Remove solution from wells by aspiration or tapping.
7. Rinse each well 3x with 300 µl of prepared (1x) Wash Buffer. Remove the buffer after each rinse by aspiration or tapping.
8. Pipet 100 µl TMB Substrate Solution to each well.
9. Incubate for 10 min at room temperature in the dark. Begin timing after the first well is filled.
10. Stop the reaction by adding 100 µl Stop Solution per well. Add the Stop Solution in the same order as the Substrate Solution was added.
11. Measure the OD in the plate reader at 450 nm within 20 min after stopping the reaction.  
Measuring at a reference wavelength (620–650 nm) is optional.



## Test procedure for egg yolk samples

1. Pipet 490  $\mu$ l of Wash Buffer into a suitable microcentrifuge tube (e.g., Eppendorf® microcentrifuge tube) and add 10  $\mu$ l of egg yolk.  
**Note:** It is recommended to use a positive displacement pipette for pipetting raw egg yolk.
2. Vortex 3x 10 sec.  
If the egg yolk is not completely dissolved, further vortexing may be required.
3. Pipet 100  $\mu$ l of each of the ready to use Negative Control (in duplicates) and Positive Control (in duplicates) into the Test Plate wells.
4. Pipet 90  $\mu$ l of Sample Diluent in each sample well and add 10  $\mu$ l of the 1:50 rep-diluted sample. Mix well.

**Note:** Record the positions of the controls and samples in a test protocol. The use of a multichannel pipet is recommended for the transfer of samples. Cover the Test Plate.

5. Incubate for 30 min at room temperature (18-25°C).
6. Remove solution from the wells by aspiration or tapping.
7. Rinse each well 3x with 300  $\mu$ l of prepared (1x) Wash Buffer.  
Remove the buffer after each rinse by aspiration or tapping.
8. Pipet 100  $\mu$ l ready to use Conjugate to each well and incubate for 30 min at room temperature (18-25°C).
9. Remove solution from wells by aspiration or tapping.
10. Rinse each well 3x with 300  $\mu$ l of prepared (1x) Wash Buffer.  
Remove the buffer after each rinse by aspiration or tapping.
11. Pipet 100  $\mu$ l TMB Substrate Solution to each well.
12. Incubate for 10 min at room temperature in the dark. Begin timing after the first well is filled.
13. Stop the reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ l Stop Solution per well. Add the Stop Solution in the same order as the Substrate Solution was added.
14. Measure the OD in the plate reader at 450 nm within 20 min after stopping the reaction.  
Measuring at a reference wavelength (620–650 nm) is optional.

## Data interpretation

### Validation criteria

The results are valid if the following criteria are met:

- The mean value (MV) of the measured OD value for the Positive Control (PC) must be  $\geq 0.7$ .
- The MV of the measured OD value for the Negative Control (NC) must be  $\leq 0.2$ .

In case of invalid assays, the test should be repeated after carefully reading the instructions for use.

### Calculation

Calculate the MV of the measured OD for the Negative Control (NC) and the Positive Control (PC).

The ratio (S/P) of sample OD to mean OD of the Positive Control is calculated according to the following equation:

$$S/P = \frac{OD_{\text{sample}} - MV OD_{NC}}{MV OD_{PC} - MV OD_{NC}}$$

Endpoint titers are calculated from the S/P ratio at a 1:500 dilution using the following equation:

$$\text{Log}_{10} \text{ Titer} = 1.54 (\text{Log}_{10} S/P) + 3.77$$

## Interpretation of the results

### Field infection

- **Samples with the S/P ratio  $< 0.2$  are negative.**  
Specific antibodies to *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Salmonella* Typhimurium or other serotypes with O-antigens 1, 4, 5, 9, and 12 could not be detected.
- **Samples with the S/P ratio  $\geq 0.2$  and  $< 0.3$  are suspect.**  
Suspect results should be grouped to the majority of the positive or negative results. It is recommended to retest suspect results after a few weeks. Suspect results from recently vaccinated animals may indicate the beginning of an increase in the formation of specific antibodies. Suspect results from animals with repeated vaccinations may indicate an insufficient formation or a decrease of specific antibodies.
- **Samples with the S/P ratio  $\geq 0.3$  are positive.**  
Specific antibodies to *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Salmonella* Typhimurium or other serotypes with O-antigens 1, 4, 5, 9, and 12 were detected.

### Vaccination

For the assessment of the immune status, test results must be compared to animals with known vaccination or immune status. The specific immune status is high in case of a high S/P quotient. Reference values cannot be given due to different vaccines, different vaccination procedures, and other factors which influence the stock. Immunization with live vaccines needs at least two inoculations to detect suspect or positive evaluated samples. We recommend to lay down the reference values for a stock after initial examinations.

## FLOCKTYPE SALMONELLA AB

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## Change index

Handbook	Version	Change
HB-1657-EN-003	August 2018	INDICAL design

## Quick guide for flocktype Salmonella Ab

Sample dilution:

Serum, plasma, egg yolk 1:500, mix well

Step	Protocol
1. Sample	100 µl/ well
2. Incubation	30 min RT
3. Wash	3 x 300 µl
4. Conjugat	100 µl/ well
5. Incubation	30 min RT
6. Wash	3 x 300 µl
7. TMB	100 µl/ well
8. Incubation	10 min RT
9. Stop	100 µl/ well
10. Read	450 nm

## Data interpretation

	Negative	Suspect	Positive
Serum, plasma, egg yolk	S/P < 0.2	S/P ≥ 0.2 and < 0.3	S/P ≥ 0.3