DRUG ASSAYS

KRIBIOLISA™ Rituximab (RITUXAN®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Infliximab (REMICADE®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Alemtuzumab (LEMTRADA®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Etarnacept (ENBREL®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Ustekinumab (STELARA®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Adalimumab (HUMIRA®)ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Bevacuzimab (AVASTIN®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Trastuzumab (HERCEPTIN) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Humanized Anti-Her2/neu (Herceptin/Trastuzumab) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Cetuximab (ERBITUX®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Golimumab (SIMPONI®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Natalizumab (TYSABRI®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Omalizumab (XOLAIR®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Tocilizumab (ACTEMRA®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Eculizumab (SOLIRIS®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Ipilimumab (YERVOY®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Denosumab (PROLIA®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Atezolizumab (TECENTRIQ®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Daratumumab (DARZALEX®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Ranibizumab (LUCENTIS®) ELISA

ANTI-DRUG ANTIBODY ASSAYS

KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Rituximab (RITUXAN®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Infliximab (REMICADE®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Alemtuzumab (LEMTRADA®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Etarnacept (ENBREL®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Ustekinumab (STELARA®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Adalimumab (HUMIRA®)ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Bevacuzimab (AVASTIN®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Trastuzumab (HERCEPTIN®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Cetuximab (ERBITUX®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Golimumab (SIMPONI®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Natalizumab (TYSABRI®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Omalizumab (XOLAIR®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Tocilizumab (ACTEMRA®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti Eculizumab (SOLIRIS®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Ipilimumab (YERVOY®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Denosumab (PROLIA®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Atezolizumab (TECENTRIQ®) ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Daratumumab (DARZALEX®) ELISA

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THE FOREFRONT OF GENE THERAPY MONITORING

CE
Marked Kits

KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-AAV ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-AAV1 ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-AAV2 ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-AAV5 ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-AAV6 ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-AAV8 ELISA
KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-AAV9 ELISA

KRIBIOLISA™ ASSAY KITS

ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS VECTOR DRUGS

Stratech

OUR PHILOSOPHY IS TO DELIVER THE BEST ASSAY AND TOOLS FOR YOUR SCIENCE.

ASSAY KIT PARTICULARS :

QUALITATIVE SANDWICH ASSAYS

REGULATORY STATUS:
IN USA : FOR RESEARCH USE
IN EUROPE : FOR RESEARCH USE

REGULATORY STATUS:
IN USA : FOR RESEARCH USE
IN EUROPE : FOR RESEARCH USE

VALIDATION:
AS PER ICH AND FDA GUIDELINES FOR BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS

IMMUNOGENICITY ASSAYS

AAV -

THE GENE THERAPY PREFERED TOOL

Gene therapy vectors using AAV is in vogue currently. AAV vectors can infect both dividing and quiescent cells and persist in an extrachromosomal state without integrating into the genome of the host cell, although in the native virus some integration of virally carried genes into the host genome does occur. These features make AAV a very attractive candidate for creating viral vectors for gene therapy, and for the creation of isogenic human disease models.

Serotype 2 (AAV2) has been the most extensively examined so far. AAV2 presents natural tropism towards skeletal muscles, neurons, vascular smooth muscle cells and hepatocytes.

Although AAV2 is the most popular serotype in various AAV-based research, it is being seen that other serotypes can be more effective as gene delivery vectors.

AAV6 is being used for developing therapy for airway epithelial cells. AAV7 presents very high transduction rate of murine skeletal muscle cells (similarly to AAV1 and AAV5), AAV8 is superb in transducing hepatocytes and AAV1 and 5 are shown to be very efficient in gene delivery to vascular endothelial cells.

AAV6, a hybrid of AAV1 and AAV2, also shows lower immunogenicity than AAV2.

Serotypes can also differ with respect to the receptors they are bound to. For example, AAV4 and AAV5 transduction can be inhibited by soluble sialic acids (of different form for each of these serotypes), and AAV5 was shown to enter cells via the platelet-derived growth factor receptor.

AAV vectors are usually administered directly to the patient. Hence, the likelihood of a host immune response is high, as shown by human studies. Pre-existing and/or recall responses to the wild-type virus from which the vector is engineered, or to the transgene product itself, can interfere with therapeutic efficacy if not identified and managed optimally.

Constant Immuno-surveillance will help in understanding the mechanisms of the immune response in AAV-mediated gene transfer, facilitating safe and effective therapies for genetic diseases.

The KRIBIOLISA Anti-AAV Assay Kits provide a quality tools for scientists to consistently and regularly monitor the immune responses to ensure there are no adverse reactions.

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PRINCIPAL OF THE ASSAY + KIT PARAMETERS

KRIBIOLISA™ ANTI-AAV ELISA
The method employs the qualitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. AAV capsid protein is precoated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and antibodies to AAV present in the sample are bound by the capture protein. Then, a HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugated AAV is pipetted and incubated. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the ready to use substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of antibodies to AAV in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm

KRIBIOLISA™ ANTI-AAV1 ELISA
The method employs the qualitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. AAV1 capsid protein is precoated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and antibodies to AAV1 present in the sample are bound by the capture protein. Then, a HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugated AAV1 is pipetted and incubated. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the ready to use substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of antibodies to AAV1 in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm

KRIBIOLISA™ ANTI-AAV2 ELISA
The method employs the qualitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. AAV2 capsid protein is precoated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and antibodies to AAV2 present in the sample are bound by the capture protein. Then, a HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugated AAV2 is pipetted and incubated. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the ready to use substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of antibodies to AAV2 in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm

KRIBIOLISA™ ANTI-AAV5 ELISA
The method employs the qualitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. AAV5 capsid protein is precoated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and antibodies to AAV5 present in the sample are bound by the capture protein. Then, a HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugated AAV5 is pipetted and incubated. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the ready to use substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of antibodies to AAV5 in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm

KRIBIOLISA™ ANTI-AAV6 ELISA
The method employs the qualitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. AAV6 capsid protein is precoated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and antibodies to AAV6 present in the sample are bound by the capture protein. Then, a HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugated AAV6 is pipetted and incubated. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the ready to use substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of antibodies to AAV6 in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm

KRIBIOLISA™ ANTI-AAV8 ELISA
The method employs the qualitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. AAV8 capsid protein is precoated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and antibodies to AAV8 present in the sample are bound by the capture protein. Then, a HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugated AAV8 is pipetted and incubated. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the ready to use substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of antibodies to AAV8 in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm

KRIBIOLISA™ ANTI-AAV9 ELISA
The method employs the qualitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. AAV9 capsid protein is precoated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and antibodies to AAV9 present in the sample are bound by the capture protein. Then, a HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugated AAV9 is pipetted and incubated. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the ready to use substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of antibodies to AAV9 in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm