

Monster Block ELISA Blocking Buffer, Non-Mammalian

Cat#: orb623177 (Datasheet)

Monster Block

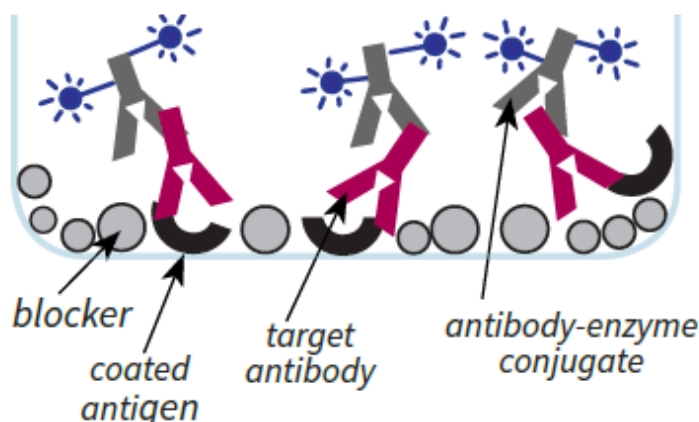
Reduces backgrounds using non-mammalian protein-based blockers.

Monster Block provides a high degree of blocking efficiency through the use of a heterogeneous mixture of non-mammalian protein blocking agents. It minimizes non-specific binding interactions during the assay to reduce background noise, enhancing the sensitivity of the assay. It also provides a micro-hydrated environment to stabilize the coated protein during long-term storage through improved retention of antigen epitope and antibody binding activity. An antimicrobial component allows for stable blocking of plates at room temperature and for long-term refrigerated storage of the dried plate.

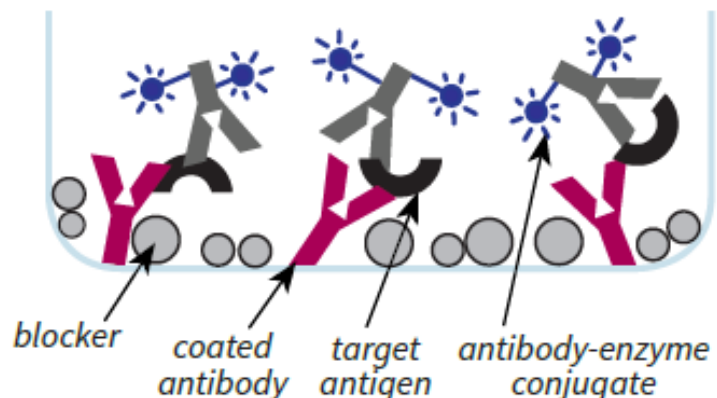
Monster Block is designed for antigen-down and sandwich ELISAs with high background problems and for assays that may cross-react with conventional mammalian blocking buffers. The non-mammalian formulation is antigenically foreign to most mammalian immune systems. In antigen-down ELISAs used to detect epitope-specific antibodies, and in sandwich ELISAs used to measure the antigen concentration in an unknown sample, the use of Monster Block reduces the possibility of false-positives generated from endogenous antibodies in the sample reacting with blocking proteins on the plate.

When preparing plates, the antibody or antigen is typically coated using 50-200 μ L of coating solution per well. After coating, plates are normally washed to remove unbound proteins and then blocked using a larger volume of blocking buffer than was used for coating, such as 300 μ L per well. This ensures that all uncoated regions inside the well are blocked. A 96-well plate blocked using this method will require 28.8 mL of blocking solution. However, allow for at least 10% extra blocking buffer volume to account for losses during pipetting.

Antigen-Down ELISA



Antibody Sandwich ELISA



INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Coat antibody or antigen onto the ELISA plate (use coating buffer).
2. Incubate covered plate 8-24 hours at room temperature.
3. Aspirate the coating solution.
4. Wash plate twice with ELISA Wash Buffer.
5. Block the uncoated regions of the ELISA plate by pipetting 300-400 μ L of blocking buffer into each well. Always use a greater volume of blocking buffer than was used for the coating solution.
6. Incubate 8-24 hours.
7. Aspirate the blocking buffer; do not wash.
8. Run the assay immediately, or dry the plate for long-term storage and seal in a foil bag with a desiccant pack.

For more ELISA protocols and information, please visit www.immunochemistry.com.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- . Clear liquid
- . 1X ready to use
- . pH 7.1-7.6

STORAGE:

- . 24 months at 2-8°C
- . 1 week at room temperature

SAFETY & USAGE:

- . Contains $\leq 0.1\%$ sodium azide
- . SDS available at immunochemistry.com
- . Product intended for research use or for further manufacturing into in-vitro diagnostics reagents only.
- . Not intended for use in human or therapeutics purposes.