

**AFM1 (Aflatoxin M1) ELISA Kit**

Catalog No: E-TO-E018

96T/96T\*3

**Version Number:** V1.6  
**Replace version:** V1.5  
**Revision Date:** 2026.01.04

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](mailto:techsupport@elabscience.com)

Website: [www.elabscience.com](http://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 Aflatoxin M1 (AFM1) in samples, such as milk, yogurt, etc. This kit is composed of ELISA Microtiter plate, standard and other supplementary reagents. The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with coupled antigen. During the reaction, AFM1 in the samples or standard competes with coupled antigen on the solid phase supporter for sites of anti-AFM1 antibody. Then Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) conjugate is added to each microtiter plate well, and substrate reagent is for color development. There is a negative correlation between the OD value of samples and the concentration of AFM1. The concentration of AFM1 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±2°C; 40min, 15-20min.

**Detection limit:** Milk---0.01 ppb; Milk powder---0.06 ppb; Cheese, Single Cream, Yogurt---0.25 ppb; Whey Protein Powder, Demineralized Whey Powder, Condensed Milk---0.1 ppb.

**Cross-reactivity:** Aflatoxin M1 ---100%; Aflatoxin M2 --- < 1%; Aflatoxin B1---40%;  
Aflatoxin B2---3%; Aflatoxin G1---20%; Aflatoxin G2---2%.

**Sample recovery rate:** 100%±30%.

### Kits components

Item	Specifications
ELISA Microtiter plate	96/96*3 wells
Standard Liquid	1.5/1.5*3 mL each (ppb=ng/mL=ng/g) (0 ppb, 0.005 ppb, 0.015 ppb, 0.045 ppb, 0.135 ppb, 0.405 ppb)
HRP Conjugate Diluent	10/10*3 mL
11×Concentrated HRP Conjugate	1/1*3 mL
Substrate Reagent A	7/7*3 mL
Substrate Reagent B	7/7*3 mL
Stop Solution	7/7*3 mL
20×Concentrated Wash Buffer	25/25*3 mL
Sample Diluent	50/50*3 mL
Plate Sealer	1/1*3 piece
Sealed Bag	1/1*3 piece
Manual	1 copy

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

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**Other materials required but not supplied**

**Instruments:** Microplate reader, Homogenizer, Vortex mixer, Centrifuge, Balance (sensitivity 0.01 g).

**Micropipettor:** Single-channel (20-200 µL, 100-1000 µL).

**Reagents:** Methanol, Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O.

**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±2°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-TO-E018. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other E-TO-E018 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.

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## 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 at once!*

#### Solution 1: **HRP Conjugate**

Dilute **11×Concentrated HRP Conjugate** with **HRP Conjugate Diluent**

(11×Concentrated HRP Conjugate (V): HRP Conjugate Diluent (V) = 1:10), Mix fully  
(Prepare the fresh solution before use, HRP Conjugate cannot be stored).

#### Solution 2: **Wash Buffer**

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

#### Solution 3: **0.2 M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> Solution**

Dissolve 71.63 g of Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·12H<sub>2</sub>O to 1000 mL with deionized water, mix fully.

### 3. Sample pretreatment procedure

#### 3.1 Pretreatment of milk sample:

- (1) Homogenize the fresh milk sample with a homogenizer.
- (2) Take 40 μL of sample for analysis.

**Note: Sample dilution factor: 1, detection limit: 0.01 ppb.**

#### 3.2 Pretreatment of single cream, cheese, yogurt sample:

- (1) Homogenize the fresh sample with a homogenizer.
- (2) Weigh 1±0.05 g of homogenate sample into centrifuge tube, add 1 mL of **Methanol**, vortex for 30 s. Centrifuge at 4000 g for 5 min at room temperature.
- (3) Take 40 μL of supernatant into another centrifuge tube, and add 460 μL of **Sample Diluent**, vortex for 30 s and mix fully.
- (4) Take 40 μL of for analysis.

**Note: Sample dilution factor: 25, detection limit: 0.25 ppb.**

#### 3.3 Pretreatment of milk powder sample:

- (1) Weigh 1±0.05 g of milk powder sample into 15 mL centrifuge tube, add 5 mL of deionized water. Vortex for 2 min, mix fully.
- (2) Take 40 μL for analysis.

**Note: Sample dilution factor: 6, detection limit: 0.06 ppb.**

**3.4 Pretreatment of whey protein powder, demineralized whey powder, condensed milk sample:**

- (1) Weigh  $1\pm 0.05$  g of milk powder sample into 15 mL centrifuge tube, add 5 mL of deionized water. Vortex for 2 min, mix fully.
- (2) Immediately take 500  $\mu$ L of sample solution and add into 500  $\mu$ L of deionized water, then mix thoroughly.
- (3) Take 40  $\mu$ L for analysis.

**Note: Sample dilution factor: 12, detection limit: 0.1 ppb.**

**3.5 Pretreatment of yogurt sample (Method 2):**

- (1) Homogenize the fresh sample with a homogenizer.
- (2) Weigh  $1\pm 0.05$  g of homogenate sample into 5 mL centrifuge tube, add 1 mL of **0.2 M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> Solution** (Solution 3), vortex for 2 min. Centrifuge at 4000 g for 5 min at room temperature.
- (3) Take 50  $\mu$ L of supernatant into another centrifuge tube, and add 450  $\mu$ L of **Sample Diluent**, vortex for 30 s and mix fully.
- (4) Take 40  $\mu$ L of for analysis.

**Note: Sample dilution factor: 20, detection limit: 0.25 ppb.**

**Assay procedure**

Restore all reagents and samples to room temperature 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 40  $\mu$ L of **Standard** or **Sample** per well, add 80  $\mu$ L **HRP Conjugate** (Solution 1) to each well, cover the plate with sealer. Oscillate for 10 s gently to mix thoroughly, incubate at  $25\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 40 min in shading light.
3. **Wash:** uncover the sealer carefully, remove the liquid of each well. Immediately add 260  $\mu$ L of **Wash Buffer** (Solution 2). Repeat wash procedure for 4 times, 15-30 s 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. **Color Development:** add 100  $\mu$ L of **Substrate mixed solution** to each well (**Substrate Reagent A** and **Substrate Reagent B** are fully mixed at ratio 1:1 by volume, the mixture should be used within 5 min, avoid using metal containers or stirring the reagents), Gently oscillate for 10 s to mix thoroughly. Incubate at  $25\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 15-20 min in shading light.
5. **Stop reaction:** add 50  $\mu$ L of **Stop Solution** to each well. Gently oscillate for 10 s to mix thoroughly.
6. **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 solution or sample

$A_0$ : Average absorbance of 0 ppb Standard solution

### 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 the average absorbance value 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 on a large number of samples.

### Aflatoxin M1 (E-TO-E018) Standard Curve

