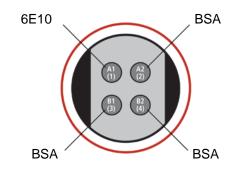
MSD[®] 96-Well MULTI-ARRAY[®] Human (6E10) Abeta 38 Ultra-Sensitive Kit

The first protocol has been optimized for quantifying $A\beta$ 1-38 peptide in human cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

An additional general protocol is also provided for optimization with other sample matrices.

 	Storage
Read Buffer T (4X)	RT
Blocker A (dry powder)	RT
MULTI-SPOT [®] 96-well, 4-Spot Human Abeta Peptide Plate(s)	2-8⁰C
Tris Wash Buffer (10X)	2-8ºC
SULFO-TAG™ Anti Aβ 38 Antibody (50X)	2-8⁰C
Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)	-20ºC
A β 1-38 peptide (Lyophilized)	-20ºC



The SECTOR Imager data file will identify spots according to their well location, not by the coated capture antibody name.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES.



Other Materials & Equipment (not supplied)

- Deionized water for diluting Tris Wash Buffer and Read Buffer
- □ One 250 mL bottle
- $\Box \quad \text{Two 50 mL tubes}$
- $\Box \quad \text{Two 15 mL tubes}$
- Microcentrifuge tubes for making dilutions of peptide standards
- □ Automated plate washer, Multidrop[®], or other efficient multichannel pipetting equipment for washing 96 well plates
- Appropriate liquid handling equipment for desired throughput that must accurately dispense 25 μL and 150 μL into a 96-well micro plate

Protocol at a Glance

The CSF protocol takes approximately 3 hours to complete if each reagent is prepared during the preceding incubation. All reagents, with the exception of the diluted peptide, can be prepared ahead of time. This lengthens the overall time required but frees up time during the incubation steps.

- 1. Add Blocker A solution, incubate 30 minutes.
- 2. Add peptide or samples, incubate 1 hour, wash.
- 3. Add SULFO-TAG Detection Antibody, incubate 1 hour, wash.
- 4. Add Read Buffer and analyze plate.

Detailed instructions for use with Human Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) samples

Prepare a stock of 1X Tris Wash Buffer:

- a) 1X Tris Wash Buffer is used throughout the assay to make other reagents as well as to wash plates. Approximately 250 mL per plate is required more if using an automatic plate washer to account for waste.
- b) In a 250 mL bottle combine:
 - □ 25 mL 10X Tris Wash Buffer
 - □ 225 mL deionized water

Prepare 10% Blocker A Solution:

- a) In a 50 mL tube combine (per plate):
 - □ 20 mL 1X Tris Wash Buffer
 - □ 2 g Blocker A

Read the entire detailed instructions before beginning work.

For other sample types, a general protocol is included at the end of the CSF protocol, which should be used as a starting point for optimization of the assay in the chosen matrix.

A larger amount of Tris Wash Buffer may be prepared at once and stored at room temperature for later use.

Solutions containing Blocker A should be kept at 4°C and discarded after 14 days.



Notes:

Prepare Antibody Dilution Buffer:

- a) Prepare 5 mL per plate.
- b) In a 15 mL tube combine:
 - □ 500 µL 10% Blocker A Solution
 - □ 4.5 mL 1X Tris Wash Buffer

Prepare 1X Detection Antibody solution:

- a) Prepare 3 mL of Detection Antibody per plate:
 - \Box 60 µL 50X SULFO-TAG Anti A β 38 Antibody
 - **Ω** 2940 μL Antibody Dilution Buffer

Dilute Read Buffer:

- a) Prepare 2X Read Buffer T solution.
- b) In a 50 mL tube combine (per plate):
 - □ 10 mL deionized water
 - □ 10 mL 4X Read Buffer T

Prepare $A\beta 38$ peptide dilutions:

- a) Check the label on the peptide vial/tube for the correct volume of DMSO to dissolve the peptide vial in to yield a 0.1 mg/mL stock.
- b) Vortex peptides to ensure that it is entirely dissolved.
- c) Prepare the following dilution of the stock peptide: Prepare a 10 μg/mL stock by adding 10μL of the 0.1 mg/mL stocks in 90μL of 10% Blocker A Solution

Make a $0.1 \mu g/mL$ stock of each peptide by adding $5\mu L$ of the 10 $\mu g/mL$ solution in 495 μL of 10% Blocker A Solution

d) Prepare the assay dilution series:

Prepare the highest Calibrator by adding 10 μ L of the 0.1 μ g/mL A β 38 peptide solution and 323 μ L 10% Blocker A Solution

Prepare the next Calibrator by transferring 100 μ L of the highest Calibrator to 200 μ L 10% Blocker A Solution

Repeat 3-fold serial dilutions 5 additional times to generate 7 Calibrators.

Solutions containing Antibody Dilution Buffer should be kept at 4°C

Diluted Read Buffer may be kept in a tightly sealed container at room temperature for later use.

The 0.1 mg/mL peptide stock can be aliquotted and stored at -20°C for up to 2 months. MSD recommends making 20 aliquots of 25 μL/tube. Refreezing, storing more dilute peptides, or storing for longer times are not recommended.

To avoid the possibility of aggregation of the standard peptide and/or sticking of the peptide to the dilution tubes, the dilutions should be prepared immediately before use.

It is recommended that both peptide standards and samples be assayed in duplicate.



Notes:

Calibrator (pg/mL)	<u>Aβ38</u>
Cal 7	3,000
Cal 6	1,000
Cal 5	333
Cal 4	111
Cal 3	37
Cal 2	12.3
Cal 1	4.1
0	0

This yields the following Calibrator concentrations:

Use 10% Blocker A Solution for Cal 0. These Calibrators will be sufficient to run an 8-point calibration curve for multiple plates. Do not store diluted Calibrators.

STEP 1 Block Plate:

- a) Add 25μ L/well of 10% Blocker A Solution.
- b) Incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes with shaking.

c) Do not wash plate before addition of standards or samples

STEP 2 Sample Addition:

- a) Dispense 25 μ L/well of diluted peptide standards or samples.
- b) Incubate with shaking at room temperature for 1 hour.
- c) Wash plate three times with Tris Wash Buffer.

STEP 3 Detection Antibody Addition:

- a) Add 25 μ L/well of 1X SULFO-TAG Detection Antibody.
- b) Incubate with shaking at room temperature for 1 hour.
- c) Wash plates three times with Tris Wash Buffer.

STEP 4 Read Plate:

- a) Add 150 μ L/well of diluted 2X Read Buffer T, being careful to avoid bubbles in the wells.
- b) Analyze with SECTORTM Imager.



CSF samples should be assayed 'neat' or no lower than a 1:2 dilution for optimal peptide sensitivity

Incubation may also be done at 4°C for 24 Hr with parallel assay performance

General protocol for optimization with other sample matrices

Prepare a stock of 1X Tris Wash Buffer:

- a) 1X Tris Wash Buffer is used throughout the assay to make other reagents as well as to wash plates. Approximately 250 mL per plate is required more if using an automatic plate washer to account for waste.
- b) In a 250 mL bottle combine:
 - □ 25 mL 10X Tris Wash Buffer
 - □ 225 mL deionized water

Prepare 3% Blocker A Solution:

- a) In a 50 mL tube combine (per plate):
 - □ 20 mL 1X Tris Wash Buffer
 - \Box 600 mg Blocker A (30 mg/mL or 3%)

Prepare Antibody Dilution Buffer:

- a) Prepare 10.5 mL per plate.
- b) In a 15 mL tube combine:
 - □ 3.5 mL 3% Blocker A Solution
 - D 7 mL 1X Tris Wash Buffer

Prepare 1X SULFO-TAG Detection Antibody:

- b) Prepare 3 mL of Detection Antibody per plate:
 - **Ο** 60 μL 50X SULFO-TAG Anti Aβ 38 Antibody
 - **□** 2940 μL Antibody Dilution Buffer

Dilute Read Buffer:

- c) Prepare 1X Read Buffer T solution.
- d) In a 50 mL tube combine (per plate):
 - □ 5 mL 4X Read Buffer T
 - □ 15 mL deionized water

Prepare $A\beta$ peptide dilutions:

- a) Check the label on the peptide vial/tube for the correct volume of DMSO to dissolve the peptide vial in to yield a 0.1 mg/mL stock.
- b) Vortex peptides to ensure that it is entirely dissolved.

The 0.1 mg/mL peptide stock can be aliquotted and stored at -20 °C for up to 2 months. MSD recommends making 20 aliquots of 25 μ L/tube. Refreezing, storing more dilute peptides, or storing for longer times are not recommended.



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Solutions containing Blocker A should be kept at 4°C and discarded

after 14 days.

A larger amount of Tris Wash Buffer

may be prepared at once and stored

at room temperature for later use.

Notes:

c) Prepare a dilution series of the peptide. Prepare the following dilutions in the appropriate diluent:

10 μ g/mL: 10 μ L of the 0.1 mg/mL stock in 90 μ L of diluent 0.1 μ g/mL: 5 μ L of the 10 μ g/mL solution in 495 μ L of diluent 10,000 pg/mL: 40 μ L of the 0.1 μ g/mL solution plus 360 μ L diluent 3,160 pg/mL: 100 μ L of the 10,000 pg/mL solution plus 216 μ L diluent

1,000 pg/mL: 100 μ L of the 3,160 pg/mL solution plus 216 μ L diluent

316 pg/mL: 100 μL of the 1,000 pg/mL solution plus 216 μL diluent 100 pg/mL: 100 μL of the 316 pg/mL solution plus 216 μL diluent 32 pg/mL: 100 μL of the 100 pg/mL solution plus 216 μL diluent 10 pg/mL: 100 μL of the 32 pg/mL solution plus 216 μL diluent 3.2 pg/mL: 100 μL of the 10 pg/mL solution plus 216 μL diluent 1 pg/mL: 100 μL of the 3.2 pg/mL solution plus 216 μL diluent 0.32 pg/mL: 100 μL of the 1 pg/mL solution plus 216 μL diluent 0.1 pg/mL: 100 μL of the 0.32 pg/mL solution plus 216 μL diluent 0 pg/mL: diluent alone

STEP 1 Block Plate:

- a) Add 150µL/well of 3% Blocker A Solution.
- b) Incubate at room temperature for 1 hour with shaking.
- c) Wash plate three times with Tris Wash Buffer.

STEP 2 Sample Addition:

- a) Dispense 25 μ L/well of diluted peptide standards or samples.
- b) Incubate with shaking at room temperature for 1 hour.
- c) Wash plate three times with Tris Wash Buffer.

STEP 3 Detection Antibody Addition:

- a) Add 25 $\mu L/well$ of 1X SULFO-TAG Detection Antibody.
- b) Incubate with shaking at room temperature for 1 hour.
- c) Wash plates three times with Tris Wash Buffer.

STEP 4 Read Plate:

- a) Add 150 μ L/well of diluted 1X Read Buffer T, being careful to avoid bubbles in the wells.
- b) Analyze with SECTORTM Imager.

This dilution scheme gives a "halflog" titration, in which data points will be evenly spaced when plotted on a log scale.

Peptides can be diluted in 1% MSD Blocker A in 1X Tris Wash Buffer. If the calibration curve is to be used to quantify peptide in human CSF, see "Detailed Instructions for use with human Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) samples".

For other complex matrices (culture supernatant, serum, plasma, etc.) a different diluent may be desired. For best results, the peptide should be prepared in a diluent that mimics the sample matrix as closely as possible.

Read Buffer T contains surfactant, which will easily form bubbles. If bubbles are present in the wells when imaged, the results will be inaccurate.

