Gluten Detection

Why using a monoclonal antibody-based test is advantageous over a polyclonal antibody-based test?



G12 Monoclonal Gluten Antibody	Polyclonal Gluten Antibody
All batches of antibody identical:	Batch to batch variability of antibody:
standardization of test kits	 no standardization of test kits
 more consistent and reproducible results 	 results less consistent and reproducible
Same level of quality amongst different lots of test kits	Varying levels of quality amongst different lots of test kits
Antibody specifically detects target epitope that is toxic to celiac individuals	Non-specific interaction of the antibody with the target toxic fragment
Increased specificity:	Decreased specificity:
• no cross reactivity with non-toxic cereals	 increased chance for cross reaction to non-toxic cereals
• less False Positive results	 higher chance of False Positive results
Greater sensitivity in ALL matrices:	Lower sensitivity in difficult matrices:
• fewer False Negative results	 more False Negative results
Defined target peptide sequences are detected:	
• QPQLPY (gliadin - wheat)	
• QPQQPY (secalin – rye)	
 QPQLPF (hordein - barley) 	





What is the Romer Labs® G12 Monoclonal Antibody?

- The G12 antibody was raised against the toxic fragment that causes a celiac response
- The G12 antibody targets the most immuno-toxic proteins for those intolerant to gluten
- The G12 antibody is capable of detecting potential immuno-toxic varieties of oats



In 2008, the Codex Alimentarius Committee published the CODEX Standard for Foods for Special Dietary Use for Persons Intolerant to Gluten (CODEX STAN 118 – 1979) highlighting the use of immunologic methods utilizing **antibodies that should react with the cereal protein fractions that are toxic** for persons intolerant to gluten.

Following these demands the AgraQuant® Gluten G12 ELISA Test Kit and AgraStrip® Gluten G12 Lateral Flow Kit have been developed. Both Test kits employ the G12 monoclonal antibody which targets the most immuno-toxic proteins for those intolerant to gluten and, thereby, are taking food safety assurance analysis in a new direction.

The a2-gliadin fragment of 33 amino acids in length was identified as the primary initiator of inflammatory responses in Celiac Disease.

Sequence of the immuno-toxic 33-mer:

LQLQPFPQPQLPYPQPQLPYPQPQPF

(L = Leucin, Q = Glutamine, P = Proline, F = Phenylalanine, Y = Tyrosine)

Where the **G12 monoclonal antibody specificity** is developed directly against this portion for a variety of cereals:

QPQLPY (gliadin - wheat) QPQQPY (secalin - rye) QPQLPF (hordein - barley)



AgraQuant® Gluten G12 ELISA Test Kit



AgraStrip® Gluten G12 Lateral Flow Kit

