

Quantitative Interpretation: It is preferred for quantitative results to be determined using commercially available software for ELISA evaluation using a 4-parameter curve fit. Alternatively, a semi-log curve fit can be used if 4-parameter software is not available. A spreadsheet that will perform the curve fit and sample concentration calculations is available upon request. Please contact Beacon for further details.

- The concentration of 2,4-D in a sample is determined by comparing the average sample absorbance to the standard curve. This value must then be multiplied by the dilution factor used.
- Samples with absorbances lower than the highest calibrator contain a concentration of 2,4-D too high for quantification. Further dilute the sample extract in laboratory quality distilled or deionized water to fit into the standard curve and retest along with the calibrators. Results must then be multiplied by the dilution factor used.
- Samples with 2,4-D absorbances greater than the lowest calibrator or less than the highest calibrator must be reported as < 2 ppb or > 100 ppb, respectively.

Technical Assistance

For questions regarding this kit or for additional information about Beacon products, contact us.

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Safety

Stop Solution is 1N hydrochloric acid. Handle with care. To receive complete safety information on this product, contact Beacon Analytical Systems, Inc., and request Safety Data Sheets.

General Limited Warranty

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Intended Use

The Beacon 2,4-D 100 Tube Kit is an immunoassay for the detection of 2,4-D residues in water samples. This product is intended for research use only.

Principles

Calibrators and the Sample Extract(s) are pipetted into the test tubes followed by 2,4-D HRP Enzyme Conjugate. During an incubation, 2,4-D in the calibrator/sample and 2,4-D HRP Enzyme Conjugate compete for binding to the polyclonal 2,4-D antibody immobilized on the test tubes surface. Following the incubation, the tubes are washed to remove any unbound 2,4-D and 2,4-D HRP Enzyme Conjugate. After washing, a colorless substrate is added to the tubes and any bound enzyme conjugate will convert the substrate to a blue color. Following an incubation, the reaction is stopped with the addition of Stop Solution and the amount of color in each tube is measured. The color of the unknown sample is compared to the color of the calibrators and the 2,4-D concentration of the sample is derived.

Reagents and Materials Provided

- 5 Bags each containing 20 test tubes that are vacuum sealed in an aluminized pouch with a desiccant.
- 1 Vial of 2,4-D Calibrator (10 ppm).
- 1 Bottle of 2,4-D HRP Enzyme Conjugate.
- 1 Bottle of Substrate.
- 1 Bottle of Stop Solution.

Reagents and Materials Required but Not Provided

- Pipette(s) with disposable tips capable of dispensing the required volume(s).
- Positive displacement pipette(s) with disposable tips capable of dispensing the required volume(s).
- Repeater pipette(s) with disposable tips capable of dispensing the required volume(s) (recommended if running more than five tubes at once).
- Laboratory quality distilled or deionized water.
- Reagents and materials for sample preparation.
- Vials for calibrator preparation.
- Personal protective equipment.
- Paper towels or equivalent absorbent material.
- Wash bottle (optional).
- Permanent Marker.
- Tube rack.
- Timer.
- Photometer capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm in 12 mm x 75 mm tubes.

Kit Handling Notes and Precautions

- Read the product brochure in its entirety prior to use.
- The kit, in its original packaging, can be used until the end of the month indicated on the box label.
- Do not use reagents after expiration date.
- Store all kit components at 4°C to 8°C (39°F to 46°F) when not in use.
- Reagents should be brought to room temperature, 20°C to 28°C (62°C to 82°F), prior to use. Avoid prolonged (> 24 hours) storage at room temperature.
- Do not freeze kit components or expose them to temperatures greater than 37°C (99°F).
- Running Calibrators and Samples in duplicate will improve assay precision and accuracy.
- Precise transfer of samples and reagents by using a calibrated pipette that is capable of dispensing the required volume is critical to obtain proper assay results.
- If running more than five tubes at once, the use of a repeater pipette is recommended when adding the Substrate and Stop Solution.
- All procedural steps should be completed without interruption. Ensure all reagents, materials and equipment are ready at the appropriate time.
- Each reagent is optimized for use in the Beacon 2,4-D 100 Tube Kit. Do not substitute reagents from any other manufacturer into the test kit. Do not combine reagents from other Beacon 2,4-D 100 Tube Kits with different lot numbers.
- Dilution or adulteration of reagents or samples not called for in the procedure may result in inaccurate results.
- Damage to or obstruction of the optical surface may cause unsatisfactory results.

Specificity

The Beacon 2,4-D 100 Tube Kit is specific for 2,4-D and closely related compounds. The following table shows the percent cross reactivity versus 2,4-D (used in calibrators).

Compound	% Cross-Reactivity
2,4-D	100
2,4-D-Methyl Ester	400
2,4-DB	100
2,4-D-Isopropyl Ester	67
2,4-DB-Butyl Ester	53
2,4,5-T	9.5
MCPA	9.3
Dichlorprop	2.7
2,4,5-TP	2.2

The following list shows the compounds tested and found non-reactive at concentrations of 1,000 ppb (< 0.1% cross-reactivity).

Alachlor	Aldicarb	Atrazine
Azinphos	Bromophos	Terbuthylazine
Carbofuran	Chlorpyrifos	Carbendazim
Metolachlor	Parathion	Simazine
Endothall	Dicamba	

Calibrator Preparation

Calibrator Concentration	Diluent Volume	Stock Volume	Stock Description
100 ppb	25 mL	0.25 mL	10 ppm Calibrator
10 ppb	9.0 mL	1 mL	100 ppb Calibrator
2 ppb	9.8 mL	0.2 mL	100 ppb Calibrator
0 ppb	1.0 mL	N/A	N/A

- Dilute stocks in laboratory quality distilled or deionized water.
- The use of a positive displacement pipette is recommended when pipetting the 10 ppm calibrator solution.
- Tightly cap the vials to prevent evaporation.
- Thoroughly mix calibrators in-between dilution steps and prior to use.

Assay Procedure

1. Allow kit components and the sample extract(s) to reach room temperature prior to running the test.
2. Place the appropriate number of test tubes into a tube rack. Label the tubes one inch from the top with the calibrator concentration or sample identification. Be sure to re-seal unused tubes in the zip-lock bag with the desiccant to limit exposure to moisture.
3. Dispense **500 µL of Calibrators and Sample Extract(s)** into the appropriate tube. Be sure to use a clean pipette tip for each solution to avoid cross contamination.
4. Dispense **200 µL of Enzyme Conjugate** into each tube.
5. Gently shake the tubes for 30 seconds using a back-and-forth motion and incubate for **20 minutes** at room temperature.
6. Decant the contents of the tubes into an appropriate waste container. Fill the tubes to overflowing with laboratory quality distilled or deionized water and then decant. Repeat this wash step three times for a total of four washes. Following the last wash, tap the inverted tubes onto absorbent paper to remove excess wash solution.
7. Dispense **500 µL of Substrate** into each tube.
8. Incubate for **10 minutes** at room temperature.
9. Dispense **500 µL of Stop Solution** into each tube in the same order of addition as the Substrate.
10. Gently shake the tubes for 30 seconds using a back-and-forth motion.
11. Carefully wipe the optical surface with a soft, lint-free wipe. Measure and record the absorbance (Optical Density; OD) of each tube at 450 nm using a tube reader within 10 minutes of stopping the assay. Be sure to blank the reader with laboratory quality distilled or deionized water prior to measuring.

Result Interpretation

Semi-Quantitative Interpretation: Semi-quantitative results can be derived by simple comparison of the sample absorbances to the absorbance of the calibrators:

- Samples with a lower absorbance (less color) than a calibrator have a concentration of 2,4-D greater than the concentration of the calibrator.
- Samples with a higher absorbance (more color) than a calibrator have a concentration less than the concentration of the calibrator.