La (SSB) ANTIGEN

ATL01-02 La (SSB) antigen 0.20 mg
ATL01-10 La (SSB) antigen 1.0 mg

Description of the Product
Purified from bovine thymus. After coating onto ELISA plates the product will bind autoantibodies to La (SSB).

Purity: The La autoantigen (45-50 kDa) is more than 90% pure, as assayed by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Storage: Store at -65°C or below (long term). Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Mix thoroughly before use.

Clinical and Biochemical Data
Sjögren’s syndrome (SS) is a common systemic autoimmune inflammatory disorder characterised by lymphocyte-mediated destruction of exocrine glands leading to diminished or absent glandular secretion. SS may present as a primary disease or in association with other systemic autoimmune diseases (referred to as secondary SS). Autoantibodies to La (SSB) antigen can be detected in the sera of up to 87% of patients with primary or secondary SS. The presence of anti-La (SSB) autoantibodies usually coincides with the presence of anti-Ro (SSA) autoantibodies, however the fact that anti-Ro autoantibodies are far more common in other rheumatological conditions such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD) suggests that anti-La is more specific for primary and secondary SS than anti-Ro.

Anti-La autoantibodies have also been reported to be present in other clinical conditions, most notably in the sera of mothers of infants with neonatal lupus syndrome, but also in 10 to 15% of SLE patients.

La (SSB) antigen binds to the oligo(U) 3’ termini of nascent RNA polymerase III transcripts and facilitates transcriptional termination and reinitiation by this enzyme. It has also been reported to function as an ATP-dependent helicase able to melt RNA-DNA hybrids. La (SSB) may be involved in other processes as well such as maturation and/or nuclear export of RNA polymerase III products and some aspects of translation. La (SSB) is a highly phosphorylated protein containing 1% BSA per well. Cover and incubate at +4°C overnight.

1. Dilute the purified antigen to 0.5-1.0 μg/ml in PBS (10 mM potassium phosphate, pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl).
2. Coat ELISA plates with 100 μl of diluted antigen per well. Cover and incubate 24 hours at +4°C.
3. Empty the plates and remove excess liquid by tapping on a paper towel.
4. Block excess protein binding sites by adding 200 μl PBS containing 1% BSA per well. Cover and incubate at +4°C overnight.
5. Empty plates and apply 100 μl of serum samples diluted 1:100 in PBS / 1% BSA / 1% casein / 0.1% Tween® 20. Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour.
6. Empty plates and add 200 μl PBS / 0.1% Tween® 20 per well. Incubate 5 minutes then empty plates. Repeat this step twice.
7. Apply 100 μl anti-human IgG-enzyme conjugate (horseradish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase) diluted in PBS / 1% BSA / 1% casein / 0.1% Tween® 20 per well and incubate for 1 hour.
9. Add enzyme substrate and stop the reaction when appropriate.
10. Read absorbance in an ELISA spectrophotometer.

References
3. Fox, R.J. et al. (1986) Arthritis Rheum. 29, 577
5. Manoussakis, M.N. et al. (1986) Scan. J. Rheumatol. 61, 89

NOTE: No patented technology has been used by AROTEC during the preparation of this product.

Methodology
The following is an ELISA procedure which can be used to detect anti-La (SSB) autoantibodies in human serum using the ATL01 purified autoantigen:...