

# A Dried Blood Spot protocol for high-throughput quantitative analysis of SARS-CoV-2 RBD serology based on the Roche Elecsys system

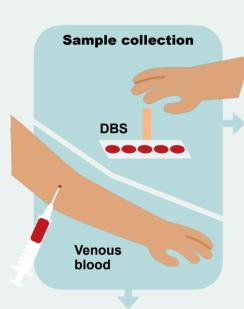
Noemi Castelletti, Ivana Paunovic, Raquel Rubio-Acero, Jessica Beyerl, Michael Plank, Christina Reinkemeyer, Inge Kroidl, Ivan Noreña, Simon Winter, Laura Olbrich, Christian Janke, Michael Hoelscher, Andreas Wieser, KoCo19/ORCHESTRA Working Group. Microbiol Spectr, 2024, doi: 10.1128/spectrum.02885-23

Since the onset of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic in 2020, serological testing – particularly antibody measurement – has been crucial for monitoring infection spread and assessing vaccine efficacy in the population.

Traditional venous blood collection poses logistical challenges, particularly for large-scale studies. To overcome this, we developed a high-throughput protocol for quantifying SARS-CoV-2 anti-spike antibodies using capillary blood samples (Dried Blood Spot, DBS).

This semi-automated process, validated in 825 matched DBS and venous samples, complements the anti-nucleocapsid serosurveys already established in our laboratoy. This approach enables quantitative tracking of antibody titers following SARS-CoV 2 infection and vaccination in large populations.

# The process



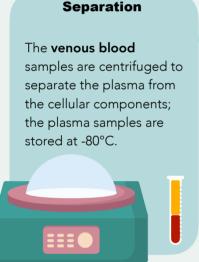
## Punching

Two Panthera-Puncher™ Instruments punch three discs from each **DBS spot**. The punched discs are placed into a barcoded 96-well plate for subsequent analysis.



### Elution

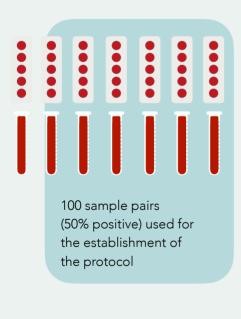
Each punched disc is immersed in 80 µL of elution buffer for one hour at 37 °C and 300 rpm to extract antibodies efficiently while reducing background noise.

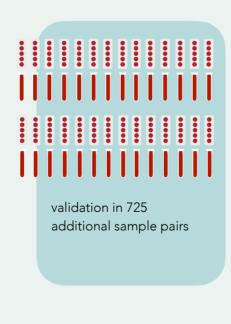


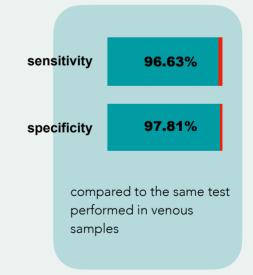
## Measuring

Samples are prepared for testing using the Roche Elecsys Anti-SARS-CoV-2 immunoassay. This assay detects specific antibodies against the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The Roche Cobas e801 analytical unit is used for high-throughput analysis of the plasma samples, leveraging electrochemiluminescence technology to quantify antibody levels.

## The validation







We demonstrated relative changes in titers over time in several individuals and in a longitudinal cohort over four follow-ups.

Quantitative measurements are accurate enough to follow titer dynamics in populations following SARS-CoV-2 infection and vaccination.

## Read more at orchestra-cohort.eu



Illustrations: sentavio, freepii