

Chloral Microplate Assay Kit

Cat #: orb707402 (manual)

Detection and Quantification of Chloral Content in Water and Other biological fluids Samples.

For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

INTRODUCTION

Chloral, also known as trichloroacetaldehyde or trichloroethanal, is the organic compound with the formula Cl_3CCHO . This aldehyde is a colourless oily liquid that is soluble in a wide range of solvents. It reacts with water to form chloral hydrate, a once widely used sedative and hypnotic substance.

Chloral Microplate Assay Kit provides a convenient tool for sensitive detection of Chloral concentration in a variety of samples. The intensity of the product color, measured at 480 nm, is proportional to the Chloral concentration in the sample.

KIT COMPONENTS

| Component | Volume | Storage |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 96-Well Microplate | 1 plate | |
| Reaction Buffer | 5 ml x 1 | 4 °C |
| Dye Reagent | Powder x 1 | 4 °C |
| Dye Reagent Diluent | 5 ml x 1 | 4 °C |
| Standard | Powder x 1 | 4 °C |
| Plate Adhesive Strips | 3 Strips | |
| Technical Manual | 1 Manual | |

Note:

Dye Reagent: add 5 ml Dye Reagent Diluent, mix before use.

Standard: add 1 ml distilled water to dissolve before use; then add 50 µl into 950 µl distilled water, mix, the concentration will be 1 mmol/L.

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 480 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor, multi-channel pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Centrifuge
6. Timer
7. Convection oven



Explore. Bioreagents.

www.biorbyt.com

SAMPLE PREPARATION

1. For liquid samples

Detect directly, or dilute with distilled water.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Add following reagents into the microplate:

| Reagent | Sample | Standard | Blank |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sample | 100 μ l | -- | -- |
| Standard | -- | 100 μ l | -- |
| Distilled water | -- | -- | 100 μ l |
| Reaction Buffer | 50 μ l | 50 μ l | 50 μ l |
| Dye Reagent | 50 μ l | 50 μ l | 50 μ l |

Mix, cover the plate adhesive strip, incubate at 90 °C for 15 minutes, record absorbance measured at 480 nm.

Note:

- 1) Perform 2-fold serial dilutions of the top standards to make the standard curve.
- 2) The concentrations can vary over a wide range depending on the different samples. For unknown samples, we recommend doing a pilot experiment & testing several doses to ensure the readings are within the standard curve range.

CALCULATION

1. According to the volume of sample

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chloral } (\mu\text{mol/ml}) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / ((\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / V_{\text{Sample}}) \\ &= (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}})\end{aligned}$$

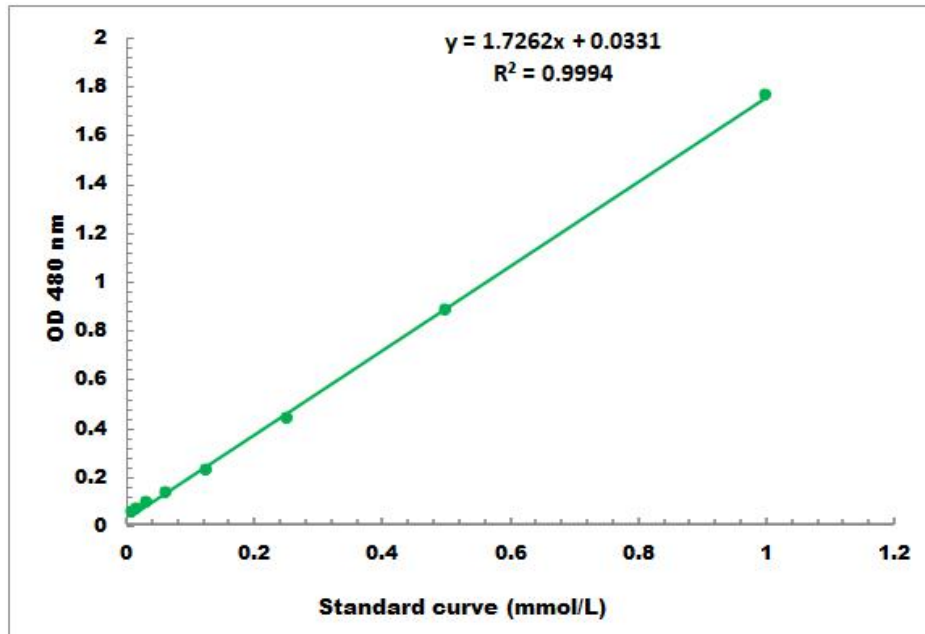
C_{Standard} : the concentration of standard, 1 mmol/L = 1 $\mu\text{mol/ml}$;

V_{Standard} : the volume of standard, 0.1 ml;

V_{Sample} : the volume of sample, 0.1 ml.

TYPICAL DATA

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Detection Range: 0.01 mmol/L - 1 mmol/L