PRODUCT INFORMATION

L-tryptophan-G-BSA coated plate
Ref: WPRUO

1. FIELD OF USE
L-tryptophan-G-BSA Coated 96-Well Plates are designed for indirect ELISA-based quantitative determination of immunoglobulins to conjugated tryptophan, in biological liquids.

2. MATERIAL SUPPLIED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96-flat-bottom-well clear polystyrene microplate coated with 192 µg L-tryptophan conjugated with BSA via glutaraldehyde (2 µg/well)</td>
<td>1</td>
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3. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
- Plates are activated to 200µl and supplied pre-blocked with Gemac blocking buffer.
- The 96-well plates are supplied ready to use. It is not necessary to rinse the plate prior to adding reagents.

4. CAUTIONS FOR USE
- For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
- Respect usual handling precautions in laboratory.
- Dispose of waste observing all local, state, provincial or national regulations.

5. STORAGE AND STABILITY
- Plates are packed and sealed in a pouch with desiccant. They are shipped at ambient temperature.
- Upon receipt, store plates between +2 and +8°C in unopened pouches.
- See expiry date on packaging label.

6. BACKGROUND
Abnormal high levels of IgM to a conjugated tryptophan-like epitope (WE) were detected in patients with human African trypanosomiasis (HAT, sleeping sickness) (Okomo-Assoumou et al., 1995). Now, this WE is invariant in the structure of the variable surface glycoproteins from several species of African trypanosomes (Semballa et al., 2007). Furthermore, abnormal levels of IgM to conjugated tryptophan (W, TRP) indicate the exposure to conjugated W antigens was recent while abnormal levels of IgA against conjugated W in serum or plasma suggest an increased mucosal permeability with activation of the mucosal immune system, possibly by bacterial components. Finally, abnormal levels of IgM and IgA to conjugated W having predictive value for the evolution of a chronic disease, even in asymptomatic patients (Geffard et al., 2010a, 2010b), the quantitative determination of circulating antibodies to conjugated W may be used to assess the effectiveness of treatments (Geffard et al., 2010b).
7. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

