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# PRL-ELISA

***KAPD1291***

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**LOT** : 100111/1



# PRL ELISA

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KAPD1291

IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE

DIAsource ImmunoAssays SA-Rue de l'Industrie 8, B-1400 Nivelles, Belgium-Tel: +32 67 88 99 99-Fax : +32 67 88 99 96

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Intended Use

The DIAsource Prolactin ELISA is an enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative *in vitro diagnostic* measurement of Prolactin in serum.

### 1.2 Summary and Explanation

Human prolactin (lactogenic hormone) is secreted from the anterior pituitary gland in both men and women (1). Human prolactin is a single chain polypeptide hormone with a molecular weight of approximately 23.000 daltons (2). The release and synthesis of prolactin is under neuroendocrin control, primarily through Prolactin Releasing Factor and Prolactin Inhibiting Factor (3).

Women normally have slightly higher basal prolactin levels than men; apparently, there is an estrogen-related rise at puberty and a corresponding decrease at menopause. The primary functions of prolactin are to initiate breast development and to maintain lactation. Prolactin also suppresses gonadal function (4,5).

During pregnancy, prolactin levels increase progressively to between 10 and 20 times normal values, declining to non-pregnant levels by 3-4 weeks post-partum (4). Breast feeding mothers maintain high levels of prolactin, and it may take several months for serum concentrations to return to non-pregnant levels (3,4).

The determination of prolactin concentration is helpful in diagnosing hypothalamic-pituitary disorders (3,4). Microadenomas (small pituitary tumors) may cause hyperprolactinemia, which is sometimes associated with male impotence (6). High prolactin levels are commonly associated with galactorrhea and amenorrhea.

Prolactin concentrations have been shown to be increased by estrogens, thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), and several drugs affecting dopaminergic mechanisms (7,8,9,10). Prolactin levels are elevated in renal disease and hypothyroidism, and in some situations of stress, exercise, and hypoglycemia. Additionally, the release of prolactin is episodic and demonstrates diurnal variation (11). Mildly elevated prolactin concentrations should be evaluated taking these considerations into account. Prolactin concentrations may also be increased by drugs such as chloropromazine and reserpine, and may be lowered by bromocryptine and L-dopa (12).

The DIAsource Prolactin ELISA provides a rapid, sensitive, and a reliable assay. The antibodies developed for the test will determine a minimal concentration of human prolactin of 0.35 ng/mL. There is no cross-reactivity with hCG, TSH, LH, FSH, or hGH.

## 2 PRINCIPLE OF TEST

The DIAsource Prolactin 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 Prolactin molecule. An aliquot of patient sample containing endogenous Prolactin is incubated in the coated well with enzyme conjugate, which is an anti-Prolactin antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase. After incubation the unbound conjugate is washed off.

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

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

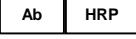
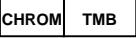
## 3 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

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 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. 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-Prolactin monoclonal antibody.
2.  **Prolatin Calibrators**. N= 0 to 5, 6 vials (lyophilized), 1 mL  
Concentrations : 0 ; 5; 20; 50; 100 ; 200 ng/mL  
Conversion : 1 ng/mL = 21.1 mIU/L  
*The calibrators are calibrated against WHO 3<sup>d</sup> International Calibrator for Prolactin IRP (84/500)*  
See "Preparation of Reagents"  
Contain 0.03% Proclin 300, 0.01% MIT and 0.015 % BND as preservatives.
3.  **Enzyme Conjugate**, 1 vial, 11 mL. Ready for use.  
Anti-Prolactin antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase.  
Contains 0.03 % Proclin 300, 0.015 % BND and 0.010 % Mit as preservatives.
4.  **Substrate Solution**, 1 vial, 14 mL. Ready for use.  
Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB)
5.  **Stop Solution**, 1 vial, 14 mL. Ready for use.  
Contains 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.  
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.
- Aqua dest.
- Timer
- Semi logarithmic graph paper or software for data reduction

### 4.3 Storage Conditions

When stored at 2 °C - 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 - 8 °C. Microtiter wells must be stored at 2 °C - 8 °C. Once the foil bag has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly again. Opened kits retain activity for two months 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 - 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.

(The use of EDTA- or Heparin samples may lead to increased values while the use of citrate plasma may lead to decreased values.)

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 5 days at 2 °C - 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**

- All reagents and specimens must be allowed to come to room temperature before use. All reagents must be mixed without foaming.
- Once the test has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption.
- Use new disposal plastic pipette tips for each calibrator, control or sample in order to avoid cross contamination
- 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.
- As a general rule the enzymatic reaction is linearly proportional to time and temperature.
- 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 Microtiter wells in the holder.
2. Dispense **25 µL** of each *Calibrator, Control* 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.
5. Briskly shake out the contents of the wells.  
Rinse the wells 5 times with distilled water (300 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!
6. Add **100 µL of Substrate Solution** to each well.
7. Incubate for **10 minutes** at room temperature.
8. Stop the enzymatic reaction by adding **50 µL of Stop Solution** to each well.
9. 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

1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of calibrators, controls and patient samples.
2. 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.
3. Using the mean absorbance value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the calibration 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 method. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
5. 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 ng/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 ng/mL)	0.04
Calibrator 1 (5 ng/mL)	0.13
Calibrator 2 (20 ng/mL)	0.40
Calibrator 3 (50 ng/mL)	0.80
Calibrator 4 (100 ng/mL)	1.34
Calibrator 5 (200 ng/mL)	1.92

## 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 Prolactin ELISA the following values are observed:

Population	Mean (ng/mL)	S.D. (ng/mL)	5% Percentile (ng/mL)	95% Percentile (ng/mL)
Males	6.44	5.50	0.94	20.94
Females	14.27	5.88	2.39	25.15

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 0.35 – 200 ng/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 Prolactin in Serum(ng/mL)
hCG (WHO 1 <sup>st</sup> IRP 75/537)	62,500 mIU/mL	0
	125,000 mIU/mL	0
	250,000 mIU/mL	0
	500,000 mIU/mL	0
TSH (WHO 2 <sup>nd</sup> IRP 80/558)	250 µIU/mL	0
	500 µIU/mL	0
LH (WHO 1 <sup>st</sup> IRP 68/40)	500 mIU/mL	0
	1000 mIU/mL	0
FSH (WHO 2 <sup>nd</sup> IRP-HMG)	250 mIU/mL	0
	500 mIU/mL	0
hGH (WHO 1 <sup>st</sup> IRP 66/217)	1000 µg/mL	2.5

### **9.3    Sensitivity**

The analytical sensitivity of the DIAsource ELISA was calculated by adding 2 standard deviations to the mean of 20 replicate analyses of Calibrator 0 and was found to be 0.35 ng/mL.

### **9.4    Reproducibility**

#### **9.4.1    Intra Assay**

The within assay variability is shown below:

Sample	1	2	3
Mean (ng/mL)	6.16	14.10	32.48
SD (ng/mL)	0.28	0.41	1.91
CV (%)	4.58	2.91	5.87
n =	10	10	10

#### 9.4.2 Inter Assay

The between assay variability is shown below:

Sample	1	2	3
Mean (ng/mL)	5.96	12.64	25.99
SD (ng/mL)	0.37	0.71	1.53
CV (%)	6.22	5.64	5.90
n =	12	12	12

#### 9.5 Recovery

Samples have been spiked by adding Prolactin 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 Prolactin ng/mL	Added Prolactin ng/mL	Measured Conc. Prolactin ng/mL	Expected * Prolactin ng/mL	Recovery (%)
1 Serum	8.4	0.0	8.4		
		10.0	13.8	14.2	97.4
		25.0	29.9	29.2	102.6
		50.0	51.5	54.2	95.1
		100.0	90.0	104.2	86.4
2 Serum	20.0	0.0	20.0		
		10.0	22.0	20.0	110.2
		25.0	34.3	35.0	98.1
		50.0	52.2	60.0	87.0
		100.0	94.9	110.0	86.3
3 Serum	31.8	0.0	31.8		
		10.0	26.2	25.9	101.3
		25.0	40.4	40.9	98.7
		50.0	58.3	65.9	88.4
		100.0	103.7	115.9	89.4

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

#### 9.6 Linearity

Sample	Dilution	Measured Conc. (ng/mL)	Expected Conc. (ng/mL)	Recovery (%)
1	None	8.40	8.38	
	1:2	4.22	4.19	100.8
	1:4	1.98	2.09	94.4
	1:8	1.15	1.05	109.9
	1:16	0.58	0.52	111.0
2	None	20.0	19.96	
	1:2	10.74	9.98	107.6
	1:4	5.56	4.99	111.4
	1:8	2.75	2.49	110.2
	1:16	1.28	1.25	102.2
3	None	31.80	31.81	
	1:2	14.35	15.91	90.2
	1:4	6.95	7.95	87.4
	1:8	3.55	3.98	89.2
	1:16	1.76	1.99	88.7

## **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 0.9 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 Prolactin in a sample.

### **10.3 High-Dose-Hook Effect**

No hook effect was observed in this test up to 2000 ng/mL of Prolactin.

## **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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# PRL ELISA

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IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE

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## 1 INTRODUZIONE

Il test immuno-enzimatico **DIAsource Prolactin ELISA** contiene materiale per la determinazione quantitativa di prolattina in siero.  
Questo test kit è adatto soltanto per l'uso diagnostico.

## 2 PRINCIPIO DEL TEST

Il test kit DIAsource Prolactin ELISA è un test immunologico in fase solida con enzimi ancorati su un substrato (ELISA) basato sul principio sandwich.

I micropozzetti sono ricoperti con un anticorpo monoclonale diretto contro un unico sito antigenico su una molecola prolattina. Un'aliquota di un campione di paziente contenente prolattina endogena viene incubato nel pozzetto ricoperto dell'enzima coniugato, che è un anticorpo anti-prolattina monoclonale coniugato alla perossidasi di rafano. Dopo l'incubazione il coniugato non legato è eliminato attraverso lavaggi.

La quantità della perossidasi legata è proporzionale alla concentrazione prolattina nel campione.

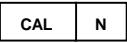
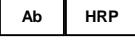
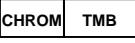
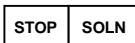
Dopo l'aggiunta della soluzione substrato l'intensità del colore sviluppato è proporzionale alla concentrazione di prolattina nel campione del paziente.

## 3 PRECAUZIONI

- Questo kit è adatto soltanto per l'uso diagnostico in vitro.
- Informazioni su sostanze pericolose contenute nel kit sono riportate nel regolamento di sicurezza.
- Tutti i componenti del kit che contengono siero o plasma umano sono controllati e confermati negativi per la presenza di HIV I/II, HbsAg e HCV con metodi conformi alle norme FDA. Ciononostante tutti i componenti dovrebbero essere trattati come potenziali sostanze nocive nella manutenzione e nello smaltimento.
- Il contatto con la *Stop Solution* dovrebbe essere evitato perché contiene 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. L'acido solforico può provocare irritazioni cutanee e ustioni.
- Non pipettare con la bocca ed evitare il contatto con componenti del kit con la pelle o con le mucose.
- Nelle aree in cui il test viene utilizzato non fumare, mangiare, bere o fare uso di prodotti cosmetici.
- Nella manutenzione dei campioni o reagenti del kit portare guanti di latex monouso. La contaminazione dei reagenti o dei campioni con microbi può dare risultati falsi.
- L'utilizzo dovrebbe avvenire secondo regole che seguono le rispettive norme di sicurezza nazionali sulle sostanze nocive.
- Non utilizzare i reagenti dopo la scadenza indicata sul kit.
- Ogni indicazione sulla quantità indicata del protocollo del kit deve essere accuratamente seguito. Risultati ottimali possono essere ottenuti soltanto con l'uso di pipette calibrate e spettrofotometro calibrato.
- Componenti del kit con numeri di lotto diversi non devono essere combinati. È consigliabile di non utilizzare pozzetti di piastre diversi, anche se si tratta dello stesso lotto. I kit potrebbero essere stati magazzinati o spediti a condizioni diverse, cosicché le caratteristiche di legame potrebbero divergere leggermente.
- I componenti chimici e reagenti preparati o già utilizzati devono essere trattati e smaltiti secondo le norme di sicurezza nazionali sulle sostanze nocive.
- I regolamenti di sicurezza di questo prodotto possono essere richiesti direttamente dalla ditta DIAsource Instruments GmbH. I regolamenti di sicurezza corrispondono alle norme EU 91/155 EC.

## 4 COMPONENTI DEL KIT

### 4.1 Contenuto del kit

1.  **Microtiterwells** (Micropozzetti), 12 x 8 file (separatamente staccabili), 96 pozzetti.  
Pozzetti ricoperti con l'anti-prolattina anticorpo (monoclonale)
  2.  **PRL Calibratori** N= 0 to 5, 6 flaconi (lioillizzati), 1 mL  
Concentrazione : 0; 5; 20; 50; 100 ; 200 ng/mL  
Conversione : 1 ng/mL = 21.1 mIU/L  
*Gli calibratore sono calibrati contro lo Calibratore Internazionale WHO 3<sup>d</sup> per prolattina IRP (84/500)*  
Vedi "preparazione dei reagenti"  
Contiene 0.03% Proclin 300, 0.01 % MIT, 0.015 % BND come conservante.
  3.  **Enzyme Conjugate** (Tracciante enzimatico), 1 flacone, 11 mL, pronto all'uso  
Anti-prolattina anticorpo conjugato alla perossidasi di rafano  
Contiene 0.03 % Proclin 300, 0.01 % MIT and 0.015 % BND come conservante.
  4.  **Substrate Solution** (Soluzione di substrato), 1 flacone, 14 mL, pronto all'uso.  
TMB (benzidine tetrametilico)
  5.  **Stop Solution** (Soluzione d'arresto), 1 flacone, 14 mL, pronto all'uso.  
Contiene 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.  
Evitare il contatto con la soluzione d'arresto. Può causare irritazioni cutanee e ustioni.
- \* BND = 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane  
MIT = 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

**Nota:** Ulteriore *Calibratore 0* per la diluizione dei campioni può essere richiesto alla ditta.

### 4.2 Materiali richiesti ma non contenuti nel kit

- Uno spettrofotometro calibrato per micropozzetti (450±10 nm)
- Micropipette calibrate di precisione a volume variabile.
- Carta assorbente.
- Acqua distillata.

### 4.3 Magazzinaggio e stabilità del kit

A 2 °C - 8 °C i reagenti non aperti rimangono reattivi fino alla data di scadenza indicata. Non usare reagenti oltre questa data. Tutti i reagenti aperti devono essere magazzinati a 2 °C - 8 °C. I micropozzetti devono essere magazzinati a 2 °C - 8 °C. Una volta aperti i pacchi, questi devono essere richiusi accuratamente. Test kits aperti rimangono attivi per due mesi se magazzinati alle condizioni sopra descritte.

### 4.4 Preparazione dei reagenti

Prima dell'uso portare tutti i reagenti e il numero necessario di pozzetti a temperatura ambiente.

#### **Calibratori**

Ricostituire il contenuto lioillizzato dei flaconi con gli calibratore con 1 mL acqua distillata.

**Nota:** Gli calibratore ricostituiti sono stabili per 2 mesi a 2 °C - 8 °C. Per periodi piu' lunghi congelare a -20 °C.

### 4.5 Smaltimento del kit

Lo smaltimento del kit deve avvenire secondo le regole a norma di legge. Informazioni particolareggiate per questo prodotto si trovano nel regolamento di sicurezza, capitolo 13.

### 4.6 Test kits danneggiati

Nel caso di gravi danneggiamenti del kit o dei suoi componenti deve avvenire una dichiarazione scritta alla ditta DIAsource, al piu' tardi una settimana dopo il ricevimento del kit. Componenti danneggiati non dovrebbero essere utilizzati per il test. Questi componenti devono essere magazzinati fino alla soluzione del problema. Dopo di che essi devono essere smaltiti secondo le norme ufficiali.

## 5 CAMPIONI

**Nel test deve essere utilizzato solo siero.**

I risultati Citrate Plasma sono diminuiti, mentre del EDTA e Heparin sono molto aumentati.

Non usare campioni emolitici, itterici o lipemici.

Attenzione: Se i campioni contengono sodio azide non devono essere utilizzati per questo test.

### 5.1 Collezione dei campioni

**Siero:**

Collezionare sangue tramite puntura venale (p.es. Sarstedt Monovette # 02.1388.001), far coagulare e separare il siero centrifugando a temperatura ambiente.

Non centrifugare prima che la coagulazione sia completata. Campioni di pazienti con una terapia anticoagulante possono richiedere più tempo per la coagulazione.

### 5.2 Magazzinaggio dei campioni

I campioni dovrebbero essere magazzinati ben chiusi fino a 5 giorni a 2 °C - 8 °C.

Campioni magazzinati per un periodo più lungo dovrebbero essere congelati solo una volta a -20 °C prima dell'analisi. Congelare soltanto una volta. Invertire campioni scongelati alcune volte prima dell'uso.

### 5.3 Diluizione dei campioni

Se in un campione di siero viene trovata una concentrazione oltre lo calibratore piu' alto, questo campione può essere diluito con lo Calibratore 0 e nuovamente determinato.

Della diluizione deve essere però tenuto conto.

Esempio:

- a) diluizione 1:10: 10 µL siero + 90 µL Calibratore 0 (agitare bene)
- b) diluizione 1:100: 10 µL della diluizione a) + 90 µL Calibratore 0 (agitare bene).

## 6 ATTUAZIONE DEL TEST

### 6.1 Indicazioni generali

- Tutti i reagenti e i campioni devono essere portati a temperatura ambiente e ben mescolati prima dell'uso. Evitare la formazione di schiume.
- Una volta iniziato il procedimento del test, questo deve essere portato alla fine senza interruzione.
- Per ogni componente, calibratore, controllo o campione è necessario utilizzare una nuova punta monouso per evitare reazioni incrociate.
- La densità ottica dipende dal tempo d'incubazione e dalla temperatura. Perciò si rende necessario di preparare tutti i reagenti, di aprire i tappi dei flaconi e di appostare tutti i pozzetti nelle appropriate posizioni. Soltanto una tale preparazione garantisce gli stessi tempi per ogni processo di pipettamento.
- Come regola generale vale che la reazione enzimatica si svolge linearmente proporzionale con il tempo e con la temperatura.
- Il pipettare degli calibratore, controlli e campioni deve essere eseguito entro 6 minuti. (Fare attenzione soprattutto quando è eseguito manualmente.)

### 6.2 Eseguimento del test

Ogni analisi deve includere una curva calibratore.

1. Fissare i pozzetti necessari sul supporto.
2. Pipettare **25 µL** di ogni Calibratore, Control e campione nei pozzetti, cambiando ogni volta la punta monouso.
3. Pipettare **100 µL Enzyme Conjugate** in ogni pozzetto.  
Agitare bene per 10 secondi. È molto importante raggiungere un completo mescolamento.
4. Incubare per **30 minuti** a temperatura ambiente.
5. Rovesciare la piastra per vuotare i pozzetti.  
Lavare i pozzetti **5 volte** con acqua distillata (400 µL in ogni pozzetto). Rimuovere le gocce d'acqua rimanenti rivoltando la piastra su carta assorbente.
- Importante:**  
La sensibilità e la precisione di questo kit sono fortemente influenzate dal corretto eseguimento del lavaggio!
6. Aggiungere **100 µL** della Substrate Solution ad ogni pozzetto.
7. Incubare per **10 minuti** a temperatura ambiente.
8. Fermare la reazione enzimatica aggiungendo **50 µL** della Stop Solution ad ogni pozzetto.
9. Determinare la densità ottica a **450 ± 10 nm** con un fotometro per microtiter-piastre **entro 10 minuti** dopo l'aggiunta della Stop Solution.

### **6.3 Rilevamento dei risultati**

1. Determinare i valori medi della densità ottica per ogni set di calibratore, controlli e campioni.
2. Costruire una curva calibratore: riportare i valori medi della densità ottica (OD) di ogni calibratore contro la rispettiva concentrazione dove i valori delle OD si devono trovare sull'asse verticale (Y) e le concentrazioni sull'asse orizzontale (X).
3. Utilizzando il valore medio delle OD per ogni campione si determina la rispettiva concentrazione dalla curva calibratore.
4. Metodo automatico: I risultati in IFU sono stati calcolati automaticamente usando un (fitting) avvicinamento con il 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics). Altri funzioni usati per l'elaborazioni dei dati possono dare risultati leggermente differenti.
5. La concentrazione dei campioni può essere determinata direttamente dalla curva calibratore. Campioni con una concentrazione più elevata dello calibratore più concentrato devono essere diluiti. Di questo fattore di diluizione deve essere tenuto conto per il calcolo della concentrazione.

#### **6.3.1 Esempio di una curva calibratore**

I seguenti dati sono a scopo dimostrativo soltanto e **non possono** sostituire i dati generati dall'eseguimento del test.

Calibratore	Densità ottiche (450 nm)
Calibratore 0 (0 ng/mL)	0,04
Calibratore 1 (5 ng/mL)	0,13
Calibratore 2 (20 ng/mL)	0,40
Calibratore 3 (50 ng/mL)	0,80
Calibratore 4 (100 ng/mL)	1,34
Calibratore 5 (200 ng/mL)	1,92

## **7 VALORI NORMALI**

È consigliabile che ogni laboratorio determini i propri valori normali e anormali.

In uno studio condotto su persone apparentemente sane usando il test DIAsource Prolactin ELISA i seguenti valori sono stati ottenuti:

Populazione	Valore medio (ng/mL)	S.D. (ng/mL)	5% Perzentile (ng/mL)	95% Perzentile (ng/mL)
Uomini	6,44	5,50	0,94	20,94
Donne	14,27	5,88	2,39	25,15

## **8 CONTROLLO QUALITÀ**

È consigliabile utilizzare i campioni controllo secondo le norme di legge. Attraverso l'utilizzo dei campioni controllo si può raggiungere una verifica dei risultati giorno per giorno. Dovrebbero essere adoperati campioni controllo sia con un livello normale sia con uno patologico.

Le referenze con i rispettivi risultati del laboratorio QC sono elencati nel QC certificato, che è allegato al kit. I valori riportati nel QC certificato si riferiscono al lotto del kit attuale e dovrebbero essere utilizzati per un raffronto dei risultati. È altresì consigliabile di partecipare a programmi di sicurezza sulla qualità nazionali o internazionali, per assicurarsi dell'esattezza dei risultati. Appropriati metodi statistici per l'analisi dei valori controllo e delle rappresentazioni grafici dovrebbero essere adoperati. Nel caso che i risultati del test non combaciano con il campo di accettazione indicato dal materiale di controllo, i risultati dei pazienti devono essere considerati invalidi. In questo caso si prega di controllare i seguenti fattori d'errore: pipette, cronometri, fotometro, data di scadenza dei reagenti, condizione di magazzinaggio e d'incubazione, metodi di aspirazione e di lavaggio.

Se dopo il controllo dei suddetti fattori non è rilevabile alcun errore, si prega di contattare il fornitore o direttamente la ditta DIAsource.

## **9 CARATTERISTICHE DEL TEST**

### **9.1 Assay Dynamic Range**

Le concentrazioni determinabili con questo test stanno tra 0,35 – 200 ng/mL.

### **9.2 Specificità degli anticorpi (reazioni ad incrocio)**

Per dettagli più precisi consultare la metodica in inglese.

### **9.3 Sensitività analitica**

La sensitività analitica è stata calcolata dai valori medi più due deviazioni calibratore di venti (20) repliche dello Calibratore 0 ed erano 0,35 ng/mL.

### **9.4 Precisione**

Per dettagli più precisi consultare la metodica in inglese.

### **9.5 Ritrovato**

Per dettagli più precisi consultare la metodica in inglese.

### **9.6 Linearità**

Per dettagli più precisi consultare la metodica in inglese.

## **10 LIMITAZIONE DEL TEST**

Ogni manutenzione impropria dei campioni o modificazione del protocollo può influenzare i risultati.

### **10.1 Interfering Substances**

Emoglobina (fino a 4 mg/mL), bilirubina (fino a 0.5 mg/mL) e trigliceridi (**fino a 0,9 mg/mL**) non influenzano i risultati di questo test.

### **10.2 Drug Interferences**

Fino ad oggi nessuna sostanza (farmaco) è conosciuta a noi che abbia influenzato la determinazione di Prolactin nel campione.

### **10.3 High-Dose-Hook Effect**

Nessun effetto hook (di agglomerazione) è stato osservato in questo test fino a 2000 ng/mL di prolattina.

## **11 ASPETTI LEGALI**

### **11.1 Affidabilità dei risultati**

Il test deve essere eseguito esattamente secondo il protocollo dato dal produttore. Inoltre l'utente deve seguire le regole del GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) o eventualmente altre regole comportamentali o disposizioni legali. Questo vale soprattutto per l'uso delle referenze. È molto importante utilizzare un numero appropriato di referenze in parallelo ai campioni test per poter controllare l'esattezza e la precisione del test.

I risultati del test sono validi soltanto se tutte le referenze cadono nei margini prestabiliti e se tutti gli altri parametri del test soddisfano la specificazione per questo test. Se esistono dubbi o domande su questi risultati, si prega di contattare la ditta DIAsource.

### **11.2 Conseguenze terapeutiche**

Soltanto sulla base dei risultati dei laboratori non dovrebbero essere intraprese delle conseguenze terapeutiche di alcun tipo, anche se i risultati del test sono d'accordo con gli aspetti articolati nel punto 11.1. Ogni risultato di laboratorio è soltanto una parte di un quadro clinico completo di un paziente.

Soltanto in casi in cui i risultati di un test del laboratorio si accordano con il quadro clinico dell'ammalato, si possono intraprendere delle conseguenze terapeutiche.

Il risultato del test da solo non è base sufficiente per lo stabilimento di una terapia.

### **11.3 Responsabilità legale**

Ogni cambiamento del protocollo del test e/o lo scambio o il mescolamento di componenti provenienti da cariche diverse possono influenzare negativamente i risultati e compromettere la validità del test. Questi cambiamenti e/o scambi annullano ogni diritto al risarcimento.

Si respingano inoltre tutti i richiami risultanti da interpretazioni sbagliate da parte dell'utente secondo il paragrafo 11.2. Nel caso di reclamazione, la garanzia del produttore è limitato al valore massimo del test kit. Ogni danno provocato durante il trasporto del kit non sottostà alla responsabilità del produttore.

## **12 BIBLIOGRAFIA**

Per dettagli più precisi consultare la metodica in inglese.

Data di revisione : 2010-01-11

	<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			
<table border="1"><tr><td>WASH</td><td>SOLN</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	WASH	SOLN	CONC	Wash solution concentrated	Solution de lavage concentrée
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CONTROL	N				
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Ag	125I				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>125I</td></tr></table>	Ab	125I	Tracer	Traceur	
Ab	125I				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>125I</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ag	125I	CONC	Tracer concentrated	Traceur concentré
Ag	125I	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>125I</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	125I	CONC	Tracer concentrated	Traceur concentré
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	Tubes	Tubes			
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	Acetonitrile	Acétonitrile			
	Serum	Sérum			
<table border="1"><tr><td>DIL</td><td>SPE</td></tr></table>	DIL	SPE	Specimen diluent	Diluant du spécimen	
DIL	SPE				
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	Immunoabsorbent	Immunoabsorbant			
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	Polyethylene glycol	Glycol Polyéthylène			
<table border="1"><tr><td>EXTR</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	EXTR	SOLN	Extraction solution	Solution d'extraction	
EXTR	SOLN				
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	Bond Elut Silica cartridges	Cartouches Bond Elut Silica			
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PRE	SOLN				
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	Microtiterplate	Microplaqué de titration			
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<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	CONC	HRP Conjugate concentrate	HRP Conjugué concentré
Ab	HRP	CONC			
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CHROM	TMB	CONC			
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	Buffer	Tampon			
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SUB	PNPP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>BIOT</td><td>CONJ</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	BIOT	CONJ	CONC	Biotin conjugate concentrate	Biotine conjugué concentré
BIOT	CONJ	CONC			
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AVID	HRP	CONC			
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ACID	BUF				

	<u>Gebruikte symbolen</u>	<u>Gebrauchte Symbole</u>			
	Raadpleeg de gebruiksaanwijzing	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten			
	Bewaar temperatuur	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			
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Ag	125I	CONC			
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	SERUM	Humanserum			
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	ANTISERUM	Antiserum			
	IMMUNOADSORBENT	Immunoadsorbent			
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PRE	SOLN				
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NEUTR	SOLN				
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TRACEUR	BUF				
	Microtiterplaat	Mikrotiterplatte			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	HRP Conjugaat	HRP Konjugat	
Ab	HRP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>HRP</td></tr></table>	Ag	HRP	HRP Conjugaat	HRP Konjugat	
Ag	HRP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	CONC	HRP Conjugaat geconcentreerd	HRP Konjugat Konzentrat
Ab	HRP	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ag	HRP	CONC	HRP Conjugaat geconcentreerd	HRP Konjugat Konzentrat
Ag	HRP	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>CONJ</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	CONJ	BUF	Conjugaat buffer	Konjugatpuffer	
CONJ	BUF				
<table border="1"><tr><td>CHROM</td><td>TMB</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	CHROM	TMB	CONC	Chromogene TMB geconcentreerd	Chromogenes TMB Konzentrat
CHROM	TMB	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>CHROM</td><td>TMB</td></tr></table>	CHROM	TMB	Chromogene Oplossing TMB	Farblösung TMB	
CHROM	TMB				
<table border="1"><tr><td>SUB</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	SUB	BUF	Substraatbuffer	Substratpuffer	
SUB	BUF				
<table border="1"><tr><td>STOP</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	STOP	SOLN	Stopoplossing	Stoplösungen	
STOP	SOLN				
<table border="1"><tr><td>INC</td><td>SER</td></tr></table>	INC	SER	Incubatieserum	Inkubationsserum	
INC	SER				
	BUF	Buffer			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>AP</td></tr></table>	Ab	AP	AP Conjugaat	AP Konjugat	
Ab	AP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>SUB</td><td>PNPP</td></tr></table>	SUB	PNPP	Substraat PNPP	Substrat PNPP	
SUB	PNPP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>BIOT</td><td>CONJ</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	BIOT	CONJ	CONC	Geconcentreerd Biotine conjugaat	Biotin-Konjugat-Konzentrat
BIOT	CONJ	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>AVID</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	AVID	HRP	CONC	Geconcentreerd Avidine-HRP conjugaat	Avidin-HRP-Konzentrat
AVID	HRP	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>ASS</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	ASS	BUF	Assay buffer	Assaypuffer	
ASS	BUF				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>BIOT</td></tr></table>	Ab	BIOT	Biotine conjugaat	Biotin-Konjugat	
Ab	BIOT				
	Ab	Specifiek antilichaam			
<table border="1"><tr><td>SAV</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	SAV	HRP	CONC	Streptavidine-HRP concentraat	HRP Streptavidinkonzentrat
SAV	HRP	CONC			
	NSB	Aspecifieke binding			
	2nd Ab	2de antilichaam			
	ACID	Verzuringsbuffer			
	BUF	Ansäuerungspuffer			

	<b>Simboli utilizzati</b>	<b>Símbolos utilizados</b>
	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

<b>Símbolos utilizados</b>			<b>Använda symboler</b>			
	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			
<table border="1"><tr><td>WASH</td><td>SOLN</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	WASH	SOLN	CONC	Solução de lavagem concentrada		Tvätlösning, koncentrerad
WASH	SOLN	CONC				
<table border="1"><tr><td>CAL</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	CAL	0	Calibrador zero		Nollkalibrerare	
CAL	0					
<table border="1"><tr><td>CAL</td><td>N</td></tr></table>	CAL	N	Calibrador #		Kalibrator #	
CAL	N					
<table border="1"><tr><td>CONTROL</td><td>N</td></tr></table>	CONTROL	N	Controlo #		Kontroll #	
CONTROL	N					
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>125I</td></tr></table>	Ag	125I	Marcador		Radioisotop, antigen	
Ag	125I					
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>125I</td></tr></table>	Ab	125I	Marcador		Radioisotop, antikropp	
Ab	125I					
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>125I</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ag	125I	CONC	Marcador concentrada		Radioisotop, antigen koncentrerad
Ag	125I	CONC				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>125I</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	125I	CONC	Marcador concentrada		Radioisotop, antikropp koncentrerad
Ab	125I	CONC				
	Tubos		Rör			
<table border="1"><tr><td>INC</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	INC	BUF	Tampão de incubação		Inkuberingsbuffert	
INC	BUF					
	Acetonitrilo		Acetonitril			
	Soro		Serum			
<table border="1"><tr><td>DIL</td><td>SPE</td></tr></table>	DIL	SPE	Diluidor de espécimes		Spädningsbuffert för prover	
DIL	SPE					
<table border="1"><tr><td>DIL</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	DIL	BUF	Tampão de diluição		Spädningsbuffert	
DIL	BUF					
	Anti-soro		Antiserum			
	Imunoadsorvente		Immunoadsorberare			
<table border="1"><tr><td>DIL</td><td>CAL</td></tr></table>	DIL	CAL	Diluente do calibrador		Kalibratordiluent	
DIL	CAL					
<table border="1"><tr><td>REC</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	REC	SOLN	Solução de Reconstituição		Rekonstitutionslösning	
REC	SOLN					
	Polietileno-glicol		Polyetylenglykol			
<table border="1"><tr><td>EXTR</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	EXTR	SOLN	Solução de Extracção		Extraktionslösning	
EXTR	SOLN					
<table border="1"><tr><td>ELU</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	ELU	SOLN	Solução de Eluição		Elueringslösning	
ELU	SOLN					
	Cartuchos de silica Bond Elut		Silikonpatroner för elueringsbindning			
<table border="1"><tr><td>PRE</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	PRE	SOLN	Solução de pré-tratamento		Förbehandlingslösning	
PRE	SOLN					
<table border="1"><tr><td>NEUTR</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	NEUTR	SOLN	Solução de neutralização		Neutraliseringslösning	
NEUTR	SOLN					
<table border="1"><tr><td>TRACEUR</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	TRACEUR	BUF	Tampão Marcador		Tracerbuffert	
TRACEUR	BUF					
	Placa de micro titulação		Microtitrplatta			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	HRP Conjugação		HRP-konjugat	
Ab	HRP					
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>HRP</td></tr></table>	Ag	HRP	HRP Conjugação		HRP-konjugat	
Ag	HRP					
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	CONC	HRP Conjugação concentrada		HRP-konjugat-koncentrat
Ab	HRP	CONC				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ag	HRP	CONC	HRP Conjugação concentrada		HRP-konjugat-koncentrat
Ag	HRP	CONC				
<table border="1"><tr><td>CONJ</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	CONJ	BUF	Conjugue o tampão		Konjugatbuffert	
CONJ	BUF					
<table border="1"><tr><td>CHROM</td><td>TMB</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	CHROM	TMB	CONC	Cromogénica TMB concentrada		Kromogeniskt TMB-koncentrat
CHROM	TMB	CONC				
<table border="1"><tr><td>CHROM</td><td>TMB</td></tr></table>	CHROM	TMB	Solução Cromogénica TMB		Kromogenisk TMB-lösning	
CHROM	TMB					
<table border="1"><tr><td>SUB</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	SUB	BUF	Tampão de substrato		Substratbuffert	
SUB	BUF					
<table border="1"><tr><td>STOP</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	STOP	SOLN	Solução de Paragem		Stoplösning	
STOP	SOLN					
<table border="1"><tr><td>INC</td><td>SER</td></tr></table>	INC	SER	Soro de incubação		Inkubationsserum	
INC	SER					
	Tampão		Buffert			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>AP</td></tr></table>	Ab	AP	AP Conjugação		AP-konjugat	
Ab	AP					
<table border="1"><tr><td>SUB</td><td>PNPP</td></tr></table>	SUB	PNPP	Substrato PNPP		Substrat-PNPP	
SUB	PNPP					
<table border="1"><tr><td>BIOT</td><td>CONJ</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	BIOT	CONJ	CONC	Concentrado conjugado de biotina		Biotinkonjugat koncentrat
BIOT	CONJ	CONC				
<table border="1"><tr><td>AVID</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	AVID	HRP	CONC	Concentrado HRP de avidina		Avidin HRP-koncentrat
AVID	HRP	CONC				
<table border="1"><tr><td>ASS</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	ASS	BUF	Tampão de ensaio		Provbuffert	
ASS	BUF					
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>BIOT</td></tr></table>	Ab	BIOT	Conjugado de biotina		Biotinkonjugat	
Ab	BIOT					
	Anticorpo específico		-			
<table border="1"><tr><td>SAV</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	SAV	HRP	CONC	Estreptavidina HRP concentrado		-
SAV	HRP	CONC				
	Ligações não específicas		-			
	Anticorpo secundário		-			
<table border="1"><tr><td>ACID</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	ACID	BUF	Tampão de acidificação		-	
ACID	BUF					

<b>Επεξήγηση συμβόλων</b>			<b>Anvendte symboler</b>
	Συμβούλευτείτε 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 «ν» εξετάσεις		Indeholder nok til <n> test
	Συμπυκνωμένο διάλυμα έκπλυσης		Koncentreret vaskeopløsning
	CAL 0		Nul-kalibrator
	CAL N		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
	Ανοσοπροσφορητικό		Immonoabsorbent
	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		Neutraliseringssopløsning
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα		Markørbuffer
	Πλάκα μικροτιτλοδότησης		Mikrotiterplade
	Ab HRP		HRP-konjugat
	Ag HRP		HRP-konjugat
	Ab HRP CONC		HRP-konjugat-koncentreret
	Ag HRP CONC		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 συζεύγμένο με βιοτίνη		Biotin konjugat koncentrat
	Συμπυκνωμένο διάλυμα αβιδίνης-HRP		Avidin HRP koncentrat
	Ρυθμιστικό διάλυμα προσδιορισμού		Prøvebuffer
	αντιδραστήριο συζεύγμένο με βιοτίνη		Biotin konjugat
	Ειδικό Αντίσωμα		-
	Συμπυκνωμένη στρεπταβιδίνη συνεζεύγμένη με HRP		-
	μη-ειδική δέσμευση		-
	2o Αντίσωμα		-
	Ρυθμιστικό Διάλυμα άξινο		-

	<b>Stosowane symbole</b>	<b>Használt szimbólumok</b>			
	Przed zastosowaniem zapoznać się z instrukcją	Olvassa el a használati útmutatót			
	Temperatura przechowywania	Tárolási hőmérséklet			
	Zużyć przed	Lejárati 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			
<table border="1"><tr><td>WASH</td><td>SOLN</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	WASH	SOLN	CONC	Roztwór płuczący stężony	Mosó folyadék koncentrátum
WASH	SOLN	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>CAL</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	CAL	0	Kalibrator zerowy	Zero kalibrátor	
CAL	0				
<table border="1"><tr><td>CAL</td><td>N</td></tr></table>	CAL	N	Kalibrator nr	Kalibrátor #	
CAL	N				
<table border="1"><tr><td>CONTROL</td><td>N</td></tr></table>	CONTROL	N	Kontrola nr	Kontrol #	
CONTROL	N				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>125I</td></tr></table>	Ag	125I	Znacznik izotopowy	Nyomjelző izotóp	
Ag	125I				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>125I</td></tr></table>	Ab	125I	Znacznik izotopowy	Nyomjelző izotóp	
Ab	125I				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>125I</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ag	125I	CONC	Znacznik izotopowy stężony	Nyomjelző izotóp koncentrátum
Ag	125I	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>125I</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	125I	CONC	Znacznik izotopowy stężony	Nyomjelző izotóp koncentrátum
Ab	125I	CONC			
	Probówki	Csövek			
<table border="1"><tr><td>INC</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	INC	BUF	Wymagana inkubacja buforu	Inkubáló puffer	
INC	BUF				
	Acetonitryl	Acetonitril			
	Surowica	Szérum			
<table border="1"><tr><td>DIL</td><td>SPE</td></tr></table>	DIL	SPE	Rozcieńczalnik próbki	Mintahigitó	
DIL	SPE				
<table border="1"><tr><td>DIL</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	DIL	BUF	Bufor do rozcieńczania	Higító puffer	
DIL	BUF				
	Antysurowica	Antiszérum			
	Immunoadsorbent	Immunadszorbens			
<table border="1"><tr><td>DIL</td><td>CAL</td></tr></table>	DIL	CAL	Rozcieńczalnik kalibratora	Kalibrátor higító	
DIL	CAL				
<table border="1"><tr><td>REC</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	REC	SOLN	Roztwór do rozcieńczania	Mintaelökészítő oldat	
REC	SOLN				
	Glikol poli(oksy)etylenowy	Polietilén glikol			
<table border="1"><tr><td>EXTR</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	EXTR	SOLN	Roztwór ekstrakcyjny	Extrakciós oldat	
EXTR	SOLN				
<table border="1"><tr><td>ELU</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	ELU	SOLN	Roztwór elucencyjny	Eluáló oldat	
ELU	SOLN				
	Kolumny krzemionkowe Bond Elut	Bond Elut Silica szilikagél patronok			
<table border="1"><tr><td>PRE</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	PRE	SOLN	Roztwór do przygotowania wstępnego	Előkezelő oldat	
PRE	SOLN				
<table border="1"><tr><td>NEUTR</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	NEUTR	SOLN	Roztwór neutralizujący	Semlegesítő oldat	
NEUTR	SOLN				
<table border="1"><tr><td>TRACEUR</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	TRACEUR	BUF	Bufor znacznika	Nyomjelző izotóp higító puffer	
TRACEUR	BUF				
	mikroplytka	Mikrotiter lemez			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	Koniugat peroksydazy chrzanowej	HRP konjugátum	
Ab	HRP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>HRP</td></tr></table>	Ag	HRP	Koniugat peroksydazy chrzanowej	HRP konjugátum	
Ag	HRP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ab	HRP	CONC	Koncentrat koniugatu peroksydazy chrzanowej	HRP konjugátum koncentrátum
Ab	HRP	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ag</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	Ag	HRP	CONC	Koncentrat koniugatu peroksydazy chrzanowej	HRP konjugátum koncentrátum
Ag	HRP	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>CONJ</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	CONJ	BUF	Bufor do koniugacji	Konjugátum puffer	
CONJ	BUF				
<table border="1"><tr><td>CHROM</td><td>TMB</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	CHROM	TMB	CONC	Koncentrat chromogenu TMB (czterometylobenzydyny)	Kromogén TMB koncentrátum
CHROM	TMB	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>CHROM</td><td>TMB</td></tr></table>	CHROM	TMB	Roztwór chromogenu TMB (czterometylobenzydyny)	Kromogén TMB oldat	
CHROM	TMB				
<table border="1"><tr><td>SUB</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	SUB	BUF	Bufor substratu	Szubsztrát puffer	
SUB	BUF				
<table border="1"><tr><td>STOP</td><td>SOLN</td></tr></table>	STOP	SOLN	Roztwór zatrzymujący reakcję	Stop oldat	
STOP	SOLN				
<table border="1"><tr><td>INC</td><td>SER</td></tr></table>	INC	SER	Wymagana inkubacja surowicy	Inkubációs szérum	
INC	SER				
	Bufor	Puffer			
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>AP</td></tr></table>	Ab	AP	Koniugat AP (fosfatazy alkalicznej)	AP konjugátum	
Ab	AP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>SUB</td><td>PNPP</td></tr></table>	SUB	PNPP	p-nitrofenylofosforan substratowy	Szubsztrát PNPP	
SUB	PNPP				
<table border="1"><tr><td>BIOT</td><td>CONJ</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	BIOT	CONJ	CONC	Koncentrat koniugatu biotyny	Biotin konjugátum koncentrátum
BIOT	CONJ	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>AVID</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	AVID	HRP	CONC	Koncentrat peroksydazy chrzanowej z avidyną	Avidin HRP koncentrátum
AVID	HRP	CONC			
<table border="1"><tr><td>ASS</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	ASS	BUF	Bufor do oznaczania	Vizsgálati puffer	
ASS	BUF				
<table border="1"><tr><td>Ab</td><td>BIOT</td></tr></table>	Ab	BIOT	Koniugatu biotyny	Biotin konjugátum	
Ab	BIOT				
	Przeciwciało swoiste	Specifikus ellenanyag			
<table border="1"><tr><td>SAV</td><td>HRP</td><td>CONC</td></tr></table>	SAV	HRP	CONC	Koncentrat streptawidyny HRP	Sztreptavidin HRP koncentrátum
SAV	HRP	CONC			
	Wiązanie nieswoiste	Nem-specifikus kötődés			
	Drugie przeciwciało	Másodlagos ellenanyag			
<table border="1"><tr><td>ACID</td><td>BUF</td></tr></table>	ACID	BUF	Bufor zakwaszający	Savas puffer	
ACID	BUF				

		<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
		Концентриран измиващ разтвор
		Нулев калибратор
		Калибратор #
		Контрол #
	125I	Трейсър
	125I	Трейсър
	125I CONC	Концентриран маркер
	125I CONC	Концентриран маркер
		Епруетки
		Инкубационен буфер
		Ацетонитрил
		Серум
	SPE	Разредител за пробите
	BUF	Буфер за разреждане
		Антисерум
		Имуноабсорбент
	CAL	Разредител за калибратора
	SOLN	Пресъздаващ разтвор
		Полиетилен гликол
	SOLN	Екстрактов разтвор
	SOLN	Разтвор за елюиране
		Силикагелни пълнители
	SOLN	Пред-лечебен разтвор
	SOLN	Неутрализиращ разтвор
	BUF	Маркерен буфер
		Микротитърна пластина
		HRP конюгат / Конюгат на хрянова пероксидаза
		HRP конюгат / Конюгат на хрянова пероксидаза
		HRP конюгиран концентрат
		HRP конюгиран концентрат
		Буфер за конюгата
		Хромогенен TMB концентрат
		Хромогенен TMB разтвор
		Субстратен буфер
	SOLN	Стоп разтвор
		Инкубационен серум
		Буфер
	AP	AP конюгат / конюгат на алкална фосфатаза
		Субстрат PNPP / пара нитрофенил фосфат
	CONC	Биотин конюгиран концентрат
	CONC	Авидин HRP концентрат
		Буфер за пробите
		Биотин конюгат
		специфично антитяло
	CONC	стрептавидин HRP концентрат
		не специфично свързване
		второ антитяло
	BUF	киселинизиращ буфер