



## Nucleus Protocols

### Pierce660 Assay

- Prepare a standard curve within the assay's working range (125  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  to 2000  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ). Remember to dilute the BSA stock in the same buffer used for your sample. The standards can be stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for future assays.
- Prepare a dilution series of your samples in the same buffer.
- Mix Pierce660 Reagent well by inverting the bottle before use.
- Array 150  $\mu\text{L}$  of Pierce660 Reagent on a 96-well optical plate by reverse pipetting.
- Add 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of each sample (BSA standard series and sample concentration series) column-wise (e.g., BSA standard in Column 12, Sample 1 series in column 1, ...) to the optical plate.
- Cover your plate with aluminum foil and mix on a plate shaker at medium speed for 1 minute.
- Incubate your plate at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  / 5 min. Samples should turn from brown to green.
- Using a plate reader, measure the absorbance of the samples at 660 nm.
- Analyze results.
  - Subtract the absorbance of blank samples (i.e., BSA standard = 0  $\text{mg}/\mu\text{L}$ ) from all other samples ("background subtracted absorbance").
  - Plot the standard curve by plotting the background subtracted absorbance vs. concentration for each BSA standard. Fit a line to your standard curve.
  - For each sample dilution series, choose a well with a background subtracted absorbance in the linear range of the standard curve.
  - Using the linear fit of your standard curve, calculate the concentration of the sample.