



Human Amyloid β 40 Brain

96-Well Plate

Cat. # EZBRAIN40

**Human Amyloid β 40 Brain ELISA Kit
96-Well Plate**

(Cat. # EZBRAIN40)

I. Intended Use	2
II. Principles of Procedure	2
III. Reagents Supplied	3
IV. Storage and Stability	4
V. Technical Guidelines	4
VI. Reagent Precautions	5
VII. Materials Required But Not Provided	6
VIII. Sample Collection and Storage	7
IX. Reagent Preparation	8
X. Assay Procedure	10
XI. Microtiter Plate Arrangement	13
XII. Interpretation	14
XIII. Assay Characteristics	14
XIV. Quality Controls	15
XV. Troubleshooting Guide	15
XVI. Replacement Reagents	17
XVII. Ordering Information	18
XVIII. References	18

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I. INTENDED USE

Amyloid beta peptides have been implicated in the etiology of Alzheimer's disease. Amyloid beta 40 is the most prominent peptide and Amyloid beta 42 is the neurotoxic form. The Amyloid beta 42/40-ratio (AB ratio) has been reported as a better indicator of the Alzheimer pathology. EMD Millipore's Human Amyloid β 40 Brain ELISA kit is used for the measurement of Amyloid beta 40 in brain samples and for other tissue samples in a 96-well format. This assay is for research use only and appropriate for the *in vitro* detection of human Amyloid β 40 peptides in brain samples from e.g. Guinea pig, transgenic Amyloid mice and cell extracts.

This kit is for Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

II. PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE

Prior to the ELISA procedure the brain samples are homogenized in the presence of the Lysis buffer provided in this kit. The homogenate is cleared by centrifugation and the supernatant is processed in the enzymatic assay. The ELISA applies a polystyrene 96-well microtiter plate (12 flexible strips with 8 wells) coated with a monoclonal antibody (capture antibody) highly specific for the human Amyloid β 40 peptide (antigen). During a first incubation, the antigen in the sample is selectively bound through its C-terminal end. In the same step a biotin conjugated antibody (detection antibody) binds to the N-terminal epitope of the immobilized antigen. After washing steps, a streptavidin-peroxidase-conjugate is added to the wells. This leads to the formation of a complex of the antibody-Amyloid-antibody sandwich structure and the peroxidase linked over a streptavidin-biotin bridge. The addition of a substrate solution results in the catalysis of an enzymatic reaction with a colored product and the color intensity is measured by a spectrophotometer. The Amyloid β 40 concentration in unknown samples are calculated from the standard curve.

Characteristics of the A β 40 Brain ELISA:

- Highly sensitive, selective quantitative analysis of human Amyloid β 40
- Test range from 16 to 500 pg/mL
- High reproducibility and accurate linearity of the standard curve
- Precoated strips (12x8) for flexible usage of samples according to individual customer requirements
- Low sample volumes (50 μ L or less)

III. REAGENTS SUPPLIED

Each kit is sufficient to run one 96-well plate and contains the following reagents:

A. Human Amyloid β 1-40 ELISA Plate

Antibody-coated microtiter plate

Quantity: 1 strip plate

Preparation: Ready to Use

Note: Unused strips should be resealed in the foil pouch with the desiccant provided and stored at 2-8°C.

B. Adhesive Plate Sealer

Quantity: 2 sheets

Preparation: Ready to Use

C. Synthetic A β 1-40 Standard

Concentration: 1000 ng/mL, lyophilized

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 250 μ L / vial upon hydration

Preparation: Reconstitute vial with 0.25 mL distilled or deionized water.

D. Amyloid β 1-40 Quality Controls 1 and 2

One vial each, lyophilized, containing amyloid β 1-40 at two different levels.

Quantity: 0.25 mL/vial upon hydration.

Preparation: Reconstitute each vial with 0.25 mL de-ionized water immediately before use.

E. Standard & Sample Diluent

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 25mL

Preparation: Ready to use, for dilution of standards or samples

F. Antibody Conjugate (100X)

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 100 μ L at 100-fold concentrate

Preparation: Dilute with Antibody Conjugate Diluent 1:100 before use

G. Antibody Conjugate Diluent

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 8 mL

Preparation: Ready to Use, for use in diluting the Antibody Conjugate.

H. Enzyme Conjugate (100X) (Streptavidin-Peroxidase-Conjugate)

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 150 μ L at 100-fold concentrate

Preparation: Dilute with Enzyme Conjugate Diluent 1:100 before use

I. Enzyme Conjugate Diluent

Pre-titered Streptavidin-Horseradish Peroxidase Conjugate in Buffer

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 13 mL

Preparation: Ready to Use, for dilution of Enzyme Conjugate

J. Washing Solution (20X)

Quantity: 2 bottles containing 25 mL/bottle at 20-fold concentrate

Preparation: Dilute 1:20 with deionized water before use

III. REAGENTS SUPPLIED (continued)

K. Substrate Solution

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 13 mL

Preparation: Ready to Use

L. Stop Solution

0.3 M HCl

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 12 mL

Preparation: Ready to Use (**Caution: Corrosive Solution**)

M. Lysis Buffer

Quantity: 1 bottle containing 40 mL

Preparation: Ready to Use

N. Protease Inhibitor Cocktail Tablet

1 tablet sufficient for 5 mL Lysis buffer

Quantity: 8 Tablets

Preparation: Ready to Use

IV. STORAGE & STABILITY

Recommended storage for kit components is 2-8°C.

All components are shipped and stored at 2-8°C. Reconstituted standards and quality controls can be frozen for future use, but repeated freeze thaws should be avoided. Refer to expiration dates on all reagents prior to use. Do not mix reagents from different kits unless they have the same lot numbers

V. TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

- The Amyloid β 40-Brain ELISA is for *in vitro* use only.
- Carefully read and follow the test-instructions in this user guide included in every test-kit. Test performance and data calculation should always be done by qualified staff.
- Do not mix reagents from different test-kits.
- Some of the test components are concentrated solutions. After dilution the working solution should be used within 14 days (2 to 8 °C). Standard dilutions have to be diluted always just before the test starts.
- To calibrate the test-system (standard), the dilutions should be made according to the description in the test procedure. The resulting internal standard curve is a fixed component of each measurement. A transfer of the absorbance data from one test plate to another is not suitable.
- To avoid a cross contamination and carryover of reagents, the use of clean pipet tips for each sample pipetting is necessary.
- The pipetting of reagents and samples starts / stops kinetic reactions. To obtain a high precision for the test, be sure to treat each well of the microtiter plate in an identical manner.
- The washing solution has to be tapped out of the wells after the last washing step to assure the removal of buffer residues from the wells completely.

VI. REAGENT PRECAUTIONS




A. Hydrochloric Acid

Hydrochloric Acid is corrosive and can cause eye and skin burns. It is harmful if swallowed and can cause respiratory and digestive tract burns. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow or ingest.



B. Sodium Azide

Sodium Azide or Proclin has been added to some reagents as a preservative. Although the concentrations are low, Sodium Azide and Proclin may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Dispose of unused contents and waste in accordance with international, federal, state, and local regulations.

Full labels of hazardous components in this kit:

Ingredient, Cat #		Full Label	
Stop Solution	ET-TMB		Danger. May be corrosive to metals. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
Antibody Conjugate	HSAC		Warning. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Wear protective gloves. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
Enzyme Conjugate Diluent	OED		Warning. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Full labels of hazardous components in this kit (continued):

Ingredient, Cat #		Full Label	
Antibody Conjugate Diluent	HSAD		Warning. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Standard and Sample Diluent	SD		Warning. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

VII. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

In addition to the reagents provided in the test-kit, the following materials are essential for the performance of the peptide extraction and the ELISA-Test:

- Pre-cooled 70% formic acid (for analysis of insoluble A β)
- Tris pH 7.4 (for analysis of insoluble A β)
- Dry ice or liquid nitrogen
- Pre-weighed 2 mL sample tubes (one tube per brain tissue sample)
- Homogenizer (e.g. hand-held motor homogenizer or 1 mL Dounce homogenizer)
- Phosphate-Buffered-Saline (PBS)
- Deionized water for dilution of Washing Solution
- Variable precision pipets (suitable for volumes from 10 to 1000 μ L) *
- Vortex-mixer
- Timer
- Microtiter plate shaker
- Microtiter plate washer *
- Microtiter Plate Reader capable of reading absorbancy @ 450 nm
- Ice and ice container for sample preparation

* We recommend the use of multi channel pipets and automated plate-washers to achieve parallel working steps and simultaneous incubation times for best reproducibility.

VIII. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- We recommend diluting the working solutions only for the intended use. The test plate is subdivided in strips of 8 wells for flexible sample handling
- The stability of Amyloid β is critical, because the peptides tend to aggregate in samples. For this reason, the preanalytic sample preparation is a major influencing parameter within the analysis of Amyloid peptides. Samples should be collected according to clinical approved standard procedures and immediately stored at -20 °C. During the handling of thawed samples, it is important to keep these chilled (for example working on ice).
- For the preparation of the samples polypropylene vials are recommended to avoid interaction with sample materials during storage.
- For research use only the test can be applied directly or in dilution to different sample materials (brain tissue extracts, cell extracts). More complex sample materials sometimes require a change of the test procedure.
- Samples should be collected in pyrogen/endotoxin-free tubes.
- Samples should be frozen if not analyzed shortly after collection.
- Dilution requirements for brain tissue vary. End user should determine optimum dilution for their samples
- Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles of the frozen samples.
- Ensure that samples are free of particulate matter. If needed centrifuge or filter prior to analysis.

Brain Lysate Sample Preparation

We recommend keeping the brain samples frozen until Lysis buffer is added. The brain sample sizes should range between 50 to 90 mg. Clean the homogenizer thoroughly with deionized water after each homogenization.

1. Keeping on ice, dissolve protease inhibitor cocktail tablets in cold lysis buffer (1 tablet per 5 mL lysis buffer).
2. Mark and weigh appropriate number of micro tubes for brain samples to be prepared.
3. Pre- chill micro tubes on dry ice.
4. Determine the exact wet mass of brain samples in the pre-weighed 2 mL sample tubes and transfer sample tubes on dry ice immediately thereafter.
5. Add 10x volume of cold Lysis buffer to the frozen brain sample immediately before the homogenization.
6. Homogenize the sample in the tube by using a hand-held homogenizer. Optionally, add brain sample and 10x volume of Lysis buffer to a Dounce homogenizer and homogenize thoroughly.
7. Rotate the homogenate for 2 hours at 4 °C.
8. Clear the lysate by centrifugation at 13000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4 °C.

VIII. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE (continued)

9. For soluble Amyloid beta:

- Transfer supernatant to a new tube. No pellet should occur following a control centrifugation of the supernatant.
- Keep the lysate on ice.

10. For insoluble Amyloid beta:

- Resuspend the pellet in 2x volume of 70% pre-cooled formic acid.
- Sonicate for >10 min and neutralize with 15x volume 1M Tris pH 7.4.
- Centrifuge at 13000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C.
- Transfer supernatant to a new tube.
- Keep lysate on ice.

IX. REAGENT PREPARATION

A. Preparation of Human Amyloid β 1-40 Standard (DAY 1):

- Use care in opening the lyophilized Standard vial. Using a pipette, reconstitute the Human Amyloid β 1-40 Standard with 0.25 mL distilled or deionized water to give a concentration of 1000 ng/mL. Invert and mix gently, let sit for 5 minutes then vortex gently.
- Label eight tubes as Stock (S), 500 pg/mL, 250 pg/mL, 125 pg/mL, 62.5 pg/mL, 31.25 pg/mL, 16 pg/mL and Blank. Using the chart below, add appropriate volumes of Standard and Sample Diluent to each of the nine tubes. Prepare dilutions according to the chart below and mix well.

Note: Change tip for every dilution. Wet tip with Standard before dispensing. Unused portions of reconstituted standard should be stored at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Volume of Deionized Water to Add	Volume of Standard to Add	Standard Concentration (ng/mL)
0.25 mL	0	1000 ng/mL

Standard	Concentration of Amyloid β 1-40	Volume of Standard and Sample Diluent to Add	Volume of Standard to Add
Stock (S)	25,000 pg/mL	780 μL	20 μL of reconstituted std
Std 1	500 pg/mL	1470 μL	30 μL of Stock (S)
Std 2	250 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 1
Std 3	125 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 2
Std 4	62.5 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 3
Std 5	31.25 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 4
Std 6	16 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 5
Blank	0 pg/mL	150 μL	0

IX. REAGENT PREPARATION (continued)

B. Quality Control 1 and 2 Preparation

Use care in opening the lyophilized Quality Control vials. Reconstitute each Amyloid β 1-40 Quality Control 1 and Quality Control 2 with 0.25 mL distilled or de-ionized water and gently invert to ensure complete hydration. Unused portions of the reconstituted Quality Controls should be stored in small aliquots at -20°C . Avoid further freeze/thaw cycles.

C. Preparation of Antibody Conjugate Solution (Day 1):

Dilute Antibody Conjugate (100x) 1:100 with Antibody Conjugate Diluent
Example: 60 μL Antibody Conjugate (100x) + 5940 μL Antibody Conjugate Diluent = 6000 μL

D. Preparation of Washing Solution (Day 2):

Dilute Washing Solution (20x) 1:20 with deionized water
Example: 50 mL Washing Solution (20x) + 950 mL deionized water = 1000 mL

E. Preparation of Enzyme Conjugate Solution (Day 2):

Dilute Enzyme Conjugate (100x) 1:100 with Enzyme Conjugate Diluent
Example: 110 μL Enzyme Conjugate (100x) + 10890 μL Enzyme Conjugate Diluent = 11000 μL

X. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Day 1

- The following kit components are required for day 1:
 - Lysis Buffer
 - 70% formic acid (not provided in the kit)
 - 8 well test strips
 - Standard & Sample Diluent
 - Synthetic A β 1-40 Standard
 - A β 1-40 Quality Controls 1,2
 - Protease Inhibitor Tablets
 - 1M Tris pH7.4 (not provided in the kit)
 - Antibody Conjugate Diluent
 - Antibody Conjugate (100x)
- We recommend diluting the test reagents just before each application. The samples shall be chilled (at <4 °C, working on ice) during the complete test procedure to achieve high stability and optimal data results.
- All standards, quality controls or samples should be mixed gently just before pipetting. Accurate mixing and pipetting of the standard solutions are essential to the precision of the assay.

Note: If low values of Amyloid β are expected, a pre- incubation step could be applied as follows: Add 100 μ L of the brain homogenate sample to the well and incubate for 5 minutes on the micro plate shaker at room temperature. Incubate for another 60 minutes on 4 °C without shaking. Remove supernatant and proceed as below (starting with step 1).

1. Add 50 μ L Antibody Conjugate Solution into all wells.
2. Add 50 μ L of Standard and Sample Diluent to the background (0 pg/mL) wells.
3. Add in duplicate 50 μ L standard and quality controls in order of ascending concentration to the appropriate wells. Add sequentially 50 μ L of samples in duplicate to the remaining wells. **For best results all additions should be completed within 30 minutes.**
4. Cover the plate with a plate sealer and thoroughly mix the contents of the wells for a period of 5 minutes on an orbital plate shaker (500-600 rpm/min). Incubate without shaking overnight (16-20 hours) at 2 to 8 °C.

Note: The test reagents needed on the following day can be taken out of the refrigerator to allow them to reach room temperature overnight.

X. ASSAY PROCEDURE (continued)

Day 2

- The following kit components are required for day 2:
 - Washing Solution (20x)
 - Enzyme Conjugate (100x)
 - Enzyme Conjugate Diluent
 - Substrate Solution
 - Stop Solution
- Caution- All reagents must be at room temperature before use.
- 1. Remove plate sealer and decant solutions from the plate. Tap as before to remove residual solutions in the wells.
- 2. Wash test plate 5 times with 300 µL Washing Solution per well, remove the remaining fluid by tapping the plate on an absorbing paper.
- 3. Add 100 µL Enzyme Conjugate Solution to each well. Cover the plate with a plate sealer and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature (20 to 28 °C) on an orbital shaker (500-600 rpm/min).
- 4. Remove plate sealer and decant solutions from the plate. Tap as before to remove residual solutions in the wells.
- 5. Wash test plate 5 times with 300 µL Washing Solution per well, remove the remaining fluid by tapping the plate on an absorbing paper.
- 6. Add 100 µL Substrate Solution to each well. Cover plate with sealer and shake on the plate shaker for 5 - 30 minutes (A longer development time may be needed if using a plate washer). Blue color should be formed in wells of standards with intensity proportional to increasing concentrations of Amyloid β 1-40.

NOTE: Please be aware that the color may develop more quickly or more slowly than the recommended incubation time depending on the localized room temperature. Please visually monitor the color development to optimize the incubation time.

- 7. Remove sealer and add 100 µL Stop Solution (**Caution: Corrosive solution**) and shake plate by hand to ensure complete mixing of solution in all wells. The blue color should turn to yellow after acidification. Wipe the bottom of the microtiter plate to remove any residue prior to reading on plate reader. Read absorbance at 450 nm and 590 nm in a plate reader within 5 minutes and ensure that there are no air bubbles in any well. Record the difference in absorbance units. The absorbance of the highest Amyloid β 1-40 standard should be approximately 2.0 – 3.2, or not to exceed the capability of the plate reader used.

Assay Procedure

	Day 1				Day 2								
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 1-2	Step 3	Step 4-5	Step 6		Step 7	Step 7		
Well #	Ab. Conj Solution	Standard & Sample Diluent	Standards/QCs & Samples	Seal, agitate for 5 minutes, then incubate overnight at 2 to 8 °C.	Wash test plate 5 times with 300 µL Washing Solution per well, remove the remaining fluid by tapping the plate on an absorbing paper.	Enzyme Conj Solution	Seal., agitate, and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes. Remove residual buffer by tapping smartly on absorbent towels. Wash 5X with 300 µL Wash Buffer Remove the remaining fluid by tapping the plate on an absorbing paper.	Substrat e	Seal, agitate and incubate 5 to 30 min at room temperature.	Stop Solution	Read Absorbance at 450 nm and 590 nm.		
A1, B1	50 µL	50 µL	----			100 µL		100 µL					
C1, D1	50 µL	----	50 µL of 16 pg/mL Standard			↓		↓		↓			
E1, F1	50 µL	----	50 µL of 31.25 pg/mL Standard										
G1, H1	50 µL	----	50 µL of 62.5 pg/mL Standard										
A2, B2	50 µL	----	50 µL of 125 pg/mL Standard										
C2, D2	50 µL	----	50 µL of 250 pg/mL Standard										
E2, F2	50 µL	----	50 µL of 500 pg/mL Standard										
G2, H2	50 µL	----	50 µL of Quality Control 1										
A3, B3	50 µL	----	50 µL of Quality Control 2										
C3, D3	50 µL	----	50 µL of Sample										
E3, F3	50 µL	----	50 µL of Sample										
G3, H3 ↓	50 µL	----	50 µL of Sample										

XI. MICROTITER PLATE ARRANGEMENT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	(Blank) 0 pg/mL	125 pg/mL	QC 2	Etc.								
B	(Blank) 0 pg/mL	125 pg/mL	QC 2									
C	16 pg/mL	250 pg/mL	Sample 1									
D	16 pg/mL	250 pg/mL	Sample 1									
E	31.25 pg/mL	500 pg/mL	Sample 2									
F	31.25 pg/mL	500 pg/mL	Sample 2									
G	62.5 pg/mL	QC 1	Sample 3									
H	62.5 pg/mL	QC 1	Sample 3									

XII. INTERPRETATION

Analysis of the measured absorbance data (mean, standard deviation) for the standards and for the samples is performed with the help of a microtiter plate reader software.

The **blank** (zero standards) is **not** integrated into the calculation of the standard curve. The blank is taken only as a control for a non-specific binding of the antibody; the mean absorbance of the blank shall be below 0.2.

Construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance of standard 1-6 on the vertical axis versus the corresponding A β 1-40 concentration on the horizontal axis. The data can be calculated by linear fit (linear regression) or by a point to point fit (cubic spline). The test results are not valid if the standard 1 (500 pg/mL) shows an absorbance below 0.6 in magnitude. Please control your test handling (XV. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE).

The assay will be considered accepted when all Quality Control values fall within the calculated QC range. If any QCs fall outside of the control range, review results with a supervisor.

The resulting A β 40-concentrations of the samples can be calculated with this standard curve. Only samples that are in the measured range of the standard curve can be calculated.

If the A β -concentration value of a sample exceeds 500 pg/mL, the test sample must be measured again by using a higher sample dilution (with appropriate amount of Standard & Sample Diluent).

XIII. ASSAY CHARACTERISTICS

A. Sensitivity

The lowest level of Amyloid β 1-40 standard used in this assay is 4.0 pg/mL (50 μ L sample size).

B. Specificity

The Amyloid β 40 ELISA uses monoclonal anti-A β antibodies with high selectivity for human A β . The capture antibody recognizes the C-terminal end of Amyloid β 1-40, which causes a high selectivity for A β 40. The cross-reactivity of the used antibodies to other Amyloid peptides was tested by ELISA and BIACORE and shows no significant cross-reactivity to A β 1-38, A β 1-39, A β 1-42, A β 1-43 and A β 1-44.

C. Precision

Analyte	Intra-Assay (%CV)	Inter-Assay (% CV)
Amyloid β 1-40	< 10%	< 10%

XIV. QUALITY CONTROLS

The ranges for each Quality Control 1 and 2 are provided on the card insert or can be located at the EMD Millipore website emdmillipore.com using the catalog number as the keyword.

XV. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Recommend
No signal	wrong test reagents used	Ensure that only the reagents for the specific test-lot are used.
	test reagents damaged	Don't use the test-kit after expiration date.
Weak signal	test reagents used in a wrong dilution	Control used test dilutions carefully (usually a dilution factor of 100 is used).
	wrong filter (wavelength)	Check your wavelength in your microtiter plate photometer.
	incubation time too short temperature too low	Check the information of incubation times of the lot in the product data sheet. (The incubation time of the enzyme substrate is applied for temperatures from 20 to 28 °C); extend the substrate incubation time, if absorption is below 1.0
	reagents not at right temperature	Make sure that the reagents used for day 2 have reached room temperature (20 to 28 °C) before using within the test-kit.
	sodium azide, mercaptoethanol or DTT can interfere with peroxidase activity at high concentrations	Only use samples which contain no or low contents (< 0.1 %) of sodium azide, mercaptoethanol or DTT.
High signal	test reagents used in a wrong dilution	Check used test dilutions carefully (usually a dilution factor of 100 is used).
	incubation time too long temperature too high	Check the information of incubation times of the lot in the product data sheet. (The incubation time of the enzyme substrate is applied for temperatures from 20 to 28°C); shorten the substrate incubation time, if absorption is above 3.0

XV. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE (continued)

Problem	Cause	Recommend
High background (blank)	insufficient washing steps	Wash plate carefully and remove the liquid after each washing carefully.
	contamination of the washing solution	Confirm that the water is not contaminated. Use always double distilled water for the reconstitution and dilution of the washing solution.
	contamination of reagents or vials/tubes from previous experiments	Avoid pipetting directly out of the reagent vials, if test reagents should be used in further measurements. (Oxidative active contaminants can influence the enzyme substrate by non-specific color development).
	test reagents (antibody- and enzyme conjugate) used in wrong dilutions	Check used test dilutions for antibody- and enzyme conjugate carefully (usually a dilution factor of 100 is used).
Low precision (= random error)	non-homogeneous samples e.g. cloudy solution, particles in the sample	Check that the samples are taken, prepared and stored according to a recommended sample procedure (polypropylene tubes, storage of clear samples at -20 °C).
	insufficient mixing of samples and standards	Mix samples and standards before pipetting carefully.
	variation in pipetting	Check your pipettes and calibrate if necessary.
	carry over between samples and/or standards	Change pipet tips after each pipetting.
	insufficient mixing of reagents during incubation	Mix reagents on the test plate after pipetting by moving the test plate carefully; use an orbital microtiter plate shaker on the recommended test steps for optimal mixing of reagents.
	insufficient washing	Check that the automatic microtiter plate washer is working correctly; residues of liquids must be removed completely after each washing step.
	evaporation of liquids	Check the contact of the cover seal with the plate during the incubation steps.

XV. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE (continued)

Problem	Cause	Recommend
<i>Calculated data are too high or too low (=systematic error, deviation of data from „typical data“)</i>	calculation of the dilution factor is not correct	Check the dilution factor used for the sample dilution within the data calculation.
	modification of the test procedure	Follow the instructions in the product data sheet carefully (incubation time, dilution etc.).
	incorrect sample treatment	Check that the samples are taken, prepared and stored according to a recommended sample procedure (polypropylene tubes, storage of clear samples at -20 °C).

XVI. REPLACEMENT REAGENTS

Reagents

Human Amyloid β 1-40 ELISA Plate
 Lysis Buffer
 Protease Inhibitor Cocktail Tablets
 Synthetic A β 1-40 Standard
 Amyloid β 1-40 Quality Control 1,2
 Standard & Sample Diluent
 Antibody Conjugate
 Antibody Conjugate Diluent
 Enzyme Conjugate
 Enzyme Conjugate Diluent
 Washing Solution
 Substrate Solution
 Stop Solution

Cat.

3TS
 LB
 PICT
 0STM
 0QC
 SD
 HSAC
 HSAD
 0EC
 0ED
 WS
 ES
 ET-TMB

XVII. ORDERING INFORMATION

To place an order or to obtain additional information about our immunoassay products, please contact your Customer Service or Technical Support Specialist.

Contact information for each region can be found on our website:

emdmillipore.com/contact

Conditions of Sale

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Safety Data Sheets for EMD Millipore products may be ordered by fax or phone or through our website at emdmillipore.com/msds.

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