



Technical Manual

SAs (Total Sulfonamides) ELISA Kit

- Catalogue Code: FSES0046
- Competitive ELISA Kit
- Research Use Only

Contents

1. Key features and Sample Types	3
2. Storage	4
3. Test Principle.....	4
4. Kit Contents.....	4
5. Experimental Preparation	5
6. Assay Procedure.....	8
7. Data Analysis	8
8. Notes	9

1. Key features and Sample Types

Sensitivity:

2 ppb (ng/mL)

Assay Procedure:

25°C, 30 min~15 min

Detection Limit:

Urine, Muscle (methond 1, pork) - 40 ppb; Liver - 10 ppb; Honey - 3 ppb;
Muscle (methond 1, chicken, fish, shrimp), Serum, Raw milk, Reconstituted milk, Finished Milk - 20 ppb; Muscle (methond 2) - 2 ppb;
Muscle (methond 1, beef, mutton, duck), Eggs, Feed - 50 ppb.

Cross Reactivity:

Names	Cross-reactivity
Sulfamethoxazole(SMZ)	100%
Sulfadiazine (SD)	22%
Sulfamethazine (SM ₂)	40%
Sulfamerazine(SM1)	49%
Sulfaquinoxaline(SQX)	63%
Sulfamonomethoxine (SMM)	163%
Sulfadimethoxine (SDM)	392%
Sulfathiazole(ST)	51%
Sulfamethoxypyridazine(SMP) , Sulfapyridine(SPD)	178%
Sulfametoxydiazine (SMD)	189%
Sulfachloropyridazine(SCP)	38%
sulfanitran (SNT)	495%
Sulfisomidine(SIM)	90%
Sulfamethythiadiazole (SMT)	40%

Sample Recovery rate:

90%±30%.

Storage:

2-8°C for 6 months.

Expiry:

See Kit Label

2. Storage

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.

3. Test Principle

This kit uses a Competitive-ELISA method. It can detect total sulfonamides (SAs) in samples, such as muscle, feed, 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, SAs in the samples or standard competes with coupled antigen on the solid phase supporter for sites of anti-SAs 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 SAs. The concentration of SAs in the samples can be calculated by comparing the OD of the samples to the standard curve.

4. Kit Contents

Each kit contains reagents for 96 assays including:

No.	Component	96-WellKit
1	ELISA Microtiter plate	96 wells
2	Standards	1 mL each (0 ppb, 2 ppb, 6 ppb, 18 ppb, 54 ppb, 162 ppb)
3	HRP Conjugate	7 mL
4	Antibody Working Solution	10 mL
5	Substrate Reagent A	6 mL
6	Substrate Reagent B	6 mL
7	Stop Solution	6 mL
8	20×Concentrated Wash Buffer	25 mL
9	20×Concentrated Sample Solution	50 mL
10	Plate Sealer	3 pieces
11	Sealed Bag	1 piece
12	Manual	1 copy

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

Additional materials required:

Other materials required but not supplied

- **Instruments:** Microplate reader, Homogenizer, Vortex mixer, Centrifuge, Nitrogen evaporators, Water bath, Balance (sensitivity 0.01 g).
- **Micropipette:** Single channel (20-200 μL , 100-1000 μL), Multichannel (30-300 μL).
- **Reagents:** $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Trichloroacetic Acid ($\text{C}_2\text{HCl}_3\text{O}_2$), NaOH, Concentrated H_3PO_4 , Acetonitrile, N-hexane, Methanol.

5. Experimental Preparation

Bring 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 pre-treatment 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: $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ Solution *(for raw milk, reconstituted milk, finished milk sample)*
Dissolve 1.52 g of **$\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$** with 10 mL of deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 2: ZnSO_4 Solution *(for raw milk, reconstituted milk, finished milk sample)*
Dissolve 2.88 g of **$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$** with 8.64 mL of deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 3: PB Solution *(for raw milk, reconstituted milk, finished milk sample)*
Dissolve 6 g of **$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$** and 0.5 g of **$\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$** with 300 mL of deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 4: Liver Extracting Solution *(for chicken, swine sample)*
Dissolve 1 g of **$\text{C}_2\text{HCl}_3\text{O}_2$** with 100 mL of deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 5: 1 M NaOH Solution *(for raw milk, reconstituted milk, finished milk, chicken, swine sample)*
Dissolve 4 g of **NaOH** with 100 mL of deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 6: H_3PO_4 Solution *(for fish, shrimp, livestock, honey sample)*
Add 2 mL of **Concentrated H_3PO_4** to 98 mL of deionized water, mix fully.

Solution 7: Sample Solution *(for fish, shrimp, livestock, honey sample)*
Dilute the **20xConcentrated Sample Solution** with deionized water
(20xConcentrated Sample Solution (V): Deionized water (V) = 1:3).

Solution 8: Wash Buffer

Dilute **20×Concentrated Wash Buffer** with deionized water.

(20×Concentrated Wash Buffer (V): Deionized water (V) = 1:19).

3. Sample pre-treatment procedure

Targets may be distributed unevenly, resulting in no detection. To avoid this, ensure to take sufficient samples when sampling.

3.1 Pre-treatment of urine (swine)* sample:

(*Data validated in swine urine but pre-treatment can be applied for urine samples of multiple species.)

1. Take urine sample, (if the urine sample is turbid, it should be filtered or centrifuged at 4000 r/min for 5 min until the urine sample become clear).
2. Take 20 µL of the supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 1, detection limit: 40 ppb

3.2 Pre-treatment of raw milk, reconstituted milk, finished milk sample:

1. **Reconstituted milk** (powder): Weigh 1 ± 0.01 g of sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube. Add 8 mL of deionized water. Immediately vortex for 30s, minx fully.
Acidic samples such as yogurt: Weigh 1 ± 0.01 g of homogenate egg into a 50 mL centrifuge tube. Add **1 M NaOH Solution** (Solution 5) (about 50 µL) for adjust PH=7.
2. Take 1 mL (1 g) of sample into a 4 mL centrifuge tube, add 100 µL of **ZnSO₄ Solution** (Solution 2) and add 100 µL of **K₄ Fe (CN)₆ Solution** (Solution 1). Immediately vortex for 30s, minx fully.
3. Add 1.8 mL of **PB Solution** (Solution 3). Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min at room temperature.
4. Take 200 µL of the supernatant to 200 µL of deionized water, mix fully.
5. Take 20 µL for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 6, detection limit: 2 ppb

3.3 Pre-treatment muscle (method 1) sample:

1. Weigh 1 ± 0.01 g of homogenate fresh sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube. Add 9.5 mL of deionized water and add 0.5 mL of **20×Concentrated Sample Solution**. Immediately vortex for 3 min, minx fully.
2. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 10 min at room temperature.
3. Take 20 µL for the supernatant analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 10, detection limit: Pork ---40 ppb;

Fish, Shrimp, Chicken---20 ppb; Beef, Mutton, Duck---50 ppb.

3.4 Pre-treatment of muscle (method 2, fish, shrimp, livestock) sample:

1. Weigh 2 ± 0.05 g of homogenate sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube. Add 0.1 mL of **H₃PO₄ Solution** (Solution 6) and add 6 mL of **Acetonitrile**. Immediately vortex for 2 min, minx fully.
2. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min at room temperature.
3. Remove 2 mL of the supernatant to a 4 mL centrifuge tube, dry at 60-70°C with nitrogen evaporators or water bath.

4. Dissolve the residue with 1 mL of **N-hexane**, immediately vortex for 30s and 0.5 mL of **Sample Solution** (Solution 7). Vortex for 30s
5. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min at room temperature. Remove the upper layer of N-hexane and intermediate layer impurities.
6. Take 20 μ L for analysis.

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

3.5 Pre-treatment of liver (chicken, swine) sample:

1. Weigh 2 ± 0.01 g of homogenate sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube. Add 3 mL of **Wash Buffer** (Solution 8) and add 3 mL of **Liver Extracting Solution** (Solution 4). Immediately vortex for 5 min, minx fully.
2. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min at room temperature.
3. Take 1 mL of the intermediate layer solution to a new centrifuge tube. Add 20 μ L of **1 M NaOH Solution** (Solution 5), immediately vortex for 30s. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min at room temperature.
4. Take 20 μ L of supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 4, detection limit: 2 ppb

3.6 Pre-treatment of feed sample:

1. Weigh 1 ± 0.01 g of homogenate sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube. Add 10 mL of deionized water. Immediately vortex for 5 min, minx fully.
2. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 10 min at room temperature.
3. Take 20 μ L of supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 10, detection limit: 50 ppb.

3.7 Pre-treatment of serum, eggs sample:

1. Weigh 1 ± 0.05 g (1 mL) of homogenate sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube. Add 1 mL of **Methanol** and 1 mL of **Wash Buffer** (Solution 8). Immediately vortex for 5 min, mix fully.
2. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min at room temperature.
3. Take 20 μ L of supernatant for analysis.

Note: Sample dilution factor: 3, detection limit: 50 ppb.

3.8 Pre-treatment of honey sample:

1. Weigh 2 ± 0.05 g of homogenate sample into a 50 mL centrifuge tube. Dissolve honey with 1 mL of deionized water, vortex for 10 min.
2. Add 0.1 mL of **H₃PO₄ Solution** (Solution 6) and add 5 mL of **Acetonitrile**. Immediately vortex for 2 min, minx fully. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min at room temperature.
3. Remove 2 mL of the supernatant to 4 mL centrifuge tube, dry at 60-70°C with nitrogen evaporators or water bath.
4. Add 1 mL of **N-hexane**, immediately vortex for 30s and 0.5 mL of **Sample Solution** (Solution 7). Vortex for 30s
5. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min for 5 min at room temperature. Remove the upper layer of N-hexane and intermediate layer impurities.
6. Take 20 μ L for analysis.

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

6. Assay Procedure

Bring 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 must be tested in duplicate.**
2. **Add Sample:** add 20 µL of **Standard or Sample** per well, add 50 µL of **HRP Conjugate**, then Add 80 µL of **Antibody Working Solution** into each well. Gently vortex for 10s to mix thoroughly and cover the plate with sealer. Incubate at 25°C for 30 min away from direct sunlight.
3. **Wash:** uncover the sealer carefully, remove the liquid in each well. Immediately add 260 µL of **Wash Buffer** (Solution 8) to each well and wash. Repeat the wash procedure for 4 times, 30s intervals/time. Invert the plate and pat it against absorbent paper. (If bubbles exist in the wells, clean tips can be used to prick them)
4. **Colour Development:** add 50 µL of **Substrate Reagent A** to each well, and then add 50 µL of **Substrate Reagent B**. Gently vortex for 15s to mix thoroughly. Incubate at 25°C for 15 min away from direct sunlight. (The reaction time can be extended according to the actual colour change).
5. **Stop Reaction:** add 50 µL of **Stop Solution** to each well, vortex gently 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.

7. Data Analysis

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

A: Average absorbance of standard or sample

A₀: 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 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.

8. 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. ELISA Microtiter plate should be covered by plate sealer. Avoid the kit to strong light.
5. **Each reagent is optimized for use in the FSES0046. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other FSES0046 with different lot numbers.**
6. Substrate Reagent should be abandoned if it turns blue colour. When OD value of standard (concentration: 0) < 0.8 unit (A450nm < 0.8), it indicates the reagents are 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. If the samples are not indicated in the manual, a preliminary experiment to determine the validity of the kit is necessary.
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.

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