

User Guide

Human Amyloid β 42 Brain

96-Well Plate

EZBRAIN42

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Intended Use

Amyloid beta peptides have been implicated in the etiology of Alzheimer's disease. Amyloid beta 40 is the most prominent peptide and Amyloid beta 42 is the neurotoxic form. The Amyloid beta 42/40-ratio (AB ratio) has been reported as a better indicator of the Alzheimer pathology. Human Amyloid β 42 Brain ELISA kit is used for the measurement of Amyloid beta 42 in brain samples and for other tissue samples in a 96-well format. This assay is for research use only and appropriate for the *in vitro* detection of human Amyloid β 42 peptides in brain samples from for example, Guinea pig, transgenic Amyloid mice and cell extracts.

This kit is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Principles of Procedure

Prior to the ELISA procedure the brain samples are homogenized in the presence of the Lysis buffer provided in this kit. The homogenate is cleared by centrifugation and the supernatant is processed in the enzymatic assay. The ELISA applies a polystyrene 96-well microtiter plate (12 flexible strips with 8 wells) coated with a monoclonal antibody (capture antibody) highly specific for the human Amyloid β 42 peptide (antigen). During a first incubation, the antigen in the sample is selectively bound through its C-terminal end. In the same step a biotin conjugated antibody (detection antibody) binds to the N-terminal epitope of the immobilized antigen. After washing steps, a streptavidin-peroxidase-conjugate is added to the wells. This leads to the formation of a complex of the antibody-Amyloid-antibody sandwich structure and the peroxidase linked over a streptavidin-biotin bridge. The addition of a substrate solution results in the catalysis of an enzymatic reaction with a colored product and the color intensity is measured by a spectrophotometer. The Amyloid β 42 concentration in unknown samples are calculated from the standard curve.

Characteristics of the A β 42 Brain ELISA

- Highly sensitive, selective quantitative analysis of human Amyloid β 42
- Test range from 16 to 500 pg/mL
- High reproducibility and accurate linearity of the standard curve
- Precoated strips (12x8) for flexible usage of samples according to individual customer requirements
- Low sample volumes (50 μ L or less)

Reagents Supplied

Reagents Supplied	Volume	Quantity	Cat. No.
Human Amyloid β 1-42 ELISA Plate with 2 plate sealers	-	1 plate 2 sealers	4TS
Note: Unused strips should be resealed in the foil pouch with the desiccant provided and stored at 2-8 °C			
Synthetic Amyloid β 1-42 Standard	250 μ L Lyophilized	1 vial	2STM
Amyloid β 1-42 Quality Controls 1 and 2	0.25 mL Lyophilized	2 vials	2QC
Standard & Sample Diluent	25 mL	1 bottle	SD
Antibody Conjugate (100X)	100 μ L	1 bottle	HSAC
Antibody Conjugate Diluent	8 mL	1 bottle	HSAD
Enzyme Conjugate (100X) (Streptavidin-Peroxidase-Conjugate)	150 μ L	1 bottle	2EC
Enzyme Conjugate Diluent	13 mL	1 bottle	2ED
Washing Solution (20X)	25 mL	2 bottles	WS
Stop Solution	12 mL	1 bottle	ET-TMB
Substrate Solution 0.3 M HCl (Caution: Corrosive Solution)	13 mL	1 bottle	ES
Lysis Buffer	40 mL	1 bottle	LB
Protease Inhibitor Cocktail Tablets	1 tablet	8 tablets	PICT

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Storage and Stability

Recommended storage for kit components is 2-8 °C. All components are shipped and stored at 2-8 °C. Reconstituted standards and quality controls can be frozen for future use, but repeated freeze thaws should be avoided. Refer to expiration dates on all reagents prior to use. Do not mix reagents from different kits unless they have the same lot numbers.

Technical Guidelines

- The Human Amyloid β 42-Brain ELISA is for *in vitro* use only.
- Carefully read and follow the test-instructions in this user guide included in every test-kit. Test performance and data calculation should always be done by qualified staff.
- Do not mix reagents from different test-kits.
- Some of the test components are concentrated solutions. After dilution the working solution should be used within 14 days (2-8 °C). Standard dilutions have to be diluted always just before the test starts.
- To calibrate the test-system (standard), the dilutions should be made according to the description in the test procedure. The resulting internal standard curve is a fixed component of each measurement. A transfer of the absorbance data from one test plate to another is not suitable.
- To avoid a cross contamination and carryover of reagents, the use of clean pipet tips for each sample pipetting is necessary.
- The pipetting of reagents and samples starts/stops kinetic reactions. To obtain a high precision for the test, be sure to treat each well of the microtiter plate in an identical manner.
- The washing solution has to be tapped out of the wells after the last washing step to assure the removal of buffer residues from the wells completely.

Reagent Precautions

Hydrochloric Acid

Hydrochloric acid is corrosive and can cause eye and skin burns. It is harmful if swallowed and can cause respiratory and digestive tract burns. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow or ingest.

Sodium Azide

Sodium azide or Proclin™ has been added to some reagents as a preservative. Although the concentrations are low, Sodium azide and Proclin™ may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Dispose of unused contents and waste in accordance with international, federal, state, and local regulations.

Note: See next page for Full Hazardous Labels for components in this kit.

Symbol Definitions

Ingredient	Cat. No.	Full Label
Stop Solution	ET-TMB	 Danger. May be corrosive to metals. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Antibody Conjugate	HSAC	 Warning. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Wear protective gloves. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
Lysis Buffer	LB	 Warning. Causes serious eye irritation. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Enzyme Conjugate Diluent	2ED	 Warning. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Antibody Conjugate Diluent	HSAD	 Warning. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingredient	Cat. No.	Full Label
Standard and Sample Diluent	SD	Warning. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Materials Required (Not Provided)

In addition to the reagents provided in the test-kit, the following materials are essential for the performance of the peptide extraction and the ELISA-Test:

- Pre-cooled 70% formic acid (for analysis of insoluble A β)
- Tris pH 7.4 (for analysis of insoluble A β)
- Dry ice or liquid nitrogen
- Pre-weighed 2 mL sample tubes (one tube per brain tissue sample)
- Homogenizer (for example, hand-held motor homogenizer or 1 mL Dounce homogenizer)
- Phosphate-Buffered-Saline (PBS)
- Deionized water for dilution of washing solution
- Variable precision pipets (suitable for volumes from 10 to 1000 μ L)*
- Vortex-mixer
- Timer
- Microtiter plate shaker
- Microtiter plate washer*
- Microtiter Plate Reader capable of reading absorbency at 450 nm
- Ice and ice container for sample preparation

*We recommend the use of multi-channel pipets and automated plate-washers to achieve parallel working steps and simultaneous incubation times for best reproducibility.

Sample Collection and Storage

- We recommend diluting the working solutions only for the intended use. The test plate is subdivided in strips of 8 wells for flexible sample handling.
- The stability of Amyloid β is critical because the peptides tend to aggregate in samples. For this reason, the pre-analytic sample preparation is a major influencing parameter within the analysis of Amyloid peptides. Samples should be collected according to clinical approved standard procedures and immediately stored at -20 °C.
- For the preparation of the samples, polypropylene vials are recommended to avoid interaction with sample materials during storage. During the handling of thawed samples, it is important to keep these chilled (for example, working on ice).
- For research use only. The test can be applied directly or in dilution to different sample materials (brain tissue extracts, cell extracts). More complex sample materials sometimes require a change of the test procedure.
- Samples should be collected in pyrogen/endotoxin-free tubes.
- Samples should be frozen if not analyzed shortly after collection.
- Dilution requirements for brain tissue vary. End user should determine optimum dilution for their samples.
- Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles of the frozen samples.
- Ensure that samples are free of particulate matter. If needed centrifuge or filter prior to analysis.

Brain Lysate Sample Preparation

We recommend keeping the brain samples frozen until lysis buffer is added. The brain sample sizes should range between 50 to 90 mg. Clean the homogenizer thoroughly with deionized water after each homogenization.

1. Keeping on ice, dissolve protease inhibitor cocktail tablets in cold lysis buffer (1 tablet per 5 mL lysis buffer).
2. Mark and weigh appropriate number of micro tubes for brain samples to be prepared.
3. Pre-chill micro tubes on dry ice.
4. Determine the exact wet mass of brain samples in the pre-weighed 2 mL sample tubes and transfer sample tubes on dry ice immediately thereafter.
5. Add 10x volume of cold lysis buffer to the frozen brain sample immediately before the homogenization.
6. Homogenize the sample in the tube by using a hand-held homogenizer. Optionally, add brain sample and 10x volume of Lysis buffer to a Dounce homogenizer and homogenize thoroughly.
7. Rotate the homogenate for 2 hours at 4 °C.
8. Clear the lysate by centrifugation at 13000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4 °C.

9. For soluble Amyloid beta:
 - a. Transfer supernatant to a new tube. No pellet should occur following a control centrifugation of the supernatant.
 - b. Keep the lysate on ice.
10. For insoluble Amyloid beta:
 - a. Resuspend the pellet in 2x volume of 70% pre-cooled formic acid.
 - b. Sonicate for > 10 min and neutralize with 15x volume 1 M Tris pH 7.4.
 - c. Centrifuge at 13000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4 °C.
 - d. Transfer supernatant to a new tube.
 - e. Keep lysate on ice.

Preparation of Human Amyloid β1-42 Standard (Day 1)

1. Use care in opening the lyophilized Standard vial. Using a pipette, reconstitute the Human Amyloid β1-42 Standard with 0.25 mL distilled or deionized water. Invert and mix gently, let sit for 5 minutes then vortex gently.
2. Label eight tubes as Stock (S), 500 pg/mL, 250 pg/mL, 125 pg/mL, 62.5 pg/mL, 31.25 pg/mL, 16 pg/mL and Blank.
3. Using the chart below, add appropriate volumes of Standard and Sample Diluent to each of the eight tubes. Prepare dilutions according to the chart below and mix well.

Note: Change tip for every dilution. Wet tip with Standard before dispensing. Unused portions of reconstituted standard should be stored at ≤ −20 °C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Volume of Deionized Water to Add		Volume of Standard to Add	Standard Concentration (ng/mL)
0.25 mL		0	Refer to analysis sheet for exact concentration
Standard	Concentration of Amyloid β1-42	Volume of Standard and Sample Diluent to Add	Volume of Standard to Add
Stock (S)	25,000 pg/mL	Refer to analysis sheet	Refer to analysis sheet
Std 1	500 pg/mL	1470 μL	30 μL of Stock (S)
Std 2	250 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 1
Std 3	125 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 2
Std 4	62.5 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 3
Std 5	31.25 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 4
Std 6	16 pg/mL	150 μL	150 μL Std 5
Blank	0 pg/mL	150 μL	0

Quality Control 1 and 2 Preparation

Use care in opening the lyophilized Quality Control vials. Reconstitute each Amyloid β 1-42 Quality Control 1 and Quality Control 2 with 0.25 mL distilled or de-ionized water and gently invert to ensure complete hydration. Unused portions of the reconstituted Quality Controls should be stored in small aliquots at $\leq 20^\circ\text{C}$. Avoid further freeze/thaw cycles.

Preparation of Antibody Conjugate Solution (Day 1)

Dilute Antibody Conjugate (100x) 1:100 with Antibody Conjugate Diluent.

For example: 60 μL Antibody Conjugate (100x) + 5940 μL Antibody Conjugate Diluent = 6000 μL

Preparation of Washing Solution (Day 2)

Dilute Washing Solution (20x) 1:20 with deionized water.

For example: 50 mL Washing Solution(20x) + 950 mL deionized water = 1000 mL

Preparation of Enzyme Conjugate Solution (Day 2)

Dilute Enzyme Conjugate (100x) 1:100 with Enzyme Conjugate Diluent.

For example: 110 μL Enzyme Conjugate (100x) + 10890 μL Enzyme Conjugate = 11000 μL

Assay Procedure

Day 1

The following kit components are required for day 1.

- Lysis Buffer
- 70% formic acid (not provided in the kit)
- 8 well test strips
- Standard & Sample Diluent
- Synthetic A β 1-42 Standard
- A β 1-42 Quality Controls 1, 2
- Protease Inhibitor Tablets
- 1 M Tris pH 7.4 (not provided in the kit)
- Antibody Conjugate Diluent
- Antibody Conjugate (100x)

We recommend diluting the test reagents just before each application. The samples shall be chilled (at $< 4^\circ\text{C}$, working on ice) during the complete test procedure to achieve high stability and optimal data results.

All standards, quality controls or samples should be mixed gently just before pipetting. Accurate mixing and pipetting of the standard solutions are essential to the precision of the assay.

Note: If low values of Amyloid β are expected, a pre-incubation step could be applied as follows: Add 100 μL of the brain homogenate sample to the well and incubate for 5 minutes on the micro plate shaker at room temperature. Incubate for another 60 minutes on 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ without shaking. Remove supernatant and proceed as below (starting with step 1).

1. Add 50 μL Antibody Conjugate Solution into all wells.
2. Add 50 μL of Standard and Sample Diluent to the background (0 pg/mL) wells.
3. Add in duplicate 50 μL standard and quality controls in order of ascending concentration to the appropriate wells. Add sequentially 50 μL of samples in duplicate to the remaining wells. For best results all additions should be completed within 30 minutes.
4. Cover the plate with a plate sealer and thoroughly mix the contents of the wells for a period of 5 minutes on an orbital plate shaker (500-600 rpm/min). Incubate without shaking overnight (16-20 hours) at 2 to 8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Note: The test reagents needed on the following day can be taken out of the refrigerator to allow them to reach room temperature overnight.

Day 2

The following kit components are required for day 2:

- Washing Solution (20x)
- Enzyme Conjugate (100x)
- Enzyme Conjugate Diluent
- Substrate Solution
- Stop Solution

Caution: All reagents must be at room temperature before use.

1. Remove plate sealer and decant solutions from the plate. Tap as before to remove residual solutions in the wells.
2. Wash test plate 5 times with 300 μL Washing Solution per well, remove the remaining fluid by tapping the plate on an absorbing paper.
3. Add 100 μL Enzyme Conjugate Solution to each well. Cover the plate with a plate sealer and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature (20-28 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) on an orbital shaker (500-600 rpm/min).
4. Remove plate sealer and decant solutions from the plate. Tap as before to remove residual solutions in the wells.
5. Wash test plate 5 times with 300 μL Washing Solution per well, remove the remaining fluid by tapping the plate on an absorbing paper.

-
6. Add 100 μ L Substrate Solution to each well. Cover plate with sealer and shake on the plate shaker for 5-30 minutes (A longer development time may be needed if using a plate washer). Blue color should be formed in wells of standards with intensity proportional to increasing concentrations of Amyloid β 1-42.
- Note:** Please be aware that the color may develop more quickly or more slowly than the recommended incubation time depending on the localized room temperature. Please visually monitor the color development to optimize the incubation time.
7. Remove sealer and add 100 μ L Stop Solution (**Caution:** Corrosive solution) and shake plate by hand to ensure complete mixing of solution in all wells. The blue color should turn to yellow after acidification. Wipe the bottom of the microtiter plate to remove any residue prior to reading on plate reader. Read absorbance at 450 nm and 590 nm in a plate reader within 5 minutes and ensure that there are no air bubbles in any well. Record the difference in absorbance units. The absorbance of the highest Amyloid β 1-42 standard should be approximately 2.0–3.2, or not to exceed the capability of the plate reader used.

Assay Procedure

Day 1				Day 2						
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 1-2	Step 3	Step 4-5	Step 6	Step 7	
Well No.	Ab. Conj. Solution	Standard & Sample Diluent	Standards/ QCs & Samples	Seal, agitate for 5 minutes, then incubate overnight at 2-8 °C.	Wash test plate 5 times with 300 µL Washing Solution per well, remove the remaining fluid by tapping the plate on an absorbing paper	Enzyme Conj. Solution	Seal, agitate and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes. Remove residual buffer by tapping smartly on absorbent towels. Wash 5X with 300 µL Wash Buffer. Remove the remaining fluid by tapping the plate on an absorbing paper.	Substrate	Seal, agitate and incubate 5 to 30 minutes at room temperature.	Stop Solution
A1, B1	50 µL	50 µL	-			100 µL		100 µL		100 µL
C1, D1	50 µL	-	50 µL of 16 pg/mL Standard			↓		↓		↓
E1, F1	50 µL	-	50 µL of 31.25 pg/mL Standard							
G1, H1	50 µL	-	50 µL of 62.5 pg/mL Standard							
A2, B2	50 µL	-	50 µL of 125 pg/mL Standard							
C2, D2	50 µL	-	50 µL of 250 pg/mL Standard							
E2, F2	50 µL	-	50 µL of 500 pg/mL Standard							
G2, H2	50 µL	-	50 µL of QC 1							
A3, B3	50 µL	-	50 µL of QC 2							
C3, D3	50 µL	-	50 µL of sample							
E3, F3	50 µL	-	50 µL of sample							
G3, H3, etc.	50 µL	-	50 µL of sample							
Read Absorbance at 450 nm and 590 nm.										

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Microtiter Plate Arrangement

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Blank 0 pg/mL	125 pg/mL	QC 2	Etc.								
B	Blank 0 pg/mL	125 pg/mL	QC 2									
C	16 pg/mL	250 pg/mL	Sample 1									
D	16 pg/mL	250 pg/mL	Sample 1									
E	31.25 pg/mL	500 pg/mL	Sample 2									
F	31.25 pg/mL	500 pg/mL	Sample 2									
G	62.5 pg/mL	QC 1	Sample 3									
H	62.5 pg/mL	QC 1	Sample 3									

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Interpretation

Analysis of the measured absorbance data (mean, standard deviation) for the standards and for the samples is performed with the help of a microtiter plate reader software.

The blank (zero standards) is not integrated into the calculation of the standard curve. The blank is taken only as a control for a non-specific binding of the antibody; the mean absorbance of the blank shall be below 0.2.

Construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance of standard 1-6 on the vertical axis versus the corresponding A β 1-42 concentration on the horizontal axis. The data can be calculated by linear fit (linear regression) or by a point-to-point fit (cubic spline). The test results are not valid if the standard 1 (500 pg/mL) shows an absorbance below 0.6 in magnitude. Please control your test handling (see [Troubleshooting Guide](#) for more information).

The assay will be considered accepted when all Quality Control values fall within the calculated QC range. If any QCs fall outside of the control range, review results with a supervisor.

The resulting A β 42-concentrations of the samples can be calculated with this standard curve. Only samples that are in the measured range of the standard curve can be calculated.

If the A β 42-concentration value of a sample exceeds 500 pg/mL, the test sample must be measured again by using a higher sample dilution (with appropriate amount of Standard & Sample Diluent).

Assay Characteristics

Sensitivity

The lowest level of Amyloid β 1-42 standard used in this assay is 5.0 pg/mL (50 μ L sample size).

Specificity

The Amyloid β 42 ELISA uses monoclonal anti-A β antibodies with high selectivity for human A β . The capture antibody recognizes the C-terminal end of Amyloid β 1-42, which causes a high selectivity for A β 42.

The cross-reactivity of the used antibodies to other Amyloid peptides was tested by ELISA and BIACORE and shows no significant cross-reactivity to A β 1-38, A β 1-39, A β 1-40, A β 1-43 and A β 1-44.

Precision

Analyte	Intra-Assay (%CV)	Inter-Assay (%CV)
Amyloid β 1-42	< 10%	< 10%

Quality Controls

The ranges for each analyte in Quality Control 1 and 2 are provided on the card insert, or available at our website SigmaAldrich.com

Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Recommendation
No signal	Wrong test reagents used	Ensure that only the reagents for the specific test-lot are used.
	Test reagents damaged	Don't use the test-kit after expiration date.
	Test reagents used in a wrong dilution	Control used test dilutions carefully (usually a dilution factor of 100 is used).
Weak signal	Wrong filter (wavelength)	Check your wavelength in your microtiter plate photometer.
	Incubation time too short temperature too low	Check the information of incubation times of the lot in the product data sheet. (The incubation time of the enzyme substrate is applied for temperatures from 20 to 28 °C); Extend the substrate incubation time if absorption is below 1.0.
	Reagents not at right temperature	Make sure that the reagents used for day 2 have reached room temperature (20 to 28 °C) before using within the test-kit.

Problem	Cause	Recommendation
	Sodium azide, mercaptoethanol or DTT can interfere with peroxidase activity at high concentrations	Only use samples which contain no or low contents (< 0.1 %) of sodium azide, mercaptoethanol or DTT.
	Test reagents used in a wrong dilution	Check used test dilutions carefully (usually a dilution factor of 100 is used).
High signal	Incubation time too long temperature too high	Check the information of incubation times of the lot in the product data sheet. (The incubation time of the enzyme substrate is applied for temperatures from 20 to 28 °C); Shorten the substrate incubation time if absorption is above 3.0.
	Insufficient washing steps	Wash plate carefully and remove the liquid after each washing carefully.
	Contamination of the washing solution	Confirm that the water is not contaminated. Use always double distilled water for the reconstitution and dilution of the washing solution.
High background (blank)	Contamination of reagents or vials/tubes from previous experiments	Avoid pipetting directly out of the reagent vials, if test reagents should be used in further measurements. (Oxidative active contaminants can influence the enzyme substrate by non-specific color development).
	Test reagents (antibody-and enzyme conjugate) used in wrong dilutions	Check used test dilutions for antibody- and enzyme conjugate carefully (usually a dilution factor of 100 is used).

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Problem	Cause	Recommendation
Low precision (= random error)	Non-homogeneous samples For example, cloudy solution, particles in the sample	Check that the samples are taken, prepared and stored according to a recommended sample procedure (polypropylene tubes, storage of clear samples at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).
	Insufficient mixing of samples and standards	Mix samples and standards before pipetting carefully.
	Variation in pipetting	Check your pipettes and calibrate if necessary.
	Carry over between samples and/or standards	Change pipet tips after each pipetting.
	Insufficient mixing of reagents during incubation	Mix reagents on the test plate after pipetting by moving the test plate carefully; use an orbital microtiter plate shaker on the recommended test steps for optimal mixing of reagents.
	Insufficient washing	Check that the automatic microtiter plate washer is working correctly; residues of liquids must be removed completely after each washing step.
Calculated data are too high or too low (= systematic error, deviation of data from „typical data“)	Evaporation of liquids	Check the contact of the cover seal with the plate during the incubation steps.
	Calculation of the dilution factor is not correct	Check the dilution factor used for the sample dilution within the data calculation.
	Modification of the test procedure	Follow the instructions in the product data sheet carefully (incubation time, dilution etc.)
	Incorrect sample treatment	Check that the samples are taken, prepared and stored according to a recommended sample procedure (polypropylene tubes, storage of clear samples at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Product Ordering

Products are available for online ordering at [SigmaAldrich.com](https://www.sigmaaldrich.com).

Replacement Reagents

Reagents	Cat. No.
Human Amyloid β 1-42 ELISA Plate	4TS
Lysis Buffer	LB
Protease Inhibitor Cocktail Tablets	PICT
Synthetic A β 1-42 Standard	2STM
Amyloid β 1-42 Quality Control 1, 2	2QC
Standard & Sample Diluent	SD
Antibody Conjugate	HSAC
Antibody Conjugate Diluent	HSAD
Enzyme Conjugate	2EC
Enzyme Conjugate Diluent	2ED
Washing Solution	WS
Substrate Solution	ES
Stop Solution	ET-TMB

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