

β-agonist (Beta-Agonist) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: E-FS-E078

96T/96T*3

Version Number:	V1.2
Replace version:	V1.1
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This manual must be read attentively and completely before using this product.

If you have any problems, please contact our Technical Service Center for help.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Website: www.elabscience.com

Please kindly provide us the lot number (on the outside of the box) of the kit for more efficient service.

Test principle

This kit uses Competitive-ELISA as the method for the quantitative detection. It can detect β -agonist in samples, such as muscle, urine, etc. This kit is composed of ELISA Microtiter plate, HRP conjugate, antibody working solution, standard and other supplementary reagents. The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with coupled antigen. During the detection, β -agonist in the samples or standard competes with coupled antigen on the solid phase supporter for sites of anti- β -agonist antibody. Then Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) conjugate is added to each well, and substrate reagent is added for color development. There is a negative correlation between the OD value of samples and the concentration of β -agonist. The concentration of β -agonist in the samples can be calculated by comparing the OD of the samples to the standard curve.

Technical indicator

Reaction mode (Incubation time and temperature): 25°C, 15 min, 15 min, 15-20 min

Detection limit: Urine, Muscle, Serum---1 ppb; Feed---10 ppb.

Cross-reactivity:

Clenbuterol	100%
Clorprenaline, Clenpenterol	141%
Tulobuterol	80%
Brombuterol, Mapenterol	107%
Cimbuterol	86.9%
Salbutamol	60.6%
Mabuterol	56.3%
Terbutaline	33.1%
Bambuterol	18%
Cimaterol	14%
Fenoterol, Clenbuterol-hydroxymethyl	10.6%
Clenproperol	5%
Ractopamine, Zilpaterol, Phenylethanolamine A	< 1%

Sample recovery rate: 90%±30%.

Kits components

Item	Specifications
ELISA Microtiter Plate	96 wells
Standard Liquid	1.5 mL each (ppb=ng/mL=ng/g) (0 ppb, 0.2 ppb, 0.6 ppb, 1.8 ppb, 5.4 ppb, 16.2 ppb)
HRP Conjugate	12 mL
Antibody Working Solution	7 mL
Substrate Reagent A	7 mL
Substrate Reagent B	7 mL
Stop Solution	7 mL
Sample Stabilizer	5 mL
Sample Diluent	30 mL
20×Concentrated Wash Buffer	25 mL
Plate Sealer	1 piece
Sealed Bag	1 piece
Manual	1 copy

Note: All reagent bottle caps must be tightened to prevent evaporation and microbial pollution.

Other materials required but not supplied

Instrument: Microplate reader, Homogenizer, Oscillators, Centrifuge, Balance (sensitivity 0.01 g).

Micropipette: Single channel (20-200 µL, 100-1000 µL), Multichannel (30-300 µL).

Reagents: Trichloroacetic acid, NaOH.

Notes

1. The overall OD value will be lower when reagents have not been brought to room temperature before use or room temperature is below 25°C.
2. If the wells turn dry during the washing procedure, it will lead to bad linear standard curve and poor repeatability. Operate the next step immediately after wash.
3. Mix thoroughly and wash the plate completely. The consistency of wash procedure can strongly affect the reproducibility of this ELISA kit.
4. FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. ELISA Microtiter plate should be covered by plate sealer. Avoid the kit to strong light.
5. **Each reagent is optimized for use in the E-FS-E078. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other E-FS-E078 with different lot numbers.**
6. Substrate Reagent should be abandoned if it turns blue color. When OD value of standard (concentration: 0) < 0.8 unit (A450nm < 0.8), it indicates the reagent may be deteriorated.
7. Stop solution is caustic, avoid contact with skin and eyes.
8. As the OD values of the standard curve may vary according to the conditions of the actual assay performance (e.g. operator, pipetting technique, washing technique or temperature effects), the operator should establish a standard curve for each test.
9. Even the same operator might get different results in two separate experiments. In order to get reproducible results, the operation of every step in the assay should be controlled.
10. **For mentioned sample fast and efficient extraction methods are included in the kit description. Please consult technical support for the applicability if other sample need to be tested.**
11. The kit is used for rapid screening of actual samples. If the test result is positive, the instrument method such as HPLC, LC/MS, etc. can be used for quantitative confirmation.

Storage and expiry date

Store the kit at 2-8°C. Do not freeze any test kit components.

Return any unused microwells to their original foil bag and reseal them together with the desiccant provided and further store at 2-8°C. After opening, the kit is stable for up to 1 month.

Expiry date: expiration date is on the packing box.

Experimental preparation

Restore all reagents and samples to room temperature before use.

Open the microplate reader in advance, preheat the instrument, and set the testing parameters.

1. Sample pretreatment Notice:

Experimental apparatus should be clean, and the pipette should be disposable to avoid cross-contamination during the experiment.

2. Solution preparation

Please prepare solution according to the number of samples. Don't use up all components in the kit at once!

Solution 1: 1% Trichloroacetic acid

Dilute 10 g of **Trichloroacetic acid** to 1000 mL with deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 2: 1 M NaOH Solution

Dilute 4 g of **NaOH** to 100 mL with deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 3: Wash Buffer

Dilute **20×Concentrated Wash Buffer** with deionized water. (20×Concentrated Wash Buffer (V): Deionized water (V) = 1:19).

3. Sample pretreatment procedure

3.1 Pretreatment of urine (swine) sample:

- (1) Take 50 µL of fresh urine for analysis (Filtrate or centrifuge for 5 min at 4000 rpm if the urine sample is turbid).

Note: Sample dilution factor: 1, detection limit: 1 ppb

3.2 Pretreatment of urine (cattle, sheep) sample:

- (1) Take 1 mL of fresh urine into centrifuge tube (Filtrate or centrifuge for 5 min at 4000 rpm if the urine sample is turbid), add 40 µL of **Sample Stabilizer**, oscillate for 1 min.
- (2) Take 50 µL for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 1, detection limit: 1 ppb

3.3 Pretreatment of serum (swine, cattle, sheep) sample:

Note: Avoid hemolysis while taking blood. Take the supernatant for detection after Centrifuge if the serum is cloudy.

- (1) Take 200 µL of serum into a 2 mL centrifuge tube, add 200 µL of **Sample Diluent** and oscillate for 30 s;
- (2) Put the sample into water bath at 80°C to incubate for 5 min;
- (3) Restore samples to room temperature, and take 50 µL for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 2, detection limit: 1 ppb

3.4 Pretreatment of muscle (pork, mutton, beef) sample:

- (1) Remove fat from sample, homogenize the sample with homogenizer.
- (2) Weigh 2 ± 0.05 g of homogenate fresh sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube, add 4 mL of **1% Trichloroacetic acid** (Solution 1), oscillate for 1 min.
- (3) Centrifuge for 5 min at 4000 rpm;
- (4) Take 1 mL of intermediate layer solution into a new centrifuge tube (*Note: Avoid taking the upper or lower solids*);
- (5) Add 30 μ L of **1 M NaOH Solution** (Solution 2) and oscillate for 10s thoroughly;
- (6) Centrifuge for 5 min at 4000 rpm;
- (7) Take 50 μ L of supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 3, detection limit: 1 ppb

3.5 Pretreatment of feed sample:

- (1) Weigh 1 ± 0.05 g of homogenate sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube, add 9 mL of **1% Trichloroacetic acid** (Solution 1) and 10 mL of deionized water, oscillate for 1 min.
- (2) Centrifuge for 5 min at 4000 rpm;
- (3) Take 2 mL of supernatant into a new centrifuge tube, add 35 μ L of **1 M NaOH Solution** (Solution 2) and oscillate for 10s thoroughly;
- (4) Centrifuge for 5 min at 4000 rpm;
- (5) Take 50 μ L for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 20, detection limit: 10 ppb

Assay procedure

Restore all reagents and samples to room temperature (25°C) before use. All the reagents should be mixed thoroughly by gently swirling before pipetting. Avoid foaming. The unused ELISA Microtiter plate should be sealed as soon as possible and stored at 2~8°C.

1. **Number:** number the sample and standard in order (multiple well), and keep a record of standard wells and sample wells. **Standard and Samples need test in duplicate.**
2. **Add Sample:** add 50 µL of **Standard or Sample** per well, add 50 µL of **Antibody Working Solution** to each well. Gently oscillate for 10 s to mix thoroughly and cover the plate with plate sealer. Incubate at 25°C for 15 min in shading light.
3. **Wash:** uncover the sealer carefully, remove the liquid in each well. Immediately add 260 µL of **Wash Buffer** (Solution 3) to each well and wash. Repeat the wash procedure for 4 times, 30s intervals/time. Invert the plate and pat it against thick clean absorbent paper (If bubbles exist in the wells, clean tips can be used to prick them).
4. **HRP Conjugate:** add 100 µL of **HRP Conjugate** into each well, and incubate at 25°C for 15 min in shading light.
5. **Wash:** Repeat step 3 for washing.
6. **Color Development:** add 50 µL of **Substrate Reagent A** to each well, and then add 50 µL of **Substrate Reagent B**. Gently oscillate for 15 s to mix thoroughly. Incubate for 15-20 min at 25°C in shading light (The reaction time can be extended according to the actual color change).
7. **Stop Reaction:** add 50 µL of **Stop Solution** to each well, oscillate gently for 10 s to mix thoroughly.
8. **OD Measurement:** determine the optical density (OD value) of each well at 450 nm (reference wavelength 630 nm) with a microplate reader. This step should be finished in 5 min after stop reaction.

Result analysis

1. Absorbance(%)= $A/A_0 \times 100\%$

A: Average absorbance of standard or sample

A_0 : Average absorbance of 0 ppb Standard

2. Drawing and calculation of standard curve

Create a standard curve by plotting the absorbance percentage of each standard on the y-axis against the log concentration on the x-axis to draw a semi-logarithmic plot. Add average absorbance value of sample to standard curve to get corresponding concentration. **If samples have been diluted, the concentration calculated from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.**

For this kit, it is more convenient to use professional analysis form for accurate and fast analysis of batch samples.

beta-agonist (E-FS-E078) Standard Curve

