

BioFront Technologies

MonoTrace™ Egg ELISA Kit

Store contents at 2-8°C

A Monoclonal Antibody-Based Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) for
the Quantitative and/or Qualitative Detection of Egg in Food

Research use only, not intended for diagnostic applications
Read instructions carefully before using kit

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DESCRIPTION AND INTENDED USE

The BioFront Technologies MonoTrace™ Egg ELISA Kit is an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the quantitative or qualitative detection of trace amounts of egg contamination in food samples. This monoclonal antibody (MAb)-based assay provides a highly sensitive and specific method for the quantification of whole egg or egg white presence within a variety of food matrices and may also be used for simple “yes-no” qualitative assessments. The target indicator protein is the major hen’s egg white allergen ovomucoid. This target was selected based on its strong resistance to food processing and high abundance in the egg white as it comprises about 11% of total egg white proteins. Egg yolk proteins are not targeted in this assay, thus egg yolk contamination alone cannot be detected by the kit.

SPECIFICATIONS

*Testing Time (post-extraction):	~30 minutes
Number of Test Wells per Kit:	96
**Limit of Detection (LOD):	0.3 ppm, whole egg
***Range of Quantification (ROQ):	1 to 40 ppm whole egg
Specificity:	Egg ovomucoid
Cross-Reactivity	At concentrations as high as 100,000 ppm, no cross-reactivity was observed in a large panel of assayed samples and matrices, including: wheat, rice, corn, buckwheat, quinoa, white beans, kidney beans, pinto beans, lima beans, green peas, chick peas, lentils, soybean flour, soy milk, peanuts, tree nuts, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, poppy seeds, pumpkin seeds, mustard seed, celery flour, chicken meat, turkey meat
Recovery	Recovery of spiked whole egg powder samples at various concentrations was efficient (>90%) when the following food matrices were assayed: flours (wheat, rice, corn), salad dressing, wine, ice cream

Note- calculations of parameters are based on representative data from multiple assays using 10-minute incubation steps.

*Longer sample and conjugate incubation times may increase assay sensitivity, however attention needs to be given to increased background signal that may also result.

**The LOD was determined statistically based on the standard deviation of the response (SD) and assay background according to the formula: $LOD = \text{background} + 3X \text{ SD}$.

***The range of quantitation (ROQ) was determined experimentally, whereby the lower limit of the ROQ is defined as the lowest concentration at which the assay can reliably and accurately quantify whole egg in a sample. For quantitation above 40 ppm, samples should be diluted such that the results fall within the ROQ (1 to 40 ppm).

REQUIRED MATERIALS

Kit contents

Reagent	Amount	Use
Assay plate , one 96-well plate	Twelve 8-well strips	Sufficient to obtain 96 assay values, including necessary standards and blank
10X ExB = 10X extraction buffer	50 mL	Sufficient to extract > 96 100 mg samples
5X SD = 5X sample diluent	50 mL	Sufficient to dilute samples for > 96 assays
Ready-to-use whole egg powder standards	1 mL each of 40, 20, 10, 4, 1 and 0 ppm	Sufficient for up to five standard curves
10X WB = 10X wash buffer	50 mL	Sufficient wash buffer for > 96 wells
CON = 1X anti-egg ovomucoid HRP-conjugate	20 mL	Sufficient conjugate for > 96 wells
SUB = high sensitivity TMB substrate	20 mL	Sufficient for > 96 assays
STOP = HRP quench solution	20 mL	Sufficient for > 96 assays

Recommended equipment

- Chamber or waterbath for 60°C incubation
- Balance or scale capable of measuring milligram quantities
- Single and multichannel pipettes, capable of measuring 1-1,000 µL
- Pipet-Aid (or equivalent) and serological pipettes, capable of measuring 5-50 mL
- Reagent reservoirs
- 1.5 or 2.0 mL microfuge tubes and tube racks
- 15 or 50 mL conical tubes
- Distilled water or equivalent
- Absorbent paper or ELISA plate washer
- Tube rotator
- Centrifuge, capable of 2,000 x g
- Vortex
- Microplate reader, capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm

MonoTrace™ EGG ELISA PROCEDURE

It is important for the user to read all instructions carefully before performing the assay. Reagents, including the assay plate, should be equilibrated to room temperature prior to use.

Important notes

Extraction

The MonoTrace™ Egg ELISA kit is extremely sensitive, capable of detecting minute amounts of egg contamination. Careful consideration should be given for the preparation of food matrices to ensure several important parameters:

1. The equipment used to prepare samples must be thoroughly cleaned to prevent the contamination of subsequent samples.
2. Disposable plasticware (tubes, pipette tips, etc.) are used wherever possible.
3. The samples are homogenized completely to prevent excessive intra-sample variation.
4. The supplied extraction buffer is sufficient for up to fifty 0.5 gram or 0.5 milliliter samples. If other quantities are used, a 20:1 buffer/sample ratio should be maintained (19 volumes of extraction buffer to 1 part sample).
5. Extractions can be performed at room temperature with good efficiency for most matrices. To achieve maximum assay sensitivity, a heated extraction is recommended.
6. Food matrices containing high concentrations of solid fats, such as chocolate, may require additional heating to completely melt the sample before adding preheated extraction buffer.
7. Food matrices containing polyphenols, such as spices, chocolate, fruits, tea, coffee, et al., require the addition of 5% non-fat dry milk to the extraction buffer in order to achieve optimal results. If performance issues with a certain matrix are suspected, please contact a BioFront Technologies representative.

Spike control preparation (optional)

Some food matrices may alter the recovery and sensitivity of the ELISA. If suspected, unspiked and whole egg powder or egg white powder-spiked control matrices can be tested. Values obtained on test samples can then be adjusted accordingly. Ready-to-use standards provided with kit are not to be used as spiking agents.

Preparation of reagents (extraction buffer, sample diluent, and wash buffer)

Determine the amounts of reagents needed. Dilute the concentrated extraction buffer (**10X ExB**), sample diluent (**5X SD**), and wash buffer (**10X WB**) using distilled water or equivalent. Preheat diluted extraction buffer to 60°C (140°F) prior to use. Maintain diluted sample diluent and wash buffer at room temperature.

Preparation of samples

To insure adequate sampling, it is important that the samples be thoroughly homogenized and the particle size rendered as small as possible. Blending/grinding to a fine powder/flour is strongly recommended. Small particle size also enhances extraction efficiency.

Solid/Liquid sample extraction (read 'important notes' section prior to this step)

1. Transfer 0.5 gram of finely ground food matrix or 0.5 mL of liquid sample to a \geq 15 mL tube.
2. Add 9.5 ml of preheated 1X extraction buffer (diluted **ExB**) to mixture and briefly vortex to suspend the contents. If other starting quantities are used, a 20:1 buffer/sample ratio should be maintained.
3. Incubate tubes at 60°C (140°F) for 10 minutes, mixing vigorously every ~2 minutes.
4. Spin extraction samples at 2,000 x g for 10 minutes at room temperature and transfer the aqueous phase into a fresh tube for testing.

Swab sample extraction

1. Collection of environmental swab samples from surfaces should be carried out according to the manufacturer's protocol. If using the BioFront Technologies Swab Sample Kit, simply follow the provided sample collection instructions and proceed with the protocol below.
2. Add 4 mL of preheated 1X extraction buffer (diluted **ExB**) to the swab sample collection tube containing the 1 mL swab sample solution and detached swab head. Briefly vortex to mix the contents
3. Incubate tubes at 60°C (140°F) for 10 minutes, mixing vigorously every ~2 minutes.
4. The sample is now ready for testing using the recommended procedure below.

Recommended ELISA procedure

1. Determine the number of assay wells needed for test samples and for standards. Carefully remove the strips that are **not** to be used by gently pushing them from beneath the plate until they pop out and return to Mylar bag. Seal and store at 2-8°C.
2. Dilute sample extracts 1:2 in 1X sample diluent (diluted **SD**).
3. Add 200 μ L of diluted samples and ready-to-use standards to the appropriate wells.
4. Incubate plate at room temperature for 10 minutes.
5. Discard well contents, blot onto absorbent paper with a slapping action (or automated plate washer). Wash 3X with 1X wash buffer, (diluted **WB**) using \geq 200 μ L per wash, and blot dry.
6. Add 100 μ L of 1X antibody-conjugate (diluted **CON**) to each well.
7. Place plate in dark environment and incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes.

8. Discard well contents, wash, and blot dry as described in step #5.
9. Add 100 μ L of HRP substrate (**SUB**) per well.
10. Incubate plate in dark for 10 minutes.
11. Add 100 μ L of quench solution (**STOP**) to each well and mix by gently pipetting so as to prevent bubbles that could interfere with absorbance readings.
12. Read the absorbance of the wells using a plate reader programmed with a primary absorbance filter of 450 nm and a differential filter of 630 nm. For some plate readers, the differential filter may be automatically accounted for and reading only at 450 nm will be required. Please consult your reader user manual for more information.
13. Plot the standard curve. Interpolate unknown data using the standard curve and appropriate dilution factor. If the recommended ELISA procedure above is followed, the resulting dilution factor would be two (2). Background may be subtracted to normalize data if desired.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Qualitative analysis of assay results

A qualitative assessment can be made using one or more of the provided assay standards. Any of these standards can be used to define a specific threshold at which the unknown sample can be compared. Samples with normalized absorbance values above the threshold are determined to be positive, whereas those samples below the threshold are determined to be negative.

For swab samples, quantification of the target protein is generally not performed as the assay is instead intended to provide a qualitative indication as to whether or not egg is present or absent in the test sample. Using the BioFront Technologies Surface Swabbing Kit, the swab method has been validated to recover at least 1 microgram egg ovomucoid protein from a 25 cm² area.

Quantitative analysis of assay results

A **standard curve** should be generated from the averaged OD values of the 1-40 ppm standards after subtracting the 0 ppm averaged background values. The ppm concentration of test samples can be determined by plotting OD values onto the curve and multiplying the calculated concentration by the appropriate dilution factor (if necessary). Note that the ppm designations on the provided standards are intended to allow the direct calculated ppm of total egg in an original food sample.

Performance indications

The ready-to-use standards prepared from whole egg powder should yield OD values in line with those indicated on the accompanying lot specific quality control document. Significant deterioration in signal may indicate expiration of the reagents. If quantification is required and the OD of the test sample is above that of the 40 ppm whole egg powder standard, further dilution of the sample should be performed prior to repeating the assay to ensure results fall within the assays ROQ.

ASSAY CLAIMS

When performed as instructed, the assay is capable of a simple yes/no qualitative assessment of egg presence in food samples or a quantitative determination of egg/egg white content. Extracted food samples

that generate a colorimetric readout can be compared to the linear portion of a standard curve, allowing the interpolation of whole egg content in ppm. The assay is capable of quantifying egg content between 1 and 40 ppm.

A negative result by this or any other immunological assay does not assure the complete absence of egg within the sample. The sample may contain egg yolk, which is not targeted by the assay, or egg white below the limit of detection of this assay. The MonoTrace™ egg ELISA kit **does not claim** that food is safe for consumption based upon a determination of egg content.

SHELF LIFE

Each plate is packed in a vacuum-sealed Mylar™ pouch with desiccant and oxygen absorbing packets to extend the shelf life of the product to a minimum of six (6) months from the date of manufacture, if stored at 4°C. The stability of the ready-to-use standards may deteriorate over time, as indicated in the certificate of analysis accompanying each kit. It is therefore recommended that standards be run and a standard curve generated soon after receiving the kit. For purposes of accurate quantification, the standard curve generated from the user's initial analysis can be used for future experiments. It is, however, recommended that at least one positive control (i.e. 40 ppm egg ovomucoid standard) and the negative control (0 ppm egg ovomucoid standard) be run during each analysis to ensure that assay procedure was properly followed and no user errors were committed. BioFront Technologies can also provide fresh standards at the customer's request. The performance of the plates can be adversely affected by excessive exposure to light, moisture, and air. It is recommended that the foil pouch and contents be brought to room temperature before removing the contents to avoid condensation.

MSDS INFORMATION

Material safety data sheets are available on the BioFront website, www.biofronttech.com.

WARRANTY

These products are warranted to perform as described herein. All returns must be pre-approved for refund or credit by a BioFront technical representative and are subject to inspection and verification of contents. Failure to comply may result in a delayed or voided refund.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

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