

## PVT Antibody-Binding SPA Beads

Product Number: RPNQ0019 (Protein A)

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### Warning

For research use only.  
Not recommended or intended for diagnosis of disease in humans or animals.  
Do not use internally or externally in humans or animals.

### Storage

Polyvinyltoluene (PVT) copper his-tag SPA beads, as a suspension in water at 20 mg/ml. Store beads at 2–8°C.

### Expiration

Once Reconstituted, the beads are stable for up to 7 days when stored in the appropriate conditions.

### Safety Warnings and Precautions

All chemicals should be considered as potentially hazardous. We therefore recommend that this product is handled only by those persons who have been trained in laboratory techniques and that it is used in accordance with the principles of good laboratory practice. Wear suitable protective clothing such as laboratory overalls, safety glasses and gloves. Care should be taken to avoid contact with skin or eyes. In the case of contact with skin or eyes wash immediately with water. See material safety data sheet(s) and/or safety statement(s) for specific advice.

**CAUTION:** For use with radioactive material.

This product is to be used with radioactive material. Please follow the manufacturer's instructions relating to the handling, use, storage, and disposal of such material.

### Description

These generic products have been designed to enable researchers to convert existing heterogeneous assays to homogeneous scintillation proximity assay systems. A range of generic reagents, consisting of second antibodies or protein A coupled to fluomicrospheres are provided lyophilized.

### Introduction

Scintillation proximity assay (SPA) is a novel technique applicable to radioligand binding assays which eliminates the need for a separation step and addition of liquid scintillant.

Antibody-bound ligand is reacted with a scintillation proximity assay reagent which contains either second antibody or protein A bound for fluomicrospheres. Any radiolabeled ligand that is bound to the primary antibody is immobilized on the scintillation proximity assay fluomicrosphere which will produce light. Measurement in a  $\beta$

scintillation counter enables the amount of radiolabeled ligand to be calculated.

The availability of this range of generic scintillation proximity assay fluomicrospheres allows the simple conversion of existing heterogeneous radioligand binding systems into the convenient scintillation proximity assay format.

#### Reagent Preparation

Reconstitute the bottle containing scintillation proximity assay reagent with 25 ml assay buffer containing 0.01% sodium azide. Gently shake the bottle for 5 minutes to dissolve the buffer salts.

Note: The scintillation proximity assay fluomicrospheres are insoluble. The bottle contents should be well mixed to ensure a homogeneous suspension when pipetting into assay tubes/wells.

Storage: After reconstitution in buffer containing 0.01% sodium azide the scintillation proximity assay reagent will be stable for up to 4 weeks stored at 2–8°C and protected from light.

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