

Fluorescence ELISA Based on CAT-regulated Fluorescence quenching of CdTe QDs for sensitive Detection of FB₁

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Optimization of the working conditions of coating antibody and competing antigen using a checkerboard method. the competitive inhibition rates: $(F_0-F)/F_0 \times 100\%$ was used to confirm the optimal parameters, where F_0 and F represented the fluorescence intensity of negative sample (FB₁-free) and an FB₁-spiked PBS solution (10 ng/mL), respectively. The results were shown in Table S1A-C

Table S1A Checkerboard method for optimization of the concentrations of anti-FB₁ mAb and FB₁-CAT_{10:1} conjugate.

FB ₁ -CAT _{10:1} (ug/mL)	anti-FB ₁ mAbs (ug/mL)			
	3.25	1.625	1.083	0.8125
40	14.35	22.20	20.99	69.40
20	36.92	52.64	52.86	68.16
10	67.80	76.66*	63.58	73.45

* The optimal concentrations of anti-FB₁ mAbs and FB₁-CAT_{10:1} conjugate are 1.625 and 10 μg/mL, respectively.

Table S1B Checkerboard method for optimization of the concentrations of anti-FB₁ mAb and FB₁-CAT_{5:1} conjugate.

FB ₁ -CAT _{5:1} (ug/mL)	anti-FB ₁ mAbs (ug/mL)			
	3.25	1.625	1.083	0.8125
40	8.25	42.43	63.93	63.72
20	16.89	59.16	72.98	77.60*
10	55.70	60.90	81.52	72.84

* The optimal concentrations of anti-FB₁ mAbs and FB₁-CAT_{5:1} conjugate are 0.8125 and 20 μg/mL, respectively.

Table S1C Checkerboard method for optimization of the concentrations of anti-FB₁ mAb and FB₁-CAT_{2:1} conjugate.

FB ₁ -CAT _{2:1} (ug/mL)	anti-FB ₁ mAbs (ug/mL)			
	6.5	3.25	1.625	1.083
80	38.78	62.54	75.12	74.22*
40	61.55	75.91	74.81	68.80
20	67.20	75.87	62.65	59.45

* The optimal concentrations of anti-FB₁ mAbs and FB₁-CAT_{2:1} conjugate are 1.083 and 80 μg/mL, respectively.

HRP-based conventional ELISA for FB₁ detection

96-well polystyrene microplate were modified with 20 µg/mL protein G (100 µL per well) in PBS (0.01M, pH 8.6) at 4 °C overnight. After washing the microplate three times with PBST (PBS, pH 7.4, 0.01 M, containing 0.05% Tween 20) and once with PBS, 100 µL of anti-FB₁ mAbs (1.30 µg/ml in PBS) were added into each well for 1 h incubation at 37°C. After washed three times with PBST and once with PBS, the plates were then blocked with blocking buffer (1 mg/mL of BSA in PBS) for 2 h at 37 °C. Subsequently, the plates were washed three times with PBST and once with PBS, a mixture containing 50µL of HRP-FB₁ (2.5 µg/mL in 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4) and 50µL of FB₁ standard solution (0 ~ 500 ng/mL in 0.01 M PBS containing 5% methanol, pH 7.5) was added into each well and incubated at 37°C for 1 h, then the unbound content was removed by washing the microplate three times with PBST and twice with PBS. Then, 100 µL of TMB solution was added. After incubation for 15 min at 37°C, the reaction was terminated with 50 µL of 2 M H₂SO₄, and the absorbance of each well was measured at 450 nm using a microplate reader.

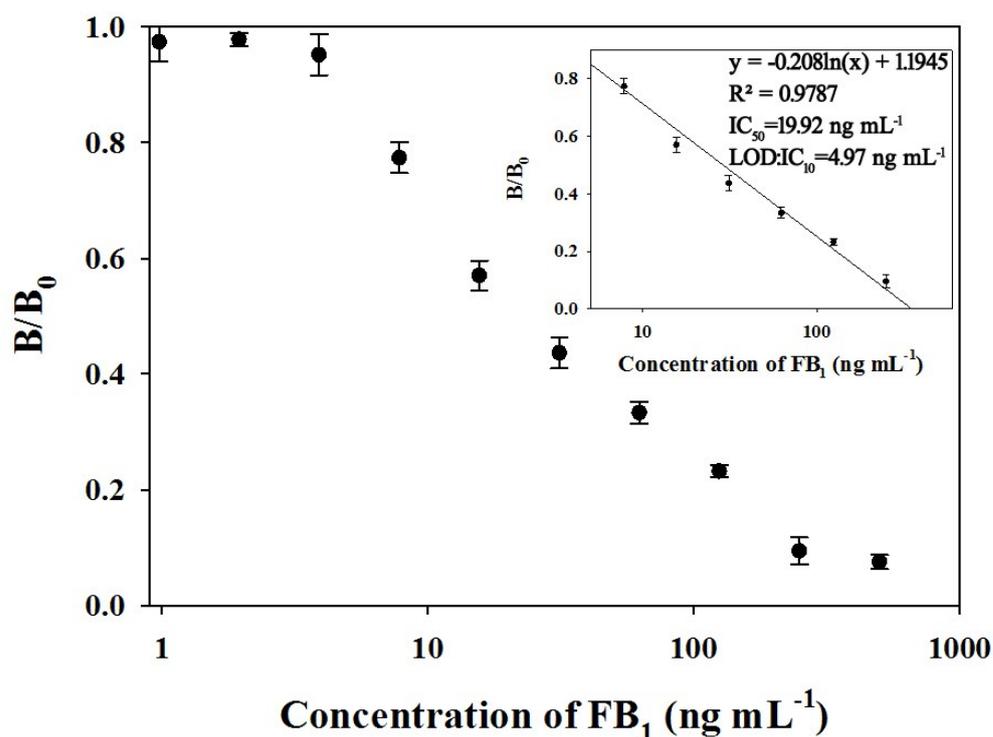


Figure S1. Standard curves for FB₁ detection using HRP-based conventional ELISA. FB₁ standard solutions were obtained by diluting FB₁ stock solution using PBS. Vertical bars indicate the standard deviation (n=3). (B and B₀ represent the value of OD_{450nm} of the assay dealing with and without FB₁, respectively.)