

# Product datasheet

## AAV6 Titration ELISA

### Short overview

<b>Cat. No.</b>	PRAAV6
<b>Quantity</b>	96 tests

### Product description

<b>Application</b>	ELISA
<b>Product description</b>	Unique microtiter plate enzyme immunoassay for the quantitation of virions and or assembled empty capsids of AAV6. The capture-antibody detects a conformational epitope not present on unassembled capsid proteins.
<b>Kit control/Standard</b>	AAV6 empty capsids; lyophilized
<b>Form supplied</b>	Reagent kit, 12 x 8-well strips
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C
<b>Intended use</b>	Research use only
<b>Reactivity</b>	AAV6

### Background

The ELISA principle:

The assay is based on the sandwich ELISA technique where a monoclonal antibody (mab) specific for a conformational epitope on assembled AAV capsids is coated onto the plate and is used to capture AAV particles from the specimen.

The detection of captured AAV particles is a two-step process.

- A biotin-conjugated mab is bound to the captured AAV particles.
- A streptavidin peroxidase conjugate reacts with the biotin molecules. The addition of the substrate results in a color reaction which is proportional to the amount of specifically bound viral particles.

Comparison of AAV Quantification Methods:

Each of the commonly used quantification methods has its pros and cons:

- qPCR is widely used, but suffers from several issues such as sample preparation, primer design, or PCR efficiency that can lead to high

inter-laboratory variation of results.

- Digital droplet PCR methods overcome some of the limitations of qPCR. However, variations between labs can still occur due to different sample processing protocols.

- Dot blot is a simple and quantitative method, if reliable reference material is used. However, it suffers from the limited linearity and dynamic range of western blotting in general.

Given the practical drawbacks of the aforementioned techniques, a conventional sandwich ELISA currently appears to be superior in terms of inter- and intralaboratory variation as well as ease of use. Therefore, it represents the best format for reliable and reproducible quantification of total rAAV capsid titers.

Use of shuffled/mutated AAV:

The recognition of shuffled/mutated AAV vectors depend on the specific capsid region which is affected by the shuffling/mutation. The capture antibodies used for PROGENs AAV ELISAs bind specific and, in some cases, well defined conformational epitopes. These epitopes are generated by the capsid assembly of the corresponding AAV serotypes. A first indication that the ELISA might recognize your shuffled/mutated AAV vector is the presence of the antibody-binding epitope. However, changes in the protein sequences of the capsid proteins might also influence conformation of the proteins, hence the conformation of the epitopes presented on the AAV capsid. This might influence binding affinity of the antibody and affect determination of the titer based on the (non-shuffled) Kit Control provided with the AAV ELISA kit. Since these properties strongly depend on the specific shuffling/mutation performed, PROGEN cannot guarantee successful and precise quantification of your shuffled/mutated AAV vector. Even if the antibody binding epitopes are still present on your shuffled/mutated AAV capsid, your assay needs to be tested and optimized for your specific AAV vector.

PROGEN highly recommends the production and calibration of a suitable (shuffled/mutated) Kit Control, to ensure reliable titer determination of your individually shuffled/mutated AAV vector with PROGEN ELISA kits.

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## Product images



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