

Chlortetracycline ELISA Kit

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay for Detection of Chlortetracycline

Cat. No.: ELISA-CTC-001

96 TESTS

For *in vitro* use only

Please read this package insert completely before using this product

Background

Chlortetracycline (CTC), a member of the tetracycline group of antibiotics, is a highly effective broad-spectrum antibiotic. It has a strong inhibitory effect on a variety of pathogens, and is commonly used to treat a variety of infectious diseases in animals. Unfortunately, residues of this substance in meat, milk, eggs and other animal products seriously threaten human health. It can cause aplastic anemia, granular leukopenia and other diseases. Low concentrations of drug residue will also induce pathogen resistance.

Intended use

The Biopanda CTC ELISA kit is a competitive immunoassay to quantitatively detect the presence of CTC in seafood, meat, milk and honey samples.

Detection Limit - Seafood /meat/milk/honey samples: 0.3ppb

Recovery Rate - Seafood: 75-125%

Meat: 75-120%

Milk: 60-130%

Honey: 125-190%

Principle

This test kit is based on a competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the detection of CTC. An unknown amount of CTC present in the sample and the fixed amount of CTC antigens pre-coated onto the wells of microtiter plate/strips compete for the anti-CTC antibodies, which in turn are detected with enzyme conjugate. After incubation, the wells are washed and the bound enzyme is visualised by adding TMB solution. Any coloured product is measured at 450 nm after adding stop solution. The absorbance value of the developed colour is inversely proportional to the amount of CTC in the sample. The quantity of CTC in the test sample can be calculated using the standard curve constructed from the standards, and corrected for the sample dilution.

Storage and stability

- The kit should be stored at 2–8°C. Do not freeze.
- Unused test wells should be sealed and stored at 2–8°C.
- This kit is valid until the expiration date printed on the label.

Kit components supplied

Item	Description
1	1 × Pre-coated microtiter plate (12 × 8 microwells)
2	1 × CTC antibody solution (7 ml)
3	1 × Enzyme conjugate (7 ml)
4	1 × Wash buffer concentrate (20×, 30 ml)
5	1 × Assay diluent concentrate (2×, 15 ml)
6	5 × CTC standard concentrate (10×, 1.0 ml each)
7	1 × High concentrate of CTC standard (1.0 ml) *
8	1 × TMB solution (12 ml)
9	1 × Stop solution (12 ml)
10	1 × Microplate sealer
11	1× Package Insert

* This component is optional and only for the user to check the recovery rate of CTC.

Materials/equipment required but not included with kit

- ELISA Microtiter plate reader equipped with 450/630 nm filters
- Multichannel micropipette
- 20 µl, 50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl, 1000 µl micropipette tips
- Microplate washer or squeeze bottle
- Centrifuge
- Vortexer
- Centrifugal tubes
- Deionised water
- ethyl alcohol
- n-Hexane

Precautions

- Please carefully read the instructions before use.
- Reagents should be brought to room temperature (RT) prior to use.
- Do not use reagents after the expiration date. Do not use reagents from other kits with different Lot numbers.
- Avoid contact of skin and mucous membranes with reagents and sample extraction. If exposure should occur, immediately flush with water.
- Please wear protective gloves when using the kit. Consider all materials that are exposed to standards or samples to be contaminated.
- Use different tips when pipetting different reagents and samples.
- Keep the stop solution away from skin and eyes.

Preparation of working solutions

- **Wash buffer:** using deionised water, make a 20-fold dilution of the Wash buffer concentrate (20×) (e.g. 10 ml Wash buffer concentrate with 190 ml ddH₂O)
- **Assay diluent:** using deionised water (ddH₂O), make a 2-fold dilution of the Assay diluent concentrate (2×) (e.g. 10 ml Assay diluent concentrate with 10 ml ddH₂O).

Note: Wash buffer concentrate may form crystals at low temperature. Ensure that the crystals completely re-dissolve before dilution (by placing into a 37°C incubator or water bath if necessary).

Sample Preparation

Seafood (Dilution factor: 30)

- Weigh out 1 g of homogenised sample into a 15 ml centrifuge tube, then add 5 ml of ddH₂O and 4 ml of n-hexane.
- Vortex for 5 minutes.
- Centrifuge the sample at 5000 × g for 10 minutes.
- Remove the top N-hexane layer.
- Transfer 100 µl of the bottom layer solution to a 1.5 ml EP tube and add 400 µl of the diluted Assay diluent.
- Vortex for 20 seconds.
- The sample solution is now ready for testing.

Meat (Dilution factor: 30)

- Weigh out 1 g of a homogenised sample into a 15 ml centrifugal tube, then add 5 ml ethyl alcohol.
- Vortex for 5 min.
- Centrifuge the sample at 4000 × g for 10 min.
- Transfer 1ml of the supernatant to another tube, and dry with nitrogen gas at 50°C.
- Dissolve the dried residue in 1ml of n-hexane.
- Add 1 ml of diluted Assay Diluent, then mix by vortexing at maximum speed for 2 min.
- Centrifuge at 4000 × g for 10 minutes.
- Remove the top n-hexane layer, and use the bottom layer solution as a sample in the assay.

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Milk (Dilution factor: 30)

- Weigh out 1 g of milk into a 15 ml centrifuge tube, then add 5 ml of ddH₂O and 4 ml of n-hexane.
- Vortex for 5 minutes.
- Centrifuge the sample at 5000 × g for 10 minutes.
- Remove the top N-hexane layer.
- Transfer 100 µl of the bottom layer solution to a 1.5 ml EP tube and add 400 µl of the diluted Assay diluent.
- Vortex for 20 seconds.
- The sample solution is now ready for testing.

Honey (Dilution factor: 50)

- Weigh out 1 g of homogenised sample into a 15 ml centrifuge tube, then add 9 ml of ddH₂O.
- Vortex for 5 minutes or until the honey is fully dissolved.
- If necessary, heat the solution to help the honey dissolve.
- Centrifuge the sample at 5000 × g for 10 minutes.
- Transfer 1ml of the supernatant to another tube, and add 1ml of n-hexane.
- Vortex for 5 minutes.
- Centrifuge the sample at 5000 × g for 10 minutes.
- Remove the top n-hexane layer.
- Transfer 100 µl of the bottom layer solution to a 1.5 ml EP tube and add 400 µl of the diluted Assay diluent.
- Vortex for 20 seconds.
- The sample solution is now ready for testing.

Samples should be tested as soon as possible after preparation.

The sample preparation methods above are provided only as suggestions. The kit user can use their own methods to prepare samples, but must take into account the dilution factor.

Test Procedure

1. Ensure all reagents are equilibrated to RT prior to use. Swirl all reagents gently before use.
2. Prepare the CTC standard solutions as follows: take 5 Eppendorf tubes and mark them S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5. To each tube, add 450 µl of diluted Assay Diluent. Then take 50 µl of each CTC standard 10× concentrate (0, 3, 9, 27 and 81 ppb) and add to tubes S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 respectively, to make 0, 0.3, 0.9, 2.7 and 8.1 ppb standard solutions.
3. Label each strip on its end tab to help identify them should they become detached from the plate frame during the assay.
4. To every well (except the two blank wells), add 50 µl of standard/sample to the wells in duplicate. Then add 50 µl of Enzyme conjugate solution to each well. Finally, add 50 µl of Antibody solution to each well. (**Note: this order of addition is very important.**)
5. To the two blank wells, add 100 µl of diluted Assay diluent and 50 µl of Enzyme conjugate (No standards/samples and antibody solution).
6. Cover the strips with plate sealer and shake gently to mix for minute. Then incubate the plate for 30 minutes at 37°C in the dark.

A recommended plate layout is given as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	S1	S1	T3	T3	T11	T11	T19	T19	T27	T27	T35	T35
B	S2	S2	T4	T4	T12	T12	T20	T20	T28	T28	T36	T36
C	S3	S3	T5	T5	T13	T13	T21	T21	T29	T29	T37	T37
D	S4	S4	T6	T6	T14	T14	T22	T22	T30	T30	T38	T38
E	S5	S5	T7	T7	T15	T15	T23	T23	T31	T31	T39	T39
F	B	B	T8	T8	T16	T16	T24	T24	T32	T32	T40	T40
G	T1	T1	T9	T9	T17	T17	T25	T25	T33	T33	T41	T41
H	T2	T2	T10	T10	T18	T18	T26	T26	T34	T34	T42	T42

'S' denotes the Standards in duplicate;

'B' denotes the Blank wells (see Step 5 of the Test Procedure);

'T' denotes the samples that are being tested in duplicate.

By following this recommended plate layout, the results from the microtiter plate reader can be copy & pasted directly into the accompanying spreadsheet calculator.

7. After incubation, remove the plate sealer and wash the strips 5 times with diluted Wash buffer, ensuring every well is filled. When washing is completed, tap the strips firmly on absorbent tissue to remove residual Wash buffer.
8. Add 100 µl of the TMB solution to each well and incubate at 37°C for 10 minutes in the dark.
9. Stop the reaction by adding 100 µl of Stop solution to each well in the same order as the TMB solution was added. Shake gently to mix.
10. Measure absorbance at 450 nm (with 630nm as a reference filter) within 10 minutes of stopping.

Test validity

For the test to be valid, the mean absorbance of zero standard (S1, 0 ppb) must be over 1.0

Results calculation

The unknown CTC concentrations in the samples are determined from a standard curve. Calculate the mean absorbance value of the two blank wells and subtract that from the mean absorbance values of all the other wells.

Define the mean corrected absorbance value of the standards and samples as B. Define the mean corrected absorbance of the zero standard as B₀. The relative absorbance can therefore be calculated as:

$$\text{Relative absorbance (\%)} = \frac{B}{B_0} \times 100$$

Plot the relative absorbance of the standards against the standard concentration to obtain a standard curve. Using the relative absorbance value of a sample, the concentration can be found by interpolation. Remember to multiply by the dilution factor to obtain the true CTC concentration.

Interpolation can be performed by carrying out a 4-parameter logistic analysis, using a linear regression method, or point-to-point interpolation. Biopanda can provide an accompanying Excel spreadsheet calculator for this purpose.

Notes

1. Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is carried out with a complete understanding of the information contained in this package insert and with adherence to good laboratory practice (GLP).
2. Factors that might affect the performance of the assay include proper instrument function/calibration, cleanliness of glassware, quality of distilled or deionised water, accuracy of reagent and sample pipetting, washing technique, incubation time and temperature.

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Biopanda
Reagents

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