Introduction

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis is a transmissible disease caused by the Enzootic Bovine Leukosis Virus (BLV) which is a retrovirus (*lentivirus*). It is characterised by a syndrome associating proliferative phenomena (lymphosarcomas, lymphocytosis) and immunodepression.

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis is generally not highly contagious and the appearance of clinical symptoms is rare; they often appear several years after primary infection.

As no treatment or vaccine is available, prophylaxis for Enzootic Bovine Leukosis depends on early detection accompanied by elimination measures.

When to Test

Screening for Enzootic Bovine Leukosis is mainly done by testing for specific antibodies. This kit demonstrates the presence of all types of antibodies against the virus (envelope proteins, capsid proteins, etc.). Serological screening is the easiest technique to implement on a large scale. The ELISA test can be used as a screening test to monitor the status of herds or confirm whether or not a herd has been exposed to the Lentivirus.

Sampling recommendations

Follow Veterinary advice in line with a screening program or suspected outbreak.

Assay Description

Microtitre plates are supplied pre-coated with the viral antigen (BLV). Diluted samples are incubated in the wells where any antibody specific to BLV binds and forms a complex. Unbound material is washed from the wells. A peroxidase conjugated anti-bovine antibody is added, this conjugate reagent binds to the immune-complex formed on the well surface in the first stage of the test. Unbound conjugate is washed away and TMB substrate is added to the wells. The degree of colour intensity (optical density) is directly related to the amount of antibody to BLV present in the sample.

Assay Procedure

1. Add Sample/Controls
2. Incubate short or long dependant on the milk dilution & Wash
3. Add Enzyme Conjugate
4. Incubate 30 mins or 1 hour dependant on milk dilution used & wash
5. Add Substrate Reagent
6. Incubate 20 mins
7. Add Stop Sol. Read at 450nm
Interpretation of Results

In order to calculate the result for the verification ELISA a correction OD value must first be applied to the sample values, this is the OD value from the coated well minus the OD value from the uncoated well.

For interpretation of the results a SP % value must be calculated as follows:

FOR THE VERIFICATION ELISA:

\[
\text{S/P} \% = \frac{\text{CORRECTED SAMPLE ABSORBANCE}}{\text{CORRECTED POSITIVE CONTROL ABSORBANCE}} \times 100
\]

FOR THE SCREENING ELISA:

\[
\text{S/P} \% = \frac{(\text{SAMPLE ABSORBANCE} - \text{NEGATIVE CONTROL ABSORBANCE})}{(\text{POSITIVE CONTROL ABSORBANCE} - \text{NEGATIVE CONTROL ABSORBANCE})} \times 100
\]

RESULT INTERPRETATION FOR SCREENING & VERIFICATION SAMPLES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/P % Value</th>
<th>Lentivirus Antibody status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 85</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-115</td>
<td>Suspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 115</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lentivirus test range:

- VF-P00302 Maedi-Visna/CAEV: Serum Verification ELISA
- VF-P00303 Maedi-Visna/CAEV: Serum Screening ELISA
- VF-P00310 Maedi-Visna/CAEV: AGID Test P28
- VF-P00320 Maedi-Visna/CAEV: AGID Test Gp135
- VF-P00410 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: AGID Test
- VF-P02110 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: Serum Screening ELISA
- VF-P02120 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: Serum Verification ELISA
- VF-P02140 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: Serum Blocking ELISA – gp51
- VF-P02210 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: Milk Screening ELISA
- VF-P02220 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: Milk Verification ELISA
IMMUNOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUKOSIS IN MILK BY ELISA METHOD

(SENSITIVITY INDEX: 100 MILKS)

(960 REACTIONS)

VF-P02210-480 480test

VF-P02210-960 960test

ELISA Bovine Leukosis Milk Screening
Version: P02210/11
INTRODUCTION

Enzootic Bovine Leukemia (EBL) is an infectious lymphoproliferative disease in cattle which occurs throughout the world. The disease is caused by an exogenous C-type retrovirus, bovine leukemia virus (BLV) which established a persistent infection in a sub-population of B lymphocytes by integration of proviral DNA at a number of sites on the cellular DNA. The majority of infected cattle remain healthy for life, although approximately 30% of the infected animals develop a persistent lymphocytosis and a small proportion (up to 10%) develops lymphoid tumours.

The disease affects mainly dairy herds and spreads predominantly through horizontal transmission by exposure to blood or secretions containing infected lymphocytes. As no treatment or vaccine is available, the eradication programs are based on identification and elimination of infected animals, which is realised mainly by detection of anti-viral antibodies. The infected cattle produce specific antibodies to the major viral proteins from an early stage of infection.

Initially, the agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test for detection of antibodies to the viral surface glycoprotein, gp 51, was widely used. However, the sensitivity of AGID test is limited, and cases have been reported were infected animals fails to produce a detectable antibody response. For this reason, the screening of antibodies is now carried out by ELISA test that is more simple, rapid, and above all more sensitive.

This kit is allows detecting antibodies in tank milk. It is based on the use of an ultrapurified virus lysate and can be used to demonstrate the presence of all types of antibodies against the virus (envelope proteins, capsid proteins, etc...).

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The principle of the test is:

1. All the wells of the polystyrene microplates are coated with viral antigen (BLV).
2. Milk samples to be tested are diluted and incubated in the wells. Any BLV specific antibody present in the milk forms a BLV-antibody immune-complex and remains bound to the wells.
3. After washing, a peroxidase conjugated anti-bovine antibody IgG is added into the wells. This conjugate will bind to the immune-complex.
4. After another washing step, the enzyme substrate (TMB) is added to the conjugate, forming a blue compound becoming yellow after blocking. The intensity of the colour is a function of the rate of antibodies present in the milk sample to be tested.

The limit of positivity is set by using a positive control supplied in the kit ("positive control milk") allows detecting the European Standard (E4/250) diluted to 1/100 in bovine milks obtained from uninfected cattle. The positive control must be added into each microplate.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

1. Do not place the pipette in the mouth when testing reagents.
2. Avoid contact of the substrate (TMB*) with skin, mucous membranes and eyes.
3. Stop-solution which contains H2SO4*(0,5M) acid, can cause serious burns in case of contact with skin, mucous membranes and eyes.
4. The material in the test kit is non infective, but the milks samples should be regarded as potentially infectious and it is recommended that after the test procedure is completed that all the disposable elements used are put in immersion for a minimum of 1 hour in freshly prepared 5% sodium hypochlorite, or autoclaved at 120°C for a minimum of 1 hour before discarding.

* The product's toxicity form is available at the Institut Pourquier.
**KIT CONTENTS and STORAGE OF REAGENTS**

*It is recommended to bring at room temperature (21°C ± 5°C) all the reagents of the kit (except the conjugate) at least one hour before use*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENTS</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>STORAGE AND NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monowell Coated microplates</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>+5°C (±3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If a microplate is not entirely used, it may be stored for later use if it is immediately closed in an airtight container and stored at +5°C (± 3°C).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The packaging of the plates leads to the appearance of deposits or crystals at the bottom of the wells, without modifying the reaction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated wash solution (20x)</td>
<td>2 x 100 ml bottles</td>
<td>+5°C (±3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• May form crystals at +5°C (±3°C), which rapidly disappear at +21°C (± 5°C). A gentle shaking of the solution will accelerate the dissolution of the crystals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• This solution can also be stored at +21°C (±5°C) for 1 month, if the vials are closed in a watertight way, in order to be immediately available when needed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The “Concentrated wash solution (20x)” is the same for all the kits of the INSTITUT POURQUIER and can be used equally in the different kits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• After dilution, the wash solution can be stored for 3 days at +5°C (±3°C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilution Buffer 1 sky blue</td>
<td>3 x 120 ml bottles</td>
<td>+5°C (±3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive control (freeze-dried)</td>
<td>2 x 2 ml bottles</td>
<td>+5°C (±3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• After reconstitution, the positive and the negative control milks must be stored in aliquots at a temperature ≤-16°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They can be frozen and unfrozen up to three times without loss of activity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A storage at+5°C (±3°C) will lead to a significant increase of the background noises.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative control (freeze-dried)</td>
<td>2 x 2 ml bottles</td>
<td>+5°C (±3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoclonal anti-bovine - IgG / peroxidase conjugate</td>
<td>1 x 1,5 ml bottle</td>
<td>+5°C (±3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The diluted conjugate solution cannot be stored</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelation solution 2 (TMB) Ready to use</td>
<td>1 x 120 ml bottle</td>
<td>+5°C (±3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• This solution can be slightly bluish at +5°C (±3°C) and becomes colourless at +21°C (±5°C).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Thus it can be left on the draining board at +21°C (±5°C) up to 1 week (if the vial is well closed in a watertight way), in order to be immediately available when needed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Solution (H₂SO₄ 0,5M solution)</td>
<td>1 x 120 ml bottle</td>
<td>+5°C (±3°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It can be stored at +21°C (± 5°C) up to 1 month (if the vial is well closed in a watertight way), in order to be immediately available when needed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The same for all the kits of the INSTITUT POURQUIER, it can be used equally in the different kits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Using Instructions**
MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE KIT

1. Microplate reader
2. Centrifuge
3. Centrifuge tubes and microtubes
4. Vortex or similar
5. Microplate washing system that distributes 300 µl per well
6. Precision micropipettes and multi-dispensing micropipettes (The required precision must be ≤ 5% for all the volumes indicated)
7. Disposable pipette tips
8. Distilled water: the water used for the reconstitution of control milks and of the wash solution can be produced by a conventional distillation system or any other high-performance water purification system (reverse osmosis, resin or activated charcoal purification...).
9. Microplate covers (lid, aluminium foil or adhesive)
10. Incubator at +37°C (±3°C)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1) DEPOSITING THE MILK SAMPLES
   a) Reconstitution of the control milks:
      - Reconstitute the negative and the positive control with 2 ml distilled water.
   b) Dispense 100 µl of "Dilution Buffer 1" per well.
   c) Following figure 1 (see notes 1 and 2), dispense:
      - 100 µl of undiluted negative control in A1
      - 100 µl of undiluted positive control in B1 and C1
      - 100 µl of each undiluted milk sample to be tested per well.

   Note: Milk samples may be skimmed or full fat milk.
   d) Cover the plate (with a lid, aluminium foil or adhesive)
   e) The user can incubate the milk in two ways:
      SHORT INCUBATION: 90 minutes (±5 min.) at 37°C (±3°C)
      LONG INCUBATION AT A LOW TEMPERATURE: overnight at +5°C (±3°C)

A     N 6
B     P ..
C     P
D     1
E     2
F     3
G     4
H     5 ..

N = Negative control
P = Positive control
1 = Sample n° 1
2 = Sample n° 2
3 = ..................

Figure 1: Distribution of the milks
Notes:
1. The individual filling of the 96 wells is sometimes a long process. In order to standardize the milk incubation time, we prepare the controls and milk samples in 96 U-shaped-bottom-well plates. It is therefore possible to transfer them rapidly (column by column) by using a multi-channel pipette.
2. The position of the controls in A1, B1 and C1 is not very important. They may be dispensed anywhere on the plate. It may be better to add several times controls to the same plate in order to establish an average cut-off value. It is recommended to put a repetition of the controls in the centre of the plate. However, it is essential to dilute the samples in the same way as for the controls.
3. In order to check the reaction, the user may also use the European Standard Milk (E4/250) diluted at 1/100 in negative control milk.
4. In the case of the long incubation, if the incubation temperature is not respected, the quality of the discrimination between negative and positive milks will not be modified, but the final level of OD value will be affected.
5. Laboratories, which use automatic methods, may not have enough reagents (i.e. "Concentrated wash solution (20x)" or "Dilution Buffer"). Extra reagents can be supplied free of charge, on request.

2) WASHING
a) Dilute a vial of "concentrated (X 20) wash solution" in 1900 ml of distilled water. This solution is hereafter called "wash solution". The dilution can be carried out before the elimination of crystals appeared at +5°C (±3°C), so long as the whole 100 ml vial is used.

b) Empty the content of the plate by «flick-off» or better by a manual or automatic method.

c) Fill all the wells of the plate with the wash solution; then empty them again.

d) Repeat the step c) twice (a total of 3 washes).

Notes:
1. If milks are skimmed (or taken under the cream), this type of washing is sufficient. With full fat milk, it can be necessary to modify this method of washing; if a visual control reveals whitish traces in the wells, it is advised to leave the solution of washing in contact 1 to 3 times 3 minutes. Indeed, these contact times allow eliminating the fat particles that are likely to fix the conjugate in the next step in a non-specific way.
2. When several plates are processed at the same time, it is possible, it is possible (in order to synchronize all the steps) to leave the plates full of «wash solution» during one hour without any modification on the validity of the test.

3) DEPOSITING THE CONJUGATE
The dilution and the incubation time of the conjugate depend on the way of incubation used for the milk samples:

♦ If the user has chosen a SHORT INCUBATION PERIOD FOR THE SAMPLES:
- Dilute the conjugate to 1/100 in "Dilution buffer 1" and dispense 100 µl per well.
- Cover the plate (with a lid or aluminium foil) and incubate for 30 minutes (± 3 min) at 37°C (± 3°C)

♦ If the user has chosen a LONG INCUBATION PERIOD FOR THE SAMPLES AT LOW TEMPERATURE:
- Dilute the conjugate to 1/400 in "Dilution buffer 1" and dispense 100 µl per well.
- Cover the plate (with a lid or aluminium foil) and incubate for 1 hour (± 5 min) at 37°C (± 3°C)

4) WASHING
a) Empty the content of the plate by «flick-off» or by some other way or by an automatic method.

b) Fill all the wells on the plate with the wash solution; then empty them again.

c) Repeat the step b) twice (total of 3 washes)

Note:
1. Particular care with the last wash is very important in getting a good test result.
2. If the wash is carried out with a manual method, it is possible after the last wash to drum the microplate on a dry towel in order to empty the wells completely.

5) REVELATION
a) Dispense 100 µl of "Revelation Solution 2" ready to use per well.

b) Incubate the plates at +21° (± 5°C) for 20 minutes (away from the light).

c) Dispense 100 µl of "Stop Solution" per well.

d) Shake gently the plate until the coloured solution is homogenized. Wipe carefully the underside of the plate.

**Note:**

1) The 20-minute revelation period, which is indicated in the method, gives the O.D. values provided in the paragraph "INTERPRETATION", when implemented in our laboratories. However the rate of colour revelation can be slightly affected by different factors (quality of the washes, quality of the water used, precision of the pipetting, temperature of the reaction...). Regarding the work conditions, the revelation step may give OD values higher or lower than those expected. So, the user may stop the reaction after 20 minutes (±10 minutes).

2) The reading can be done up to 1 hour after having stopped the reaction on condition that the plates are kept in the dark.

**6) READING**

Read the optical densities at 450 nm (OD.450). The photometer must first be blanked on air.

**VALIDATION CRITERIA**

The results can be considered reliable if:

- the mean positive control OD.450 value is > 0.300

and

- the ratio between the mean OD.450 of the positive control and the OD.450 of the negative control is equal or greater than 2.

**INTERPRETATION**

Calculate for each sample the percentage S/P:

\[
S/P\% = 100 \times \frac{\text{OD.450 of the sample} - \text{OD.450 of the negative control}}{\text{(mean OD.450 of the positive control) - OD.450 of the negative control}}
\]

- Any milk sample (individual or pools) with a S/P% equal or lower than 60% is considered coming from a herd which has not been in contact with the BLV virus.

- Any milk sample (individual or pools) with a S/P% between 60% and 70% is considered as doubtful.

- Any milk sample (individual or pools) with a S/P% equal or higher than 70% is considered coming from a herd, which has been in contact with the BLV virus.

**Note:** It is possible to confirm milks found positive by an ELISA method using a control well. (Please contact the Institut Pourquier in order to obtain the microplates corresponding for this control).

**LEGEND**

: Modification in the using instructions