

---

# SureLINK™

## AP Conjugation Manual

---

For Products:

Product	Catalog No.	Size
SureLINK AP Conjugation Kit	85-00-01	3 x 0.1 mg rxn.
	85-00-02	3 x 0.5 mg rxn.
SureLINK Modified AP	85-01-01	0.2 mg
	85-01-02	1.0 mg



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
<b>Product Description</b>	
Background.....	2
Product Overview .....	3
<b>Product Components .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Storage and Stability.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Before You Begin .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Protocols</b>	
Quick Reference Protocol.....	7
SureLINK AP Conjugation Chemistry .....	8
Conjugation Protocol.....	9
Calculations .....	11
Example Protocol .....	12
<b>Recommended Use of Conjugates .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Troubleshooting Guide.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Related Products .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Limited Use Labels and Disclaimers .....</b>	<b>18</b>



## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

SureLINK™ AP Conjugation Kits enable labeling of antibody or protein with alkaline phosphatase (AP). Kits contain lyophilized AP and all reagents required to quickly label multiple samples of antibody/protein. The resulting AP conjugates can be used in ELISA, Western blotting, immunohistology, and other protein applications.

### **BACKGROUND**

Alkaline phosphatase (AP) is a ubiquitous dimeric metalloenzyme with a molecular weight of 140 kDa, and is classified as a non-specific phosphomonoesterase with a high rate of substrate turnover.<sup>1,2</sup> The enzyme has been commonly used in enzyme immunoassays (EIA); namely ELISA, Western blotting, and immunohistochemical staining techniques.<sup>3</sup> High substrate turnover rate combined with the commercial availability of several sensitive colorimetric and chemiluminescent substrates have made AP an invaluable tool in biological research. Excellent sensitivity in combination with moderate thermostability has also made AP a suitable detection reagent in nucleic acid hybridization assays to replace radioactive labels.<sup>4</sup>

AP conjugation has traditionally focused on using homo- and hetero-bifunctional crosslinkers to prepare conjugates for immunoassay detection.<sup>3,5,6</sup> Glutaraldehyde is the most widely used homobifunctional cross-linking reagent due to its commercial availability, low cost and high reactivity. This method, however, has considerable drawbacks. Changes in antibody to glutaraldehyde ratio may result in low solubility and reduced enzymatic activity. It is difficult to avoid the formation of complex structures with varied levels of activities<sup>7</sup>. The reaction mixture must be quenched and/or purified to remove excess cross-linkers following the conjugation reaction. Finally, reactivity of cross-linkers could vary greatly, resulting in differences of size and efficacies of conjugate preparations. This ultimately requires tedious optimization of downstream applications in which the AP conjugate is used.

Other common AP conjugation is based on maleimide hetero-bifunctional cross-linking reagents where sulfhydryl groups react with maleimide moieties to form stable conjugate. Reactive sulfhydryl groups on antibody molecules are introduced by gently reducing the disulfide bonds on the Fc portion of the antibody or by labeling the antibody with a cross-linker that carries a sulfhydryl group. This approach has several drawbacks, including the needs of disulfide bond reduction which could inactivate the binding ability of antibody to antigen. An additional step is required to produce a reactive sulfhydryl group when using a cross-linker to introduce sulfhydryl moieties. Furthermore, EDTA, required to stabilize the maleimide reaction,<sup>8</sup> inhibits the divalent metal cation-dependent enzymatic activity of the alkaline phosphatase.

## PRODUCT OVERVIEW

SureLINK™ AP Conjugation Kits contain ready-to-use components for the preparation of AP conjugates that are stable for at least 6 months at 4°C. The kit uses a novel chemistry which overcomes many of the limitations mentioned above. The chemistry is based on a coupling reaction which employs hydrazine and carbonyl-based bifunctional crosslinking reagents (USPTO 6800728)<sup>9</sup>. Specifically, the aldehyde group of succinimidyl-P-formyl benzoate (SFB) on the antibody react with the hydrazine group of succinimidyl 4-hydrazinonicotinate (SANH), which has been previously attached to the AP enzyme, hence the term “modified AP”. The reaction begins when provided SFB is coupled to the primary amine group of the antibody, then it reaches the completion through the facilitation of the leaving group, N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) ester group. The SFB modified antibody/protein can be conjugated with the supplied SureLINK AP. The SureLINK AP is stable in lyophilized form. The conjugation reaction can be completed in 3 hours, with less than 20 minutes of actual hands-on time.

SureLINK™ AP Conjugates can be used in Western blotting, ELISA, and immunohistochemistry applications. Other applications utilizing the AP conjugates may also be possible. See page 13 for recommended dilutions of each application and page 16 for related products to each application.

## PRODUCT COMPONENTS

Size: 3 x 0.1 mg rxn.

Kit Component	Part Number	Size	Quantity
SureLINK Modified AP	85-01-01	0.2 mg	3
AP Modification Buffer	85-02-01	5 mL	1
SFB	80-02-01	0.2 mg	3
AP Conjugation Buffer	85-03-01	1.5 mL	1
AP Storage Buffer	85-04-01	5 mL	1

### 85-00-02, SureLINK AP Conjugation Kit

Size: 3 x 0.5 mg rxn.

Kit Component	Part Number	Size	Quantity
SureLINK Modified AP	85-01-01	1.0 mg	3
AP Modification Buffer	85-02-01	5 mL	1
SFB	80-02-01	0.2 mg	3
AP Conjugation Buffer	85-03-01	1.5 mL	1
AP Storage Buffer	85-04-01	5 mL	1

### 85-01-01, SureLINK Modified AP

Size: 0.2 mg

Kit Component	Part Number	Size	Quantity
SureLINK Modified AP	85-01-01	0.2 mg	1

### 85-01-02, SureLINK Modified AP

Size: 1.0 mg

Kit Component	Part Number	Size	Quantity
SureLINK Modified AP	85-01-01	1.0 mg	1

SureLINK Modified AP, 0.2 mg, is ideal for conjugating 0.05-0.1 mg of antibody or protein. The 1.0 mg size Modified AP is ideal for conjugating 0.1-0.5 mg of antibody or protein.

## **STORAGE AND STABILITY**

- ◆ SureLINK™ AP Conjugation Kits are shipped at 2-8°C..
- ◆ Store all components at 2-8°C upon receipt.
- ◆ For maximum stability, store SFB under desiccation.
- ◆ SFB should be rehydrated just before use. Any excess material should be discarded.
- ◆ Modified AP should be rehydrated just before use. Excess material should be discarded.
- ◆ All components of the SureLINK AP Conjugation kits are stable for at least one year when stored as directed.

## **BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

### **SAFETY AND HANDLING**

- ◆ Read MSDS and all instructions thoroughly before using SureLINK AP Conjugation Kits or Modified AP.
- ◆ Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling reagents.

### **OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**

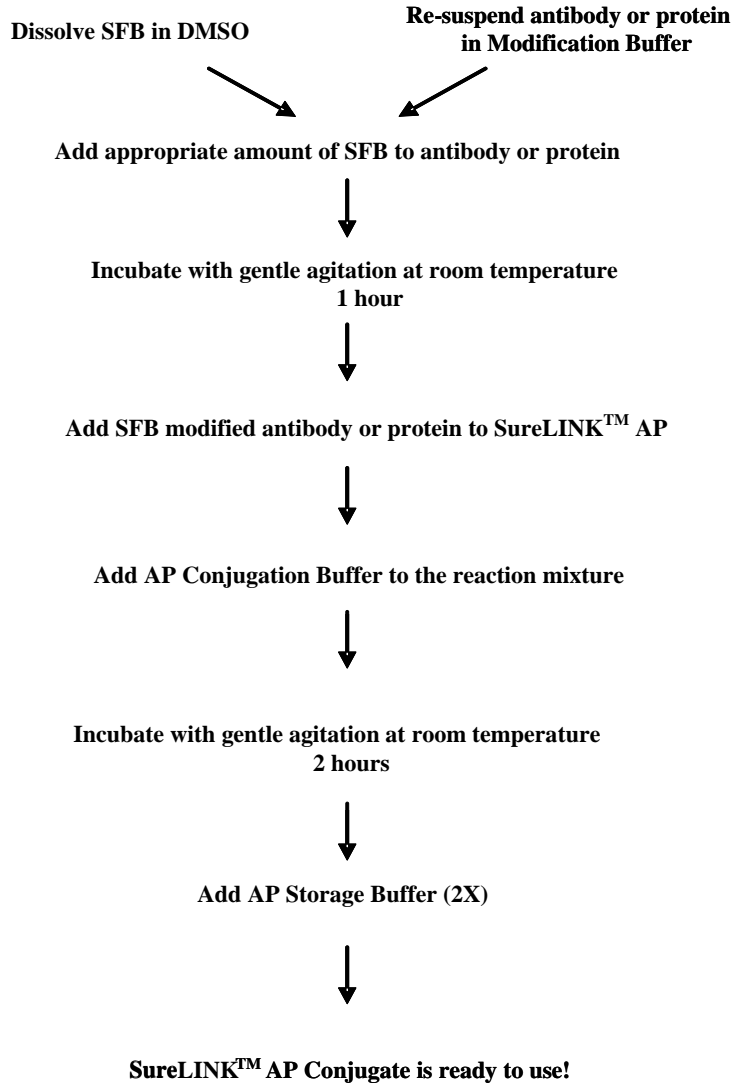
- ◆ Antibody or protein, free of salts or contaminants (see Troubleshooting section for removing salts or other contaminants.)
- ◆ Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) or Dimethyl formamide (DMF)
- ◆ Molecular biology grade water
- ◆ Shaker
- ◆ Vortex
- ◆ Microcentrifuge

### **REAGENT PREPARATION**

- ◆ Equilibrate each buffer to be used in modification and conjugation reactions to room temperature. If precipitations are visible in the buffers following the storage at 4°C, incubate the buffers in a water bath (50°C to 60°C) to dissolve the precipitate.
- ◆ 5X Conjugation Buffer will be diluted to 1X during the conjugation reaction.
- ◆ All other buffers are ready-to-use; dilution or mixing prior to use is not required.

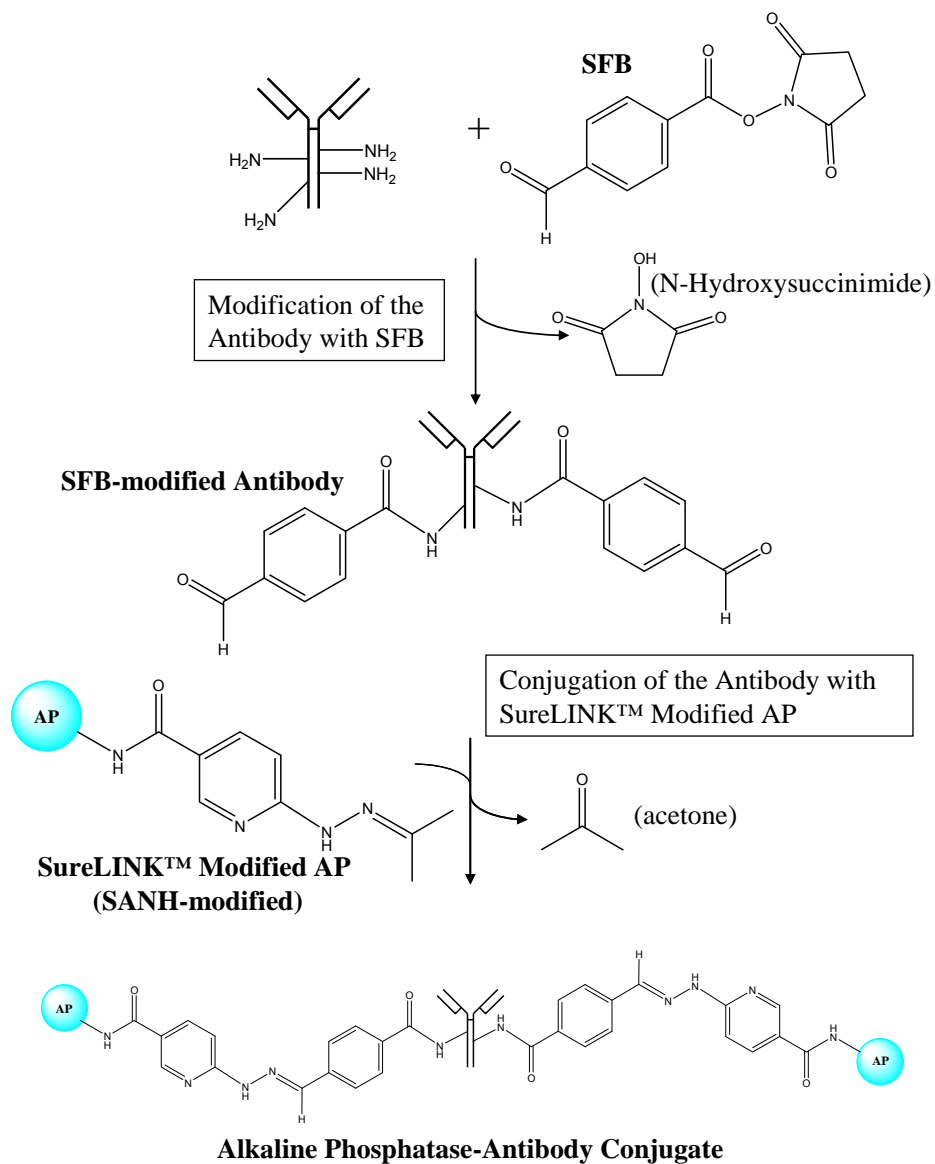


## QUICK REFERENCE PROTOCOL



**TOTAL REACTION TIME**  
**Approximately 3 hours**

# SURELINK™ AP CONJUGATION CHEMISTRY



## CONJUGATION PROTOCOL

This protocol describes the experimental conditions for IgG conjugation. Other antibodies and proteins can also be labeled by following recommendations in the protocol. Optimal conditions occur if antibody concentration is maintained at 0.25–2.0 mg/mL in the conjugation reaction.

- 1. Equilibrate the AP Modification Buffer and AP Conjugation Buffer at room temperature before use.**
- 2. Rehydrate the lyophilized antibody (free of salts) with AP Modification Buffer to a final concentration of 0.5 – 2.0 mg/mL.**

A minimum volume of 0.2 mL antibody is required to perform the labeling reaction. If liquid antibodies are used, the protein concentration should be in the range of 0.5–2.0 mg/mL in 0.1M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.2 in 0.15M NaCl. If the buffer of antibody or protein is different or contains contaminants, see Troubleshooting Guide for recommendations prior to performing conjugation with this kit.

- 3. Dissolve SFB (0.2 mg) in 200  $\mu$ L of DMSO or DMF. Mix thoroughly by vortexing. The concentration of SFB is approximately 4 nmole/ $\mu$ L.**
- 4. Initiate modification of the antibody to attach the carbonyl moieties by adding the appropriate amount of SFB to the antibody or protein sample. Recommended molar ratio of SFB:Antibody is 25:1. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature or overnight at 4°C with gentle agitation.**

See Table 1, page 11 for guidelines on SFB amounts needed to modify specific quantities of antibody. Titrating the amount of SFB may enhance the efficiency of the antibody or protein labeling reaction, depending on the availability of reactive amine moieties. If excess SFB is added, dialyzing the reaction mix following the modification step may be required (against 0.1 M citric/citrate pH 6.0 buffer in 0.15 M NaCl).

- 5. Add appropriate amount of SureLINK™ Modified AP to the antibody-SFB mix. Recommended molar ratio of modified AP:Antibody-SFB is 2.0:1 to 2.5:1.**

See Table 2, page 11 for guidelines on amounts of modified AP to add to specific quantities of antibody-SFB. The Modified AP should be rehydrated with molecular biology grade water. The rehydrated Modified AP is stable for at least 24 hrs at 4°C. Reducing the Modified AP:Antibody-SFB ratio (using less Modified AP) may

favor the production of lower molecular weight conjugates, enhancing the ability of the conjugates to penetrate through cell membranes.

**6. Add AP Conjugation Buffer (5X) to the antibody-AP reaction to reach the final concentration of 1X.**

If needed, adjust reaction volume with molecular biology grade water. For example, reaction volume of 500  $\mu\text{L}$  will need 140  $\mu\text{L}$  AP Conjugation Buffer (5X) and 60  $\mu\text{L}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Incubate for 2 hours at room temperature or overnight at  $4^\circ\text{C}$  with gentle agitation.

**7. Finally, add equal reaction volume of AP Storage Buffer (2X) to the reaction and mix gently. The conjugate is now ready to use.**

See page 13 for recommended starting dilutions of the conjugates for ELISA, Western blotting, and immunohistology assays.

## CALCULATIONS

**Table 1: Amount of SFB Needed to Modify Various Quantities of Antibody**

Calculations are based on IgG and SFB with the molecular weight of 160 kDa and 247.1g/mole respectively. Optimal molar ratio of **SFB:IgG is 25:1**. 0.2 mg SFB is rehydrated in 200  $\mu$ L DMSO at 4 nmole/ $\mu$ L. Titrating the amount of SFB may enhance the efficiency of the antibody labeling reaction, depending on the availability of amine groups.

IgG Amount	IgG (nmoles)	SFB (nmoles)	Amount of 4 nmole/ $\mu$ L SFB to Add to IgG Solution
0.05 mg	0.3	7.5	1.9 $\mu$ L
0.1 mg	0.6	15	3.8 $\mu$ L
0.2 mg	1.25	30	7.5 $\mu$ L
0.5 mg	3	75	19 $\mu$ L

**Table 2: Amount of SureLINK Modified AP to Add to IgG-SFB Sample**

Calculations are based on SureLINK Modified AP with the molecular weight of 140 kD. Optimal molar ratio of **Modified AP:Antibody-SFB is 2.0-2.5:1**. Titrating the modified AP may be required to enhance efficacy of the conjugates. Reducing the modified AP:antibody ratio(using less modified AP) may favor the production of lower molecular weight conjugates enhancing the ability of the conjugates to penetrate through cell membranes.

IgG-SFB Amount	IgG-SFB (nmoles)	SureLINK Modified AP (nmoles)	SureLINK Modified AP Amount	Product Choices and Preparation of SureLINK Modified AP	Volume of SureLINK Modified AP to Add to Reaction
0.05 mg	0.3	0.7	0.1 mg	Rehydrate 1 vial of 0.2 mg AP (85-01-01) in 200 $\mu$ L water	100 $\mu$ L
0.1 mg	0.6	1.3	0.2 mg	Use 1 vial of 0.2 mg AP (85-01-01) in powder form	Add Antibody-SFB mix directly to AP (85-01-01)
0.2 mg	1.2	2.6	0.4 mg	Rehydrate 1 vial of 1 mg AP (85-01-02) in 200 $\mu$ L water	80 $\mu$ L
0.5 mg	3	6.6	1 mg	Use 1 vial of 1 mg AP (85-01-02) in powder form	Add Antibody-SFB mix directly to AP (85-01-02)

## **Example Protocol Using SureLINK™ AP Conjugation Kit:**

### **Conjugation of IgG Antibody (0.2 mg) with SureLINK Modified AP**

- 1) Re-hydrate 0.2 mg IgG (1.25 nmole) sample with 200  $\mu$ L of AP Modification Buffer.
- 2) Dissolve SFB (0.2 mg) with 200  $\mu$ L DMSO. SFB is now at 4 nmole/ $\mu$ L.
- 3) To achieve the 25:1 molar ratio of SFB:IgG, add 7.5  $\mu$ L of SFB to the entire 200  $\mu$ L IgG solution. Incubate for 1 hour with gentle agitation at room temperature.
- 4) Re-hydrate SureLINK Modified AP (1.0 mg, catalog number 85-01-02) with 200  $\mu$ L H<sub>2</sub>O. Modified AP is now at 0.035 nmoles/ $\mu$ L.
- 5) Initiate the conjugation reaction by adding 80  $\mu$ L of the reconstituted Modified AP sample to the IgG-SFB mix.
- 6) Add 80  $\mu$ L of AP Conjugation Buffer (5X) and 40  $\mu$ L H<sub>2</sub>O to the reaction mix. Final reaction volume is now 400  $\mu$ L. Incubate for 2 hours with gentle agitation at room temperature.
- 7) Add 400  $\mu$ L AP Storage Buffer (2X) to the reaction. AP conjugate is now ready to use. The final concentration of the AP-labeled IgG preparation is approximately 0.25 mg/mL based on the starting quantity of IgG. Store conjugate at 4°C.

## RECOMMENDED USE OF CONJUGATES

SureLINK™ AP Conjugates can be used in a variety of immunoassays. Recommended conjugate concentrations for several common immunoassays are listed below. The conjugate concentration that will provide the best signal to background ratio in your specific assay, may vary and should be determined for each conjugate. Include positive and negative controls in each immunoassay for proper review of experimental results and successful troubleshooting.

<b>Application</b>	<b>AP Conjugate Concentrations</b>
ELISA	0.25 µg/mL to 2.5 µg/mL
Western-Blot	0.5 µg/mL to 5 µg/mL
Immunohistology	2.0 µg/mL to 5.0 ug/mL

Most reagents required for performing ELISA, Western Blot, and Immunohistology assays are available from KPL. A listing of products is described in the Related Products section. Visit [www.kpl.com](http://www.kpl.com) for a complete listing or for additional information contact KPL Technical Services at 800-638-3167, 301-948-7755 or [techserv@kpl.com](mailto:techserv@kpl.com).

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

### *Problem 1: Weak Level of Detection in Immunoassay*

Causes and/or Observations	Possible Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inactive SureLINK AP samples</li> </ul>	Check the expiration date and follow the storage condition of each component in the kit.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low signal and/or high background levels</li> </ul>	Titrate the amount of the conjugate in the assay and optimize the signal to noise ratio.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other proteins are present in the Ab sample—compromising the preparation of the desired AP conjugate.</li> </ul>	Fractionate the antibody sample over an acrylamide gel electrophoresis and stain using Coomassie dye. Depending on the level of impurity, an affinity protein purification may be required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NHS-ester bond of the SFB cross-linker has been hydrolyzed during storage, compromising the labeling reaction.</li> </ul>	Upon receipt, store the SFB in dessicator. Use anhydrous DMSO to dissolve the SFB powder and store in a dessicator. Otherwise, dissolve the SFB powder immediately prior to each use.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminants are present in the antibody sample that carry an amine or a nucleophilic group (ex. Tris, glycine and azide), reducing the efficiency of the modification reaction.</li> </ul>	Dialyze the antibody sample thoroughly against a 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer at pH 7.2 (+ 0.15 M NaCl) prior to the modification step.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of SFB labeling of the antibody sample needs to be quantitated.</li> </ul>	Determine the level of carbonyl labeling (SFB) by following the protocol described elsewhere (USPTO 6,800,728) <sup>1</sup> , using the quantitation reagents supplied in SureLINK™ Bioconjugation kit (catalog no. 80-00-01).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concentration of the antibody in the conjugation mix may have been under-estimated, resulting in a significant level of unlabeled antibody in the final conjugate mix.</li> </ul>	Estimate the antibody concentration using techniques such as the Bradford since the SFB labels contribute to the absorbance measurements at 280 nm.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concentration of the antibody in the modification reaction may have been over-estimated, resulting in excess amount of SFB that can readily competes in the</li> </ul>	Use triplicate absorbance measurements to determine the Ab sample before the addition of SFB.  Dialyze the Ab-SFB sample against a 0.1 M



conjugation reaction.	citric/citrate buffer at pH 6.0 (+ 0.15 M NaCl) following the modification step.
-----------------------	--

***Problem 2: High level of Background on Immunoassay***

<b>Causes and/or Observations</b>	<b>Possible Solutions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conjugate size is too large.</li> </ul>	<p>Optimize the molar ratio of the SFB:Antibody and/or the time of the modification reaction.</p> <p>Optimize the molar ratio of the Modified AP to Antibody-SFB, and/or the time of the conjugation reaction.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of the AP conjugate is much higher than optimal amount in a Western blot application.</li> </ul>	<p>Titrate and optimize the amount of conjugate required for each immunoassay.</p>

If you are having problems regarding ELISA and Western Blot assays, visit our website at [www.KPL.Com](http://www.KPL.Com). For additional assistance, contact KPL Technical Services at 800-638-3167 (USA), 301-948-7755 or [techserv@kpl.com](mailto:techserv@kpl.com).

## RELATED PRODUCTS

Product/Application Group	Product Name	Size	Catalog Number
Protein Labeling Kits & Reagents	SureLINK™ HRP Conjugation Kit	6 x 0.1mg rxn	84-00-01
	SureLINK™ HRP Conjugation Kit	6 x 1.0 mg rxn	84-00-02
	SureLINK™ Activated HRP	0.3 mg	84-01-01
	SureLINK™ Activated HRP	1.5 mg	84-01-02
	SureLINK™ Bioconjugation Kit	kit	80-00-01
ELISA Products	BluePhos™ AP Microwell Substrate	600 mL	50-88-00
	BluePhos™ Stop Solution	200 mL	50-89-00
	pNPP AP Microwell Substrate	500 mL	50-80-00
Western Blot	PhosphaGLO™ AP Substrate	100 mL	55-60-04
	PhosphaGLO Reserve™ AP Substrate	100 mL	55-60-02
	BCIP/NBT Phosphatase Substrate	100 mL	50-81-18
Immunohistochemistry	HistoMark™ RED AP Substrate	1000 slides	55-69-00
	HistoMark™ BLUE AP Substrate	1000 slides	55-70-00
Support Reagents	Wash Solution Concentrate	800 mL	50-63-00
	Coating Solution Concentrate (10X)	50 mL	50-84-00
	AP Stabilizer	200 mL	55-15-00
	BSA Blocking Solution	200 mL	50-61-00
	Milk Diluent Blocking Solution	200 mL	50-82-01
	Detector Block Solution	240 mL	71-83-00

## REFERENCES

1. Kim, E.E., and Wyckoff, H.W. (1991) Reaction Mechanism of Alkaline Phosphatase Based on Crystal Structures. Two-Metal ion Catalysis. *J. Mol. Biol.* **218** (2), 449-464
2. Manes, T., et. al (1998) Genetic Complexity, Structure, and Characterization of Highly Active Bovine Intestinal Alkaline Phosphatase. *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**, 23353-23360
3. Engvall, E et al., (1971) Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay.II. Quantitative Assay of Protein Antigen, Immunoglobulin G, by Means of Enzyme-Labelled Antigen and Antibody-Coated Tubes. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* **251** (3), 427-434
4. Ghosh, S.S. *et al.*, (1989) Synthesis of 5'-Oligonucleotide Hydrazide Derivatives and their use in Preparation of Enzyme-Nucleic Acid Hybridization Probes. *Anal. Biochem.* **178**, 43-51.
5. Avrameas, S. (1969) Coupling of Enzyme to Proteins with Glutaraldehyde. *Immunochemistry* **6**, 43-52.
6. Teale, J. M., and Kearney, J.R.(1986) Clonotypic Analysis of the Fetal B Cell Repertoire: Evidence for an Early and Predominant Expression of Idiotypes Associated with the VH 36-60 Family *J. Mol. Cell. Immunol.* **2**, 283-292
7. Migneault, I., et al., (2004) Glutaraldehyde: Behavior in Aqueous Solution, Reaction with Proteins, Application to Enzyme Crosslinking. *BioTechniques* **254**, 203
8. Yoshitake *et al.*, (1979) Conjugation of Glucose Oxidase from *Aspergillus Niger* and Rabbit Antibodies using N-hydroxysuccinimide Ester of N-(4-carboxycyclohexylmethyl) Maleimide. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **101**, 395-399.
9. Schwartz, D. A. (2004) Hydrazine-Based and Carbonyl-Based Bifunctional Crosslinking Reagents, USPTO 6,800,728.

### **For Research Use Only**

The products listed herein are for research use only and are not intended for use in human or clinical diagnosis. Nothing disclosed herein is to be construed as a recommendation to use these products in violation of any patents. The information presented above is believed to be accurate. However, said information and product are offered without warranty or guarantee since the ultimate conditions of use and the variability of the materials treated are beyond our control. We cannot be responsible for patent infringements or other violations that may occur with the use of these products. No claims beyond replacement of unacceptable material or refund of purchase price shall be allowed. All claims regarding product performance must be made within 30 days following date of delivery.

### **Limited Use Label**

The purchase of any KPL product(s) conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the products in research conducted by the buyer. The buyer cannot sell or otherwise transfer the product or materials made by use of the product to a third party or otherwise use this product or materials made with this product for Commercial Purposes without written approval of KPL, Inc. Commercial Purposes means any activity by a party for consideration and may include, but is not limited to: use of the product in manufacturing, use of the product to provide a service, use of the product for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes, or resale of the product, whether or not such product is resold for use in research. For information on obtaining a license or approval to use this product for purposes other than those permitted above, contact Director of Sales, KPL, Inc., 910 Clopper Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878, Tel:(301)948-7755.

### **Trademarks**

BluePhos, HistoMark, PhosphaGLO, and SureLINK are trademarks of KPL. SureLINK™ Kits and reagents are produced with components protected by U.S. Patents 6,800,728, 5,679,778, 5,420,285, 5,753,520 and 5,206,370.

### **Disclaimer**

The recommendations of this bulletin are provided solely for the benefit of users who need practical guidance on immunoassay procedures. Because experimental conditions for the use of the suggested products are beyond the control of KPL, it is impossible for KPL to implicitly guarantee the performance of the mentioned products for any and all assay procedures. Users who need additional information or technical support should call Technical Services at 800/638-3167 or 301/948-7755 for assistance.



**KPL, Inc.**  
Gaithersburg, MD USA  
301-948-7755, 800-638-3167, Fax 301-948-0169  
[www.kpl.com](http://www.kpl.com)

L-753-03