



LH-ELISA

KAPD1289



LH ELISA

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KAPD1289
IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Intended Use

The **DIAsource LH ELISA Kit** is an enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative *in vitro diagnostic* measurement of the Luteinizing Hormone (LH) in serum.

1.2 Summary and Explanation

Luteinizing hormone (LH) is produced in both men and women from the anterior pituitary gland in response to luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LH-RH or Gn-RH), which is released by the hypothalamus (1-3). LH, also called interstitial cell-stimulating hormone (ICSH) in men, is a glycoprotein with a molecular weight of approximately 30.000 daltons (4). It is composed of two non covalently associated dissimilar amino acid chains, alpha and beta (5). The alpha chain is similar to that found in human thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), and human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). The difference between these hormones lie in the amino acid composition of their beta subunits, which account for their immunological differentiation (6-8).

The basal secretion of LH in men is episodic and has the primary function of stimulating the interstitial cells (Leydig cells) to produce testosterone. The variation in LH concentrations in women is subject to the complex ovulatory cycle of healthy menstruating women, and depends upon a sequence of hormonal events along the gonado-hypothalamic-pituitary axis. The decrease in progesterone and estradiol levels from the preceeding ovulation initiates each menstrual cycle (9,10). As a result of the decrease in hormone levels, the hypothalamus increases the secretion of gonadotropin-releasing factors (GnRF), which in turn stimulates the pituitary to increase FSH production and secretion (4). The rising FSH levels stimulate several follicles during the follicular phase, one of these will mature to contain the egg. As the follicle develops, estradiol is secreted, slowly at first, but by day 12 or 13 of a normal cycle increasing rapidly. LH is released as a result of this rapid estradiol rise because of direct stimulation of the pituitary and increasing GnRF and FSH levels. These events constitute the pre-ovulatory phase (11).

Ovulation occurs approximately 12 to 18 hours after the LH reaches a maximum level. After the egg is released, corpus luteum is formed which secretes progesterone and estrogen - two feedback regulators of LH (3,10).

The luteal phase rapidly follows this ovulatory phase, and is characterized by high progesterone levels, a second estradiol increase, and low LH and FSH levels (12). Low LH and FSH levels are the result of the negative feedback effects of estradiol and progesterone on the hypothalamic-pituitary axis.

After conception, the developing embryo produces hCG, which causes the corpus luteum to continue producing progesterone and estradiol. The corpus luteum regresses if pregnancy does not occur, and the corresponding drop in progesterone and estradiol levels results in menstruation. The hypothalamus initiates the menstrual cycle again as a result of these low hormone levels (12).

Patients suffering from hypogonadism show increased concentrations of serum LH. A decrease in steroid hormone production in females is a result of immature ovaries, primary ovarian failure, polycystic ovary disease, or menopause; in these cases, LH secretion is not regulated (10,13). A similar loss of regulatory hormones occurs in males when the testes develop abnormally or anorchia exists. High concentrations of LH may also be found in primary testicular failure and Klinefelter syndrome, although LH levels will not necessarily be elevated if the secretion of androgens continues. Increased concentrations of LH are also present during renal failure, cirrhosis, hyperthyroidism, and severe starvation (10,14).

A lack of secretion by the anterior pituitary may cause lower LH levels. As may be expected, low levels may result in infertility in both males and females. Low levels of LH may also be due to the decreased secretion of GnRH by the hypothalamus, although the same effect may be seen by a failure of the anterior pituitary to respond to GnRH stimulation. Low LH values may therefore indicate some dysfunction of the pituitary or hypothalamus, but the actual source of the problem must be confirmed by other tests (10).

In the differential diagnosis of hypothalamic, pituitary, or gonadal dysfunction, assays of LH concentration are routinely performed in conjunction with FSH assays since their roles are closely interrelated. Furthermore, the hormone levels are used to determine menopause, pinpoint ovulation, and monitor endocrine therapy.

2 PRINCIPLE OF TEST

The **DIAsource LH ELISA Kit** is a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) based on the sandwich principle.

The microtiter wells are coated with a monoclonal [mouse] antibody directed towards a unique antigenic site on a LH molecule. An aliquot of patient sample containing endogenous LH is incubated in the coated well with enzyme conjugate, which is an anti-LH monoclonal antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase. After incubation the unbound conjugate is washed off.

The amount of bound peroxidase is proportional to the concentration of LH in the sample.

Having added the substrate solution, the intensity of colour developed is proportional to the concentration of LH in the patient sample.

3 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1. This kit is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only. For professional use only.
2. All reagents of this test kit which contain human serum or plasma have been tested and confirmed negative for HIV I/II, HBsAg and HCV by FDA approved procedures. All reagents, however, should be treated as potential biohazards in use and for disposal.
3. 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.
4. The microplate contains snap-off strips. Unused wells must be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C in the sealed foil pouch and used in the frame provided.
5. Pipetting of samples and reagents must be done as quickly as possible and in the same sequence for each step.

6. 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.
7. Mix the contents of the microplate wells thoroughly to ensure good test results. Do not reuse microwells.
8. Do not let wells dry during assay; add reagents immediately after completing the rinsing steps.
9. 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.
10. Never pipet by mouth and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
11. Do not smoke, eat, drink or apply cosmetics in areas where specimens or kit reagents are handled.
12. Wear disposable latex gloves when handling specimens and reagents. Microbial contamination of reagents or specimens may give false results.
13. Handling should be done in accordance with the procedures defined by an appropriate national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
14. Do not use reagents beyond expiry date as shown on the kit labels.
15. All indicated volumes have to be performed according to the protocol. Optimal test results are only obtained when using calibrated pipettes and microtiterplate readers.
16. Do not mix or use components from kits with different lot numbers. It is advised not to exchange wells of different plates even of the same lot. The kits may have been shipped or stored under different conditions and the binding characteristics of the plates may result slightly different.
17. Avoid contact with *Stop Solution* containing 0.5 M H₂SO₄. It may cause skin irritation and burns.
18. Some reagents contain Proclin 300, BND and/or MIT as preservatives. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush immediately with water.
19. 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.
20. Chemicals and prepared or used reagents have to be treated as hazardous waste according to the national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
21. For information on hazardous substances included in the kit please refer to Material Safety Data Sheets. Material Safety Data Sheets for this product are available upon request directly from DIAsource.

4 REAGENTS

4.1 Reagents provided

1.  **Microtiterwells**, 12 x 8 (break apart) strips, 96 wells.
Wells coated with anti-LH monoclonal antibody.
2.

CAL	N
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LH Calibrators. N= 0 to 5, 6 vials (lyophilized), 1 mL
Concentration : 0; 10; 20; 40; 100 ; 200 mIU/mL
The calibrators are calibrated against WHO 2nd International Calibrator for LH IRP (80/552)
See "Preparation of Reagents"
Contain 0.03% Proclin 300, 0.015% BND and 0.010% MIT as preservative.
3.

Ab	HRP
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Enzyme Conjugate, 1 vial, 11 mL. Ready for use.
Anti-LH antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase.
Contains 0.03 % Proclin 300, 0.015 % BND and 0.010 % Mit as preservative.
4.

CHROM	TMB
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Substrate Solution, 1 vial, 14 mL. Ready for use.
Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB)
5.

STOP	SOLN
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Stop Solution, 1 vial, 14 mL. Ready for use.
Contains 0.5 M H₂SO₄.
Avoid contact with the stop solution. It may cause skin irritations and burns.

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

Note: Additional *Calibrator 0* for sample dilution is available on request.

4.2 Material required but not provided

- A microtiter plate calibrated reader (450 ± 10 nm)
- Calibrated variable precision micropipettes.
- Absorbent paper.
- Distilled or deionized water
- Timer
- Semi logarithmic graph paper or software for data reduction

4.3 Storage Conditions

When stored at 2 °C to 8 °C unopened reagents will retain reactivity until expiration date. Do not use reagents beyond this date. Opened reagents must be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C. Microtiter wells must be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C. Once the foil bag has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly again. Opened kits retain activity for six weeks if stored as described above.

4.4 Reagents Preparation

Bring all reagents and required number of strips to room temperature prior to use.

Calibrators

Reconstitute the lyophilized contents of the calibrator vial with 1 mL Aqua dest.

Note: The reconstituted calibrators are stable for 2 months at 2 °C to 8 °C. For longer storage freeze at –20 °C.

4.5 Disposal of the Kit

The disposal of the kit must be made according to the national regulations. Special information for this product is given in the Material Safety Data Sheets.

4.6 Damaged Test Kits

In case of any severe damage to the test kit or components, DIAsource has to be informed in writing, at the latest, one week after receiving the kit. Severely damaged single components should not be used for a test run. They have to be stored until a final solution has been found. After this, they should be disposed according to the official regulations.

5 SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Only serum should be used in this assay.

Do not use haemolytic, icteric or lipaemic specimens.

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

5.1 Specimen Collection

Serum:

Collect blood by venipuncture (e.g. Sarstedt Monovette # 02.1388.001), allow to clot, and separate serum by centrifugation at room temperature. Do not centrifuge before complete clotting has occurred. Patients receiving anticoagulant therapy may require increased clotting time.

5.2 Specimen Storage and Preparation

Specimens should be capped and may be stored for up to 48 hours at 2 °C to 8 °C prior to assaying.

Specimens held for a longer time should be frozen only once at -20°C prior to assay. Thawed samples should be inverted several times prior to testing.

5.3 Specimen Dilution

If in an initial assay, a specimen is found to contain more than the highest calibrator, the specimens can be diluted with *Calibrator 0* and reassayed 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 Serum + 90 µL *Calibrator 0* (mix thoroughly)
- b) dilution 1:100: 10 µL dilution a) 1:10 + 90 µL *Calibrator 0* (mix thoroughly).

6 ASSAY PROCEDURE

6.1 General Remarks

1. All reagents and specimens must be allowed to come to room temperature before use. All reagents must be mixed without foaming.
2. Once the test has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption.
3. Use new disposal plastic pipette tips for each calibrator, control or sample in order to avoid cross contamination
4. Absorbance is a function of the incubation time and temperature. Before starting the assay, it is recommended that all reagents are ready, caps removed, all needed wells secured in holder, etc. This will ensure equal elapsed time for each pipetting step without interruption.
5. As a general rule the enzymatic reaction is linearly proportional to time and temperature.
6. Pipetting of all calibrators, samples, and controls should be completed within 6 minutes. (note this especially for manual pipetting.)

6.2 Test Procedure

Each run must include a calibration curve.

1. Secure the desired number of Microtiterwells in the holder.
2. Dispense **25 µL** of each *Calibrator*, *controls* and samples with new disposable tips into appropriate wells.
3. Dispense **100 µL Enzyme Conjugate** into each well.
Thoroughly mix for 10 seconds. It is important to have a complete mixing in this step.
4. Incubate for **30 minutes** at room temperature.

- Briskly shake out the contents of the wells. Rinse the wells **5 times** with aqua dest (400 µL per well). Strike the wells sharply on absorbent paper to remove residual droplets.
Important note:
The sensitivity and precision of this assay is markedly influenced by the correct performance of the washing procedure!
- Add **100 µL** of *Substrate Solution* to each well.
- Incubate for **10 minutes** at room temperature.
- Stop the enzymatic reaction by adding **50 µL** of *Stop Solution* to each well.
- Determine the absorbance (OD) of each well at **450 ± 10 nm** with a microtiter plate reader.
It is recommended that the wells be read **within 10 minutes** after adding the *Stop Solution*.

6.3 Calculation of Results

- Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of calibrators, controls and patient samples.
- Using semi-logarithmic graph paper, construct a calibration curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each calibrator against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical(y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (x) axis.
- Using the mean absorbance value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the calibration curve.
- 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 method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
- The concentration of the samples can be read directly from this calibration curve. Samples with concentrations higher than that of the highest calibrator have to be further diluted or reported as > 200 mIU/mL. For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

6.3.1 Example of Typical Calibration Curve

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

Calibrator	Optical Units (450 nm)
Calibrator 0 (0 mIU/mL)	0.04
Calibrator 1 (10 mIU/mL)	0.12
Calibrator 2 (20 mIU/mL)	0.26
Calibrator 3 (40 mIU/mL)	0.49
Calibrator 4 (100 mIU/mL)	1.22
Calibrator 5 (200 mIU/mL)	1.82

7 EXPECTED NORMAL VALUES

It is strongly recommended that each laboratory should determine its own normal and abnormal values.

In a study conducted with apparently normal healthy adults, using the DIAsource LH ELISA the following values are observed:

Population	LH (mIU/mL)
Adult Female	
Follicular and luteal phase	≤ 20
LH Surge	20 – 200
Female, post-menopausal	20 – 100
Males	3 – 12

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.

8 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 DIAsource directly.

9 PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

9.1 Assay Dynamic Range

The range of the assay is between 1.27 – 200 mIU/mL.

9.2 Specificity of Antibodies (Cross Reactivity)

The following substances were tested for cross reactivity of the assay:

Hormone Tested	Concentration	Produced Color Intensity Equivalent to LH in Serum (mIU/mL)
hCG (WHO 1 st IRP 75/537)	200 mIU/mL	5.2
TSH (WHO 2 nd IRP 80/558)	62 µIU/mL	3.0
FSH (WHO 1 st IRP 68/40)	200 mIU/mL	2.5

NOTE:

Pregnancy results in elevated levels of hCG, the use of the LH enzyme immunoassay test is not recommended during pregnancy or immediately post-partum.

9.3 Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of the DAsource ELISA was calculated by adding 2 standard deviations to the mean of 20 replicate analyses of the Zero Calibrator (S0) and was found to be 1.27 mIU/mL.

9.4 Reproducibility

9.4.1 Intra Assay

The within assay variability is shown below:

Sample	1	2	3
Mean (mIU/mL)	2.71	15.72	28.33
SD (mIU/mL)	0.21	0.71	1.29
CV (%)	7.62	4.54	4.57
n =	10	10	10

9.4.2 Inter Assay

The between assay variability is shown below:

Sample	1	2	3
Mean (mIU/mL)	2.33	15.36	28.96
SD (mIU/mL)	0.26	0.50	1.29
CV (%)	11.02	3.22	4.45
n =	10	10	10

9.5 Recovery

Samples have been spiked by adding LH solutions with known concentrations in a 1:1 ratio.
The % Recovery has been calculated by multiplication of the ratio of the measurements and the expected values with 100.

Sample	Endogenous LH (mIU/mL)	Added LH (mIU/mL)	Measured Conc. LH (mIU/mL)	Expected * LH (mIU/mL)	Recovery (%)
1	7.7	0	7.7		
		100	98.2	103.9	94.5
		50	55.9	53.9	103.8
		20	25.6	23.9	107.4
		10	12.9	13.9	93.0
2	23.6	0	23.6		
		100	101.7	111.8	90.9
		50	59.9	61.8	96.9
		20	31.0	31.8	97.5
		10	19.8	21.8	90.7
3	52.7	0	52.7		
		100	114.2	126.3	90.4
		50	70.9	76.3	92.8
		20	42.8	46.3	92.2
		10	32.6	36.3	89.7

(* Endogenous LH / 2 + added LH because of a 1:1 dilution of serum with spike material.)

9.6 Linearity

Sample	Dilution	Measured Conc. (mIU/mL)	Expected Conc. (mIU/mL)	Recovery (%)
1	None	15.6	15.6	
	1:2	7.6	7.8	97.1
	1:4	3.7	3.9	95.7
	1:8	2.0	2.0	101.5
	1:16	0.9	1.0	88.0
2	None	23.6	23.6	
	1:2	11.4	11.8	96.6
	1:4	5.5	5.9	94.0
	1:8	2.6	3.0	89.7
	1:16	1.3	1.5	89.1
3	None	52.7	52.7	
	1:2	25.9	26.3	98.5
	1:4	12.8	13.2	96.9
	1:8	6.8	6.6	103.3
	1:16	3.5	3.3	105.5

10 LIMITATIONS OF USE

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.

Any improper handling of samples or modification of this test might influence the results.

10.1 Interfering Substances

Haemoglobin (up to 4 mg/mL), Bilirubin (up to 0.5 mg/mL) and Triglyceride (up to 30 mg/mL) have no influence on the assay results.

10.2 Drug Interferences

Until today no substances (drugs) are known to us, which have an influence to the measurement of LH in a sample.

10.3 High-Dose-Hook Effect

No hook effect was observed in this test up to 10,000 mIU/mL of LH.

11 LEGAL ASPECTS

11.1 Reliability of Results

The test must be performed exactly as per the manufacturer's instructions for use. Moreover the user must strictly adhere to the rules of GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) or other applicable national calibrators and/or laws. This is especially relevant for the use of control reagents. It is important to always include, within the test procedure, a sufficient number of controls for validating the accuracy and precision of the test.

The test results are valid only if all controls are within the specified ranges and if all other test parameters are also within the given assay specifications. In case of any doubt or concern please contact DIAsource.

11.2 Therapeutic Consequences

Therapeutic consequences should never be based on laboratory results alone even if all test results are in agreement with the items as stated under point 11.1. Any laboratory result is only a part of the total clinical picture of a patient.

Only in cases where the laboratory results are in acceptable agreement with the overall clinical picture of the patient should therapeutic consequences be derived.

The test result itself should never be the sole determinant for deriving any therapeutic consequences.

11.3 Liability

Any modification of the test kit and/or exchange or mixture of any components of different lots from one test kit to another could negatively affect the intended results and validity of the overall test. Such modification and/or exchanges invalidate any claim for replacement.

Claims submitted due to customer misinterpretation of laboratory results subject to point 11.2. are also invalid. Regardless, in the event of any claim, the manufacturer's liability is not to exceed the value of the test kit. Any damage caused to the test kit during transportation is not subject to the liability of the manufacturer.

12 REFERENCES

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	<u>Used symbols</u>	<u>Symboles utilisés</u>
	Consult instructions for use	Consulter les instructions d'utilisation
	Storage temperature	Température de conservation
	Use by	Utiliser jusque
	Batch code	Numéro de lot
	Catalogue number	Référence de catalogue
	Control	Contrôle
	In vitro diagnostic medical device	Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro
	Manufacturer	Fabricant
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests	Contenu suffisant pour <n> tests
	Wash solution concentrated	Solution de lavage concentrée
	Zero calibrator	Calibrateur zéro
	Calibrator #	Calibrateur #
	Control #	Contrôle #
	Tracer	Traceur
	Tracer	Traceur
	Tracer concentrated	Traceur concentré
	Tracer concentrated	Traceur concentré
	Tubes	Tubes
	Incubation buffer	Tampon d'incubation
	Acetonitrile	Acétonitrile
	Serum	Sérum
	Specimen diluent	Diluant du spécimen
	Dilution buffer	Tampon de dilution
	Antiserum	Antisérum
	Immunoabsorbent	Immunoabsorbant
	Calibrator diluent	Diluant de calibrateur
	Reconstitution solution	Solution de reconstitution
	Polyethylene glycol	Glycol Polyéthylène
	Extraction solution	Solution d'extraction
	Elution solution	Solution d'élution
	Bond Elut Silica cartridges	Cartouches Bond Elut Silica
	Pre-treatment solution	Solution de pré-traitement
	Neutralization solution	Solution de neutralisation
	Tracer buffer	Tampon traceur
	Microtiterplate	Microplaque de titration
	HRP Conjugate	HRP Conjugué
	HRP Conjugate	HRP Conjugué
	HRP Conjugate concentrate	HRP Conjugué concentré
	HRP Conjugate concentrate	HRP Conjugué concentré
	Conjugate buffer	Tampon conjugué
	Chromogenic TMB concentrate	Chromogène TMB concentré
	Chromogenic TMB solution	Solution chromogène TMB
	Substrate buffer	Tampon substrat
	Stop solution	Solution d'arrêt
	Incubation serum	Sérum d'incubation
	Buffer	Tampon
	AP Conjugate	AP Conjugué
	Substrate PNPP	Tampon PNPP
	Biotin conjugate concentrate	Biotine conjugué concentré
	Avidine HRP concentrate	Avidine HRP concentré
	Assay buffer	Tampon de test
	Biotin conjugate	Biotine conjugué
	Specific Antibody	Anticorps spécifique
	Streptavidin HRP concentrate	Concentré streptavidine HRP
	Non-specific binding	Liant non spécifique
	2nd Antibody	Second anticorps
	Acidification Buffer	Tampon d'acidification

	<u>Gebruikte symbolen</u>	<u>Gebrauchte Symbolen</u>
	Raadpleeg de gebruiksaanwijzing	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten
	Bewaartemperatuur	Lagern bei
	Houdbaar tot	Verwendbar bis
	Lotnummer	Chargenbezeichnung
	Catalogusnummer	Bestellnummer
	Controle	Kontrolle
	Medisch hulpmiddel voor in-vitro diagnostiek	In Vitro Diagnostikum
	Fabrikant	Hersteller
	Inhoud voldoende voor <n> testen	Ausreichend für <n> Ansätze
	Wasoplossing, geconcentreerd	Waschlösung-Konzentrat
	Nulkalibrator	Null kalibrator
	Kalibrator #	Kalibrator #
	Controle #	Kontrolle #
	Tracer	Tracer
	Tracer	Tracer
	Tracer geconcentreerd	Tracer Konzentrat
	Tracer geconcentreerd	Tracer Konzentrat
	Buisjes	Röhrchen
	Incubatiebuffer	Inkubationspuffer
	Acetonitrile	Azetonitril
	Serum	Humanserum
	Specimen diluent	Probenverdünner
	Verdunningsbuffer	Verdünnungspuffer
	Antiserum	Antiserum
	Immunoabsorbent	Immunadsorbens
	Kalibratorverdunner	Kalibratorverdünnung
	Reconstitutieoplossing	Rekonstitutionslösung
	Polyethyleen glycol	Polyethylenglykol
	Extractieoplossing	Extraktionslösung
	Elutieoplossing	Eluierungslösung
	Bond Elut Silica kolom	Bond Elut Silikakartuschen
	Pre-behandelingsoplossing	Vorbehandlungslösung
	Neutralisatieoplossing	Neutralisierungslösung
	Tracerbuffer	Tracer-Puffer
	Microtiterplaat	Mikrotiterplatte
	HRP Conjugaat	HRP Konjugat
	HRP Conjugaat	HRP Konjugat
	HRP Conjugaat geconcentreerd	HRP Konjugat Konzentrat
	HRP Conjugaat geconcentreerd	HRP Konjugat Konzentrat
	Conjugaat buffer	Konjugatpuffer
	Chromogene TMB geconcentreerd	Chromogenes TMB Konzentrat
	Chromogene Oplossing TMB	Farblösung TMB
	Substraatbuffer	Substratpuffer
	Stopoplossing	Stopplösung
	Incubatieserum	Inkubationsserum
	Buffer	Puffer
	AP Conjugaat	AP Konjugat
	Substraat PNPP	Substrat PNPP
	Geconcentreerd Biotine conjugaat	Biotin-Konjugat-Konzentrat
	Geconcentreerd Avidine-HRP conjugaat	Avidin-HRP-Konzentrat
	Assay buffer	Assaypuffer
	Biotine conjugaat	Biotin-Konjugat
	Specifiek antilichaam	Spezifischer Antikörper
	Streptavidine-HRP concentraat	HRP Streptavidinkonzentrat
	Aspecifieke binding	Unspezifische Bindung
	2de antilichaam	Sekundärer Antikörper
	Verzuringbuffer	Ansäuerungspuffer

	<u>Simboli utilizzati</u>	<u>Símbolos utilizados</u>
	Consultare le istruzioni per l'uso	Consultar las instrucciones de uso
	Limitazioni di temperatura	Limitación de temperatura
	Utilizzare entro	Fecha de caducidad
	Numero di lotto	Código de lote
	Numero di catalogo	Número de catálogo
	Controllo	Control
	Dispositivo medico-diagnostico in vitro	Producto sanitario para diagnóstico in vitro
	Fabbricante	Fabricante
	Contenuto sufficiente per <n> saggi	Contenido suficiente para <n> ensayos
	Tampone di lavaggio concentrato	Solución de lavado concentrada
	Calibratore zero	Calibrador cero
	Standard #	Calibrador #
	Controllo #	Control #
	Marcato	Trazador
	Marcato	Trazador
	Marcato concentrato	Trazador concentrada
	Marcato concentrato	Trazador concentrada
	Provette	Tubos
	Tampone incubazione	Tampón de incubación
	Acetonitrile	Acetonitrilo
	Siero	Suero
	Diluente campione	Diluyente de Muestra
	Tampone diluizione	Tampón de dilución
	Antisiero	Antisuero
	Immunoassorbente	Inmunoadsorbente
	Diluente calibratore	Diluyente de calibrador
	Soluzione di ricostituzione	Solución de Reconstitución
	Polietilenglicole	Glicol Polietileno
	Soluzione di estrazione	Solución de extracción
	Soluzione di eluizione	Solución de elución
	Cartucce di silice bond elut	Cartuchos Bond Elut Silica
	Soluzione di pretrattamento	Solución de Pre-tratamiento
	Soluzione di neutralizzazione	Solución de Neutralización
	Tracer Buffer	Tampón de trazador
	Piastra di microtitolazione	Placa de microvaloración
	HRP Coniugato	HRP Conjugado
	HRP Coniugato	HRP Conjugado
	HRP Coniugato concentrato	HRP Conjugado concentrada
	HRP Coniugato concentrato	HRP Conjugado concentrada
	Buffer coniugato	Tampón de Conjugado
	Cromogena TMB concentrato	Cromógena TMB concentrada
	Soluzione cromogena TMB	Solución Cromógena TMB
	Tampone substrato	Tampón de sustrato
	Soluzione di arresto	Solución de Parada
	Incubazione con siero	Suero de Incubación
	Buffer	Tampón
	AP Coniugato	AP Conjugado
	Substrato PNPP	Sustrato PNPP
	Concentrato coniugato con biotina	Concentrado de conjugado de biotina
	Concentrato avidina HRP	Concentrado avidina-HRP
	Soluzione tampone per test	Tampón de ensayo
	Coniugato con biotina	Conjugado de biotina
	Anticorpo Specifico	Anticuerpo específico
	Streptavidina-HRP concentrata	Estreptavidina-HRP Concentrado
	Legame non-specifico	Unión no específica
	2° Anticorpo	Segundo anticuerpo
	Tampone Acidificante	Tampón de Acidificación

	<u>Símbolos utilizados</u>	<u>Använda symboler</u>
	Consulte instruções de utilização	Läs instruktionerna före användning
	Temperatura de conservação	Förvaringstemperatur
	Utilizar antes de	Används av
	Código de lote	Lotnummer
	Número de catálogo	Katalognummer
	Controlo	Kontroll
	Dispositivo médico de diagnóstico in vitro	In vitro diagnostiskt kit
	Fabricante	Tillverkare
	Conteúdo suficiente para <n> testes	Innehållet räcker till <n> prover
	Solução de lavagem concentrada	Tvättlösning, koncentrerad
	Calibrador zero	Nollkalibrerare
	Calibrador #	Kalibrator #
	Controlo #	Kontroll #
	Marcador	Radioisotop, antigen
	Marcador	Radioisotop, antikropp
	Marcador concentrada	Radioisotop, antigen koncentrerad
	Marcador concentrada	Radioisotop, antikropp koncentrerad
	Tubos	Rör
	Tampão de incubação	Inkuberingsbuffert
	Acetonitrilo	Acetonitril
	Soro	Serum
	Diluidor de espécimes	Spädningsbuffert för prover
	Tampão de diluição	Spädningsbuffert
	Anti-soro	Antiserum
	Imunoadsorvente	Immunoadsorberare
	Diluyente do calibrador	Kalibratordiluent
	Solução de Reconstituição	Rekonstitutionslösning
	Polietileno-glicol	Polyetylglykol
	Solução de Extração	Extraktionslösning
	Solução de Eluição	Elueringslösning
	Cartuchos de sílica Bond Elut	Silikonpatroner för elueringsbindning
	Solução de pré-tratamento	Förbehandlingslösning
	Solução de neutralização	Neutraliseringslösning
	Tampão Marcador	Tracerbuffert
	Placa de micro titulação	Microtiterplatta
	HRP Conjugação	HRP-konjugat
	HRP Conjugação	HRP-konjugat
	HRP Conjugação concentrada	HRP-konjugat-koncentrat
	HRP Conjugação concentrada	HRP-konjugat-koncentrat
	Conjuge o tampão	Konjugatbuffert
	Cromogénica TMB concentrada	Kromogeniskt TMB-koncentrat
	Solução Cromogénica TMB	Kromogenisk TMB-lösning
	Tampão de substrato	Substratbuffert
	Solução de Paragem	Stoplösning
	Soro de incubação	Inkubationsserum
	Tampão	Buffert
	AP Conjugação	AP-konjugat
	Substrato PNPP	Substrat-PNPP
	Concentrado conjugado de biotina	Biotinkonjugat koncentrat
	Concentrado HRP de avidina	Avidin HRP-koncentrat
	Tampão de ensaio	Provbuffert
	Conjugado de biotina	Biotinkonjugat
	Anticorpo específico	-
	Estreptavidina HRP concentrado	-
	Ligações não específicas	-
	Anticorpo secundário	-
	Tampão de acidificação	-

	<u>Επεξήγηση συμβόλων</u>	<u>Anvendte symboler</u>
	Συμβουλευτείτε τις οδηγίες χρήσης	Læs brugsvejledningen
	Θερμοκρασία αποθήκευσης	Opbevaringstemperatur
	Ημερομηνία λήξης	Anvend inden
	Αριθμός παρτίδας	Batchkode
	Αριθμός καταλόγου	Katalognummer
	Πρότυπο ελέγχου	Kontrol
	In Vitro Διαγνωστικό Ιατροτεχνολογικό προϊόν	Medicinsk udstyr til in vitro-diagnosticering
	Κατασκευαστής	Fabrikant
	Περιεχόμενο επαρκές για «n» εξετάσεις	Indeholder nok til <n> test
	Συμπυκνωμένο διάλυμα έκπλυσης	Koncentreret vaskeopløsning
	Μηδενικός βαθμονομητής	Nul-kalibrator
	Βαθμονομητής #	Kalibrator nr.
	Ορός ελέγχου #	Kontrol nr.
	Ιχνηθέτης	Markør
	Ιχνηθέτης	Markør
	Χρωμογόνος Ιχνηθέτης	Koncentreret markør
	Χρωμογόνος Ιχνηθέτης	Koncentreret markør
	Σωληνάρια	Tuber
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα επώασης	Inkubationsbuffer
	Ακετονιτρίλιο	Acetonitril
	Ορός	Serum
	Διάλυμα αραίωσης δειγμάτων	Prøvediluent
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα αραίωσης	Fortyndingsbuffer
	Αντιορός	Antiserum
	Ανοσοπροσροφητικό	Immonoadsorbent
	Αραιωτικό βαθμονομητών	Kalibratordiluent
	Διάλυμα ανασύστασης	Rekonstitueringsopløsning
	Πολυαιθυλενογλυκόλη	Polyetylenglykol
	Διάλυμα εκχύλισης	Ekstraktionsopløsning
	Διάλυμα έκλουσης	Elueringsopløsning
	Φύσιγγες πυριτίου Bond Elut	Patroner med bindingselueringssilica
	Διάλυμα προεπεξεργασίας	Forbehandlingsopløsning
	Διάλυμα εξουδετέρωσης	Neutraliseringsopløsning
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα	Markørbuffer
	Πλάκα μικροτιτλοδότησης	Mikrotiterplade
	HRP Σύζευγμα	HRP-konjugat
	HRP Σύζευγμα	HRP-konjugat
	Χρωμογόνος HRP Σύζευγμα	HRP-konjugat-koncentreret
	Χρωμογόνος HRP Σύζευγμα	HRP-konjugat-koncentreret
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα συζεύγματος	Konjugatbuffer
	Χρωμογόνος TMB	Kromogen TMB-koncentreret
	Διάλυμα χρωμογόνου TMB	Kromogen TMB-opløsning
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα υποστρώματος	Substratbuffer
	Ανασχετικό αντιδραστήριο	Stopopløsning
	Ορός επώασης	Inkubationsserum
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα	Buffer
	AP Σύζευγμα	AP-konjugat
	PNPP υποστρώματος	Substrat PNPP
	Συμπυκνωμένο αντιδραστήριο συζευγμένο με βιοτίνη	Biotin konjugat koncentrat
	Συμπυκνωμένο διάλυμα αβιδίνης-HRP	Avidin HRP koncentrat
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα προσδιορισμού	Prøvebuffer
	αντιδραστήριο συζευγμένο με βιοτίνη	Biotin konjugat
	Ειδικό Αντίσωμα	-
	Συμπυκνωμένη στρεπταβιδίνη συνεξευγμένη με HRP	-
	μη-ειδική δέσμευση	-
	2ο Αντίσωμα	-
	Ρυθμιστικό Διάλυμα όξινο	-

	<u>Stosowane symbole</u>	<u>Használt szimbólumok</u>
	Przed zastosowaniem zapoznać się z instrukcją	Olvassa el a használati útmutatót
	Temperatura przechowywania	Tárolási hőmérséklet
	Zużyć przed	Lejáratí idő
	Kod serii	Gyártási kód
	Numer katalogowy	Katalógus szám
	Kontrola	Kontrol
	Urządzenie medyczne do diagnostyki in vitro	In vitro diagnosztikai eszköz
	Producent	Gyártó
	Zawartość wystarczająca do <n> testów	Tartalma <n> teszt elvégzésére elegendő
	Roztwór płuczący stężony	Mosó folyadék koncentrátum
	Kalibrator zerowy	Zero kalibrátor
	Kalibrator nr	Kalibrátor #
	Kontrola nr	Kontrol #
	Znacznik izotopowy	Nyomjelző izotóp
	Znacznik izotopowy	Nyomjelző izotóp
	Znacznik izotopowy stężony	Nyomjelző izotóp koncentrátum
	Znacznik izotopowy stężony	Nyomjelző izotóp koncentrátum
	Probówki	Csővek
	Wymagana inkubacja buforu	Inkubáló puffer
	Acetonitryl	Acetonitril
	Surowica	Szérum
	Rozcieńczalnik próbki	Mintahígító
	Bufor do rozcieńczania	Hígító puffer
	Antysurowica	Antiszérum
	Immunoabsorbent	Immunadszorbens
	Rozcieńczalnik kalibratora	Kalibrátor hígító
	Roztwór do rozcieńczania	Mintaelőkészítő oldat
	Glikol poli(oksy)etylenowy	Polietilén glikol
	Roztwór ekstrakcyjny	Extrakciós oldat
	Roztwór elucyjny	Eluáló oldat
	Kolumny krzemionkowe Bond Elut	Bond Elut Silica szilikagél patronok
	Roztwór do przygotowania wstępnego	Előkezelő oldat
	Roztwór neutralizujący	Semlegesítő oldat
	Bufor znacznika	Nyomjelző izotóp hígító puffer
	mikro płytki	Mikrotiter lemez
	Koniugat peroksydazy chrzanowej	HRP konjugátum
	Koniugat peroksydazy chrzanowej	HRP konjugátum
	Koncentrat koniugatu peroksydazy chrzanowej	HRP konjugátum koncentrátum
	Koncentrat koniugatu peroksydazy chrzanowej	HRP konjugátum koncentrátum
	Bufor do koniugacji	Konjugátum puffer
	Koncentrat chromogenu TMB (czterometylobenzodyny)	Kromogén TMB koncentrátum
	Roztwór chromogenu TMB (czterometylobenzodyny)	Kromogén TMB oldat
	Bufor substratu	Szubsztrát puffer
	Roztwór zatrzymujący reakcję	Stop oldat
	Wymagana inkubacja surowicy	Inkubációs szérum
	Bufor	Puffer
	Koniugat AP (fosfatazy alkalicznej)	AP konjugátum
	p-nitrofenylofosforan substratowy	Szubsztrát PNPP
	Koncentrat koniugatu biotyny	Biotin konjugátum koncentrátum
	Koncentrat peroksydazy chrzanowej z awidyną	Avidin HRP koncentrátum
	Bufor do oznaczania	Vizsgálati puffer
	Koniugatu biotyny	Biotin konjugátum
	Przeciwciało swoiste	Specifikus ellenanyag
	Koncentrat streptawidyny HRP	Sztreptawidin HRP koncentrátum
	Wiązanie nieswoiste	Nem-specifikus kötődés
	Drugie przeciwciało	Másodlagos ellenanyag
	Bufor zakwaszający	Savas puffer

	<u>Използвани символи</u>					
	Вижте инструкцията за работа					
	Температура на съхранение					
	Използвайте с					
	Партиден код					
	Каталожен номер					
	Контрол					
	Ин витро диагностично медицинско изделие					
	Производител					
	Съдържание достатъчно за <n> теста					
<table><tr><td>WASH</td><td>SOLN</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	WASH	SOLN	CONC	Концентриран измиващ разтвор		
WASH	SOLN	CONC				
<table><tr><td>CAL</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	CAL	0	Нулев калибратор			
CAL	0					
<table><tr><td>CAL</td><td>N</td></tr></table>	CAL	N	Калибратор #			
CAL	N					
<table><tr><td>CONTROL</td><td>N</td></tr></table>	CONTROL	N	Контрол #			
CONTROL	N					
<table><tr><td>Ag</td><td>125I</td></tr></table>	Ag	125I	Трейсър			
Ag	125I					
<table><tr><td>Ab</td><td>125I</td></tr></table>	Ab	125I	Трейсър			
Ab	125I					
<table><tr><td>Ag</td><td>125I</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ag	125I	CONC	Концентриран маркер		
Ag	125I	CONC				
<table><tr><td>Ab</td><td>125I</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	125I	CONC	Концентриран маркер		
Ab	125I	CONC				
	Епруветки					
<table><tr><td>INC</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	INC	BUF	Инкубационен буфер			
INC	BUF					
<table><tr><td>ACETONITRILE</td></tr></table>	ACETONITRILE	Ацетонитрил				
ACETONITRILE						
<table><tr><td>SERUM</td></tr></table>	SERUM	Серум				
SERUM						
<table><tr><td>DIL</td><td>SPE</td></tr></table>	DIL	SPE	Разредител за пробите			
DIL	SPE					
<table><tr><td>DIL</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	DIL	BUF	Буфер за разреждане			
DIL	BUF					
<table><tr><td>ANTISERUM</td></tr></table>	ANTISERUM	Антисерум				
ANTISERUM						
<table><tr><td>IMMUNOABSORBENT</td></tr></table>	IMMUNOABSORBENT	Имуноабсорбент				
IMMUNOABSORBENT						
<table><tr><td>DIL</td><td>CAL</td></tr></table>	DIL	CAL	Разредител за калибратора			
DIL	CAL					
<table><tr><td>REC</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	REC	SOLN	Пресъздаващ разтвор			
REC	SOLN					
<table><tr><td>PEG</td></tr></table>	PEG	Полиетилен гликол				
PEG						
<table><tr><td>EXTR</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	EXTR	SOLN	Екстрактов разтвор			
EXTR	SOLN					
<table><tr><td>ELU</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	ELU	SOLN	Разтвор за елюиране			
ELU	SOLN					
<table><tr><td>GEL</td></tr></table>	GEL	Силикагелни пълнители				
GEL						
<table><tr><td>PRE</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	PRE	SOLN	Пред-лечебен разтвор			
PRE	SOLN					
<table><tr><td>NEUTR</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	NEUTR	SOLN	Неутрализиращ ратвор			
NEUTR	SOLN					
<table><tr><td>TRACEUR</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	TRACEUR	BUF	Маркерен буфер			
TRACEUR	BUF					
	Микротитърна пластина					
<table><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	HRP конюгат / Конюгат на хрянова пероксидаза			
Ab	HRP					
<table><tr><td>Ag</td><td>HRP</td></tr></table>	Ag	HRP	HRP конюгат / Конюгат на хрянова пероксидаза			
Ag	HRP					
<table><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	CONC	HRP конюгиран концентрат		
Ab	HRP	CONC				
<table><tr><td>Ag</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ag	HRP	CONC	HRP конюгиран концентрат		
Ag	HRP	CONC				
<table><tr><td>CONJ</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	CONJ	BUF	Буфер за конюгата			
CONJ	BUF					
<table><tr><td>CHROM</td><td>TMB</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	CHROM	TMB	CONC	Хромогенен TMB концентрат		
CHROM	TMB	CONC				
<table><tr><td>CHROM</td><td>TMB</td></tr></table>	CHROM	TMB	Хромогенен TMB разтвор			
CHROM	TMB					
<table><tr><td>SUB</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	SUB	BUF	Субстратен буфер			
SUB	BUF					
<table><tr><td>STOP</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	STOP	SOLN	Стоп разтвор			
STOP	SOLN					
<table><tr><td>INC</td><td>SER</td></tr></table>	INC	SER	Инкубационен серум			
INC	SER					
<table><tr><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	BUF	Буфер				
BUF						
<table><tr><td>Ab</td><td>AP</td></tr></table>	Ab	AP	AP конюгат / конюгат на алкална фосфатаза			
Ab	AP					
<table><tr><td>SUB</td><td>PNPP</td></tr></table>	SUB	PNPP	Субстрат PNPP / пара нитрофенил фосфат			
SUB	PNPP					
<table><tr><td>BIOT</td><td>CONJ</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	BIOT	CONJ	CONC	Биотин конюгиран концентрат		
BIOT	CONJ	CONC				
<table><tr><td>AVID</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	AVID	HRP	CONC	Авидин HRP концентрат		
AVID	HRP	CONC				
<table><tr><td>ASS</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	ASS	BUF	Буфер за пробите			
ASS	BUF					
<table><tr><td>Ab</td><td>BIOT</td></tr></table>	Ab	BIOT	Биотин конюгат			
Ab	BIOT					
<table><tr><td>Ab</td></tr></table>	Ab	специфично анти тяло				
Ab						
<table><tr><td>SAV</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	SAV	HRP	CONC	стрептавидин HRP концентрат		
SAV	HRP	CONC				
<table><tr><td>NSB</td></tr></table>	NSB	не специфично свързване				
NSB						
<table><tr><td>2nd Ab</td></tr></table>	2nd Ab	второ анти тяло				
2nd Ab						
<table><tr><td>ACID</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	ACID	BUF	киселинизиращ буфер			
ACID	BUF					