PlateBlock™

(article no. 112)

Animal-free and protein-free blocker for saturating free binding sites on plastic surfaces, optimized for reducing background in serological assays.

Storage: 2 to 8 °C or -15 to -30 °C (tolerates repeated freezing and thawing cycles)

pH-value:  $7.4 \pm 0.2$ 

Preservative: contains < 0.0014 % [w/w] reaction mass of CMIT/MIT (3:1)

Expiry date

when stored unopened: please refer to the label on the bottle

For general laboratory use

## Instructions for use

 $PlateBlock^{TM}$  is ready-to-use. Please shake the buffer thoroughly before use.  $PlateBlock^{TM}$  is a blocker for surfaces and must not be used for dilution of samples or assay antibodies.

## Saturation / Blocking of microtiter plates

- After immobilization in Coating Buffer (article number 120 or 121) plates are emptied by aspiration or by firmly tapping the plate onto paper cloth. For optimal results, plates must not come in contact with detergent prior to blocking.
- 2. Add 200 300 µL *PlateBlock*<sup>™</sup> to each well. Incubate at room temperature for 2 hours for optimal saturation in most applications. Incubation time can be minimized by shaking the plate at 600 900 rpm. Duration of blocking depends on the characteristics of the used surface and has to be tested individually. Overnight incubation is possible.
- 3. Aspirate *PlateBlock™* or empty plates by firmly tapping onto paper cloth. For optimal blocking results in serological assays, wells should not be washed between blocking and stabilization with *Liquid Plate Sealer®* (article number 160) or application of samples. For other assay formats, washing 3 times in wash buffer containing a non-ionic detergent, e.g. *Washing Buffer TRIS* (article number 145) or *Washing Buffer PBS* (article number 140), may prove beneficial.

Suitability of *PlateBlock™* for a specific assay has to be tested by the user.

For very small capture antigens in antigen-down-assays, slight reductions in signal intensity due to masking of coated antigens by  $PlateBlock^{TM}$  may be observed. However,  $PlateBlock^{TM}$  still increases the signal-to-noise-ratio in these assays due to a disproportionate reduction in background signals according to experience.

In case satisfying results cannot be obtained with  $PlateBlock^{TM}$ , e.g. if your specific surface cannot be blocked sufficiently to reduce background signals to an acceptable level, we strongly recommend using *The Blocking Solution* (article number 110) and/or exchange of the assay diluent to  $LowCross-Buffer^{(B)}$  (article number 100).

For further information please visit www.candor-bioscience.com.



