

# Mycobacterium avium spp paratuberculosis Antibody Test Kit, ELISA Bovichek<sup>®</sup> M. avium spp paratuberculosis (Johne's)

### The test is using an original antigen providing great specificity and sensitivity

Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) is a contagious disease caused by *Mycobacterium avium ssp paratuberculosis* (Map). Altough this mycobacteria has been identified in several species (eg hare, crow, etc.) and even humans, the disease is affecting mainly wild and domestic ruminants. Paratuberculosis is a long lasting disease characterized by a progressive inflammation of the small intestine resulting in chronic diarrhea, slow wasting, reduction of fertility and milk production.

The diagnosis of Map infections is based on the detection of Map by culture or PCR and/or the demonstration of a humoral or a cellular immunological response. The most popular immunological assays consist in detecting anti-Map antibodies in the blood or milk. Among the assays the most sensitive are ELISA. Most commercial ELISA use as antigen aquous extract of Map. They also include an absorption step of the samples using an environmental mycobateria, *Mycobacterium phlei* in order to remove cross-reacting non-specific antibodies.

The diagnostic sensitivity of the Map ELISA greatly varies depending on the stage of the disease. In the early stages the test sensivity is very low (eg <30%). While the disease is progressing the test sensitivity also increases and may reach up to 80%. In the final stage of the disease some animals have no more detectable antibodies (anergy phase).

Recently Biovet has developed an ELISA based on a Map antigen (ethanol extract) and an absorbant (proprietary environmental *Mycobaterium*) different from those used in other assays. The combination of these components provide original properties to the test. Moreover the use of antigen-coated and uncoated wells (two-well test) also contributes to the test specificity.

Serum samples from 350 and 150 cattle expected to be free or infected with Map were examined with the Biovet ELISA test, and two commercial tests approved for use in the USA and Canada. Results are presented in table 1. They suggest that the Biovet assay has diagnostic sensitivity and specificity similar to those of the two other commercial kits. Interestingly some samples from infected cattle were positive in only one of the tests.

Major advantages			
Excellent sensitivity	sensitivity = 86.67%		
High specificity	specificity = 98.86%		
High throughput	up to 92 samples/plate		
Convenient	12 strips of 8 wells by plate		
Very fast	results in less than two hours		
Similar if not better	analytical sensitivity than another commercial kit		





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## Bovichek® M. avium spp paratuberculosis (Johne's)

Results of testing serum samples with the Bovicheck Map ELISA kit and two commercial Map ELISA kits

	Samples from expected <i>Map</i> free animals (n = 350)	Test specificity	Samples from confirmed <i>Map</i> infected animals (n =150)	Test sensitivty
Biovet positive	4	98.86%	130	86.67%
Test A positive	5	98.57%	132	88.00%
Test B positive	3	99.14%	128	85.33%

#### Materials provided with the kit

Components	Quantity
• Strips of 8 wells coated with Map antigen	12
• Strips of 8 wells without Map antigen used as control	12
Positive control serum	200 μL
Negative control serum	200 μL
Ready-to-use sample dilution buffer	40 mL
<ul> <li>Concentrated wash solution (10X)</li> </ul>	2 X 125 mL
Concentrated conjugate	125 μL
Ready-to-use substrate	30 mL
Ready-to-use stop solutio	30 mL

#### **Materials Required but not Provided**

- Purified water
- Adjustable single- and multi-channel micropipettes
- Single use micropipettes tips
- ELISA microplate washer (facultative)
- Test tubes for sample dilution
- ELISA 96-well microplate reader equipped with 450 nm filter
- Containers for preparation of solutions

The materials provided are sufficient for testing up to 92 samples.

#### REFERENCES

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- 7. Wadhwa A, Bannantine JP, Byrem TM, Stein TL, Saxton AM, Speer CA, Eda S. Optimization of serum EVELISA for milk testing of Johne's disease. Foodborne Pathog Dis. 2012 Aug;9(8):749-54.

#### IMPORTANT:

- Requires a permit to release veterinary biologics from CFIA in Canada. This product is not licensed by CFIA and any claims made have not been substantiated by CFIA.
- Requires a Research and Evaluation import permit from the USDA in the US. This product is not licensed by the USDA and any claims made have not been substantiated by the USDA.

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### For further information, please visit www.biovet-inc.com or contact customer service.





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