

Mab (Mabuterol) ELISA Kit

Catalog No: E-FS-E135

96T/96T*3

Version Number:	V1.2
Replace version:	V1.1
Revision Date:	2024.03.14

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 Mabuterol (Mab) in samples, such as muscle, urine, feed, etc. This kit is composed of ELISA Microtiter plate, HRP conjugate, standard and other supplementary reagents. The microtiter plate in this kit has been pre-coated with coupled antigen. During the reaction, Mab in the samples or standard competes with coupled antigen on the solid phase supporter for sites of anti- Mab antibody. Then Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) conjugate is added to each microtiter plate well, and substrate reagent is added for color development. There is a negative correlation between the OD value of samples and the concentration of Mab. The concentration of Mab 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; 20 min, 15 min.

Detection limit: Urine (Cattle, Sheep) ---1 ppb; Muscle (Livestock), Liver (Swine), Urine (Swine) --- 0.5 ppb; Feed---5 ppb

Cross-reactivity: Mabuterol ---100%, Salbutamol, Terbutaline, Cimaterol, Ractopamine --- < 0.1%

Sample recovery rate: 90% ± 30%

Kit components

Item	Specifications
ELISA Microtiter plate	96 wells
Standard Liquid	1 mL each (ppb=ng/mL=ng/g) (0 ppb, 0.1 ppb, 0.3 ppb, 0.9 ppb, 2.7 ppb, 8.1 ppb)
11×Concentrated HRP Conjugate	1 mL
HRP Conjugate Diluent	9 mL
Substrate Reagent A	6 mL
Substrate Reagent B	6 mL
Stop Solution	6 mL
50×Concentrated Tissue Diluent	30 mL
20×Concentrated Wash Buffer	25 mL
Plate Sealer	3 pieces
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

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

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

Reagents: KH_2PO_4 , HCL, 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-E135. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other E-FS-E135 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 ($A_{450\text{nm}} < 0.8$), it indicates the reagent 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 $2-8^\circ\text{C}$. 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 $2-8^\circ\text{C}$.

Expiry date: expiration date is on the packing box.

Experimental preparation

Restore all reagents and samples to room temperature before use.

Open the micro-plate reader in advance (30 min), 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: Extraction Solution (*for feed sample*)

Weigh 1.36 g of **KH₂PO₄** and add 1000 mL of deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 2: 0.1 M HCl Solution (*for liver (swine) sample*)

Dilute 8.6 mL of **HCL** to 1000 ml with deionized water.

Solution 3: 0.5 M NaOH Solution (*for liver (swine) sample*)

Dissolve 2 g of **NaOH** to 100 mL with deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 4: Tissue Diluent (*for muscle (livestock) sample*)

Dilute **50×Concentrated Tissue Diluent** with deionized water.

(50×Concentrated Tissue Diluent (V): Deionized water (V) = 1:49).

Solution 5: Wash Buffer

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

Solution 6: HRP Conjugate

11×Concentrated HRP Conjugate (V): **HRP Conjugate Diluent** (V) = 1:10. Mix gently. (The products should be prepared when using and do not keep solution for too long after prepared.)

3. Sample pretreatment procedure

3.1 Pretreatment of urine (swine) sample:

- (1) Centrifuge the 200 μ L of sample at 4000 r/min for 5 min.
- (2) Take 80 μ L of supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 1, detection limit: 0.5 ppb

3.2 Pretreatment of urine (cattle, sheep) sample:

- (1) Take 600 μ L of urine sample, centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min.
- (2) Take 500 μ L of supernatant, add 500 μ L of **Wash Buffer** (Solution 5) and vortex for 1 min.
- (3) Take 80 μ L for analysis.

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

3.3 Pretreatment of muscle (livestock) sample:

- (1) Remove fat from fresh sample, homogenize the sample with homogenizer.
- (2) Weigh 2 ± 0.05 g of homogenate sample into the 50 mL centrifuge tube.
- (3) Add 6 mL of **Tissue Diluent** (Solution 4), vortex for 2 min, centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min.
- (4) Take 80 μ L of supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 4, detection limit: 0.5 ppb

3.4 Pretreatment of liver (swine) sample:

- (1) Homogenize the fresh sample with homogenizer.
- (2) Weigh 2 ± 0.05 g of homogenate sample into the 50 mL centrifuge tube.
- (3) Add 6 mL of **0.1 M HCl Solution** (Solution 2), vortex for 2 min, and centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min.
- (4) Remove 1 mL of the supernatant to another centrifuge tube, add 100 μ L of **0.5 M NaOH Solution** (Solution 3) to adjust the pH to 6-8. Vortex for 10 s and centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min.
- (5) Take 80 μ L of supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 4, detection limit: 0.5 ppb

3.5 Pretreatment of feed (swine) sample:

- (1) Homogenize the sample with homogenizer.
- (2) Weigh 0.5 ± 0.05 g of homogenate sample into the 50 mL centrifuge tube.
- (3) Add 10 mL of **Extraction Solution** (Solution 1), vortex for 2 min, centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 10 min.
- (4) Take 80 μ L of supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 20, detection limit: 5 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 80 µL of **Standard** or **Sample** per well, then add 70 µL **HRP Conjugate** (Solution 6) to each well. Cover the plate with plate sealer. Oscillate for 10 s gently to mix thoroughly, incubation at 25°C for 20 min in shading light.
3. **Wash:** uncover the sealer carefully, remove the liquid in each well. Immediately add 260 µL of **Wash Buffer** (Solution 5) to each well and wash. Repeat wash procedure for 4 times, 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 50 µL of **Substrate Reagent A** to each well, and then add 50 µL of **Substrate Reagent B**. Gently oscillate for 10 s to mix thoroughly. Incubate at 25°C for 15 min in shading light (The reaction time can be extended according to the actual color change).
5. **Stop reaction:** add 50 µL of **Stop Solution** to each well, gently oscillate for 10 s and mix fully to stop the reaction.
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 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 on a large number of samples.

Mabuterol (E-FS-E135) Standard Curve

