# Viro-Capture ${ }^{T M}$ Rotavirus Detection Kit Catalog No. VC-R001 

## Size : 1 x 96well

## Introduction

Rotavirus is the most important cause of acute viral gastroenteritis in early childhood throughout the world. In temperate climate, rotavirus infection generally occurs in winter season. Rotavirus infection occurs by the fecal-oral route. After an incubation period of 1-2 days, the onset of gastroenteritis is sudden. Symptoms can last from $4-5$ days and range from diarrhea and vomiting, to fever, and occasional abdominal pain. Loss of fluids and electrolytes can lead to severe dehydration, hospitalization, and even death.
The first diagnostic tool used for the detection of rotaviruses in stool specimen was electron microscope, but nowadays there were rapid and economical methods for detecting rotavirus antigen in stool. Simple to perform enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) and latex agglutination kits have been developed.
Diagnosis by rotavirus isolation in cell culture system is very laborious and time consuming compared with previous mentioned methods.
Viro-Capture ${ }^{T M}$ Rotavirus Detection Kit is a qualitative immunoassays kit for the detection and identification of rotaviruses in fecal specimen or virus infected cell culture supernatant.

## Purpose

The Viro-Capture ${ }^{T M}$ Rotavirus Detection Kit is antigen capturing enzyme immunoassay intended for the detection of rotavirus antigens in human feces or supernatant obtained from rotavirus infected cell monolayer.
Reagent providedAll reagents provided are stored at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Refer tothe expiration date on the label. Each kit containssufficient reagents for 96 determinations.

1. COATED MICROPLATE
(Cat. No. VC-PR01) ..... 96well
One 96 well microplate in a frame ( $12 \times 8$ wellbreakapart microwell strips) pre-coated withmouse anti-rotavirus monoclonal antibody againstgroup A rotavirus in a reusable foil bag.
2. SAMPLE DILUENT
(Cat. No. VC-P001) ..... 100 ml
Tris buffered saline containing thimerosal agent and red dye.
3. WASHING BUFFER ( 25 X conc.) (Cat. No. VC-P002) ..... 40 ml
Tris buffered saline containing thimerosal agent and detergent.
4. POSITIVE CONTROL (Cat. No. VC-PR04) ..... 2 ml
Inactivated rotavirus. Ready to use.
5. CONJUGATE
(Cat. No. VC-PR05) ..... 11 ml
Polyclonal antibody against rotavirus conjugatedwith horseradish peroxidase in a buffered solutioncontaining antimicrobial agent and red dye. Readyto use.
6. SUBSTRATE/CHROMOGEN (Cat. No. VC-P003) ..... 11ml
Substrate buffer containing TMB. Ready to use.
7. STOP SOLUTION
(Cat. No. VC-P004) 6 ml
0.5 N sulfuric acid. Ready to use.

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## Preparation of stool sample

Prepare a 1 : 10 dilution of stool by adding 0.1 gram to 1 ml of sample dilution buffer. Mix well and centrifuge at $3000 \mathrm{rpm}, 4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 20 min . Supernatant is used for the test. For diarrhea stools a lower dilution may be used. (i.e., $1: 5$ dilution)

## Assay procedure

1. Add 2 drop ( 100 ul ) of positive control or samples and add 2 drops of enzyme conjugate.
2. Incubate at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 60 min .

3 . Wash wells 5 times by using 1 x washing buffer.
4. Add 2 drops of substrate solution.

5 . Incubate at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 15 min .
6. Add 1 drop of stop solution and read absorbance at 450 nm wavelength.

## Interpretation of Results

Positive: Absorbance reading of 0.2 and above indicate the sample contains rotavirus antigen.
Negative: Absorbance reading less than 0.2 indicates the sample does not contain detectable levels of rotavirus antigen.

## Detection limit

| Virus Particles | Mean OD at 450 nm |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1.5 \times 10^{7}$ | 2.57 |
| $3.5 \times 10^{6}$ | 1.48 |
| $1.0 \times 10^{6}$ | 0.89 |
| $4.5 \times 10^{5 *}$ | 0.25 |
| $6.8 \times 10^{4}$ | 0.11 |

[^0]
[^0]:    * Detection limit

