**Product Information** 

# o-Phenylenediamine

Tablet, 20 mg substrate per tablet

#### P5412

# **Product Description**

CAS Registry Number: 95-54-5 (o-Phenylenediamine component)
Synonyms: 1,2-benzenediamine,¹ OPD (o-Phenylenediamine component)

Molecular Formula: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub> (*o*-Phenylenediamine component)

Molecular Weight: 108.14

(o-Phenylenediamine component)

o-Phenylenediamine (OPD) is a chromogenic substrate that is suitable for use in ELISA procedures that utilize horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugates. <sup>2,3</sup> This substrate produces a soluble end product that is orange-brown in color and can be read spectrophotometrically at 450 nm. The OPD reaction may be stopped with 3 M HCl or 3 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution, and read at 492 nm.

$$NH_2$$
 $NH_2$ 
 $NH_2$ 

The OPD oxidation product that HRP produces is 2,3-diaminophenazine, which has been characterized by melting point, mass spectrometry, and NMR.<sup>4,5</sup>

Several publications, 6-12 theses, 13,14 and dissertations 15,16 have cited use of product P5412 in their research protocols.

## Reagent

P5412 is supplied as 50 tablets (50TAB) or 100 tablets (100TAB) per box, individually foil wrapped for ease of use, storage, and safety. Each tablet weighs  $\sim\!45$  mg (range 40-50 mg) and contains 20 mg of substrate.

One tablet, dissolved in 10 mL of water, gives a solution with a pH of 9.0 (range 8.5-9.5). The background absorbance of this solution cannot be more than 0.04.

## Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

# Storage/Stability

Store tablets at 2-8 °C. Protect from heat, light, and moisture. Allow to reach room temperature before use. Solutions should be freshly prepared.

## **Preparation Instructions**

- Dissolve one tablet in 0.05 M phosphate-citrate buffer, pH 5.0, to the desired concentration. Typically, an OPD concentration of 0.4 mg/mL is used.
- 2. Add 40  $\mu$ L of fresh 30% hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ , such as Cat. No. H1009) per 100 mL of substrate buffer solution, immediately prior to use.

**Note on buffer**: Phosphate-citrate buffer capsules containing sodium perborate (such as Cat. No. P4922) may be used. With these capsules, adding  $H_2O_2$  to the substrate solution is not necessary, since sodium perborate is a substitute for hydrogen peroxide.

# Troubleshooting

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### If background is too high:

1. Use a blocking step prior to the application of the primary antibody. Normal serum (5% v/v) from the same species as the host of the secondary antibody generally produces the best results.



- Additional blocking agents for an ELISA are:
  - 0.05% TWEEN® 20 in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4 (such as Cat. No. P3563)
  - PBS with 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) containing 0.05% TWEEN® 20
  - 3% nonfat-dried milk in PBS (such as Cat. No. P2194). Do not use milk as a blocking agent when using avidin-biotin systems.
- 3. Use 0.05% TWEEN® 20 in all washing and antibody diluent buffers.
- 4. Run control wells without the primary antibody to check for non-specific reactivity of the secondary antibody.
- 5. Titer the primary antibody and the conjugate to optimize working dilutions.

## If no color develops, or the color is too faint:

- 1. Adjust the concentration of the primary antibody.
- 2. Adjust the concentration of the secondary antibody.
- 3. Determine if the enzyme conjugate is active by mixing a small sample of substrate and conjugate together in a test tube.
- 4. Increase the reaction time or temperature.
- 5. Adjust the concentration of the coating antigen.
- Consider using an amplification system such as avidin-biotin.

#### References

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