



# **Iron Microplate Assay Kit**

## **User Manual**

**Catalog # FTA0105**

(Version 1.3C)

Detection and Quantification of Iron ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) Content in Serum,  
Plasma, Urine, Saliva, Tissue extracts, Cell lysate and Other  
biological fluids Samples.

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

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Iron level in blood is a reliable diagnostic indicator of various disease states.

Increased levels of iron concentration in blood are associated with blood loss, increased destruction of red blood cells (e.g. hemorrhage) or decreased blood cell survival, acute hepatitis, certain sideroachrestic anemias, ingestion of iron-rich diets, defects in iron storage (e.g. pernicious anemia). Decreased levels of blood iron may result from insufficient iron ingestion from diets, chronic blood loss pathologies, or increased demand on iron storage as during normal pregnancy.

Iron Microplate Assay Kit provides a simple and direct procedure for measuring iron (I) levels in a variety of samples. The ferrium ions can react with Phenanthroline. The products can be measured at a colorimetric readout at 510 nm.

## II. KIT COMPONENTS

| Component              | Volume     | Storage |
|------------------------|------------|---------|
| 96-Well Microplate     | 1 plate    |         |
| Assay Buffer           | 30 ml x 4  | 4 °C    |
| Reducing Reagent       | Powder x 1 | 4 °C    |
| Reaction Buffer        | 5 ml x 1   | 4 °C    |
| Dye Reagent            | Powder x 1 | 4 °C    |
| Standard (1000 µmol/L) | 1 ml x 1   | 4 °C    |
| Technical Manual       | 1 Manual   |         |

### Note:

**Reducing Reagent:** add 5 ml distilled water to dissolve before use.

**Dye Reagent:** add 5 ml distilled water to dissolve before use.

## III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 510 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor, multi-channel pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Centrifuge
6. Timer

#### IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION

##### 1. For liquid sample

Liquid samples can be tested directly. Serum or plasma samples should be clear and free of precipitates or turbidity. If not, centrifuge or filter to clarify samples prior to assay.

##### 2. For cell and bacteria samples

Collect cell or bacteria into centrifuge tube, discard the supernatant after centrifugation, add 1 ml Assay buffer for  $5 \times 10^6$  cell or bacteria, sonicate (with power 20%, sonication 3s, interval 10s, repeat 30 times); centrifuged at 10000g for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube for detection.

##### 3. For tissue samples

Weigh out 0.1 g tissue, homogenize with 1 ml Assay buffer, centrifuged at 10000g for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube for detection.

## V. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Warm all the reagents to room temperature before use.

Add following reagents into the microplate:

| Reagent  | Sample     | Standard   | Blank      |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Sample   | 50 $\mu$ l | --         | --         |
| Standard   | --         | 50 $\mu$ l | --         |
| Distilled water                                    | --         | --         | 50 $\mu$ l |
| Reducing Reagent                                   | 50 $\mu$ l | 50 $\mu$ l | 50 $\mu$ l |
| Reaction Buffer                                    | 50 $\mu$ l | 50 $\mu$ l | 50 $\mu$ l |
| Dye Reagent  | 50 $\mu$ l | 50 $\mu$ l | 50 $\mu$ l |
| Mix, measured at 510 nm and record the absorbance. |            |            |            |

### 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.

## VI. CALCULATION

### 1. According to the volume of sample

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

### 2. According to the weight of sample

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Iron } (\mu\text{mol/g}) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / \\ &\quad (V_{\text{Sample}} \times W / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / W\end{aligned}$$

### 3. According to the quantity of cells or bacteria

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Iron } (\mu\text{mol}/10^4) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (N \times \\ &\quad V_{\text{Sample}} / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / N\end{aligned}$$

$C_{\text{Standard}}$ : the concentration of Standard,  $1000 \mu\text{mol/L} = 1 \mu\text{mol/ml}$ ;

$W$ : the weight of sample, g;

$N$ : the quantity of cell or bacteria,  $N \times 10^4$ ;

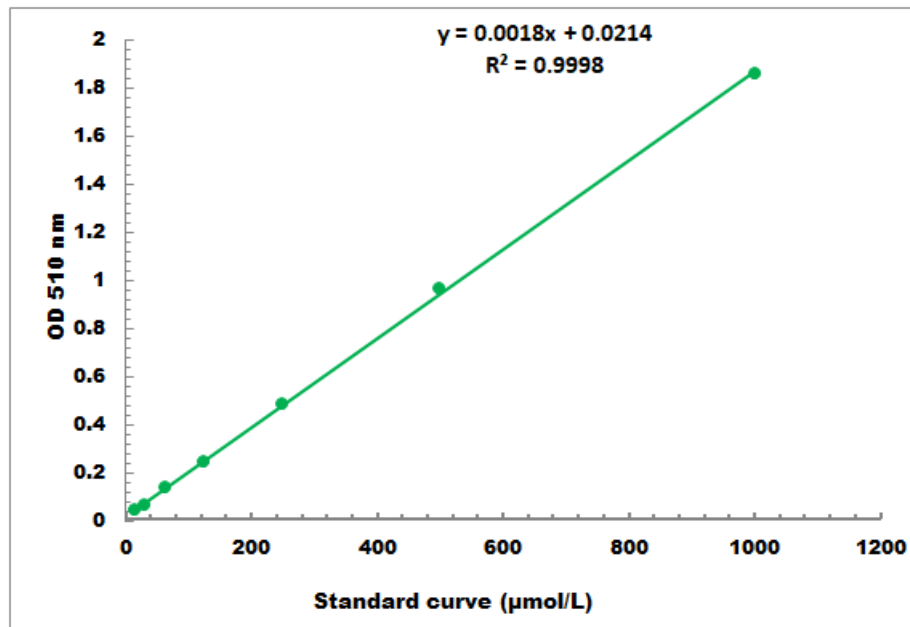
$V_{\text{Standard}}$ : the volume of standard, 0.05 ml;

$V_{\text{Sample}}$ : the volume of sample, 0.05 ml;

$V_{\text{Assay}}$ : the volume of Assay buffer, 1 ml.

## VII. TYPICAL DATA

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



Detection Range: 10 μmol/L - 1000 μmol/L

## VIII. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For troubleshooting, information or assistance, please go online to [www.cohesionbio.com](http://www.cohesionbio.com) or contact us at [techsupport@cohesionbio.com](mailto:techsupport@cohesionbio.com)

## IX. NOTES