Technical Manual

FluoroDazzle Total Protein (Vaccine) Assay Kit

Catalogue Code: BA0174

Pack Size: 200 assay

Research Use Only

DESCRIPTION

The protein or peptide is known as the "building blocks of life" and is one of the most important macromolecules in life science. Protein determination is a very common practice. Simple, direct and automation-ready procedures for measuring protein or peptide concentration are very desirable. The Assay Genie FluoroDazzle Total Protein (Vaccine) Assay Kit is based on an improved *o*-phthalaldehyde method which has been shown to quantify total protein levels in vaccines. This reagent reacts with primary amines in protein or peptide and forms a blue fluorescent product, allowing detection of nanograms of proteins. The fluorescence intensity ($\lambda_{ex}/_{em}$ = 360/450nm) is proportional to the protein concentration in the sample.

KEY FEATURES

Fast and sensitive. Assay is completed within a few minutes. Linear detection range of 0.05 - 200 µg/mL BSA.

Convenient and high-throughput. Homogeneous "mix-incubate-measure" type assay. No wash and reagent transfer steps are involved. Can be readily automated on HTS liquid handling systems for processing thousands of samples per day.

APPLICATIONS

Protein determination in various biological samples.

KIT CONTENTS

Reagent: 20 mL **Standard:** 1 mL 1mg/mL BSA

Storage conditions: This product is shipped at room temperature. For long-term storage, keep kit at -20°C. Shelf life of 6 months after receipt.

Precautions: Reagents are for research use only. Normal precautions for laboratory reagents should be exercised while using the reagents. Please refer to Material Safety Data Sheet for detailed information.

ASSAY PROCEDURE FOR 96-WELL PLATE READER

Use black flat-bottom 96-well plates. Prior to assay, bring all reagents to room temperature.

Sample preparation. Tissue (20 mg) or cells ($2x10^6$) can be homogenized in 200 µL ice-cold water, followed by centrifugation at 14,000 rpm for 5 min. Use clear supernatant for assay. Samples not measured on the same day can be stored frozen at -20°C.

Note: (1). This assay is compatible with most detergents, chelators and buffer components. Primary amine-containing buffers (e.g. Tris, glycine) should be avoided, if possible. For best results, include the same concentration of the sample buffer in the standards and blank. (2). If the sample protein concentration is higher than 200 µg/mL, dilute sample in water and repeat the assay. Multiply result by the dilution factor.

1. *Standards*. Prepare 200 µL 200 µg/mL BSA standard Premix by mixing 40 µL 1mg/mL Standard and 160 µL H_2O. Dilute standards as follows.

No	Premix + H_2O	Standard (µg/mL)
1	100 µL + 0 µL	200
2	50 µL + 50 µL	100
3	25 µL + 75 µL	50
4	0 µL + 100 µL	0

Transfer 10 µL standards into separate wells of the plate.

Transfer 10 µL of each sample in separate wells of the plate.

2. *Assay*. Add 90 µL Reagent to all wells. Immediately tap plate to mix. Measure fluorescence intensity at 360/450nm on a plate reader. It is best to read all samples at the same time interval after mixing.

Note: The standard protocol uses a Sample:Reagent ratio of 1:9. Higher sensitivity can be achieved by using higher sample volume (e.g. 1:1 or 5:1).

CALCULATION

Plot the protein standard curve and determine its Slope. The protein concentration of a Sample is calculated as

$$[\text{Protein}] = \frac{F_{\text{SAMPLE}} - F_{\text{BLANK}}}{\text{Slope}} \ (\mu g/mL)$$

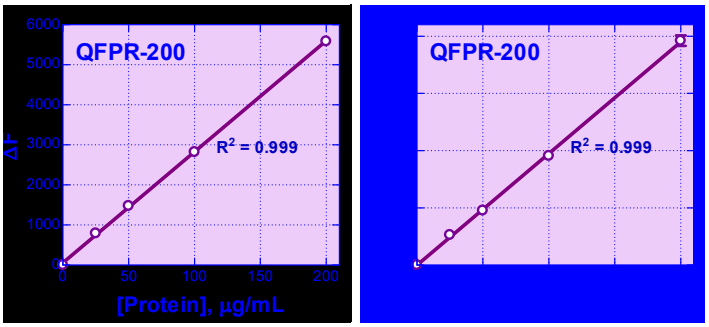
where F**SAMPLE** and F**BLANK** are the fluorescence intensity values of the Sample and the blank (i.e. #4 H_2O), respectively.

Assay Performance

Linear detection range: 0 to 200 µg/mL (BSA)
Detection limit: 50 ng/mL
Typical precision (CV%): <5%.

MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

Pipetting devices, centrifuge tubes, black flat bottom 96-well plates and plate reader.



Left: standard curve performed on a 96-well plate reader (Spectramax M2);
Right: correlation plot obtained on handheld fluorimeter

LITERATURE

1. Kutchai H, Geddis LM (1977). Determinations of protein in red cell membrane preparations by o-phthalaldehyde fluorescence. Anal Biochem. 77:315-9.
2. Robrish SA, et al (1978). The use of the o-phthalaldehyde reaction as asensitive assay for protein and to determine protein in bacterial cells and dental plaque. Anal Biochem. 84:196-204.
3. Joys TM, Kim H (1979). o-Phthalaldehyde and the fluorogenic detection of peptides. Anal Biochem. 94:371-7.

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