Wieslab™ ANCA panel kit

Product no. PAN 106

Intended use

The Wieslab™ ANCA panel is an ELISA screening test for qualitative analysis of anti-**Azurocidin** antibodies, anti-**BPI** antibodies (BPI=Bactericidal permeability increasing protein), anti-**Cathepsin G** antibodies, anti-**Elastase** antibodies, anti-**Lactoferrin** antibodies and anti-**Lysozyme** antibodies.

One patient's sample can be tested for all six antigens on twelve occasions.

The test is useful as an aid in screening for specificity of ANCA IIF positive samples which are negative for PR3-ANCA and MPO-ANCA, or for detection of ANCA in inflammatory bowel diseases, liver diseases etc.

Principle of the Wieslab™ ANCA panel assay

The wells of the microtiter strips are coated with purified ANCA antigens. During the first incubation, specific antibodies in diluted serum or plasma, will bind to the antigen coating.
The wells are then washed to remove unbound antibodies and other components.
A conjugate of alkaline phosphatase-labelled antibodies to human IgG binds to the antibodies in the wells in this second incubation.
After a further washing step, detection of specific antibodies is obtained by incubation with substrate solution. The amount of bound antibodies correlates to the colour intensity and is measured in terms of absorbance (optical density (OD)).

Kit components and storage of reagents

- One frame with strips (12x8) coated with ANCA antigens and one lid sealed in a foil pack with a dry pack.
- Conjugate containing alkaline phosphatase-labelled antibodies to human IgG in PBS with protein stabiliser.
- Diluent (Dil) containing PBS.
- Substrate solution containing p-nitrophenyl phosphate.
- Wash solution 30x concentrated.
- Instructions for the preparation of wash solution.

All reagents in the kit are ready for use and should be stored at + 2-8° C.
Remove only the number of strips needed for testing, resealing the aluminium package carefully.

Documentation

<5% ANCA are found in normal healthy individuals. Normally around 1% of samples sent to a laboratory contain unspecific reactivities, which have to be checked for.

Table 1. ELISA titers in different diseases and in healthy blood donors.
This table shows the results of testing sera of patients with different diseases and blood donors. Borderline ratio
3-4 were considered negative.

Control and Disease groups	Total number	AZ pos	BPI pos	CH pos	EL pos	LF pos	LY pos
Blood donors:	92	0	3	3	0	0	0
Syst. Vasculitis:	46	2	2	1	0	0	0
Cystic fibrosis:	32	0	17	1	0	0	0
IBD:	138	2	4	5	0	0	3
SCDA:	46	0	0	7	0	0	0

IBD = Inflammatory bowel diseases**, SCDA** = serum containing different autoantibodies (ANA, DNA, SSA etc.)