



BIO-SHIELD AOZ

ELISA TEST | In vitro analysis

for the quantitative determination of furazolidone metabolite AOZ in honey, meat, muscle, seafood and whole egg samples.

ProGnosis Biotech S.A. is ISO 9001:2015 certified by TÜV Hellas (TÜV NORD).

Use only the current version of Product Data Sheet enclosed with the kit.

Bio-Shield AOZ, B8248/B8296, is an immunoassay method that determines furazolidone metabolite AOZ, in honey, meat, muscle, seafood whole egg samples. The ELISA kit contains all reagents required for the immunoassay method. The ELISA test is adequate for 48/96 definitions (standards are included). A spectrophotometer for microtiter ELISA plate is required.

Matrices:

Honey, meat, muscle, seafood and whole egg samples

- Sample preparation: Homogenization, derivatization/hydrolysis, extraction, centrifugation, evaporation and reconstitution
- Test time: (incubation time after samples and reagents preparation): 90 min
- Standard curve range: 0 - 2.5 ppb
- Shelf life: 12 months
- Storage: 2-8°C

Specifications

- The LOD of the method is 0.035 ppb AOZ.
- The ccβ of the method is 0.1 ppb AOZ.
- The recovery of spiked extractions-matrices was 90.1% (CV = 9.0%).
- IC50 = 0.1 - 0.5 ppb
- Each standards duplicates mean CV ≤ 6%
- Cross Reactivity

X-reactive compound	Cross Reactivity (%)	X-reactive compound	Cross Reactivity (%)
NP-AOZ, AOZ	100	Furazolidone	>100
Nitrophenyl - (NP) AHD, AHD	<0.1	Nitrofurantoin	<0.1
NP-AMOZ, AMOZ	<0.1	Furaltadone	<0.1
NP-SEM, SEM	<0.1	Nitrofurazone	<0.1
Chloramphenicol	0.89		

1. Description

Bio-Shield AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone) is an ELISA test for the determination of furazolidone metabolite AOZ in honey, meat (bovine, pork and chicken), muscle, liver, seafood and whole egg.

2. General Information

Nitrofurans represent a class of synthetic antibiotics extensively utilized in agriculture to combat bacterial infections in farm animals. However, concerns arise due to the health risks associated with both the parent compounds and their metabolites. Among these compounds, furazolidone, a notable member of nitrofurans, stands out. While effective against bacteria, furazolidone and its metabolites, due to their carcinogenic nature, pose potential threats to human health. Recognizing these risks, the use of nitrofurans, specifically furazolidone and its metabolites, is strictly forbidden in food-producing animals. Thus, accurate and rapid determination of furazolidone and its metabolites presence in commodities is of paramount importance.

3. Principle of the method

The quantitative test is based on the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay principles. The wells of the microtiter strips are coated with AOZ specific antibodies. AOZ is extracted from the samples with ethyl acetate. AOZ standards or samples and AOZ-HRP conjugate (detection solution) are added into the coated wells. AOZ-HRP conjugate binds to the binding sites of coated antibodies that are not already occupied by AOZ of standards or samples. Any unbound AOZ-HRP conjugate of detection solution is removed in a washing step. A chromogen substrate is added to the wells resulting in the progressive development of a blue colored complex with the detection antibody. The color development is then stopped by the addition of acid turning the resultant final product yellow. The measurement is made photometrically at 450 nm and the intensity of the produced colored complex is indirectly proportional to the concentration of AOZ present in the samples and standards.

4. Reagents Provided

Bio-Shield AOZ ELISA kit contains sufficient reagents and materials for 48/96 measurements (including standard tests).

Reagents (Store at 2-8°C)	Quantity for 48 wells	Quantity for 96 wells	State	Vial cap color
Single-Break Strip Plate	48 wells	96 wells	Ready to use (precoated)	-
Dilution Microwells	48 wells	96 wells	Ready to use (green color)	-
Sealing film	2 sheets	2 sheets	Ready to use	-
Standards 1-6 (0, 0.05, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5 and 1.25 ppb of AOZ in aqueous solution) (correspond to 0, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1 and 2.5 ppb)	6 plastic vials (each 1.5 mL)	6 plastic vials (each 1.5 mL)	Ready to use	Brown
Standard Solution for Spiking 20ppb of AOZ	1 plastic vial (3 mL)	1 plastic vial (3 mL)	Ready to use	Brown
AOZ detection solution	1 plastic vial (7.5 mL)	1 plastic vial (15 mL)	Ready to use	Green
2-Nitrobenzaldehyde	1 glass vial (100mg)	1 glass vial (100mg)	Solid(must be diluted before use)	Blue
Wash Buffer	1 plastic vial (50 mL)	2 plastic vials (50 mL)	20X Concentrate (dilute in distilled water)	White
TMB Substrate	1 plastic vial (7.5mL)	1 plastic vial (15 mL)	Ready to use	Brown
Stop Solution	1 plastic vial (7.5mL)	1 plastic vial (15 mL)	Ready to use	White

5. Materials required but not provided

- A grinder sufficient to render sample to particle size of fine instant coffee
- Balance with 0 - 50 g measuring capability and Graduated cylinder - 100 mL
- Distilled or deionized water
- Ethyl acetate p.a., 2-Nitrobenzaldehyde 10mM, Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), HCl 1M, K₂HPO₄ 0,1M , NaOH 1M and n-Hexane ≥ 95%
- Vortex mixer and/or blender and/or shaker
- Microtiter plate reader fitted with 450 nm filter
- Centrifuge, Waterbath and Timer
- Evaporator or Drying system with N₂ gas
- pH paper and sample tubes
- 100, 200 and 1000 µL adjustable single channel micropipettes with disposable tips (a repetitive pipette of 100 µL is acceptable for the steps of TMB and Stop Solution)
- 50 - 300 µL multi-channel micropipette with disposable tips and reservoirs

6. Storage Instructions

Store kit reagents between 2 and 8°C (35 - 46°F). Do not freeze any components provided. Reseal immediately the unused strips of the microtiter plate in the bag together with the desiccant bag provided and store at 2 - 8°C. After use remaining reagents should be returned to cold storage (2 - 8°C). Expiry of the kit and reagents is stated on the labels respectively and no quality guarantee is accepted after the expiration date. The expiry of the kit components can only be guaranteed if the components are stored properly as well as if the reagent is not contaminated by the first handling, in case of repeated use of one component. Because of the colorless TMB Substrate and standards light sensitivity, avoid the exposure to direct light. Do not interchange individual reagents between kits of different lot numbers.

7. Safety and Precautions for use

- Avoid any skin contact with AOZ standards, Stop Solution (8% H₃PO₄) and TMB (toxic). **Use gloves.** In case of contact, wash thoroughly with water.
- All reagents should be warmed in room temperature before use and covered when not in use. **Use a clean disposable plastic pipette tip for each reagent, in order to avoid cross contamination. When pipetting reagents, maintain a consistent order of addition from well-to-well. This will ensure equal incubation times for all wells.**
- Use a clean plastic container to prepare the wash buffer and all residual washing liquid must be drained from the wells by efficient aspiration or by decantation followed by tapping the plate forcefully on absorbent paper. Never insert absorbent paper into the well. Read the absorbance within 60 minutes after completion of the assay.

8. Indication of corruption of kit reagents

- The bluish coloration of the chromogen substrate before the ELISA test.
- A value of less than 0.7 absorbance units (ABS 450nm) for the Standard 1 (St1).

9. Sample and Reagents Preparation

9.1 Reagents preparation

- A. Dilute the 20X solution concentrate 20 fold with distilled water to give a 1X working solution.

Preparation of Wash Buffer 1X: In case of the occurrence of crystals in the Wash Buffer, the warming by gentle dismantling (using hands) of the crystals is needed. Pour entire content of the solution concentrate (50ml) into a clean 1000ml graduated cylinder, rinse the vial with distilled or deionized water and pour the content again into the cylinder and fill to a final volume of 1000ml with distilled or deionized water. Mix gently to avoid foaming, transferring the final solution from cylinder to a clean bottle and back two times. The clean bottle with **1X Wash Buffer** working solution can be left out of the refrigerator during the method procedure and subsequent be stored 2 - 8°C for one month.

- B. Prepare 10mM 2-Nitrobenzaldehyde in Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) by adding 3,04 mg 2-Nitrobenzaldehyde in 2 mL DMSO.

NOTE: 2-Nitrobenzaldehyde solution should be prepared directly before use.

9.2 Meat (beef, pork, poultry), muscle, fish and whole egg

- A. Homogenize a representative sample (at least 5 g) completely using a stomacher or mixer.
- B. Weight out a 1 g ground portion of the sample in a glass tube, add 3.9 mL d.d. water, 0.5 mL 1M HCl and 200 µL 10mM 2-Nitrobenzaldehyde and vortex for 20 seconds.
- C. Incubate at 50°C for 3 hours.
- D. Add 5 mL 0,1M K₂HPO₄, 0,4 mL 1M NaOH and 5 mL ethyl acetate and vortex for 20 seconds.
- E. Centrifuge 10 min at 3000g.
- F. Transfer 2,5 mL of supernatant (ethyl acetate) into a new glass tube and evaporate solvent to dryness using a slow air or nitrogen stream.
- G. Reconstitute the dried residue in 1 mL n-hexane.
- H. Add 1 mL of wash buffer solution 1X and vortex for 30 sec.
- I. Centrifuge 10 min at 3000g.
- J. Transfer the lower aqueous phase into a new tube.
- K. Use 150 µL directly in the immunoassay. **The final dilution factor is 2.0.**

9.3 Seafood samples (e.g. shrimp)

- A. Homogenize a representative sample (at least 5 g) completely using a stomacher or mixer.
- B. Weight out a 1 g ground portion of the sample in a glass tube, add 4 mL d.d. water, 0.5 mL 1M HCl and 100 µL 10mM 2-Nitrobenzaldehyde and vortex for 20 seconds.
- C. Incubate at 50°C for 3 hours.
- D. Add 5 mL 0,1M K₂HPO₄, 0,4 mL 1M NaOH and 5 mL ethyl acetate and vortex for 20 seconds.
- E. Centrifuge 10 min at 3000g.
- F. Transfer 2,5 mL of supernatant (ethyl acetate) into a new glass tube and evaporate solvent to dryness using a slow air or nitrogen stream.
- G. Reconstitute the dried residue in 1 mL n-hexane.
- H. Add 1 mL of wash buffer solution 1X and vortex for 30 sec.
- I. Centrifuge 10 min at 3000g.
- J. Transfer the lower aqueous phase into a new tube.
- K. Use 150 µL directly in the immunoassay. **The final dilution factor is 2.0.**
- ### 9.4 Honey
- A. Weight out a 1 g portion of the sample in a glass tube, add 4 mL d.d. water, 0.5 mL HCl 1M and 100 µL 10 mM 2-Nitrobenzaldehyde, and vortex for 30 sec.
- B. Incubate at 55 °C for 2 h and 15 min.
- C. Add 5 mL 0.1 M K₂HPO₄, 0.4 mL 1 M NaOH and 5 mL ethyl acetate and vortex for 30 seconds.
- D. Centrifuge 10 min at 3000g.
- E. Transfer 2.5 mL of supernatant (ethyl acetate) into a new glass tube and evaporate solvent at 50°C to dryness using a slow air or nitrogen stream.
- F. Reconstitute the dried residue in 1.0 mL wash buffer solution 1X and vortex for 30 sec.
- G. Use 150 µL directly in the immunoassay. **The final dilution factor is 2.0.**

NOTE 1: If an emulsion if formed in the upper layer, incubate the sample in a water bath (50°C) for 5 - 10 min. If necessary, centrifuge once more.

NOTE 2: Instead of n-hexane, iso-octane / chloroform (2/3 v/v) may be used. In this case use the upper phase for the analysis.

10. Method procedure

10.1 Assay Design: Determine the number of microwell strips required to test the desired number of samples plus appropriate number of wells needed for standards. Considering that each sample and standard can be tested in single or in duplicate, create a layout. **NOTE:** Do not use more than 48 wells (six strips) in a single experiment.

CAUTION: Use the standards positions in duplicate as the **Example plate** layout below **NECESSARY**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	St1	St1										
B	St2	St2										
C	St3	St3										
D	St4	St4										
E	St5	St5										
F	St6	St6										
G												
H												

Example plate layout (example for a 6 point standard curve)

10.2 Bring all reagents to room temperature (19 - 24°C) before use. Remove the **standards** (Standard 1-5) and place one Dilution Microwells (green) in a microwell holder for each Standard and Sample to be tested in duplicate or single. Place the **appropriate number** of Antibody Coated Microtiter Wells in another microwell holder. Immediately reseal the unused strips of the microtiter plate in the bag together with the desiccant bag provided. The samples should be stored in a *cool place*.

10.3 Add **150 µl** of **AOZ Detection Solution** to each Dilution Well. In case the experiment is run in single add **100 µL** to each dilution well.

10.4 Using new pipette tip for each, add **150 µL** of each Standard (**Standard 1 - 6**) and prepared sample in duplicate (see Chapter 9) to appropriate Dilution Well containing the **AOZ Detection Solution**. Mix by priming pipetting at least 5 times. In case the experiment is run in single add **100 µL** of each Standard and **100 µL** of each prepared sample to each dilution well.

10.5 Using a multichannel pipette, transfer **100 µL** of contents from each Dilution Microwell to the corresponding Antibody Coated Microtiter Wells. Cover the microwells with the sealing film and incubate at room temperature for **60 min**.

10.6 Remove the sealing film and wash the plate as follows: Aspirate the liquid from each well into the sink and tap the holder of microwells upside down strongly (four times in a row) on an absorbent paper to insure the complete removal of liquid from the wells. Dispense **300 µL** of **Wash Buffer 1X** (see 9.1) into each well with wash bottle or multichannel micropipette using the proper reagent reservoir and shaking the plate manually for a few seconds. Repeat this process for another three times (**total 4 times**). **CAUTION:** It is important to not allow microwells to dry between working steps.

10.7 Aspirate the liquid as described above and add **100 µL** per well of **TMB Substrate** (pour 1ml per 8 wells in a reservoir). Cover the microwells with the sealing film, shaking the plate manually for a few seconds and incubate in the dark at room temperature for **30 min**.

10.8 Remove the sealing film and add **100 µL** per well of the **Stop Solution** to each well (pour 1ml per 8 wells in a reservoir). Mix gently by shaking again the plate manually.

10.9 Measure the absorbance at **450 nm**. Read the absorbance value of each well (within 60 minutes after the step 10.8) on a spectrophotometer using 450 nm as the primary wavelength and optionally 620 nm as the reference wave length (610 nm to 650 nm is acceptable).

11. Data Analysis

• Automatically

An assigned software, the Prognosis-Data-Reader, is available for free (contact: exports@prognosis-biotech.com) download in order to evaluate the Bio-Shield AOZ ELISA kit. The evaluation is carried out by a simple transfer of data values after the measurement.

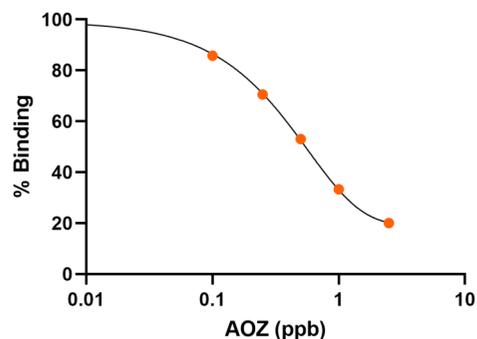
• Manually

Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of duplicate standards and samples. Ideally duplicates should be within 10% of the mean. Use the following calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Standard or sample absorbance}}{\text{Standard 1 absorbance}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Binding}$$

The standard 1 is equal to 100 % and the absorbance values are quoted in percentages. The concentration of AOZ (ppb) in each sample is determined by extrapolating OD values against concentrations of AOZ in standard solutions using a two phase exponential decay standard curve with logarithmic X axis.

12. Example of Standard Curve (0 - 2.5 ppb)



13. Performance Evaluation

13.1 Reference Materials

Several reference materials are being used for the evaluation of each product of ProGnosis Biotech S.A. in the context of Quality Control performed by Quality Control Department. Please request a validation report, including the results, at exports@prognosis-biotech.com.

13.2 Proficiency Tests

All products participate frequently in Proficiency Tests. For more information, visit the individual product page in our website: www.prognosis-biotech.com

14. Method Summary

Total procedure time (after samples and reagents preparation): 90 min.

Mix 150 µL (or 100µL) of the Detection Solution with 150 µL (or 100µL) of the samples and standards in the Dilution Microwells



Transfer 100 µL from each well of the Dilution Microwells into the Antibody Coated Microwells



Incubate 60min at room temperature



Wash four times



Add 100 µl of TMB Substrate



Incubate 30min at room temperature



Add 100 µl Stop Solution



Read Absorbance at 450 nm within 60 min



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Matrices:

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- **Test time:** (incubation time after samples and reagents preparation): 90 min
- **Standard curve range:** 0 - 2.5 ppb
- **Shelf life:** 12 months
- **Storage:** 2-8°C

All immune assays supplied by ProGnosis Biotech S.A., are warranted to meet or exceed our published specification when used under normal conditions in your laboratory. If the product fails during the stated period, a replacement product will be issued.

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