

Human PYY ELISA Kit

Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay for quantitative detection of Human PYY

Catalog Number BMS2198

Pub. No. MAN0017166 Rev. A.0 [30]

WARNING! Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are available from thermofisher.com/support.

Intended use

The Human PYY ELISA Kit is an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative detection of human PYY.

Summary

Peptide YY (PYY), also known as peptide tyrosine tyrosine or pancreatic peptide YY₃₋₃₆, is a peptide that in humans is encoded by the PYY gene. Peptide YY is a short (36-amino acid) peptide released by cells in the ileum and colon in response to feeding. In the blood, gut, and other elements of periphery, PYY acts to reduce appetite; similarly, when injected directly into the central nervous system, PYY is also anorexic, it reduces appetite. PYY exerts its action through NPY receptors; it inhibits gastric motility and increases water and electrolyte absorption in the colon. PYY may also suppress pancreatic secretion. Research has also indicated PYY may be useful in removing aluminium accumulated in the brain.

For literature update visit our website.

Principles of the test

An anti-human PYY coating antibody is adsorbed onto microwells.

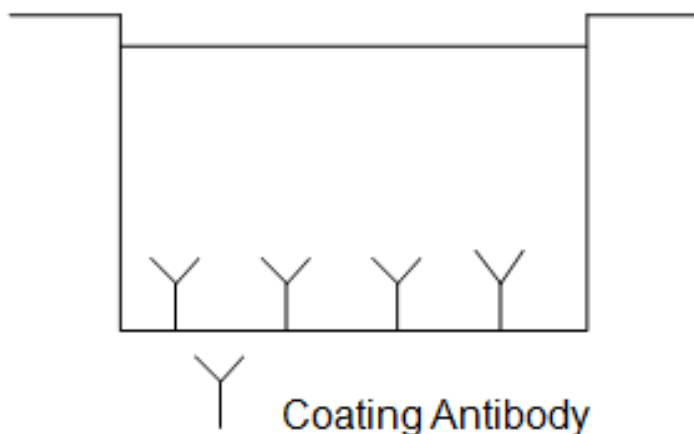


Fig. 1 Coated microwell.

Human PYY present in the sample or standard binds to antibodies adsorbed to the microwells.

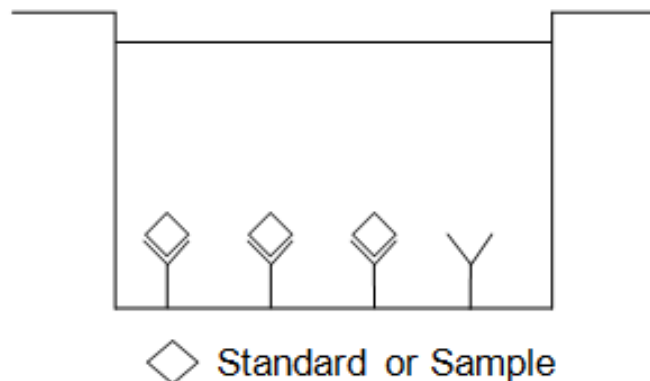


Fig. 2 First incubation.

Following incubation unbound biological components are removed during a wash step and a biotin-conjugated anti-human PYY antibody is added and binds to human PYY captured by the first antibody.

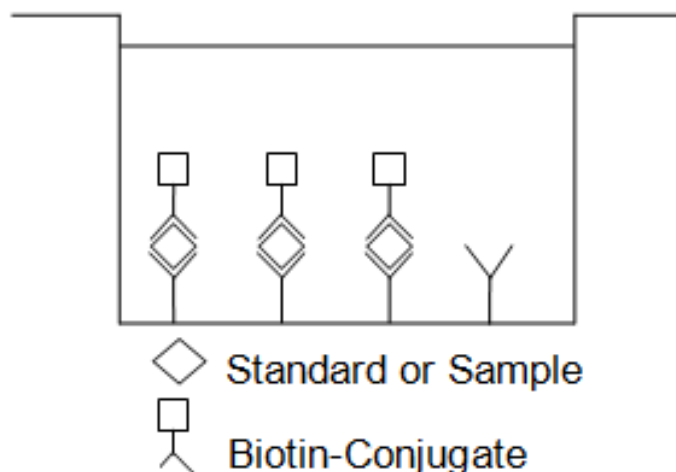


Fig. 3 Second incubation.

Following incubation unbound biotin-conjugated anti-human PYY antibody is removed during a wash step. Streptavidin-HRP is added and binds to the biotin-conjugated anti-human PYY antibody.

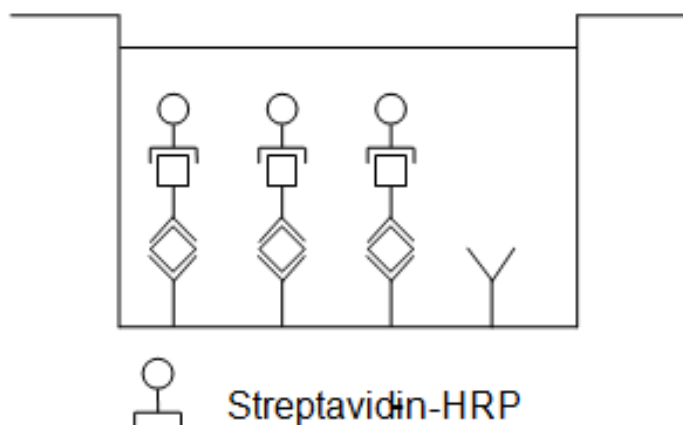


Fig. 4 Third incubation.

Following incubation unbound Streptavidin-HRP is removed during a wash step, and substrate solution reactive with HRP is added to the wells.

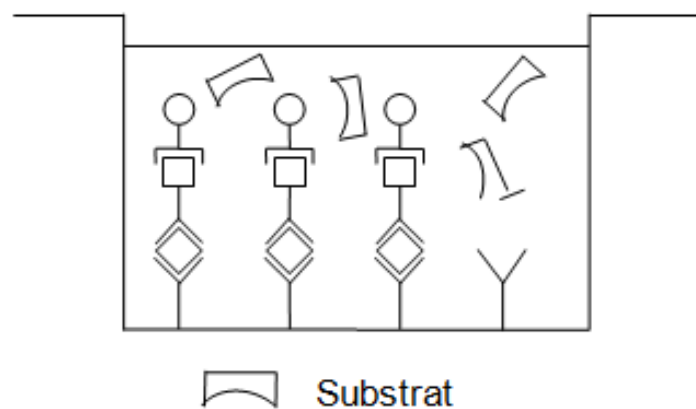


Fig. 5 Fourth incubation.

A colored product is formed in proportion to the amount of human PYY present in the sample or standard. The reaction is terminated by addition of acid and absorbance is measured at 450 nm. A standard curve is prepared from 6 human PYY standard dilutions and human PYY sample concentration can be determined.

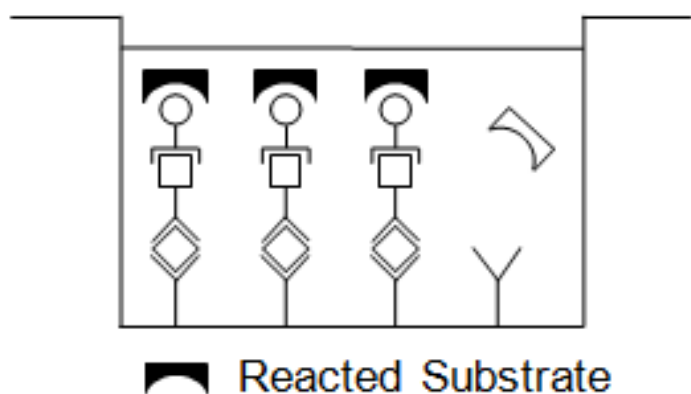


Fig. 6 Stop reaction.

Reagents provided

Reagents for human PYY ELISA BMS2198 (96 tests)

1 aluminum pouch with a Microwell Plate coated with monoclonal antibody to human PYY

1 vial (140 µl) Biotin-Conjugate anti-human PYY monoclonal antibody

1 vial (150 µl) Streptavidin-HRP

2 vials human PYY Standard lyophilized, 1,200 pg /ml upon reconstitution

1 vial (5 ml) Assay Buffer Concentrate 20x (PBS with 1% Tween™ 20, 10% BSA)

1 bottle (50 ml) Wash Buffer Concentrate 20x (PBS with 1% Tween™ 20)

1 bottle (12 ml) Sample Diluent

1 vial (15 ml) Substrate Solution (tetramethyl-benzidine)

1 vial (15 ml) Stop Solution (1M Phosphoric acid)

4 Adhesive Films

Storage instructions - ELISA Kit

Store kit reagents between 2° and 8°C . Immediately after use remaining reagents should be returned to cold storage (2–8°C). Expiry of the kit and reagents is stated on labels. Expiry of the kit components can be guaranteed only if the components are stored properly, and if, in case of repeated use of one component, this reagent is not contaminated by the first handling.

Sample collection and storage instructions

Cell culture supernatant, serum, and plasma (citrate, heparin, EDTA) were tested with this assay. Other biological samples might be suitable for use in the assay. Samples containing a visible precipitate must be clarified prior to use in the assay. Do not use grossly hemolyzed or lipemic samples. Samples should be aliquoted and must be stored frozen at –20°C to avoid loss of bioactive human PYY. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Prior to assay, the frozen sample should be brought to room temperature slowly and mixed gently.

Materials required but not provided

- 5 ml and 10 ml graduated pipettes
- 5 µL to 1,000 µL adjustable single channel micropipettes with disposable tips
- 50 µL to 300 µL adjustable multichannel micropipette with disposable tips
- Multichannel micropipette reservoir
- Beakers, flasks, and cylinders necessary for preparation of reagents
- Device for delivery of wash solution (multichannel wash bottle or automatic wash system)
- Microplate shaker
- Microwell strip reader capable of reading at 450 nm (620 nm as optional reference wave length)
- Glass-distilled or deionized water
- Statistical calculator with program to perform regression analysis

Precautions for use

- All reagents should be considered as potentially hazardous. We therefore recommend that this product is handled only by those persons who have been trained in laboratory techniques and that it is used in accordance with the principles of good laboratory practice. Wear suitable protective clothing such as laboratory overalls, safety glasses and gloves. Care should be taken to avoid contact with skin or eyes. In the case of contact with skin or eyes wash immediately with water. See material safety data sheet(s) and/or safety statement(s) for specific advice.
- Reagents are intended for research use only and are not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
- Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or other sources.
- Do not use kit reagents beyond expiration date on label.
- Do not expose kit reagents to strong light during storage or incubation.
- Do not pipet by mouth.
- Do not eat or smoke in areas where kit reagents or samples are handled.
- Avoid contact of skin or mucous membranes with kit reagents or samples.
- Rubber or disposable latex gloves should be worn while handling kit reagents or samples.

- Avoid contact of substrate solution with oxidizing agents and metal.
- Avoid splashing or generation of aerosols.
- To avoid microbial contamination or cross-contamination of reagents or samples that may invalidate the test, use disposable pipette tips and/or pipettes.
- Use clean, dedicated reagent trays for dispensing the conjugate and substrate reagent.
- Exposure to acid inactivates the conjugate.
- Glass-distilled water or deionized water must be used for reagent preparation.
- Substrate solution must be at room temperature prior to use.
- Decontaminate and dispose samples and all potentially contaminated materials as if they could contain infectious agents. The preferred method of decontamination is autoclaving for a minimum of 1 hour at 121.5°C.
- Liquid wastes not containing acid and neutralized waste may be mixed with sodium hypochlorite in volumes such that the final mixture contains 1.0% sodium hypochlorite. Allow 30 minutes for effective decontamination. Liquid waste containing acid must be neutralized prior to the addition of sodium hypochlorite.

Preparation of reagents

Buffer Concentrates should be brought to room temperature and should be diluted before starting the test procedure. If crystals have formed in the Buffer Concentrates, warm them gently until they have completely dissolved.

Wash Buffer (1x)

1. Pour entire contents (50 mL) of the Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) into a clean 1,000 mL graduated cylinder. Bring to final volume of 1,000 mL with glass-distilled or deionized water. Mix gently to avoid foaming.
2. Transfer to a clean wash bottle and store at 2–25°C. The Wash Buffer (1x) is stable for 30 days.
3. Wash Buffer (1x) may also be prepared as needed according to the following table:

Number of Strips	Wash Buffer Concentrate (20x) (mL)	Distilled Water (mL)
1–6	25	475
1–12	50	950

Assay Buffer (1x)

1. Pour the entire contents (5 mL) of the Assay Buffer Concentrate (20x) into a clean 100 mL graduated cylinder. Bring to final volume of 100 mL with distilled water. Mix gently to avoid foaming.
2. Store at 2–8°C. The Assay Buffer (1x) is stable for 30 days.
3. Assay Buffer (1x) may also be prepared as needed according to the following table:

Number of Strips	Assay Buffer Concentrate (20x) (mL)	Distilled Water (mL)
1–6	2.5	47.5
1–12	5.0	95.0

Biotin-Conjugate

Note: The Biotin-Conjugate should be used within 30 minutes after dilution.

Make a 1:100 dilution of the concentrated Biotin-Conjugate solution with Assay Buffer (1x) in a clean plastic tube as needed according to the following table:

Number of Strips	Biotin-Conjugate (mL)	Assay Buffer (1x) (mL)
1–6	0.06	5.94
1–12	0.12	11.88

Streptavidin-HRP

Note: The Streptavidin-HRP should be used within 30 minutes after dilution.

Make a 1:400 dilution of the concentrated Streptavidin-HRP solution with Assay Buffer (1x) in a clean plastic tube as needed according to the following table:

Number of Strips	Streptavidin-HRP (mL)	Sample Diluent (mL)
1–6	0.015	5.985
1–12	0.03	11.97

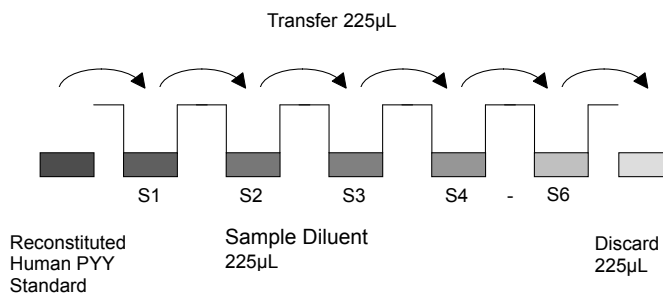
Human PYY Standard

Reconstitute human PYY Standard by addition of distilled water. Reconstitution volume is stated on the label of the standard vial. Swirl or mix gently to insure complete and homogeneous solubilization (concentration of reconstituted standard = 1,200 pg/mL). Allow the standard to reconstitute for 10–30 minutes. Mix well prior to making dilutions. After usage remaining standard cannot be stored and has to be discarded. Standard dilutions can be prepared directly on the microwell plate (see step 3) or alternatively in tubes (see “External Standard dilution” on page 3).

External Standard dilution

1. Label 6 tubes, one for each standard point: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6.
2. Prepare 1:2 serial dilutions for the standard curve as follows:
Pipet 225 µL of Sample Diluent into each tube.
3. Pipet 225 µL of reconstituted standard (concentration of standard = 250 pg/mL) into the first tube, labeled S1, and mix (concentration of standard 1 = 600 pg/mL).
4. Pipet 225 µL of this dilution into the second tube, labeled S2, and mix thoroughly before the next transfer.
5. Repeat serial dilutions 4 more times thus creating the points of the standard curve.

Sample Diluent serves as blank.



Test protocol

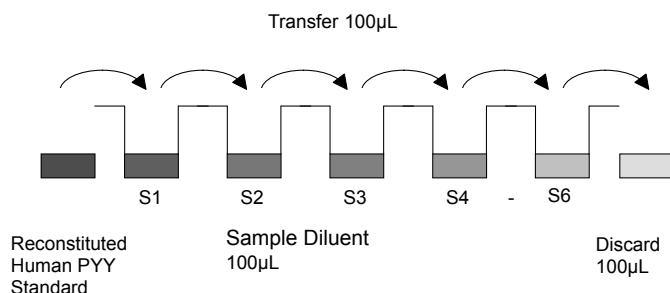
Note: If instructions of this protocol have been followed, samples have been diluted 1:2 and the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor (x 2).

Shaking is absolutely necessary for an optimal test performance.

1. Determine the number of microwell strips required to test the desired number of samples plus appropriate number of wells needed for running blanks and standards. Each sample, standard, and blank should be assayed in duplicate. Remove extra microwell strips from holder and store in foil bag with the desiccant provided at 2–8°C sealed tightly.
2. Wash the microwell strips twice with approximately 400 µL Wash Buffer per well with thorough aspiration of microwell contents between washes. Allow the Wash Buffer to sit in the wells for about 10–15 seconds before aspiration. Take care not to scratch the surface of the microwells.

After the last wash step, empty wells and tap microwell strips on absorbent pad or paper towel to remove excess Wash Buffer. Use the microwell strips immediately after washing. Alternatively, microwell strips can be placed upside down on a wet absorbent paper for not longer than 15 minutes. Do not allow wells to dry.

- Standard dilution on the microwell plate (alternatively, the standard dilution can be prepared in tubes, see “External Standard dilution” on page 3):
Add 100 µL of Sample Diluent in duplicate to all standard wells. Pipet 100 µL of prepared standard (see “Human PYY Standard” on page 3, concentration = 1,200 pg/mL) in duplicate into well A1 and A2 (see Table 1). Mix the contents of wells A1 and A2 by repeated aspiration and ejection (concentration of standard 1, S1 = 600 pg/mL), and transfer 100 µL to wells B1 and B2, respectively (see t₁ Test protocol). Take care not to scratch the inner surface of the microwells. Continue this procedure 5 times, creating two rows of human PYY standard dilutions ranging from 600 to 18.75 pg/mL. Discard 100 µL of the contents from the last microwells (S6) used.



In case of an external standard dilution (see “External Standard dilution” on page 3), pipet 100 µL of these standard dilutions (S1–S6) in the standard wells according to Table 1.

Table 1 Example of the arrangement of blanks, standards, and samples in the microwell strips.

	1	2	3	4
A	Standard 1 600 pg/mL	Standard 1 600 pg/mL	Sample 1	Sample 1
B	Standard 2 300 pg/mL	Standard 2 300 pg/mL	Sample 2	Sample 2
C	Standard 3 150 pg/mL	Standard 3 150 pg/mL	Sample 3	Sample 3
D	Standard 4 75 pg/mL	Standard 4 75 pg/mL	Sample 4	Sample 4
E	Standard 5 37.5 pg/mL	Standard 5 37.5 pg/mL	Sample 5	Sample 5
F	Standard 6 18.75 pg/mL	Standard 6 18.75pg/mL	Sample 6	Sample 6
G	Blank	Blank	Sample 7	Sample 7
H	Blank	Blank	Sample 8	Sample 8

- Add 100 µL of Sample Diluent in duplicate to the blank wells.
- Add 50 µL of Sample Diluent to the sample wells.
- Add 50 µL of each prediluted sample in duplicate to the sample wells.
- Cover with an adhesive film and incubate at room temperature (18–25°C) for 2 hours on a microplate shaker set at 400 rpm.
Shaking is absolutely necessary for an optimal test performance.
- Prepare Biotin-Conjugate (see “Biotin-Conjugate” on page 3).
- Add 100 µL of Biotin-Conjugate to all wells.
- Cover with an adhesive film and incubate at room temperature (18–25°C) for 1 hour on a microplate shaker set at 400 rpm.
Shaking is absolutely necessary for an optimal test performance.
- Prepare Streptavidin-HRP (see “Streptavidin-HRP” on page 3).
- Remove adhesive film and empty wells. Wash microwell strips 4 times according to step 2. Proceed immediately to the next step.
- Add 100 µL of diluted Streptavidin-HRP to all wells, including the blank wells.
- Cover with an adhesive film and incubate at room temperature (18–25°C) for 1 hour on a microplate shaker set at 400 rpm.
Shaking is absolutely necessary for an optimal test performance.

- Remove adhesive film and empty wells. Wash microwell strips 4 times according to step 2. Proceed immediately to the next step.
- Pipet 100 µL of TMB Substrate Solution to all wells.
- Incubate the microwell strips at room temperature (18–25°C) for about 30 min. Avoid direct exposure to intense light.

The color development on the plate should be monitored and the substrate reaction stopped (see next step) before positive wells are no longer properly recordable. Determination of the ideal time period for color development has to be done individually for each assay.

It is recommended to add the stop solution when the highest standard has developed a dark blue color. Alternatively the color development can be monitored by the ELISA reader at 620 nm. The substrate reaction should be stopped as soon as Standard 1 has reached an OD of 0.9–0.95.

- Stop the enzyme reaction by quickly pipetting 100 µL of Stop Solution into each well. It is important that the Stop Solution is spread quickly and uniformly throughout the microwells to completely inactivate the enzyme. Results must be read immediately after the Stop Solution is added or within one hour if the microwell strips are stored at 2–8°C in the dark.
- Read absorbance of each microwell on a spectro-photometer using 450 nm as the primary wave length (optionally 620 nm as the reference wave length; 610 nm to 650 nm is acceptable). Blank the plate reader according to the manufacturer's instructions by using the blank wells. Determine the absorbance of both the samples and the standards.

Calculation of results

- Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of duplicate standards and samples. Duplicates should be within 20% of the mean value.
- Create a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard concentration on the ordinate against the human PYY concentration on the abscissa. Draw a best fit curve through the points of the graph (a 5-parameter curve fit is recommended).
- To determine the concentration of circulating human PYY for each sample, first find the mean absorbance value on the ordinate and extend a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, extend a vertical line to the abscissa and read the corresponding human PYY concentration.
- If instructions of this protocol have been followed, samples have been diluted 1:2 and the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor (x2).
- Calculation of samples with a concentration exceeding standard 1 will result in incorrect human PYY levels. Such samples require further external predilution (according to expected human PYY values) with Sample Diluent in order to precisely quantitate the actual human PYY level.
- It is suggested that each testing facility establishes a control sample of known human PYY concentration and runs this additional control with each assay. If the values obtained are not within the expected range of the control, the assay results may be invalid.

- A representative standard curve is shown in Figure 7.
Note: Do not use this standard curve to derive test results. Each laboratory must prepare a standard curve for each group of microwell strips assayed.

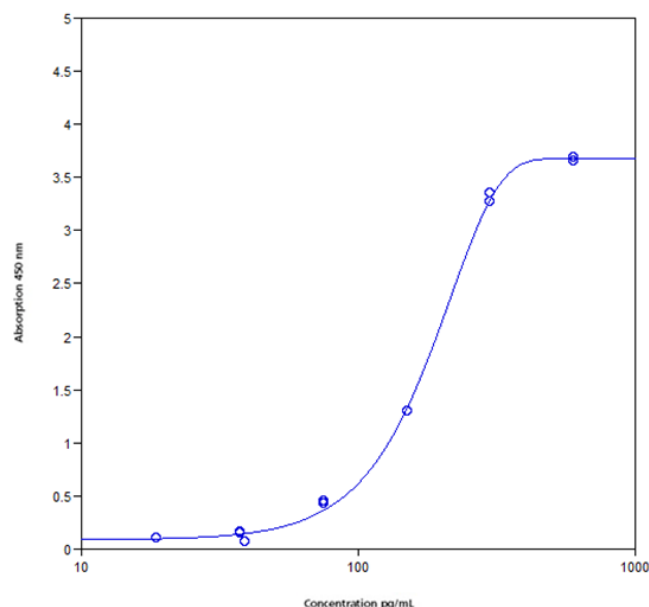


Fig. 7 Representative standard curve for Human PYY ELISA Kit. Human PYY was diluted in serial 2-fold steps in Sample Diluent.

Table 2 Typical data using the Human PYY ELISA Kit (measuring wavelength of 450 nm, reference wavelength of 620 nm).

Standard	Human PYY concentration (pg/mL)	O.D. at 450 nm	Mean O.D. at 450 nm	C.V. (%)
1	600	3.650 3.694	3.672	0.6
2	300	3.269 3.349	3.309	1.2
3	150	1.297 1.303	1.300	0.2
4	75	0.426 0.444	0.437	2.5
5	37.5	0.149 0.161	0.155	3.9
6	18.75	0.102 0.105	0.104	1.4
Blank	0	0.074 0.072	0.073	1.4

The OD values of the standard curve may vary according to the conditions of assay performance (e.g., operator, pipetting technique, washing technique, or temperature effects). Furthermore, shelf life of the kit may affect enzymatic activity and thus color intensity. Values measured are still valid.

Limitations

- Because exact conditions may vary from assay to assay, a standard curve must be established for every run.
- Bacterial or fungal contamination of either screen samples or reagents or cross-contamination between reagents may cause erroneous results.
- Disposable pipette tips, flasks, or glassware are preferred, reusable glassware must be washed and thoroughly rinsed of all detergents before use.
- Improper or insufficient washing at any stage of the procedure will result in either false positive or false negative results. Empty wells completely before dispensing fresh wash solution, fill with Wash Buffer as indicated for each wash cycle, and do not allow wells to sit uncovered or dry for extended periods.

Performance characteristics

Sensitivity

The limit of detection of human PYY defined as the analyte concentration resulting in an absorbance significantly higher than that of the dilution medium (mean plus 2 standard deviations) was determined to be 7.466 pg/ml (mean of 3 independent assays).

Reproducibility

Intra-assay

Reproducibility within the assay was evaluated in 3 independent experiments. Each assay was carried out with 6 replicates of 8 serum samples containing different concentrations of human PYY. Two standard curves were run on each plate. Data below show the mean human PYY concentration and the coefficient of variation for each sample. The calculated overall intra-assay coefficient of variation was 5.3%.

Table 3 The mean human PYY concentration and the coefficient of variation for each sample.

Sample	Experiment	Mean concentration (pg/mL)	Coefficient of variation (%)
1	1	970.4	3.6
	2	956.0	5.3
	3	885.9	8.0
2	1	457.3	3.6
	2	447.6	4.0
	3	429.7	3.7
3	1	315.0	3.5
	2	330.8	3.6
	3	331.5	3.4
4	1	222.1	4.0
	2	212.4	2.7
	3	199.8	2.7
5	1	170.5	3.4
	2	164.5	3.7
	3	157.3	2.1
6	1	124.5	4.7
	2	123.3	6.0
	3	118.9	5.4
7	1	64.3	5.6
	2	62.0	9.1
	3	56.5	9.4
8	1	47.4	11.0
	2	46.8	8.2
	3	41.7	9.7

Inter-assay

Assay-to-assay reproducibility within one laboratory was evaluated in 3 independent experiments. Each assay was carried out with 6 replicates of 8 serum samples containing different concentrations of human PYY. Two standard curves were run on each plate. Data below show the mean human PYY5 concentration and the coefficient of variation calculated on 18 determinations of each sample. The calculated overall inter-assay coefficient of variation was 4.5%.

Table 4 The mean human PYY concentration and the coefficient of variation of each sample.

Sample	Mean concentration (pg/mL)	Coefficient of variation (%)
1	937.4	4.8
2	444.9	3.1
3	325.7	2.9
4	211.4	5.3
5	164.1	4.0
6	122.3	2.4
7	60.9	6.6
8	45.3	6.9

Spike recovery

The spike recovery was evaluated by spiking 3 levels of human PYY into serum, plasma (EDTA, heparin, citrate), and cell culture supernatant. Recoveries were determined with 2 replicates each. The amount of endogenous human PYY in unspiked samples was subtracted from the spike values.

Sample matrix	Spike high (%)		Spike medium (%)		Spike low (%)	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Serum	109	103–115	90	85–93	76	70–83
Plasma (EDTA)	109	86–120	93	85–104	81	70–93
Plasma (citrate)	115	108–121	91	76–98	80	71–89
Plasma (heparin)	93	82–108	89	86–92	80	64–93
Cell culture supernatant	99	91–103	85	73–92	112	106–123

Dilution parallelism

Serum, plasma (EDTA, citrate, heparin), and cell culture supernatant samples with different levels of human PYY were analysed at serial 2-fold dilutions with 3 replicates each.

Sample matrix	Recovery of exp. val.	
	Dilution	Mean %
Serum	4	101
	8	102
	16	99
Plasma (EDTA)	4	102
	8	122
	16	97
Plasma (citrate)	4	95
	8	99
	16	99
Plasma (heparin)	4	88
	8	89
	16	94
Cell culture supernatant	4	94
	8	91
	16	122

Sample stability

Freeze-thaw stability

Aliquots of serum, plasma, and cell culture supernatant samples (spiked or unspiked) were stored at -20°C and thawed 3 times, and the human PYY levels determined. There was no significant loss of human PYY immunoreactivity detected by freezing and thawing.

Storage stability

Aliquots of serum, plasma, and cell culture supernatant samples (spiked or unspiked) were stored at -20°C , $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$, room temperature, and at 37°C , and the human PYY level determined after 24 hours. No significant loss of human PYY immunoreactivity was detected under above conditions.

Specificity

The cross-reactivity and interference of circulating factors of the immune system was evaluated by spiking these proteins at physiologically relevant concentrations into a human PYY positive sample. No cross-reactivity or interference was detected.

Expected values

Panels of 40 serum as well as plasma samples (EDTA, citrate, heparin) from randomly selected healthy donors (males and females) were tested for human PYY.

Sample matrix	Number of samples evaluated	Mean (pg/mL)	Range (pg/mL)	Standard deviation (pg/mL)
Serum	40	8	0–47	11
Plasma (EDTA)	40	11	0–81	17
Plasma (citrate)	40	14	0–49	14
Plasma (heparin)	40	16	3–92	16

Reagent preparation summary

Wash Buffer (1x)

Add Wash Buffer Concentrate 20x (50mL) to 950 mL distilled water.

Number of Strips	Wash Buffer Concentrate (mL)	Distilled Water (mL)
1–6	25	475
1–12	50	950

Assay Buffer (1x)

Add Assay Buffer Concentrate 20x (5 mL) to 90 mL distilled water.

Number of Strips	Assay Buffer Concentrate (mL)	Distilled Water (mL)
1–6	2.5	47.5
1–12	5.0	95.0

Biotin-Conjugate

Make a 1:100 dilution of Biotin-Conjugate in Assay Buffer (1x).

Number of Strips	Biotin-Conjugate (mL)	Assay Buffer (1x) (mL)
1–6	0.06	5.94
1–12	0.12	11.88

Streptavidin-HRP

Make a 1:400 dilution of Streptavidin-HRP in Assay Buffer (1x).

Number of Strips	Streptavidin-HRP (mL)	Assay Buffer (1x) (mL)
1–6	0.06	5.94
1–12	0.12	11.88

Human PYY Standard

Reconstitute lyophilized human PYY standard with distilled water. (Reconstitution volume is stated on the label of the standard vial.)

Test protocol summary

Note: If instructions in this protocol have been followed, samples have been diluted 1:2 (50 μL sample + 50 μL Sample Diluent) and the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor ($\times 2$).

Shaking is absolutely necessary for an optimal test performance.

1. Determine the number of microwell strips required.
2. Wash microwell strips twice with Wash Buffer.
3. Standard dilution on the microwell plate: Add 100 μL Sample Diluent, in duplicate, to all standard wells. Pipet 100 μL prepared standard into the first wells and create standard dilutions by transferring 100 μL from well to well. Discard 100 μL from the last wells.

Alternatively, external standard dilution in tubes (see “External Standard dilution” on page 3): Pipet 100 μL of these standard dilutions in the microwell strips.

4. Add 100 μL Sample Diluent, in duplicate, to the blank wells.

5. Add 50 µL Sample Diluent to sample wells.
6. Add 50 µL sample in duplicate, to designated sample wells.
7. Cover microwell strips and incubate 2 hours at room temperature (18–25°C) on a microplate shaker.
8. Prepare Biotin-Conjugate.
9. Empty and wash microwell strips 4 times with Wash Buffer.
10. Add 100 µL Biotin-Conjugate to all wells.
11. Cover microwell strips and incubate 1 hour at room temperature (18–25°C) on a microplate shaker.
12. Prepare Streptavidin-HRP.
13. Empty and wash microwell strips 4 times with Wash Buffer.
14. Add 100 µL diluted Streptavidin-HRP to all wells.
15. Cover microwell strips and incubate 1 hour at room temperature (18–25°C).
16. Empty and wash microwell strips 4 times with Wash Buffer.
17. Add 100 µL of TMB Substrate Solution to all wells.
18. Incubate the microwell strips for about 30 minutes at room temperature (18–25°C).
19. Add 100 µL Stop Solution to all wells.
20. Blank microwell reader and measure color intensity at 450 nm.

- Product support, including:
 - Product FAQs
 - Software, patches, and updates
 - Training for many applications and instruments
- Order and web support
- Product documentation, including:
 - User guides, manuals, and protocols
 - Certificates of Analysis
 - Safety Data Sheets (SDSs; also known as MSDSs)

Note: For SDSs for reagents and chemicals from other manufacturers, contact the manufacturer.

Limited product warranty

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