DRG® Salivary Cortisol ELISA (SLV-2930)

IVD

Revised 26 Sept. 2007

INTRODUCTION

Intended Use

An enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative *in vitro diagnostic* measurement of active free cortisol (hydrocortisone and hydroxycorticosterone) in saliva. Measurements of cortisol are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the adrenal gland.

Summary and Explanation

The hormone Cortisol is vital for several functions of the human body. A strong correlation exists between stress related conditions and Cortisol levels (*1–3*) Cortisol is a steroid hormone made in the adrenal glands. Among its important functions in the body include roles in the regulation of blood pressure and cardiovascular function as well as regulation of the body's use of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. Cortisol secretion increases in response to any stress in the body, whether physical (such as illness, trauma, surgery, or temperature extremes) or psychological. When cortisol is secreted, it causes a breakdown of muscle protein, leading to release of amino acids into the bloodstream. These amino acids are then used by the liver to synthesize glucose for energy, in a process called gluconeogenesis. This process raises the blood sugar level so the brain will have more glucose for energy. Cortisol also leads to the release of so-called fatty acids, an energy source from fat cells, for use by the muscles. Taken together, these energy-directing processes prepare the individual to deal with stressors and ensure that the brain receives adequate energy sources (*4*).

Cortisol is the most potent glucocorticoid produced by the human adrenal (*5-7*). It is synthesized from cholesterol and its production is stimulated by pituitary adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) which is regulated by corticotropin releasing factor (CRF). ACTH and CRF secretions are inhibited by high cortisol levels in a negative feedback loop. Cortisol acts through specific intracellular receptors and affects numerous physiologic systems including immune function, glucose counter regulation, vascular tone, and bone metabolism.

Elevated cortisol levels and lack of diurnal variation have been identified with Cushing's disease (ACTH hypersecretion). Elevated circulating cortisol levels have also been identified in patients with adrenal tumors. Low cortisol levels are found in primary adrenal insufficiency (e.g. adrenal hypoplasia, Addison's disease) and in ACTH deficiency. Due to the normal circadian variation in cortisol levels (*8*), distinguishing normal from abnormally low cortisol levels can be difficult, therefore several daily collections are recommended.

Saliva is an excellent medium to measure steroids because it is a natural ultra-filtrate of blood, and steroids not bound by carrier proteins in the blood freely diffuse into saliva. Only about 1-10% of the steroids in blood are in the unbound or free form, and it is this fraction that diffuses into target tissues of the body, and into saliva (*9, 10*). The majority (90-99%) of steroid hormones in the blood are bound to carrier proteins (cortisol binding globulin, sex-hormone binding globulin and albumin) and are unavailable to target tissues. The process of passive diffusion of non-bound (free) steroid hormones occurs because these small molecules are of a low molecular weight (less than 400 daltons) and are relatively nonpolar, thus enabling them to freely diffuse from blood to saliva. Bound steroids are too large to diffuse freely through the salivary cells into the salivary gland lumen. (*11-14*)

PRINCIPLE

The **DRG Salivary Cortisol ELISA KIT** is based on the competition principle and the microplate separation. An unknown amount of Cortisol present in the sample and a fixed amount of Cortisol conjugated with horse-radish peroxidase compete for the binding sites of mouse monoclonal Cortisol -antiserum coated onto the wells. After one hour incubation the microplate is washed to stop the competition reaction. After addition of the substrate solution the concentration of Cortisol is inversely proportional to the optical density measured.

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WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1. For in-vitro diagnostic use only. For professional use only.
2. Before starting the assay, read the instructions completely and carefully. Use the valid version of the package insert provided with the kit. Be sure that everything is understood.
3. Do not mix reagents of different lots. Do not use expired reagents.
4. The microplate contains snap-off strips. Unused wells must be stored at 2 – 8°C in the sealed foil pouch and used in the frame provided.
5. Avoid contact with Stop Solution (5), 0.5M H_2SO_4. It may cause skin irritation and burns.
6. Pipetting of samples and reagents must be done as quickly as possible and in the same sequence for each step.
7. Use separate pipette tips for each sample, control and reagent to avoid cross contamination.
8. Use reservoirs only for single reagents. This especially applies to the substrate reservoirs. Using a reservoir for dispensing a substrate solution that had previously been used for the conjugate solution may turn solution colored. Do not pour reagents back into vials as reagent contamination may occur.
9. Mix the contents of the microplate wells thoroughly to ensure good test results. Do not reuse microwells.
10. Do not let wells dry during assay; add reagents immediately after completing the rinsing steps.
11. Kit calibrators have been checked for HIV-1/2 and HCV antibodies and HBsAg and found to be negative, but the calibrators and patient samples should be handled as potentially infectious.
12. Some reagents contain Proclin, BND and MIT as preservatives. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush immediately with water.
13. Allow the reagents to reach room temperature (21-26°C) before starting the test. Temperature WILL affect the absorbance readings of the assay. However, Values for the patient samples will not be affected.
14. TMB substrate has an irritant effect on skin and mucosa. In case of possible contact, wash eyes with an abundant volume of water and skin with soap and abundant water. Wash contaminated objects before reusing them. If inhaled, take the person to open air.

REAGENTS

Reagents provided

a. ***Microtiterwells***, 12x8 (break apart) strips, 96 wells;
coated with (mouse) anti-Cortisol antiserum.

b. ***Standard (Standard 0-6)***, 7 vials, 1 ml each, ready to use;
Concentrations: 0.0 – 2 – 5 – 10 – 20 – 40 - 80 ng/mL
contain 0.003% Proclin 300 as a preservative

c. ***Control low / Control high***, 2 vials, 1.0 mL each, ready to use;
For control values and ranges please refer to vial label or QC-Datasheet.
Contains 0.003% Proclin 300 as a preservative.

d. ***Enzyme Conjugate***, 1 vial, 26 mL, ready to use;
Cortisol conjugated to horseradish peroxidase.
* contains < 0.019% BND and < 0.017% MIT as preservative.

e. ***Substrate Solution*** 1 vial, 25 mL, ready to use;
Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB).

f. ***Stop Solution***, 1 vial, 14 mL, ready to use;
contains 0.5M H_2SO_4.
Avoid contact with the stop solution. It may cause skin irritations and burns.

g. ***Wash Solution***, 1 vial, 30 mL (40X concentrated);
Concentrate for 1200 ml.
see „Preparation of Reagents“.

* BND = 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane
MIT = 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

Note: Additional *Standard 0* for sample dilution is available upon request (Cat. number SLV-2930-0STD).

Materials required but not provided

1. Calibrated EIA reader adjusted to read at 450 nm
2. Precision pipettes (100 and 200 µL)
3. Distilled or Deionized water
4. Timer (60 min. range)
5. Reservoirs (disposable)
6. Test tube or microtube rack in a microplate configuration
7. Linear-linear graph paper or software for data reduction

Storage Conditions

When stored at 2° to 8°C unopened reagents will retain reactivity until expiration date.
Enzyme-Conjugate, Standard Solution, Substrate Solution, Wash Solution and Zero Standard must be stored at 2° to 8°C.
Microplate wells must be stored at 2° to 8°C.

Reagent Preparation

Bring all reagents to room temperature before use.

Wash Solution:
Add deionized water to the 40 x concentrated Wash Solution to a final volume of 1200 ml.
The diluted Wash Solution is stable for 2 weeks at room temperature.

SPECIMEN Collection and Preparation

Eating, drinking, chewing gums or brushing teeth should be avoided for 30 minutes before sampling. Otherwise, it is recommended to rinse mouth thoroughly with cold water 5 minutes prior to sampling.

Do not collect samples when oral diseases, inflammation or lesions exist (blood contamination).

If there is visible blood contamination the patient specimen, it should be discarded, rinse the sampling device with water, wait for 10 minutes and take a new sample.

Note: Samples containing sodium azide should not be used in the assay.

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Specimen Collection

Saliva samples should be collected only using special saliva sampling devices (vial and straw), e.g. SALI-TUBES 100 (SLV-4158) or Salivette (Sarstedt cat.# 51.1534).

Due to the cyclic secretion pattern of steroid hormones it is important to care for a proper timing of the sampling. In order to avoid arbitrary results we recommend that 5 samples always be taken within a period of 2 – 3 hours (*multiple sampling*) preferably before a meal.
As food might contain significant amounts of steroid hormones samples preferably should be taken while fasting. If fasting should be a problem the collection period should be timed just before lunch or before dinner.

Specimen Storage and Preparation

The saliva samples may be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C up to one week, and should be frozen at –20 °C for longer periods; repeated thawing and freezing is no problem.

Each sample has to be frozen, thawed, and centrifuged at least once in order to separate the mucins by centrifugation.
Upon arrival of the samples in the lab the samples have to stay in the deep freeze at least overnight. Next morning the frozen samples are warmed up to room temperature and mixed carefully.
Then the samples have to be centrifuged for 5 to 10 minutes (at 2000 - 3000 x g).
Now the clear colorless supernatant is easy to pipette.

If a set of multiple samples is to be tested, the lab (after at least one freezing, thawing, and centrifugation cycle) has to mix the 5 single samples in a separate sampling device and perform the testing from this mixture.

Specimen Dilution

If in an initial assay, a specimen is found to contain more than the highest standard, the specimens can be diluted with *Standard 0* and re-assayed as described in Assay Procedure.
For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.
Example:
a) Dilution 1:10: 10 µl saliva + 90 µl *Standard 0* (mix thoroughly)
b) Dilution 1:100: 10 µl of dilution a) + 90 µl *Standard 0* (mix thoroughly).

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Each run must include a standard curve.

1. Secure the desired number of coated strips in the frame holder.
2. Dispense **100 µL** of each Cortisol *Standard* and *Control* into appropriate wells.
3. Dispense **100 µL** of each sample into selected wells.
4. Dispense **200 µL** of *Enzyme Conjugate* into each sample and standard well and mix the plate for thoroughly for 10 seconds.
5. Incubate for **60 minutes** at room temperature.
6. Briskly shake out the contents of the wells and rinse the wells 3 times with diluted Wash Solution (400 µL per well). Strike the inverted wells sharply on absorbent paper towel to remove residual droplets.
7. Add **200 µL** of *Substrate Solution* to each well.
8. Incubate for **30 minutes** at room temperature.
9. Stop the reaction by adding **100 µL** of *Stop Solution* to each well.
10. Determine the absorbance of each well at 450 ±10 nm.
    It is recommended that the wells be read within 10 minutes.

Calculation of Results

1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of standards, controls and patient samples.
2. Construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each standard against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical(Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.
3. Using the mean absorbance value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the standard curve.
4. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) curve fit. 4 Parameter Logistics is the preferred calculation method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
5. The concentration of the samples can be read directly from this standard curve. Samples with concentrations higher than that of the highest standard have to be further diluted. For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

Example of Typical Standard Curve

The following data is for demonstration only and **cannot** be used in place of data generations at the time of assay.

Standard	Absorbance Units
Standard 0 (0 ng/mL)	1.88
Standard 1 (2 ng/mL)	1.75
Standard 2 (5 ng/mL)	1.58
Standard 3 (10 ng/mL)	1.39

Standard 4 (20 ng/mL)	1.09
Standard 5 (40 ng/mL)	0.75
Standard 6 (80 ng/mL)	0.47

EXPECTED NORMAL VALUES

In order to determine the normal range of SLV cortisol, 109 saliva samples from adult male and female apparently healthy subjects, ages 20 to 80 years, were collected in the morning and analyzed using the DRG SLV Cortisol ELISA kit. The following range was calculated from this study.

Adults: 0.12 – 1.47 µg/dL or 1.2 – 14.7 ng/mL

The results alone should not be the only reason for any therapeutic consequences. The results should be correlated to other clinical observations and diagnostic tests. Since cortisol levels show diurnal cycles, we recommend that the samples be obtained the same hour each day. Furthermore, we recommend that each laboratory determine its own range for the population tested.

Quality Control

Good laboratory practice requires that controls be run with each calibration curve. A statistically significant number of controls should be assayed to establish mean values and acceptable ranges to assure proper performance.
It is recommended to use control samples according to state and federal regulations. The use of control samples is advised to assure the day to day validity of results. Use controls at both normal and pathological levels.
The controls and the corresponding results of the QC-Laboratory are stated in the QC certificate added to the kit. The values and ranges stated on the QC sheet always refer to the current kit lot and should be used for direct comparison of the results.
It is also recommended to make use of national or international Quality Assessment programs in order to ensure the accuracy of the results.
Employ appropriate statistical methods for analysing control values and trends. If the results of the assay do not fit to the established acceptable ranges of control materials patient results should be considered invalid.
In this case, please check the following technical areas: Pipetting and timing devices; photometer, expiration dates of reagents, storage and incubation conditions, aspiration and washing methods.
After checking the above mentioned items without finding any error contact your distributor or DRG directly.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Sensitivity

The lowest detectable level of Cortisol that can be distinguished from the Zero Standard is 0.537 ng/mL or 0.0537 µg/dl at the 95 % confidence limit.

Specificity

The following materials have been evaluated for cross reactivity. The percentage indicates cross reactivity at 50% displacement compared to Cortisol.

Steroid	% Cross reaction
Cortisol	100%
Corticosterone	29.00%
Cortisone	3.00%
11-Deoxycortisol	< 1.00%
17-OH Progesterrone	< 0.50%
Prednisone	<0.10%
Progesterone	< 0.10%
Dexamethazone	< 0.10%
Desoxycorticosterone	< 0.10%
Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate	< 0.10%
Estradiol	< 0.10%
Estriol	< 0.10%
Estrone	< 0.10%
Testosterone	< 0.10%

Assay Dynamic Range

The range of the assay is between 0 – 80 ng/mL.

Reproducibility

Intra-Assay

The intra-assay variation was determined by replicate measurements of 4 saliva samples using DRG ELISA kit. The within assay variability is shown below:

Mean (ng/mL)	**4.52**	**0.94**	**12.79**	**17.50**
SD (ng/mL)	0.120	0.042	0.230	0.258
CV (%)	2.65	4.52	1.80	1.47
n =	20	20	20	20

Inter-Assay

The inter-assay (between-run) variation was determined by quadruplicate measurements of commercial control samples in three different days' runs.

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Mean (ng/mL)	**24.29**	**40.85**
SD (ng/mL)	1.81	2.38
CV (%)	7.47	5.82
n =	12	12

Inter-Lot

The Inter-Lot (between-lot) variation was determined by duplicate measurements of five saliva samples in three different kit lots. The between run variability is shown below:

Mean (ng/mL)	**1.22**	**12.65**	**15.81**	**4.16**	**4.53**
SD (ng/mL)	0.07	0.35	0.70	0.10	0.12
CV(%)	5.97	2.73	4.43	2.35	2.72
N =	9	9	9	9	9

Recovery

Recovery of the DRG ELISA was determined by adding increasing amounts of the analyte to three different saliva samples containing different amounts of endogenous analyte. Each sample (non-spiked and spiked) was assayed and analyte concentrations of the samples were calculated from the standard curve. The percentage recoveries were determined by comparing expected and measured values of the samples

Sample	**Endogenous cortisol ng/mL**	**Added cortisol ng/mL**	**Measured OD mean of duplicate (450 nm)**	**Measured Conc. SLV cortisol ng/mL**	**Expected conc ng/mL**	**Recovery (%)**
1	0.90	0.00	1.284	0.90		
		40.00	0.175	38.74	40.90	94.7
		20.00	0.262	22.45	20.90	107.4
		10.00	0.421	11.50	10.90	105.5
		5.00	0.608	6.42	5.90	108.8
2	8.37	0.00	0.518	8.37		
		40.00	0.160	43.57	48.37	90.1
		20.00	0.225	27.59	28.37	97.3
		10.00	0.321	17.00	18.37	92.5
		5.00	0.367	14.07	13.37	105.2
3	14.60	0.00	0.357	14.61		
		40.00	0.144	50.31	54.61	92.1
		20.00	0.187	35.55	34.60	102.7
		10.00	0.246	24.52	24.60	99.7
		5.00	0.279	20.60	19.60	105.1

Linearity

Three samples (saliva) containing different amounts of analyte were serially diluted to 1:64 with zero standard and assayed with the DRG ELISA. The percentage recovery was calculated by comparing the expected and measured values for SLV cortisol. An assay linearity of 0.537 – 77 ng/mL has been identified as the usable range. Samples above this range must be diluted and re-run.

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Concentr. ng/mL	33.13	80.00	23.23
Average % Recovery	107.0	99.1	97.5
Range of from	101.1	97.8	92.4
% Recovery to	114.0	99.6	104.4

Comparison Studies

Studies were performed to compare the DRG SLV Cortisol test to commercially available tests.

One study evaluated saliva samples from 114 subjects, ages 40 to 70 years. The samples were run in duplicate on the DRG test and another commercially available LIA method to determine the concentration of Cortisol in the samples. A correlation of 0.872 was obtained versus this method.

A second study was performed using saliva samples from seventy-two (72) saliva samples collected from 40 – 70 year old men and women and run in duplicate on DRG and another commercially available EIA test.

Another study was performed comparing 28 saliva samples to a reference LC-MS method.
A correlation of r = 0.89056 with a formula of y = 1.0144x + 1.7762 was obtained to this method.

To further demonstrate substantial equivalence of the DRG SLV test, additional expanded comparison studies were requested.

One expanded study evaluated saliva samples from 40 subjects ages 25 – 65 years. The samples were run in duplicate on the DRG test and another commercially available LIA method to determine the concentration of Cortisol in the samples. An overall correlation of 0.9795 and a regression formula of y = 0.9588x - 0.0338 was obtained versus this method.

A second expanded study was performed using 40 saliva samples collected from men and women ages 25 – 65 years and run in duplicate on DRG and another commercially available EIA test.
A correlation of 0.9920 with a regression formula of y = 1.0722x + 0.1482 was observed compared to another EIA method.

LIMITATIONS OF PROCEDURE

Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is performed with a complete understanding of the package insert instruction and with adherence to good laboratory practice.

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Blood contamination of more than 0.32% in saliva samples will affect results, and usually can be seen by eye.

Concentrations of Sodium Azide >0.2% interferes in this assay and may lead to false results.

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Symbols used with DRG ELISA´s

Symbol	English	Deutsch	Francais	Espanol	Italiano
CE	European Conformity	CE-Konfirmitäts-kennzeichnung	Conforme aux normes européennes	Conformidad europea	Conformità europea
	Consult instructions for use	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	Consultez le Mode d'emploi	Consulte las Instrucciones	Consulti le istruzioni
IVD	In vitro diagnostic device	In-vitro-Diagnostikum	Diagnostic in vitro	Diagnóstico in vitro	Diagnostica in vitro
REF	Catalogue number	Katalog-Nr.	Référence	No de catálogo	No. di Cat.
LOT	Lot. No. / Batch code	Chargen-Nr.	No. de lot	Número de lote	Lotto no
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests/	Ausreichend für "n" Ansätze	Contenu suffisant pour "n" tests	Contenido suficiente para <n> ensayos	Contenuto sufficiente per "n" saggi
	Storage Temperature	Lagerungstemperatur	Temperature de conservation	Temperatura de conservacion	Temperatura di conservazione
	Expiration Date	Mindesthaltbarkeits-datum	Date limite d'utilisation	Fecha de caducidad	Data di scadenza
	Legal Manufacturer	Hersteller	Fabricant	Fabricante	Fabbricante
Distributed by	Distributor	Vertreiber	Distributeur	Distribuidor	Distributtore
Content	Content	Inhalt	Contenu	Contenido	Contenuto
Volume/No.	Volume / No.	Volumen/Anzahl	Volume/Numéro	Volumen/Número	Volume/Quantità
Microtiterwells	Microtiterwells	Mikrotiterwells	Plaques de micro-titration	Pocillos de la Microplaca	Micropozzetti
Antiserum	Antiserum	Antiserum	Antisérum	Antisuero	Antisiero
Enzyme Conjugate	Enzyme Conjugate	Enzymkonjugat	Conjugué enzymatique	Conjugado enzimático	Tracciante enzimatico
Enzyme Complex	Enzyme Complex	Enzymkomplex	Complexe enzymatique	Complex enzimático	Complesso enzimatico
Substrate Solution	Substrate Solution	Substratlösung	Solution substrat	Solución de sustrato	Soluzione di substrato
Stop Solution	Stop Solution	Stopplösung	Solution d'arrêt	Solución de paro	Soluzione d´ arresto
Zero Standard	Zero Standard	Nullstandard	Standard 0	Standard 0	Standard zero
Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Calibrador	Standard
Control	Control	Kontrolle	Contrôle	Control	Controllo
Assay Buffer	Assay Buffer	Assaypuffer	Tampon d'essai	Tampón de ensayo	Tampone del test
Wash Solution	Wash Solution	Waschlösung	Solution de lavage	Solución de lavado	Soluzione di lavaggio
1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH (idrossido di sodio 1N)
1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1N HCl	1 N HCl	
Sample Diluent	Sample Diluent	Probenverdünnungs-medium	Solution pour dilution de l'échantillon		Diluente dei campioni
Conjugate Diluent	Conjugate Diluent	Konjugatverdünnungs -medium	Solution pour dilution du conjugué		Diluente del tracciante

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Symbol	Portugues	Dansk	Svenska	Ελληνικά
CE	Conformidade com as normas europeias	Europaeisk overensstemmelse	Europeisk överensstämmelse	Ευρωπαϊκή Συμμόρφωση
	Instruções de uso	Brugermanual	Användar manual	Εγχειρίδιο χρήστη
IVD	Diagnóstico in vitro	In vitro diagnostik	Diagnostik in vitro	in vitro διαγνωστικό
REF	Catálogo n.º	Katalognummer	Katalog nummer	Αριθμός καταλόγου
LOT	No do lote	Lot nummer	Batch-nummer	Αριθμός Παρτίδος
		Indeholder tilsttrækkeligt til "n" test	Innehåller tillräckligt till "n" tester	Περιεχόμενο επαρκές για «n» εξετάσεις
	Temperatura de conservação	Opbevaringstemperatur	Förvaringstempratur	Θερμοκρασία αποθήκευσης
	Prazo de validade	Udløbsdato	Bäst före datum	Ημερομηνία λήξης
	Fabricante	Producent	Tillverkare	Κατασκευαστής
Distributed by				
Content	Conteúdo	Indhold	Innehåll	Περιεχόμενο
Volume/No.	Volume/Número	Volumen/antal	Volym/antal	Όγκος/αριθ..
Microtiterwells	Alvéolos de microtitulação	Mikrotiterbrønde	Brunnar i Mikrotiterplatta	Πηγαδάκια Μικροτιτλοδοτήσεως
Antiserum	Anti-soro	Antiserum	Antiserum	Αντιορός
Enzyme Conjugate	Conjugado enzimático	Enzymkonjugat	Enzymkonjugat	Συζευγμένο ενζυμο
Enzyme Complex	Complexo enzimático	Enzymkompleks	Enzymkomplex	Σύμπλοκο ενζύμου
Substrate Solution	Solução de substrato	Substratopløsning	Substratlösning	Διάλυμα υποστρώματος
Stop Solution	Solução de paragem	Stopopløsning	Stopp lösning	Διάλυμα τερματισμού
Zero Standard	Padrão zero	Standard 0	Standard 0	Πρότυπο Μηδέν
Standard	Calibrador	Standard	Standard	Πρότυπα
Control	Controlo	Kontrol	Kontroll	Έλεγχος
Assay Buffer	Tampão de teste	Assay buffer	Assay Buffer	Ρυθμιστικό Διάλυμα Εξέτασης
Wash Solution	Solução de lavagem	Vaskebuffer	Tvätt lösning	Διάλυμα πλύσεως
1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH
1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1 N HCl
Sample Diluent				
Conjugate Diluent				