

Ketterson / Nolan Research Group Collection

This document is part of a collection that serves two purposes. First it is a public archive for data and documents resulting from evolutionary, ecological, and behavioral research conducted by the Ketterson-Nolan research group. The focus of the research is an abundant North American songbird, the dark-eyed junco, *Junco hyemalis*, and the primary sources of support have been the National Science Foundation and Indiana University. The research was conducted in collaboration with numerous colleagues and students, and the objective of this site is to preserve not only the published products of the research, but also to document the organization and people that led to the published findings. Second it is a repository for the works of Val Nolan Jr., who studied songbirds in addition to the junco: in particular the prairie warbler, *Dendroica discolor*. This site was originally compiled and organized by Eric Snajdr, Nicole Gerlach, and Ellen Ketterson.

Context Statement

This document was generated as part of a long-term biological research project on a songbird, the dark-eyed junco, conducted by the Ketterson/Nolan research group at Indiana University. For more information, please see IUScholarWorks (<https://scholarworks.iu.edu/dspace/handle/2022/7911>).

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Egg yolk preparation for ELISA

Prepared by Jen Grindstaff

Purpose: To prepare frozen egg yolks for use in a variety of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs).

Procedure:

1. Remove a few (4-6) whole frozen eggs from the freezer.
2. Once albumin has begun to thaw, crack egg and peel the shell and albumin away from the yolk.
3. Carefully, roll the yolk on a clean piece of paper towel or kim-wipe to remove any remaining albumin.
4. Weigh the whole egg yolk and record mass.
5. Using a small spatula, carefully mix and homogenize the egg yolk.
6. Weigh out 0.2 grams of homogenized yolk.
7. Add 0.2 grams of yolk to 800 μ l of PBS-T in eppendorf tube.
8. Place remaining egg yolk in another tube (optional).
9. Rinse spatula in PBS-T between samples and wipe clean.
10. Place two glass beads in eppendorf tube with yolk/PBS-T mixture and vortex thoroughly.
11. If ELISA is not to be done immediately, diluted yolk samples can be re-frozen.
12. Before loading samples onto ELISA plates, vortex thoroughly again.