

### Sensitivity

The ABRAXIS® Metolachlor Assay has an estimated minimum detectable concentration, based on a 90% B/Bo of 74 ppt.

### Reproducibility

The standard curve  $R^2$  must be  $\geq 0.98$ . The Control should be within its acceptable range and Standard 0 absorbance value should be between 0.8 - 3.000.

### Recovery

Five (5) groundwater samples were spiked with various levels of Metolachlor and then assayed using the ABRAXIS® Metolachlor Assay. The following results were obtained:

Amount of Metolachlor Added (ppb)	Recovery		
	Mean	S.D.	
	(ppb)	(ppb)	%
0.50	0.54	0.11	108
1.0	1.06	0.14	106
2.0	1.96	0.27	98
3.0	2.76	0.35	92
4.0	3.60	0.54	90
Average			101

### Specificity

The cross-reactivity of the ABRAXIS® Metolachlor Assay for various acetanilides analogues can be expressed as the least detectable dose (LDD) which is estimated at 90% B/Bo, or as the dose required for 50% absorbance inhibition (50% B/Bo).

B/Bo Compound	LDD (ppb)	50% (ppb)
Metolachlor	0.074	1.90
Acetochlor	0.35	26
Butachlor	2.2	56
Alachlor	3.0	110
Metolaxyl	9	260
Propachlor	140	4,200

The following compounds demonstrated no reactivity in the ABRAXIS® Metolachlor Assay at concentrations up to 1000 ppb: aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, aldicarb sulfone, atrazine, ametryn, benomyl, butylate, captan, carbaryl, carbendazim, carbofuran, cyanazine, 2,4-D, 1,3-dichloropropene, dinoseb, MCPA, metribuzin, pentachlorophenol, picloram, propazine, simazine, terbufos, thiabendazole, and thiophanate-methyl.

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Date these instructions are effective : 05/12/2025

Version: 03



## ABRAXIS® Metolachlor Magnetic Particle ELISA

Product No. 500061

### Intended Use

For the detection and quantitation of Metolachlor and related acetanilides in water (groundwater, surface water, well water). For soil, crop, and food use contact the company for application bulletins and/or specific matrix validation guidelines.

### Storage and Stability

Store all reagents at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Reagents may be used until the last day of the month as indicated by the expiration date on the box. *The test tubes and Washing Solution require no special storage condition and may be stored separately from the reagents to conserve refrigerator space.* Consult state, local and federal regulations for proper disposal of all reagents.

### Assay Principle

The ABRAXIS® Metolachlor Kit applies the principles of enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) to the determination of Metolachlor and related acetanilides. The sample to be tested is added, along with an enzyme conjugate, to a disposable test tube, followed by paramagnetic particles attached with antibodies specific to metolachlor. At this point a competitive reaction occurs between the Metolachlor or other acetanilides which may be in the sample and the enzyme labeled Metolachlor analog for the antibody binding sites on the magnetic particles. The reaction is allowed to continue for twenty (30) minutes. At the end of the incubation period, a magnetic field is applied to hold in the test tube the paramagnetic particles (with Metolachlor and labeled Metolachlor bound to the antibodies on the particles, in proportion to their original concentration), and allow the unbound reagents to be decanted. After decanting, the particles are washed with Washing Solution. The presence of Metolachlor is detected by adding the "Color Solution", which contains the enzyme substrate (hydrogen peroxide) and the chromogen (3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine). The enzyme labeled Metolachlor bound to the Metolachlor antibody catalyzes the conversion of the substrate/chromogen mixture to a colored product. After an incubation period, the reaction is stopped and stabilized by the addition of a diluted acid (Stopping Solution). Since the labeled Metolachlor (conjugate) was in competition with the unlabeled Metolachlor (sample) for the antibody sites, the color developed is inversely proportional to the concentration of Metolachlor in the sample.

### Limitations of the ABRAXIS® Metolachlor ELISA Tube Particle

The ABRAXIS® Metolachlor Assay will detect Metolachlor and related acetanilides to different degrees. Refer to specificity table for data on several of the acetanilides. The ABRAXIS® Metolachlor Assay kit provides screening results. As with any analytical technique (GC, HPLC, etc...) positive results requiring some action should be confirmed by an alternative method. The total time required for pipetting the magnetic particles should be kept to two (2) minutes or less, therefore the total number of tubes that can be assayed in a run should be adjusted accordingly.

### Procedural Notes and Precautions

As with all immunoassays, a consistent technique is the key to optimal performance. To obtain the greatest precision, be sure to treat each tube in an identical manner.

- Add reagents directly to the bottom of the tube while avoiding contact between the reagents and the pipet tip. This will help assure consistent quantities of reagent in the test mixture.
- Avoid cross-contaminations and carryover of reagents by using clean pipets for each sample addition and by avoiding contact between reagent droplets on the tubes and pipet tips.
- Avoid foam formation during vortexing.
- The magnetic separation system consists of two parts: an upper rack, which will securely hold the test tubes, and a lower separator, which contains the magnets used to attract the antibody, coupled paramagnetic particles. During incubations, the upper rack is removed from the lower separator so that the paramagnetic particles remain suspended during the incubation. For separation steps, the rack and the separator are combined to pull

the paramagnetic particles to the sides of the tubes. • To obtain optimum assay precision, it is important to perform the separation steps carefully and consistently. Decant the rack by slowly inverting away from the operator using a smooth turning action so the liquid flows consistently along only one side of the test tube. While still inverted, place the rack on an absorbent pad and allow to drain. Lifting the rack and replacing gently onto the pad several times will ensure complete removal of the liquid from the rim of the tube. • Do not bang the rack. • Mix the antibody coupled paramagnetic particles just prior to pipetting. • Do not use any reagents beyond their stated shelf life. • Avoid contact of Stopping Solution (diluted sulfuric acid) with skin and mucous membranes. If this reagent comes in contact with skin, wash with water.

### Working Instructions

#### Materials Provided

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Metolachlor Antibody Coupled Paramagnetic Particles, 65 mL | 6. Color Solution, 65 mL      |
| 2. Metolachlor Enzyme Conjugate, 35 mL                        | 7. Stopping Solution, 60 mL   |
| 3. Metolachlor Standards (3) (0.1, 1.0, 5.0 ppb), 2.0 mL      | 8. Washing Solution T, 250 mL |
| 4. Control (2 ± 0.5 ppb), 2.0 mL                              | 9. Test Tubes (36/box) X3     |
| 5. Diluent/Zero Standard, 35 mL                               |                               |

#### Materials Required (not provided)

In addition to the reagents provided, the following items are essential for the performance of the test:

- Precision pipets capable of delivering 200, and 500 uL and a 1.0 mL repeating pipet.
- Vortex Mixer
- Magnetic Separation System
- Photometer capable of readings at 450 nm

#### Sample Information

This procedure is recommended for use with water samples. Other samples may require modifications to the procedure and should be thoroughly validated.

- Samples containing gross particulate matter should be filtered (e.g. 0.2 um Anotop<sup>®</sup> 25 Plus, Whatman, Inc.) to remove particles.
- Samples which have been preserved with monochloroacetic acid or other acids, should be neutralized with strong base e.g. 6N NaOH, prior to assay.
- If the Metolachlor concentration of a sample exceeds 5 ppb, the sample is subject to retesting using a diluted sample. A ten-fold or greater dilution of the sample is recommended with an appropriate amount of Diluent/Zero Standard or Sample Diluent. For example, in a separate test tube make a ten-fold dilution by adding 100 uL of the sample to 900 uL of Diluent/Zero Standard. Mix thoroughly before assaying. Perform the assay according to the Assay Procedure and obtain final results by multiplying the value obtained by the dilution factor e.g. 10.

#### Reagent Preparation

All reagents must be allowed to come to room temperature. The antibody coupled paramagnetic particles should be mixed thoroughly before use.

#### Quality Control

A control solution at approximately 2 ppb of Metolachlor is provided with the ABRAXIS<sup>®</sup> Metolachlor Assay kit. It is recommended that it be included in every run and treated in the same manner as unknown samples. Acceptable limits should be established by each laboratory.

#### Assay Procedure

Read Reagent Preparation, Procedural Notes and Precautions before proceeding.

1. Label test tubes for standards, control, and samples.

Tube Number	Contents of Tube	Tube Number	Contents of Tube
1,2	Diluent/Zero Standard, 0 ppb	9, 10	Control
3,4	Standard 1, 0.1 ppb	11, 12	Sample 1
5,6	Standard 2, 1.0 ppb	13, 14	Sample 2
7,8	Standard 3, 5.0 ppb	15, 16	Sample 3

2. Add 200 uL of the appropriate standard, control, or sample.
3. Add 250 uL of Metolachlor Enzyme Conjugate to each tube.
4. Mix the Metolachlor Antibody Coupled Paramagnetic Particles thoroughly and add 500 uL to each tube.
5. Vortex for 1 to 2 seconds minimizing foaming

6. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.

7. Separate in the Magnetic Separation System for two (2) minutes.

8. Decant and gently blot all tubes briefly in a consistent manner.

9. Add 1 mL of Washing Solution to each tube and allow them to remain in the magnetic separation unit for two (2) minutes.

10. Decant and gently blot all tubes briefly in a consistent manner.

11. Repeat Steps 8 and 9 an additional time.

12. Remove the rack from the separator and add 500 uL of Color Solution to each tube.

13. Vortex for 1 to 2 seconds minimizing foaming.

14. Incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.

15. Add 500 uL of Stopping Solution to each tube.

16. Add 1 mL Washing Solution to a clean test tube. Use as blank in Step 17.

17. Read results at 450 nm within 15 minutes of adding the Stopping Solution.

### Results

#### Expected Results

In a study with water samples from locations across the U.S., the ABRAXIS<sup>®</sup> Metolachlor Assay was shown to correlate well with another commercial immunoassay ( $r^2 = 0.947$ ).

#### Manual Calculations

1. Calculate the mean absorbance value for each of the standards.
2. Calculate the %B/Bo for each standard by dividing the mean absorbance value for the standard by the mean absorbance value for the Diluent/Zero Standard.
3. Construct a standard curve by plotting the
4. %B/Bo for each standard on vertical linear (Y) axis versus the corresponding Metolachlor concentration on horizontal logarithmic (X) axis on the graph paper provided.
5. %B/Bo for controls and samples will then yield levels in ppb of Metolachlor by interpolation using the standard curve.

(Contact Gold Standard Diagnostics for detailed application information on specific photometers.)

#### Photometric Analyzer

Some instrument manufacturers make available photometers allowing calibration curves to be automatically calculated and stored. Refer to instrument operating manual for detailed instructions. To obtain results for the ABRAXIS<sup>®</sup> Metolachlor Assay on instruments allowing data transformation the following parameter settings are recommended:

Data Reduct:	Lin. Regression	Calibrators:	Concentrations:
Xformation:	Ln/LogitB	# of Cals :	#1: 0.00 PPB
Read Mode:	Absorbance	# of Repts :	#2: 0.1 PPB
Wavelength:	450 nm		#3: 1.0 PPB
Units:	PPB		#4: 5.0 PPB
# Rgt Blk:	0		
Range:	0.07 –5.0		
Correlation:	0.990 Rep.		
%CV:	10%		

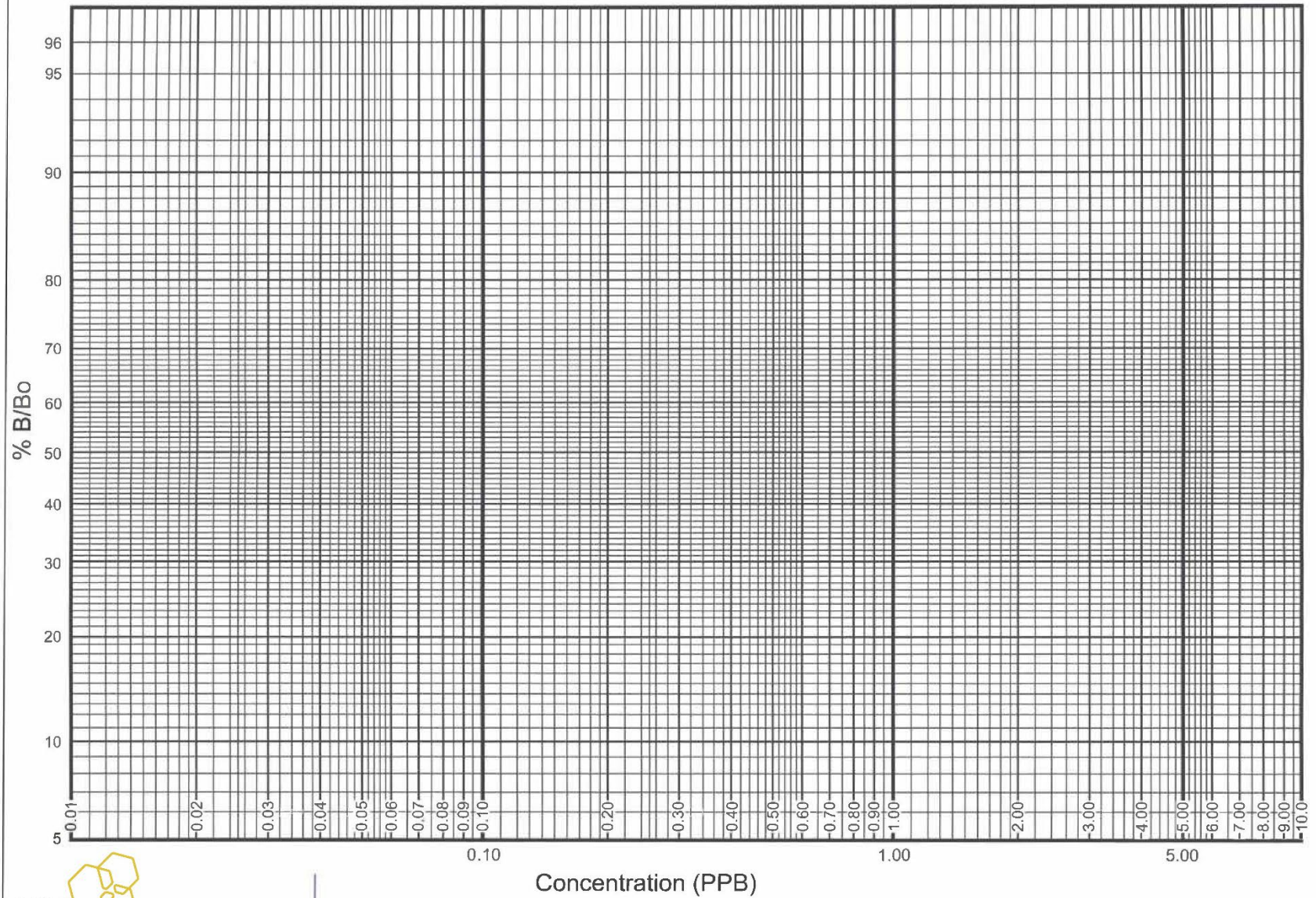
#### Performance Data

##### Precision

The following results were obtained:

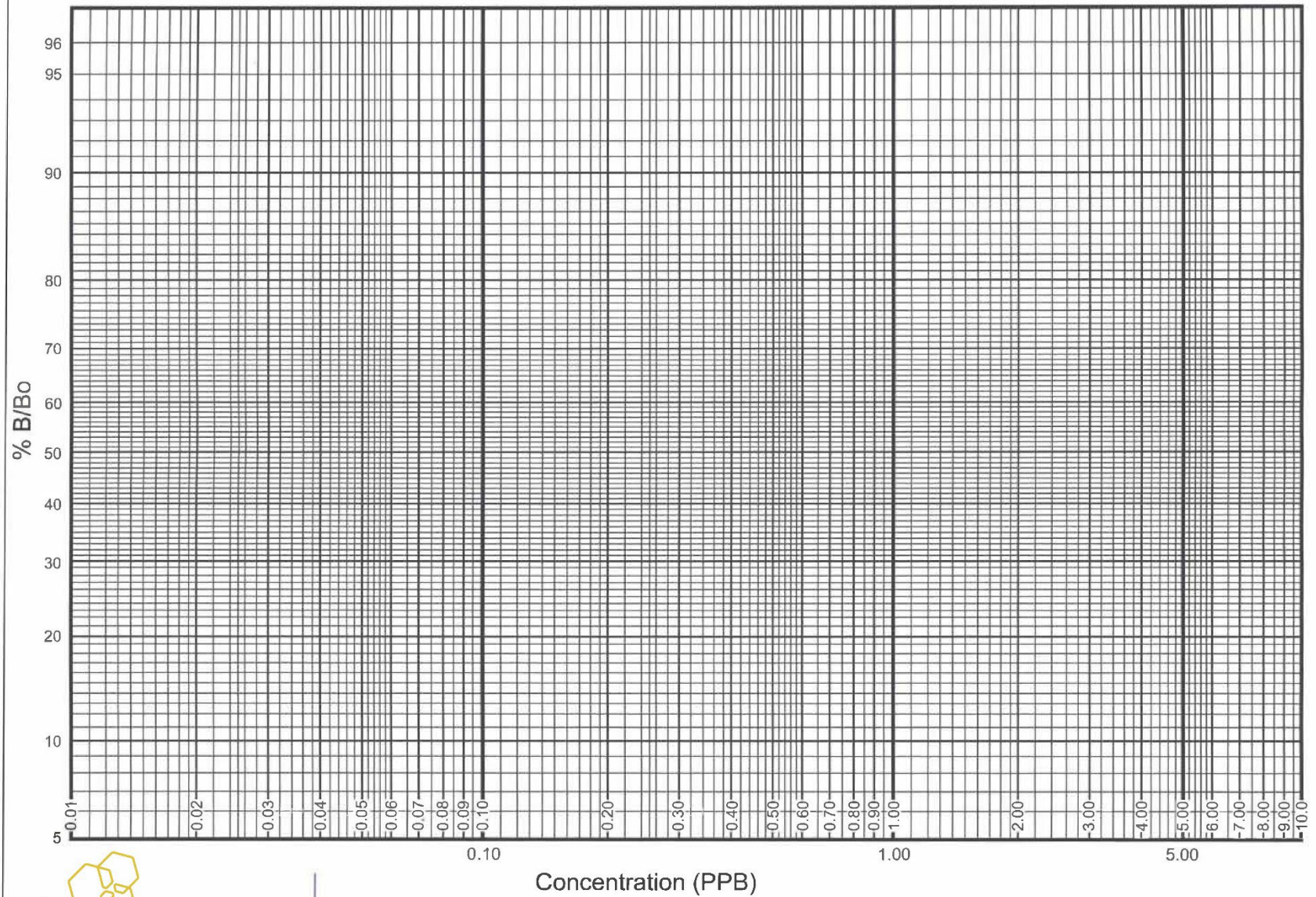
Control	1	2	3
Replicates	5	5	5
Days	5	5	5
n	25	25	25
Mean (ppb)	1.24	2.33	3.90
% CV (within assay)	7.9	7.9	8.1
% CV (between assay)	4.8	4.8	6.0

# Metolachlor





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