



## Coating Buffer 10x

**Buffer for adsorptive immobilization of proteins and antibodies on plastic surfaces (e.g. microtiter plates) or other protein binding surfaces**

Available products:	<i>Coating Buffer pH 7.4 10x</i> (article no. 120) <i>Coating Buffer pH 9.6 10x</i> (article no. 121)
Storage:	2 – 8 °C or -15 to -30 °C (tolerates repeated freezing and thawing cycles)
pH-value at 19.0 – 21.0 °C: (1:10 dilution)	7.4 ± 0.2 (article no. 120) 9.6 ± 0.2 (article no. 121)
Preservative:	The buffer is supplied without bactericidal/fungicidal additives, as these can interfere with the immobilization process.
Expiry date when stored unopened:	see label on the bottle Use working solution immediately!

### For general laboratory use

#### Instructions for use

Salt crystals may precipitate due to storage at 2 - 8 °C or freezing. Therefore, to prepare the working solution, the *Coating Buffer* must be warmed to room temperature beforehand, which will dissolve any salts that may have precipitated. The buffer should be thoroughly mixed again by shaking immediately before use. The working solution is prepared from the stock solution by diluting 1:10 with distilled or demineralized water and should be used on the same day.

The proteins/antibodies to be immobilized are diluted as desired with the working solution and used for immobilization after uniform mixing. Usual immobilization concentrations of capture antibodies in ELISA applications are between 0.5 µg/ml and 2 µg/ml.

Depending on the surface used and the type of proteins/antibodies to be immobilized, the required incubation times for immobilization vary and should be optimized by the user. Depending on the protein/antibody, either *Coating Buffer pH 9.6* (article no. 121) or *Coating Buffer pH 7.4* (article no. 120) may be more suitable for immobilization, as the pH-value influences the spatial structure and thus the immobilization properties of the proteins/antibodies. For the optimization of a newly developed assay, we recommend testing both coating buffers in direct comparison.

For further information please visit [www.candor-bioscience.com](http://www.candor-bioscience.com).