



**Mercury Lateral Flow Rapid Lab Kit**

**Catalog Number: AU2029-01**

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

## 1. Intended Use

For the screening of Mercury in water samples at 10 ppb. Samples requiring regulatory action should be confirmed by other conventional methods.

## 2. Introduction

Attogene's Mercury Lateral Flow Kit can be used to detect Mercury.

Format: 10 test cassettes, Run Time: 5 Minutes

Mercury contamination is a serious worldwide environmental problem. As it is difficult to detoxify by chemical or biological methods, gradual Mercury ion accumulation in the nervous and cardiovascular systems of the human body can subsequently cause serious diseases. Long-term health consequences of drinking Mercury-contaminated food and water include brain, heart, kidney, lungs and immune system problems for adults, and the physical and mental development delays in infants and children. Attogene's Mercury Lateral Flow test gives results conforming of 10ppb or greater. Using the supplied pipette, simply fill the vial with your water sample, place the water into the sample port and wait 5 minutes.

## 3. Kit Contents

Component Name	Volume	Storage
Mercury Cassette	10 each	RT
Sample Dilution Buffer	5 x 20ul each	RT
Negative Control	5 x 200ul each	RT
Manual	1 each	RT

## 4. Storage and Stability

- The kit should be stored at 2°C - 30°C until ready to use.
- The test must remain in the sealed pouch until use.

## **5. Required Materials Not Supplied**

- Timer - For timing use

## **6. Precautions**

- The Mercury Lateral Flow Kit provide only preliminary qualitative test results. Use another, more quantitative, analytical method such as instrumental analysis to obtain a confirmed quantitative analytical result.
- Prior to use, ensure that the product has not expired by verifying that the date of use is prior to the expiration date on the label.
- The test cassettes are individually packaged in a foil pouch with a desiccant & disposable pipette.
- Avoid cross-contamination of samples by using a new bottle and disposable pipette for each sample.
- It is good laboratory practice to use positive and negative controls to ensure proper test performance. Samples which do not contain Mercury (negative controls) as well as samples containing known quantities of Mercury (positive controls) should be analyzed with each lot of test strips to provide a reference for line intensity to be expected.

## **7. Water Collection and Storage**

- Collect water samples into a sample collection bottle and store refrigerated for up to 5 days. If samples must be held for greater than 5 days, samples should be stored frozen.
- Allow the test cassettes, running buffer, and samples to reach room temperature before testing.

## 8. Procedure

- Open two sealed cassette. Perform A and B for each sample evaluation.

### A. Sample:

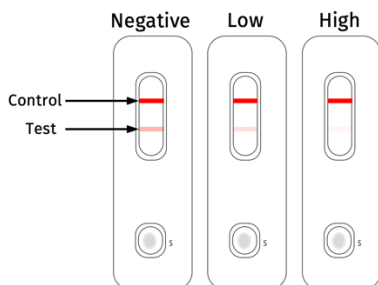
- Transfer 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of the sample into one of the sample dilution buffer tubes
- Mix by pipetting up and down 3 times and perform a fast spin.
- Using a pipet add the diluted sample directly into the sample port of the cassette.

### B. Negative Control:

- Transfer 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of Negative Control into the sample port of the cassette.
- Set a timer for 5 minutes.
- Read results.

## 9. Interpretation of Results

For samples prepared as described above, screening concentrations are determined by comparison of the intensity of the test line to the intensity of the control line on parallel test strips. Although control line intensity may vary, a visible control line must be present for results to be considered valid. Test strips with a test line which is darker than or of equal intensity to the test line of the control indicates a result which is below the limit of detection of the test. Test strips with a test line which is lighter than the control strip indicates a result which is  $\geq 10$  ppb. Test strips with no test line visible (only the control line is visible) indicates a result which is  $\geq 50$  ppb. Results should be determined within 5 minutes after completion of the strip test procedure. Determination made using strips which have dried for more or less than the required time may be inaccurate, as line intensities may vary with drying time.



The appearance of test strips may also be compared to the illustration to determine approximate sample concentration ranges. Please note that the illustration is intended for the demonstration of test line to control line intensity only. Results should not be determined by comparing the intensity of test lines from test strips to the test line intensity of the illustration, as the overall intensity of test strips may vary slightly with different lots of reagents. To obtain semi-quantitative results in the range of 0 — 20 ppb, solutions of known Mercury concentration (control solutions) must be tested concurrently with samples. Sample test line intensities can then be compared with control solution test line intensities, yielding approximate sample concentrations. Do not use strips run previously to determine semi-quantitative sample concentrations, as test line intensities may vary once strips are completely dry.

## 10. Additional Analysis

If necessary, positive samples can be confirmed by other conventional methods. A lateral flow reader may also be employed to generate numerical readings from the visual result.

## Who we are

Attogene is a biotechnology company located in Austin, Texas. Our focus is to enhance health and wellness by offering and developing customer focused Life Science Products domestically and internationally.

Our mission is to:

- Enhance detection technologies
- Enable rapid responses
- Enable impactful research discoveries

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