Teriparatide ELISA Kit

Summary

Catalog No.	KDB93401
Applications	Used for the quantitative determination of Teriparatide concentration in serum and plasma.
Stability and Storage	When the kit was stored at the recommended temperature for 6 months, the signal intensity decreased by less than 20%.
Detection method	Colorimetric
Sample type	Plasma, Serum
Assay type	Quantitative
Sensitivity	1.16 ng/mL
Range	1.25 - 80 ng/mL
Recovery	80-120%
Shipping	2-8 ℃
Note	For Research Use Only.

Description

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY This assay employs the quantitative competitive enzyme immunoassay technique. An antibody specific for Teriparatide has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards or samples are premixed with biotin-labeled Teriparatide and then pipetted into the wells. Teriparatide in the sample competitively binds to the pre-coated antibody with biotin-labeled Teriparatide. After washing away any unbound substances, Streptavidin-HRP is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in inversely

proportion to the amount of Teriparatide bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Precision

Intra-Assay Precision (Precision within an assay): <20%

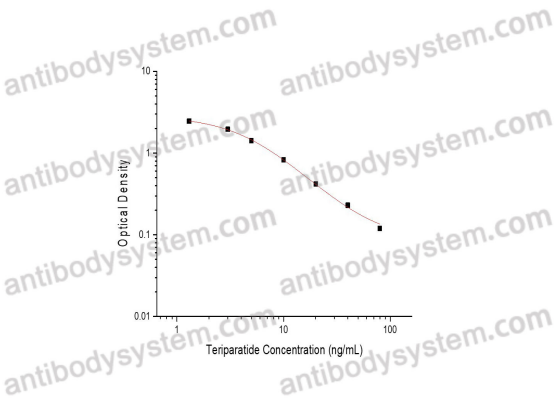
Three samples of known concentration were tested sixteen times on one plate to assess intra-assay precision.

Inter-Assay Precision (Precision between assays): <20%

Three samples of known concentration were tested in twenty four separate assays to assess inter-assay precision.

	Intra-Assay Precision			Inter-Assay Precision		
Sample	1	2	3	1	2	3
n	16	16	16	24	24	24
Mean (ng/mL)	63.8	6.4	3.8	64.9	6.1	3.7
Standard deviation	7.5	0.2	0.3	7.6	0.6	0.4
CV (%)	11.8	3.8	8.4	11.7	10.2	11.5

Data Image



Experiment Example

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

Average the duplicate readings for each standard and sample. Construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the Y-axis against the concentration on the X-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points on the graph. Do not include the blank in the standard curve. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the Teriparatide concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. This procedure will produce an adequate but less precise fit of the data. If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor.