



DUO DIGESTIVE ELISA KIT

BIO K 347/2

Diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality in young cattle under six months. Bovine neonatal gastroenteritis is a multifactorial disease. It can be caused by viruses : rotavirus or coronavirus, by bacteria : *Salmonella* or *E. coli* F5 (K99), or by protozoan microorganisms such as *Cryptosporidium*. The diagnosis of the etiological agent of diarrhoea can only be performed in the laboratory because clinical signs do not allow to differentiate between the different microorganisms. It is possible to identify these agents by means of different culture and floating techniques including staining. However, these techniques are labor intensive and unpracticable. These classical techniques have rapidly been replaced by the ELISA technology because of its simplicity, and the limited requirements in laboratory equipment. The sensitivity and specificity of the ELISA technique for the detection of these pathogens is at least as good as that of the more classical techniques, results are very similar. The ELISA technique is rapid and reliable and is particularly suited to the analysis of important numbers of samples.

Reliable Results

The use of monoclonal antibody as conjugate ensures excellent specificity and very reliable results.

Ease-of-Use

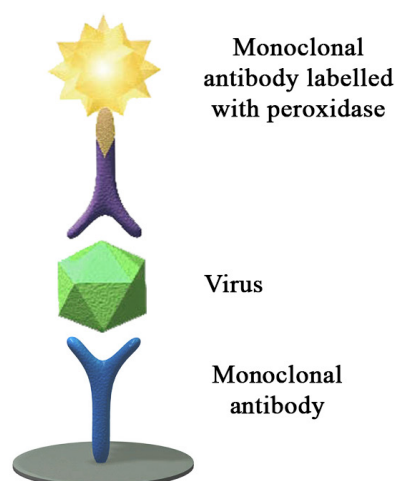
Minimal hands-on-time
Room temperature incubation
Results available in 140 minutes. All reagents are ready to use.

Flexibility

Results can be read visually or spectrophotometrically.

EIA Procedure

- 1- Microplate coated with monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies
- 2- Add samples and positive controls.
Incubate 1 hour at 21°C +/- 3°C
Wash
- 3- Add conjugates.
Incubate 1 hour at 21°C +/- 3°C .
Wash
- 4- Add chromogen (TMB)
Wait 10 minutes.
Add stop solution.





Example of results for Rotavirus

dsRNA electrophoresis on PAGE
(Silver staining)

ELISA BIO K 347

	+	-	
+	49	0	49
-	1	40	41
	50	40	90

Specificity: 100 %
Sensitivity: 98 %

Days after birth

Calf 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Crypto						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Rota			+	+	+	+										
Diarrhoea							+	+	+	+	+			+		

Calf 2

Crypto							+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Rota							+	+	+	+						
Diarrhoea								+	+			+			+	

Detectability

The kit gives a positive signal with a minimum of 40,000 TCID₅₀





Example of results for Coronavirus

ELISA BIO K 347

	+	-	
+	21	4	25
-	4	35	36
	22	39	61

Specificity: 90 %
Sensitivity: 95 %

ELISA BIO K 347

	+	-	
+	14	1	15
-	4	77	81
	18	78	96

Specificity: 98.7 %
Sensitivity: 77.8 %

Days after birth

Calf 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Corona											+	+	+	+		
Rota											+	+	+	+	+	
Crypto					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Diarrhoea								+				+	+	+	+	

Detectability

The kit gives a positive signal with a minimum of 100,000 TCID₅₀

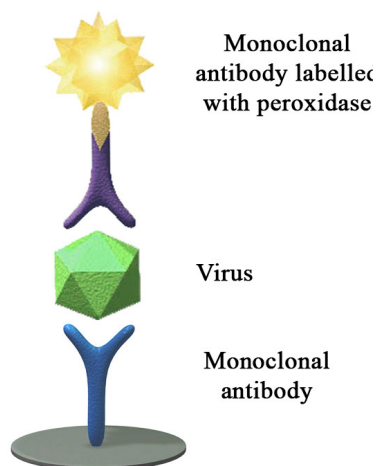
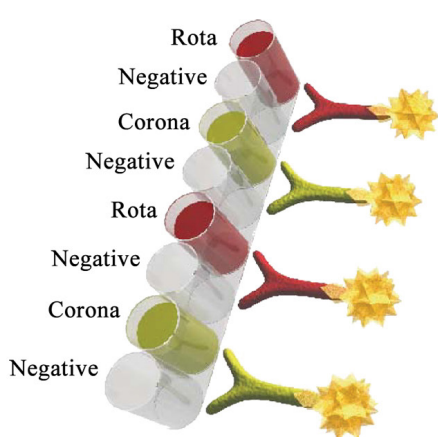




Composition of the kit

BIO-X DUO DIGESTIVE ELISA KIT : BIO K 347/2

	BIO K 347/2
Microplates	2
Washing solution	1 X 100 ml (20 X)
Dilution buffer	1 X 50 ml (5 X)
Conjugate	2 X 12 ml (1 X)
Control antigen	1 X 4 ml (1 X)
Single component TMB	1 X 25 ml (1 X)
Stopping solution	1 X 15 ml (1 X)



Bibliography

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DETECTION OF ENTEROPATHOGENS INVOLVED IN CALF NEONATAL DIARRHOEA: VALIDATION OF ELISAS AND LATERAL FLOW IMMUNOASSAYS AS COMPARED WITH REFERENCE METHODS

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Key words: Calves; neonatal diarrhoea; diagnosis; enteropathogens; ELISA; lateral flow immunoassay; PCR

1. Introduction and Objectives

Several pathogens play a role in calf neonatal diarrhoea. The major enteropathogens involved are *Escherichia coli* F5/K99 (*E. coli*), *Cryptosporidium parvum*, bovine enteric coronavirus, bovine rotavirus and bovine viral diarrhoea virus. In our laboratory different methods – e.g. selective culture for *E. coli* F5/K99, microscopic examination of faecal smears for *Cryptosporidium parvum*, a commercially available latex agglutination test for bovine rotavirus, and a commercially available antigen-detection-ELISA for BVDV are routinely used for detection of these agents. For bovine enteric coronavirus no routine diagnostic method was implemented until now.

The objectives of this study were to evaluate two commercially available antigen-detection-ELISA kits and two lateral flow immunoassay tests (on site tests) for the detection of four of the above-mentioned pathogens.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Samples At necropsy rectal contents were sampled from calves between 0 and 6 weeks of age with diarrhoea (n=216). Samples were investigated by routine procedures and then stored at -20 °C to enable batchwise testing.

2.2 ELISAs Samples were tested in two different ELISA kits according to the instructions of the manufacturers. Samples positive for bovine coronavirus in one or both ELISAs were tested by a coronavirus-specific PCR for confirmation.

2.2 Lateral flow immunoassay tests. A subset of 100 samples with a more or less equal distribution of positive results for the four pathogens of interest, were tested by two lateral flow strip tests (C and D). Tests A and C were produced by the same manufacturer. All samples of this subset were also tested for bovine coronavirus by PCR.

3. Results

Agreement is presented in table 1. For *E. coli* F5/K99, the number of positives in the reference test and other tests was comparable. For rotavirus and cryptosporidium, slightly more samples were positive in ELISAs and slightly less samples were positive in fast tests than in the reference tests. Agreement between ELISA tests was also good, and correlation coefficients between ELISA results were high for the four enteropathogens evaluated.

Table 1. Level of agreement between different tests for four pathogens associated with neonatal diarrhoea in calves, displayed as κ -values (Kappa)

		Reference method			
		<i>E. coli</i> K99	bovine rotavirus	bovine coronavirus	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>
BIO K 348	ELISA kit A	0.93	0.80	0.55	0.81
	ELISA kit B	0.96	0.72	0.54	0.70
BIO K 156	Fast test kit C	0.89	0.91	0.37	0.85
	Fast test kit D	0.91	0.72	0.05	0.73

For coronavirus all positive samples in ELISA kit A were confirmed by PCR, whereas ELISA kit B scored some false positives. In the comparative study on a subset of 100 sample PCR scored 26 samples positive for coronavirus, of which 12 and 14 samples scored positive in ELISA kits A and B, respectively. Fast test C was as sensitive as ELISA kit A, but scored an additional 14 samples positive, discrepant, however, from the additional PCR positives. Fast test D only scored 1 sample positive.

Fig. 1 shows the numbers of samples for each pathogen detected by ELISA kit A (four pathogens) or routine methods for BVDV and *Salmonella typhimurium/dublin*. Fig. 2 demonstrates detection of more than one pathogen in 25 % of the samples.

Fig. 1 Frequency distribution of defined enteropathogens in faecal samples of young calves with diarrhoea

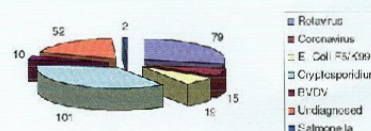
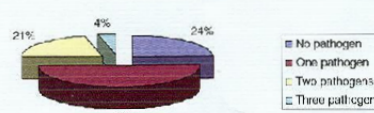


Fig. 2 Simultaneous detection of enteropathogens in faecal samples of young calves with diarrhoea



Discussion and Conclusions

Hardly any literature is available concerning diagnostic performance of commercially available ELISA kits and lateral flow kits for detection of the major enteropathogens involved in calf neonatal diarrhoea (2, 3). All kits showed satisfactory diagnostic performance for detection of *E. coli* K99, bovine rotavirus and cryptosporidium parvum, with kits A and C showing the highest kappa-values. For detection of bovine coronavirus, kit D failed almost completely, whereas kappa-values of the other kits were rather poor. The reference test, however, was PCR. Considering the relative low detection limits of PCRs in general, the clinical significance of these PCR results remain to be seen (1). Also the significance of – frequently occurring – combinations of enteropathogens in calf neonatal diarrhoea may cause a headache for the veterinary practitioner.

5. References

1. Kapil, S., Trent, A.M. and Goyal, S.M., 1990. Excretion and persistence of bovine coronavirus in neonatal calves. *Arch. Virol.*, 115 (1-2): 127-132
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