Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B Dipstick Lateral Flow Test

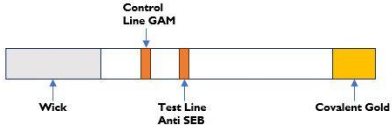
For Laboratory Use

Catalog Number: AU2048

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

1. Introduction

Attogene's SEB detection kit is a ready to use, convenient, and simple way to test food or water samples for Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B. Being one of the most frequent causes of food poisoning, it can be important to test food or water samples to prevent the spread of contaminants. SEB can also be used as a biological weapon in the form of an aerosol highlighting the importance of a simple ready to use kit. Using our kit, which employs the usage of an Anti-SEB Toxin Antibody covalently bound to colloidal gold, you will be able to accurately be able to detect extremely minute quantities of SEB antigen down to 20ppb.



Features & Benefits

- Can be used for development of a lateral flow assay for detection of SEB Toxin.
- No expensive equipment required.
- Cost-effective way to screen for further downstream lateral flow assay development.

2. Kit Contents

Component Name	Volume	Storage
lateral flow dipsticks	50	RT
Assay Running Buffer	10 mL	RT
96 well plate	1 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

- Samples (contrived sample, human sera, or plasma).
- Centrifuge - For preparation of clear specimens.
- Pipettor and pipette tips – to transfer samples and controls.
- Tubes or microtiter plates to run the strips.

6. Precautions

- 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 strips are packaged in a vial that contains desiccant.
- Avoid cross-contamination of samples by using a new tube and disposable pipette tip for each sample.
- Use only Lateral Flow Kit reagents from one kit lot, as they have been adjusted in combination.
- It is good laboratory practice to use positive and negative controls to ensure proper test performance.
- Due to the hook effects, if no signal is detected in the test line, a serial dilution may be necessary to bring the antigen into the appropriate concentration ratio/stoichiometry.

8. Procedure

Prepare serially diluted antigen in phosphate buffered saline (i.e., 1mg/ml to 1ug/mL).

Perform the following:

1. Add 150μL of Lateral Flow Running Buffer into a well of a 96 well plate.
2. Always run a positive and negative control well with sample:
   A. (SAMPLE) mix a designated amount (a volume 1μL-10μL are good starting points) of sample which potentially contains SEB toxin into the well.
3. Mix each well completely by pipetting up and down several times.
4. Add your dip stick to the well.
5. Incubate for 10-15 minutes.

6. Visually analyze the strip by eye, photography, or read in a lateral flow reader.

NOTE: If a higher analytical sensitivity is required, it could be helpful to increase the volume and/or concentration of the sample added into the well. Volume and concentration of analyte-specific solutions, and incubation time are always part of the individual test development.

9. Interpretation of Results

This test is a lateral flow assay containing test lines that are dependent on the concentration of antigen in the sample. Adjustment of sample may be required to understand the dynamic range of the test.

What to expect at the test lines:

The higher the concentration of SEB antigen will facilitate greater intensity of the test line compared to the strip run in a mixture lacking sample (negative control strip).

What to expect at the control line:

The intensity of the control will not decrease as the test lines increase.

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.

Contact Us
3913 Todd Lane, Suite 310
Austin, TX 78744
Phone: 512- 333-1330
Email: sales@attogene.com
Web: www.attogene.com
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