

User Guide

SMC® Human IFN- γ High Sensitivity Immunoassay Kit

Microparticle Assay

Human IFN- γ High Sensitivity Immunoassay Kit for the Quantitative Determination of IFN- γ in Human Plasma and Serum

03-0181-00

Introduction	2	Elution.....	11
Supplies	3	Assay Reading	12
Reagents Included with the Kit	3	To read on the SMCxPRO® or	
Storage Instructions	3	FemtoQuest™ System.....	12
Additional Supplies Required (Not		SMC® Assay Overview	13
provided)	4	SMCxPRO® Assay Characteristics ...	14
Assay Best Practices	5	Sensitivity	14
Precautions	6	Precision	14
Assay Preparation	7	Specificity/Cross-Reactivity	14
Reagent Preparation	7	Spike Recovery	15
Sample Preparation	8	Graph of Typical Reference Curve ..	15
Initial Standard Stock Preparation ..	8	Troubleshooting	16
Standard Curve.....	9	Terms of Sale	19
Assay Procedure	10	Notice	20
Target Capture.....	10	Technical Assistance	20
Post-Capture Wash	10	Terms and Conditions of Sale	20
Detection	11	Safety Data Sheets (SDS)	20
Post-Detection Wash	11	Contact Information.....	20
Post-Detection Shake.....	11		
Final Aspiration	11		

Introduction

The SMC[®] Human IFN- γ High Sensitivity Immunoassay uses a quantitative fluorescent sandwich immunoassay technique to measure IFN- γ in human plasma and serum samples. A capture antibody specific for human IFN- γ has been pre-coated onto paramagnetic microparticles (beads). The user pipettes beads, standards, and samples into uncoated microplate wells. During incubation, the IFN- γ present in the sample binds to the capture antibody on the coated beads. Unbound molecules are washed away during the subsequent wash steps. Fluor-labeled detection antibody is added to each well and incubated. This detection antibody recognizes and binds to IFN- γ that has been captured onto the beads, thus completing the immunosandwich. Elution buffer is then added and incubated. The elution buffer dissociates the bound protein sandwich from the beads surface releasing the labeled antibodies. The eluted antibodies are transferred to a SMC[®] 384-well Read Plate. The plate is loaded into the SMCxPRO[®] or FemtoQuest[™] System where the labeled molecules are detected and counted. The number of fluor-labeled detection antibodies counted is directly proportional to the amount of IFN- γ present in the sample when captured. The amount of IFN- γ in unknown samples is interpolated from a standard curve.

Supplies

The SMC[®] Human IFN- γ High Sensitivity Immunoassay Kit includes all reagents listed below; these components are lot matched and not intended to be used separately. Additional reagents and supplies are required to run this immunoassay, as listed in the next section, Additional Supplies Required (Not provided).

This kit and all reagents supplied are for research use only.

Reagents Included with the Kit

All items are shipped with a cold pack unless otherwise stated.

Description	Storage Conditions	Packaging Details	Component Part No.
Assay Buffer	2-8 °C	2 x 20 mL	02-0357-01
IFN- γ Beads	2-8 °C	1 x 550 μ L	02-2181-00
Standard Diluent	2-8 °C	2 x 20 mL	02-0225-02
IFN- γ Detection Antibody	2-8 °C	1 x 270 μ L	02-1181-00
IFN- γ Standard	2-8 °C	1 lyophilized vial	02-8181-00
10X Wash Buffer	2-8 °C	3 x 50 mL	02-0001-03
Buffer D	2-8 °C	1 x 6 mL	02-0446-00
Elution Buffer B	2-8 °C	1 x 5 mL	02-0211-02
SMC [®] Commercial Plate	2-8 °C	1 plate	02-1PCP-00

Storage Instructions

The SMC[®] Human IFN- γ High Sensitivity Immunoassay Kit should be stored at 2-8 °C.

Discard standards after one use.

Supplied 10X Wash Buffer does not contain preservative. After dilution, the 1X Wash Buffer may be filter sterilized with Stericup[®] Filter for storage of up to 1 month at 2-8 °C. If not filter sterilized, all remaining 1X Wash Buffer should be discarded upon experiment completion.

Proper kit performance can only be guaranteed if the materials are stored properly.

Additional Supplies Required (Not provided)

Catalogue numbers provided may be purchased from [SigmaAldrich.com](https://www.sigmaaldrich.com) or through sales quote, unless otherwise noted.

Equipment

- SMCxPRO® Ultrasensitive Immunoassay System for sample acquisition (95-0100-00)
- FemtoQuest™ System for sample acquisition (95-0200-00)
- Orbital microplate shaker for assay plate incubation (for example, Boekel Scientific Jitterbug™ Shaker)
- BioTek® 405™ TSUV Plate Washer for SMC®/MILLIPLEX® Technology (95-0004-06)
- Sphere Mag Plate for performing microparticle capture (90-0003-02)
- Rotisserie tube rotator for microparticle suspension
- Benchtop centrifuge with bucket rotors capable of reaching 1,100 x *g* for sample/plate centrifugation
- Microcentrifuge capable of reaching 13,000 x *g* for reagent/sample centrifugation
- Single channel manual pipettes to accurately dispense 10-20 µL and 20-250 µL
- 12-channel manual pipettes to accurately dispense 10-20 µL and 20-250 µL
- Plate roller for complete plate sealing (Fisher Scientific, NC9185793)

Supplies

- Micro-centrifuge tubes for sample preparation and storage
- 1 L Container with cap for Wash Buffer dilution
- Stericup® Quick Release Vacuum Filtration System, 0.22 µm, 1 L; for filter sterilizing 1X Wash Buffer (S2GPU11RE)
- MultiScreen®_{HTS} 96-well Plate, hydrophilic PVDF membrane (MSBVN1210)
- 15 mL conical tube with cap for capture bead and detection antibody dilution
- 96-well V-bottom plate for assay setup (AXYP96450VCS)
- Axygen™ Microplate Sealing Film and Tapes (Fisher Scientific, 14-222-344)
- Universal plate cover to minimize plate well contamination (Fisher Scientific, 253623)
- 12-Channel reagent reservoir (sterile) for standard serial dilution (Argos/Cole Parmer, 04395-33)
- VistaLab® 25 mL Reservoirs for addition of reagents (Fisher Scientific, 21-381-27C)
- Millex® Syringe Filter, 0.2 µm for detection antibody filtration (SLGPR33RS)
- Luer-Lok® Syringe, 5 mL; for Detection Antibody Filtration (Fisher Scientific, 14-829-45)
- Nunc™ Aluminum adhesive plate seals (Fisher Scientific, 276014)

Reagents

- 10X Wash Buffer for automated assay plate washing, 1 L (02-0111-00)
- De-ionized or distilled water for dilution of 10X Wash Buffer

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Assay Best Practices

To obtain reliable and reproducible results, the operator should carefully read this entire manual and fully understand all aspects of each assay step before running the assay. In addition, proper training as well as instrument maintenance is critical for obtaining optimal results in performing SMC[®] assays. The following notes should be reviewed and understood before the assay is set up.

- Wipe down bench and pipettes with 70% isopropanol before use.
- It is important to allow all reagents to warm to room temperature (RT), 20-25 °C.
- Use sterile filter pipette tips and reagent trays to avoid contamination.
- Pre-wet tips (aspirate and dispense within well) twice before each transfer.
- The standards prepared by serial dilution must be used within 10 minutes of preparation.

Note: It is recommended that the standards are prepared as the last step prior to plate setup.

- All washing must be performed with the Wash Buffer provided.
- An orbital microplate shaker for assay plate incubation (Jitterbug™ Shaker, settings #3-5) provide maximal orbital mixing without splashing liquid or causing cross-contamination.

Jitterbug™ Shaker setting #3 ~ 750 rpm

Jitterbug™ Shaker setting #4 ~ 875 rpm




Jitterbug™ Shaker setting #5 ~1000 rpm

Note: If using different orbital shaker, refer to recommended rpm ranges provided for each incubation step, and adjust speeds as necessary to ensure maximal orbital mixing without splashing liquid or causing cross-contamination.

- As the SMC[®] assay is extremely sensitive to dust particles, do not perform the assay or plate washing under direct airflow.
- Plate must also be protected from light after adding detection.
- After the assay is complete, seal the plate before reading immediately or storing temporarily at 2-8 °C. The SMCxPRO[®] and FemtoQuest™ System require the use of aluminum adhesive plate seal.
- It is not recommended to store eluted products from SMC[®] assays overnight at 4 °C or frozen at -80 °C for later reading as performance cannot be guaranteed.
- If SMC[®] Read Plate has been stored at 4 °C, plate should be left at RT for 30 minutes to 1 hour on the benchtop before reading to avoid a rapid increase in temperature within SMC[®] Read Plate wells. Bring to RT then centrifuge the plate at 1,100 x g for 1 minute prior to reading.
- For optimal SMCxPRO[®] Immunoassay System performance, perform ASSIST testing daily (ideally at beginning of the day before assay is prepared).
- For optimal FemtoQuest™ System performance, perform Self-Test daily and SMC[®] Fluorescence Verification Kit monthly.

Precautions

Use caution when handling biological samples. Wear protective clothing and gloves. Components of this reagent kit contain Sodium azide as a preservative. Sodium azide is a toxic and dangerous compound when combined with acids or metals. Solutions containing Sodium azide should be disposed of properly.

Ingredient	Catalogue Number	Full Label
IFN- γ Standard	02-8181-00	 Danger. Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Toxic in contact with skin. May cause damage to organs brain through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs Respiratory Tract through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Store locked up. Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.
10X Wash Buffer	02-0001-03	 Warning. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid release to the environment. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Standard Diluent	02-0225-02	 Warning. May cause damage to organs Respiratory Tract through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell. Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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Ingredient	Catalogue Number	Full Label	
Assay Buffer	02-0357-01	No symbol required	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid release to the environment.

Assay Preparation

Reagent Preparation

1. Warm all reagents to RT prior to use.
2. Store the Detection Antibody away from light until ready to use.
3. Prepare 1X Wash Buffer (from 10X Wash Buffer) as follows:
 - Pour all 3 bottles of 10X Wash Buffer (containing 50 mL each for 150 mL total) into a container capable of holding at least 2 L. Add 1.35 L of deionized water.
 - Mix thoroughly by gentle inversion or with a clean, sterile stir bar.**Note:** 1X Wash Buffer may be filter sterilized.
4. Mix IFN- γ Antibody Coated Beads on a rotisserie spin rotator, or manually by repeat inversion, for ≥ 20 minutes until all beads are resuspended.

Sample Preparation

1. Prepare samples by one of the following methods:
 - If using a microcentrifuge: Centrifuge samples at $> 13,000 \times g$ for 10 minutes immediately prior to use. Carefully pipette the supernatant into a clean microcentrifuge tube, avoiding particulates and slowly aspirating below the lipid layer.
 - If using a filter plate with prefilter: Stack the filter plate on top of a 96-well receptacle plate. Place 250 μL of sample into a filter plate well and spin for ≥ 10 minutes at $1,100 \times g$.
2. Sample dilution

Dilute the clarified samples 1:4 using the Standard Diluent (For triplicates, transfer 100 μL of clarified sample to the sample preparation plate and add 300 μL Standard Diluent).

Note: Certain disease-state samples may require further dilution in standard diluent to be read within the standard curve range.

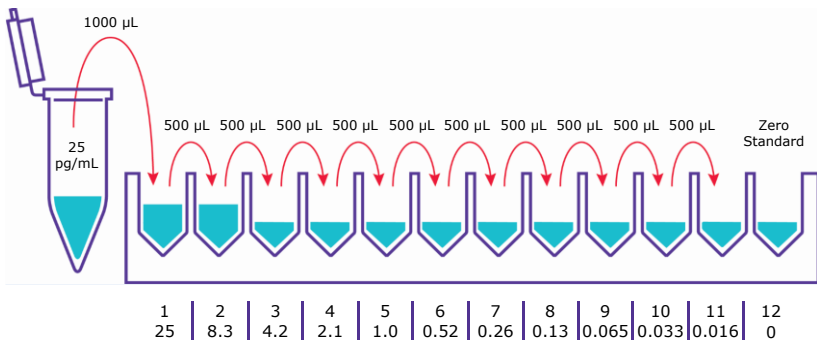
Initial Standard Stock Preparation

1. Reconstitute lyophilized standard in 250 μL of deionized water. DO NOT vortex the vial. Invert the vial several times to incorporate lyophilized material that may not be part of the lyophilized cake. Gather all liquid to base of vial and pipet up and down gently to achieve thorough mixing.
2. Refer to the standard value assignment on the Certificate of Analysis for the starting concentration of the IFN- γ Standard in the vial.
3. Perform the necessary dilutions in Standard Diluent to achieve the final working concentration of 25 pg/mL in a 1 mL final volume. Again, each prepared dilution should be thoroughly mixed by the technique of pipetting up and down.

Standard Curve

Prepare the standard curve in a 12-channel reagent reservoir. Perform a 1:3 dilution of Standard 1 (25 pg/mL) for Standard 2 and 1:2 serial dilutions of Standard 2 for Standards 3 through 11 to achieve a curve from 25 pg/mL to 0.016 pg/mL. Standard 12 is the Blank (Standard Diluent only).

Run the standards in triplicate.



1. Add 1000 µL Standard Diluent to well 2.
2. Add 500 µL Standard Diluent to wells 3 through 12 of a 12-channel reservoir dilution plate.
3. Transfer 1000 µL of 25 pg/mL working stock (Standard 1) into well 1.
4. Transfer 500 µL from well 1 into well 2, mixing thoroughly. Continue serial dilutions from well 2 stopping at well 11, mixing thoroughly each time. Use a fresh tip with each transfer.

Assay Procedure

Target Capture

1. Pipette 100 μL per well of Standards or diluted Samples to assay plate.
2. Following mixing of the Coated Beads, immediately before adding to the assay plate, add the entire vial of Coated Beads to 11.0 mL of supplied Assay Buffer. Rinse bead vial with 0.55 mL of Assay Buffer and ensure that all beads have been transferred. Mix by gentle inversion. There should be a total volume of 12.1 mL of diluted Coated Beads.
3. Pipette 100 μL per well of the Coated Beads into assay plate.
4. Seal assay plate with clear adhesive plate seal, apply pressure to seal to prevent leaking and cross-contamination.
5. Incubate for 2 hours at 25 °C on microplate incubator/shaker (Jitterbug™ Shaker setting #4).
6. Approximately 10 minutes prior to the end of target capture incubation, prepare the Detection Antibody using one of the following methods:
 - Centrifuge 20X Detection Antibody at 14,000 $\times g$ for 5 minutes. Prepare 1X Detection Antibody by adding 250 μL of the centrifuged supernatant into 4,750 μL of Assay Buffer.
 - Prepare 1X Detection Antibody by adding 250 μL of 20X Detection Antibody into 4,750 μL of Assay Buffer and filter the diluted Detection Antibody using the syringe with a 0.2 μm filter into a clean tube.
7. When incubation is complete, centrifuge at 1,100 $\times g$ for 1 minute and carefully remove clear adhesive plate seal to avoid splashing.

Post-Capture Wash

Wash plate once with a plate washer (BioTek® 405 TSUVS; Post Capture Wash (POSTCAP)). If using automation, please contact your technical service representative for the appropriate automation procedure.

Detection

1. After removal from plate washer, dispense 20 μ L per well of Detection Antibody without disturbing the bead pellet (It is recommended to change tips).
2. Seal assay plate with clear adhesive plate seal.
3. Incubate for 1 hour at 25 °C on microplate incubator/shaker (Jitterbug™ Shaker setting #5). Ensure plate is protected from light during this incubation.
4. After incubation, carefully remove clear adhesive plate seal to avoid splashing.

Post-Detection Wash

Wash the assay plate 4 times with wash buffer using the 4 cycle Pre-Transfer (4CYCPRE) program on the BioTek® 405 TSUVS washer. If using automation, please contact your technical service representative for the appropriate automation procedure.

Post-Detection Shake

1. After 4 cycle Pre-Transfer wash, visually verify that each well contains ~200 μ L of Wash Buffer.
2. Seal assay plate with clear adhesive plate seal and apply pressure to the seal to prevent leaking and cross-contamination.
3. Place plate on microplate/incubator shaker for 90 seconds (Jitterbug™ Shaker setting #3).
4. Remove the plate from the microplate/incubator shaker, carefully remove clear adhesive plate seal to avoid splashing and place it on the plate washer to perform Final Aspiration.

Final Aspiration

Perform Final Aspiration using BioTek® 405 TSUVS; Final Aspirate (FINASP). If using automation, please contact your technical service representative for the appropriate automation procedure.

Elution

1. Dispense 10 μ L Elution Buffer B per well using reverse pipetting without disturbing the bead pellet (It is recommended to change tips).
2. Seal assay plate with a clear adhesive plate seal.
3. Incubate plate for 10 minutes at 25 °C on microplate incubator/shaker (Jitterbug™ Shaker setting #5).

Assay Reading

To read on the SMCxPRO® or FemtoQuest™ System

1. Add 10 μ L per well of Buffer D using reverse pipetting to a fresh 96-well assay plate, using a 12-channel manual pipette (1-20 μ L).
2. Place assay plate with Elution Buffer B onto sphere mag plate and allow beads to form a tight pellet for 2 minutes.
3. While keeping the assay plate containing eluate on sphere mag plate, gently remove clear adhesive seal and transfer 10 μ L of eluate to the assay plate containing Buffer D by aspirating directly from the V-bottom of the plate, avoiding the pelleted beads, and changing tips with each dispensed row.
4. Seal this plate with a clear adhesive plate seal.
5. Place the plate (containing eluted, neutralized antibody solution) into microplate incubator/shaker and shake for 2 minutes at 25 °C (Jitterbug™ Shaker setting #5), centrifuge plate for 1 minute at RT, approximately 1,100 x g.
6. Gently remove clear adhesive plate seal and transfer 20 μ L of neutralized eluate solution per well to corresponding wells of the SMC® Read Plate (02-1PCP-00), placed over the included plate holder.
7. Seal SMC® Read Plate with clear adhesive plate seal. Centrifuge plate for 1 minute at RT, approximately 1,100 x g. Remove plate sealer, inspect SMC® Read Plate wells and remove bubbles if they are present.
8. Firmly seal SMC® Read Plate with aluminum adhesive plate seal using the recommended plate roller.
9. Remove the plate holder from the sealed reading plate and load it onto the SMCxPRO® or FemtoQuest™ System. Start read.

Note:

For SMCxPRO® System: There is a warmup period of up to 30 minutes to wait for the SMC® Read Plate to be close to the internal instrument temperature. Once achieved the read will start automatically.

For FemtoQuest™ System: The Immunoassay System will wait (up to 30 minutes) to allow SMC® Read Plate to equilibrate to internal instrument temperature. The 'Status' message, 'Waiting' will be displayed. Once the instrument is ready to read plate, status will change from 'Waiting' to 'Moving to Well' to 'Well Scanning'.

SMC[®] Assay Overview

1. Prepare all reagents, standard curve, and samples as instructed.
2. Add 100 μ L of Standard/Diluted Samples and 100 μ L of Coated Beads to assay plate.
3. Seal and incubate for 2 hours at 25 °C on appropriate microplate incubator/shaker.



2 hours 25 °C

4. After capture incubation, centrifuge assay plate at 1,100 x *g* for 1 minute.
5. Perform Post-Capture Wash.
6. Remove from washer magnet and add 20 μ L of Detection Antibody per well.
7. Seal assay plate and incubate for 1 hour at 25 °C on microplate incubator/shaker.



1 hour 25 °C

8. Perform Post-Detection Wash.
9. Perform Post Detection Shake for 90 seconds on microplate incubator/shaker.
10. Perform Final Aspiration.
11. Remove from washer magnet and add 10 μ L of Elution Buffer B to each well of assay plate.
12. Seal and incubate for 10 minutes at 25 °C on microplate incubator/shaker.



10 minutes at 25 °C

13. Add 10 μL Buffer D to fresh 96-well plate.
14. Transfer 10 μL of eluate from assay plate to fresh 96-well plate.
15. Transfer 20 μL of neutralized eluate to SMC[®] Read Plate.
16. Seal SMC[®] Read Plate with aluminum adhesive plate seal for SMCxPRO[®] or FemtoQuest[™] System.
17. Load on SMCxPRO[®] or FemtoQuest[™] System.

SMCxPRO[®] Assay Characteristics

Sensitivity

Assay sensitivity measures the true limit of quantitation of an analyte and is often defined by the Lower Limit of Quantification (LLOQ). LLOQ is calculated as the lowest concentration that can achieve CVs of < 20% and the percent recovery of the standard point is still between 80%-120%. The LLOQ of IFN- γ is 0.033 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. The reported value is the average of multiple assays ($n = 8$ assays). Please note that the published LLOQ is data generated during kit verification and can have minor variation between kit lots. For lot specific LLOQ data, please see the Certificate of Analysis.

Precision

The assay variations of SMC[®] Human IFN- γ High Sensitivity Immunoassay Kit were studied by determining concentration of IFN- γ in 20 samples (serum and plasma). Precision was calculated from data generated by three independent operators.

The mean intra-assay variation ($n = 3$) was calculated from a single assay for each of the 20 concentrations of the sample. Mean intra-assay variation was < 15%.

The mean inter-assay variation ($n = 3$) was calculated from the 3 independent assays of IFN- γ used to determine inter-assay variation. Mean inter-assay variation was < 20%.

Specificity/Cross-Reactivity

Cross-reactivity to interferons of other types was tested using SMC[®] Human IFN- γ High Sensitivity Immunoassay Kit with the following results:

- rhIFN- $\alpha 2$ was not found to be cross-reactive
- rhIFN- β was not found to be cross-reactive
- rhIFN- $\lambda 1$ (IL-29) was not found to be cross-reactive
- rhIFN- $\lambda 2$ (IL-28A) was not found to be cross-reactive
- rhIFN- $\lambda 3$ (IL-28B) was not found to be cross-reactive
- rhIFN- $\omega 2$ was not found to be cross-reactive

- Rat Plasma: 4 of 4 individuals were found to be detectable
- Mouse Plasma: 4 of 4 individuals were found to be detectable
- Non-Human Primate Plasma: 4 of 4 individuals were found to be detectable
- Feline Plasma: 4 of 4 individuals were found to be detectable
- Canine Plasma: 4 of 4 individuals were found to be detectable

Note: Assay has not been verified for the mentioned species.

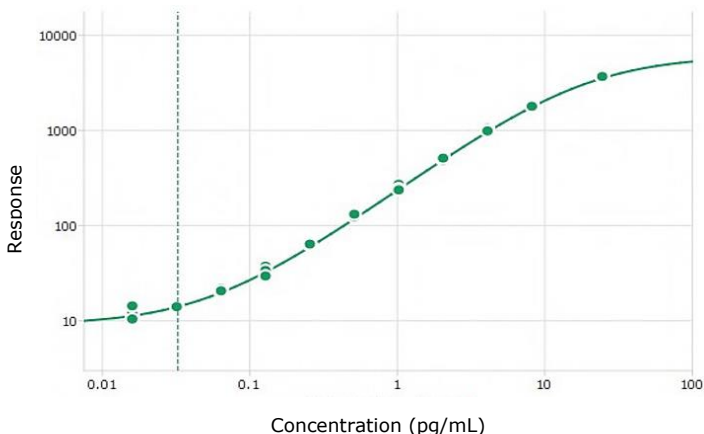
Spike Recovery

The data represent mean percent recovery of three different concentrations of standard spiked into samples (n=5 plasma samples, 5 serum samples).

Sample ID	Plasma Recovery %	Serum Recovery %
Sample 1	99	124
Sample 2	102	114
Sample 3	91	100
Sample 4	110	93
Sample 5	87	92
Average	98	104

Graph of Typical Reference Curve

Typical SMCxPRO® IFN- γ Immunoassay Standard Curve, not to be used to calculate data.



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Troubleshooting

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution	
Background is too high	Background wells were contaminated	Avoid cross-well contamination by using seal appropriately. Pipette with multichannel pipets without touching reagent in plate. Change tips when adding reagents if cross contamination is expected. Ensure reagents (including Wash Buffer) are not contaminated. Insufficient washes—washer may need to be cleaned or reprogrammed.	
	Plate was over-incubated	Confirm plate incubation times are as recommended, particularly for the Detection incubation.	
	Multichannel pipet may not be calibrated	Calibrate pipets.	
Sample variability is high	Plate washing was not uniform	Confirm that there is no residual left in the wells following post-capture wash step and Final Aspirate. Ensure that you have < 2 μ L or residual remaining in the well.	
	Samples may have high particulate matter or other interfering substances	Samples should be filtered according to the Assay Preparation section. Unprocessed samples could lead to higher imprecision.	
	Plate agitation was insufficient	Plate should be agitated during all incubation steps using an orbital plate shaker at a speed where beads are in constant motion without causing splashing (See Jitterbug™ Shaker setting in Assay Best Practices section).	
	Cross-well contamination		Ensure that the plate is sealed well at each incubation step. If splashing occurs on plate seal, centrifuge plate at 1,100 x <i>g</i> for 1 minute to remove material prior to removing the seal. A new plate seal should be used every time the plate is sealed.
			Care should be taken when using same pipet tips that are used for reagent additions and that pipet tip does not touch reagent in plate.

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution
Beads are lost during the wash.	Plate washer needs optimization/cleaning	Contact Tech Support or local Specialist to schedule washer programming. Refer to user guide for cleaning procedure.
	Insufficiently primed washer	Washer should be primed with wash buffer prior to running the post capture wash protocol.
	Beads came in contact with water	Washer should be primed with Wash Buffer sufficiently prior to plate wash. Viscosity of water changes the performance of the magnetic particles.
	Proper magnet was not used	Ensure that the SMC [®] magnetic plate shipped with the BioTek [®] 405 TSUVS Plate Washer was present on plate wash stage prior to running wash protocol.
Published LLoQ was not achieved	Improper dilution/reconstitution of the standard reference material	Confirm appropriate kit protocol was followed when preparing standard curve.
		Check plate washer to confirm no beads were lost during washes and that plate contains < 2 µL following the post-capture and final aspiration protocols. Ensure standards are prepared before starting capture incubation.
Microparticles do not resuspend into homogenous solution	Beads were not properly stored and may have been frozen	Labelled microparticles should be stored at 4 °C. If microparticles are frozen, they will not resuspend properly.
	Samples may be causing interference due to excess particulate matter	Samples should be properly processed prior to testing to remove particulate matter or lipids.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5	Standard 6	Standard 7	Standard 8	Standard 9	Standard 10	Standard 11	Standard 12
B	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5	Standard 6	Standard 7	Standard 8	Standard 9	Standard 10	Standard 11	Standard 12
C	Standard 1	Standard 2	Standard 3	Standard 4	Standard 5	Standard 6	Standard 7	Standard 8	Standard 9	Standard 10	Standard 11	Standard 12
D	Sample 1	Sample 2	Etc.									
E	Sample 1	Sample 2	Etc.									
F												
G												
H												

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- Using the Product in the manufacture or sale of a Commercial Product
- Using the Product as a component of a Commercial Product
- Reselling or licensing the Product
- Using the Product to provide a service to any third party

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Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Safety Data Sheets are available on the product page at SigmaAldrich.com.

Contact Information

For the location of the office nearest you, go to SigmaAldrich.com/offices.

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