User's Manual

Peanut ELISA

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative determination of Peanut in food

REF **DEPEAE01**

96 wells

RUO **For Research Use Only – Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures**

Version 170925a
DMC
Updated 210119

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Sensitivity (Peanut)	0.1 ppm
Recovery	90 – 110%
Incubation Time	60 min

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The **Demeditec Peanut ELISA** represents a highly sensitive detection system and is particularly capable of the quantification of peanut residues in cookies, cereals, ice cream and chocolate.

This test is designed for detection of substances within food products. This is not a medical device and is not intended to diagnose or prevent any diseases or other conditions.

2. PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The **Demeditec Peanut** quantitative test is based on the principle of the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. An antibody directed against peanut proteins is bound on the surface of a microtiter plate. Peanut containing samples or standards are given into the wells of the microtiter plate. After 20 minutes incubation at room temperature, the wells are washed with diluted washing solution to remove unbound material. A peroxidase conjugated second antibody directed against peanut proteins is given into the wells and after 20 minutes of incubation the plate is washed again. A substrate solution is added and incubated for 20 minutes, resulting in the development of a blue colour. The colour development is inhibited by the addition of a stop solution, and the colour turns yellow. The yellow colour is measured photometrically at 450 nm. The concentration of peanut is directly proportional to the colour intensity of the test sample.

3. PRECAUTIONS

Full compliance of the following good laboratory practices (GLP) will determine the reliability of the results:
1. Prior to beginning the assay procedure, bring all reagents to room temperature (20-25°C).
2. All reagents should be mixed by gentle inversion or swirling prior to use. Do not induce foaming.
3. Once the assay has been started, all subsequent steps should be completed without interruption and within the recommended time limits.
4. Replace caps in all the reagents immediately after use. Do not interchange vial stoppers.
5. Use a separate disposable tip for each specimen to prevent cross-contamination.
6. All specimens and standards should be run at the same time, so that all conditions of testing are the same.
7. Do not mix components from different batches.
8. Do not use reagents after expiration date.
9. Check both precision and accuracy of the laboratory equipment used during the procedure (micropipettes, ELISA reader etc.).

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not smoke or eat or drink or pipet by mouth in the laboratory.
2. Wear disposable gloves whenever handling patient specimens.
3. Avoid contact of substrate and stop solution with skin and mucosa (possible irritation, burn or toxicity hazard). In case of contact, rinse the affected zone with plenty of water.
4. Handling and disposal of chemical products must be done according to good laboratory practices (GLP).

5. REAGENTS

The kit contains reagents for 96 determinations. They have to be stored at 2-8°C. Expiry data are found on the labels of the bottles and the outer package.
1. **SORB MT** Microtiter plate consisting of 12 strips with 8 breakable wells each, coated with anti-peanut antibodies.

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2. **CAL 1 – 5** Peanut Standards (0; 1; 4; 10; 40 ppm of peanut): 5 vials with 2.0 mL each, dyed red, ready-to-use
3. **ENZ CONJ** Conjugate (anti-peanut-peroxidase): 15 mL, dyed red, ready-to-use.
4. **SUB TMB** Substrate Solution (TMB): 15 mL, ready-to-use.
5. **STOP SOLN** Stop Solution (1 N acidic solution): 15 mL, ready-to-use.
6. **SAM DIL 10x** Extraction and sample dilution buffer (Tris): 2 x 120 mL as 10x concentrate, dyed red. Dilute 1+9 with distilled water. Stored at 4°C the diluted buffer is stable for at least one week. If during the cold storage crystals precipitate, the concentrate should be warmed up to 37°C for 15 minutes.
7. **WASH SOLN 10x** Washing Solution (PBS + Tween 20): 60 mL as 10x concentrate. Dilute 1+9 with distilled water. Stored at 4°C the diluted buffer is stable for at least 4 weeks. If during the cold storage crystals precipitate, the concentrate should be warmed up to 37°C for 15 minutes.
8. Instruction Manual.

6. ADDITIONAL INSTRUMENTATION AND REAGENTS (NOT PROVIDED)

Instrumentation
- 100 - 1000 µL micropipettes
- Volumetric flask
- Analytical balance
- Mortar, mixer
- Water bath
- Centrifuge
- ELISA reader (450 nm)
- Plastic bag to store unused microtiter strips.

Reagents
- double distilled water

7. SAMPLE PREPARATION

Due to high risk of cross-contamination all applied instruments like applicator, mortar, glass vials etc. have to be **cleaned thoroughly** before and after each sample. Peanut proteins adhere very strongly to different surfaces. In certain cases they can resist a common dishwasher cleaning. To identify possible cross-contamination caused by previous extractions it is strongly recommended to note the sequence of the extractions.

The following sample preparation should be applied for all kinds of samples:
1. To maximize homogeneity and representativeness of the sample drawing, a minimum of 5 g sample should be pulverized finely in a mortar, impact mill etc.
2. 1 g of the homogenized mixture is suspended in 20 mL of **pre-diluted** extraction buffer. Afterwards the suspension is incubated for 15 min in a preheated water bath at 60°C. To ensure good homogeneity, the samples should be shaken every two minutes.
3. The samples are centrifuged for 10 minutes at 2000 g. If it is not possible to separate the supernatant from the precipitate completely, the suspension should be filtrated if necessary.
4. 100 µL of particle-free solution are applied per well. If the results of a sample are out of the measuring range, further dilution with the **pre-diluted** extraction and sample dilution buffer is necessary. The additional dilution has to be considered when calculating the concentration.

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8. PROCEDURE

The washing solution is supplied as 10x concentrate and has to be **diluted** 1+9 with double distilled water before use.

In any case the **ready-to-use** standards provided should be determined twofold. When samples in great quantities are determined, the standards should be pipetted once before the samples and a second time after the samples. For final interpretation the arithmetic mean is used for calculation.

In consideration of GLP and quality control requirements a duplicate measurement of samples is recommended.

The procedure is according to the following scheme:
1. Prepare samples as described above.
2. Pipet 100 µL **ready-to-use** standards or prepared samples in duplicate into the appropriate wells of the microtiter plate.
3. Incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
4. Wash the plate three times as follows: Discard the contents of the wells (dump or aspirate). Pipet 300 µL of diluted washing solution into each well. After the third repetition empty the wells again and remove residual liquid by striking the plate against a paper towel. The wash procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbencies.
5. Pipet 100 µL of conjugate (anti-peanut-peroxidase) into each well.
6. Incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
7. Wash the plate as outlined in 4.
8. Pipet 100 µL of substrate solution into each well.
9. Allow the reaction to develop in the dark (e.g. cupboard or drawer; the chromogen is light-sensitive) for 20 minutes at room temperature.
10. Stop enzyme reaction by adding 100 µL of stop solution (1 N acidic solution) into each well. The blue colour will turn yellow upon addition.
11. After thorough mixing, measure absorbance at 450 nm (reference wavelength 620 nm), using an ELISA reader. The colour is stable for 30 minutes.

9. CALCULATION OF RESULTS

The ready-to-use standards are prepared for a direct determination of sample concentrations. The dilution of samples in the extraction process as described in the above stated sample preparation procedure is already considered. Additional dilution due to high sample concentration has to be accounted for.
1. Calculate the average optical density (OD 450 nm) for each set of reference standards or samples.
2. Construct a standard curve by plotting the mean optical density obtained for each reference standard against its concentration in ppm on semi-log graph paper with the optical density on the vertical (y) axis and the concentration on the horizontal (x) axis. Alternatively the evaluation can be carried out by software. In this case the 4-parameter method should be preferred.
3. Using the mean optical density value for each sample, determine the corresponding concentration of peanut in ppm from the standard curve. Depending on experience and/or the availability of computer capability, other methods of data reduction may be employed.

10. TYPICAL STANDARD VALUES

The following table contains an example for a typical standard curve. The binding is calculated as percent of the absorption of the 40 ppm standard. These values are only an example and should not be used instead of the standard curve which has to be measured in every new test.

Peanut (ppm)	% binding of 40 ppm
40	100
10	42
4	20
1	8
0	4

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11. PERFORMANCE

Sensitivity

The limit of detection (LOD) of the **Demeditec Peanut test** is 0.1 ppm. The limit of quantification (LOQ) of the **Demeditec Peanut test** is 1 ppm. Due to the variety of sample matrices and their influence on the blank, results less than the LOQ should be treated as negative.

Cross-reactivity

For the following foods no cross-reactivity could be detected:

Almond	Corn	Peach kernel
Apple	Cumin	Pecan nut
Barley	Dried milk	Pine nut
Bean	Garlic	Pistachio
Bell pepper	Gelatin	Plum kernel
Brazil nut	Gluten	Poppy seed
Buckwheat	Hazelnut	Pumpkin seed
Cashew nuts	Lecithin	Rice
Cherry kernel	Lupin	Rye
Chestnut	Macadamia nut	Sesame
Chickpea	Mahaleb kernel	Sunflower seed
Chili	Oats	Walnut
Cocoa	Pea	Wheat
Coconut		

The following cross reactions were determined:

Fenugreek	0.0002%
Gum arabic	0.003%
Soy	0.0002%

Precision

Intra-assay Precision	7 – 10%
Inter-assay Precision	2 – 11%

Linearity

The serial dilution of spiked samples (cookies, cereals, ice cream and chocolate) resulted in a dilution linearity of 85% - 115%.

Recovery

Mean recovery was determined by spiking samples with different amounts of peanut:

Cookies	101%
Cereals	100%
Ice cream	90%
Chocolate	110%

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12. REFERENCES

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SYMBOLS USED WITH DEMEDITEC ASSAYS

Symbol	English	Deutsch	Francais	Espanol	Italiano
CE	European Conformity	CE-Konfirmitäts-kennzeichnung	Conforme aux normes européennes	Conformidad europea	Conformità europea
[i]	Consult instructions for use	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	Consulter les instructions d'utilisation	Consulte las Instrucciones	Consultare le istruzioni per l'uso
IVD	In vitro diagnostic device	In-vitro-Diagnostikum	Ussage Diagnostic in vitro	Diagnóstico in vitro	Per uso Diagnostica in vitro
RUO	For research use only	Nur für Forschungszwecke	Seulement dans le cadre de recherches	Sólo para uso en investigación	Solo a scopo di ricerca
REF	Catalogue number	Katalog-Nr.	Référence	Número de catálogo	No. di Cat.
LOT	Lot. No. / Batch code	Chargen-Nr.	No. de lot	Número de lote	Lotto no
Σ	Contains sufficient for \<n\> tests/	Ausreichend für "n" Ansätze	Contenu suffisant pour "n" tests	Contenido suficiente para \<n\> ensayos	Contenuto sufficiente per "n" saggi
⚠	Note warnings and precautions	Warnhinweise und Vorsichtsmaßnahmen beachten	Avertissements et mesures de précaution font attention	Tiene en cuenta advertencias y precauciones	Annoti avvisi e le precauzioni
🌡	Storage Temperature	Lagerungstemperatur	Temperature de conservation	Temperatura de conservacion	Temperatura di conservazione
⧗	Expiration Date	Mindesthaltbarkeits-datum	Date limite d'utilisation	Fecha de caducidad	Data di scadenza
▰	Legal Manufacturer	Hersteller	Fabricant	Fabricante	Fabbricante
Distributed by	Distributor	Vertreiber	Distributeur	Distribuidor	Distributore