Datasheet for ABIN578801

FSHB ELISA Kit

1 Image | 3 Publications

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	96 tests
Target:	FSHB
Reactivity:	Rat
Method Type:	Sandwich ELISA
Detection Range:	0.156-10 MioU/mL
Minimum Detection Limit:	0.156 MioU/mL
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Purpose:	This immunoassay kit allows for the in vitro quantitative determination of rat FSH concentrations in serum, plasma and other biological fluids.
Sample Type:	Plasma, Serum
Analytical Method:	Quantitative
Detection Method:	Colorimetric
Specificity:	This assay recognizes recombinant and natural rat FSH.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed.
Characteristics:	Rattus norvegicus,Rat,Follitropin subunit beta,Follicle-stimulating hormone beta subunit,FSH-B,FSH-beta,Follitropin beta chain,Fshb
Components:	Reagent (Quantity): • Assay plate (1),

Product Details

	• Standard (2), • Sample Diluent (1×20 mL), • Assay Diluent A (1×10 mL), • Assay Diluent B (1×10 mL), • Detection Reagent A (1×120 µL), • Detection Reagent B (1×120 µL), • Wash Buffer(25 x concentrate) (1×30 mL), • Substrate (1×10 mL), • 2 Stop Solution (1×10 mL), • Plate sealer for 96 wells (5), • Instruction (1)
Material not included:	Microplate reader. Pipettes and pipette tips. EP tube Deionized or distilled water.

Target Details

Target:	FSHB
Alternative Name:	Fshb (FSHB Products)
Background:	Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) is a hormone synthesised and secreted by gonadotropes in the anterior pituitary gland. In the ovary FSH stimulates the growth of immature Graafian follicles to maturation. FSH is a glycoprotein secreted by the basophil cells of the anterior pituitary. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH), produced in the hypothalamus, controls the release of FSH from the anterior pituitary. Like other glycoproteins, such as LH, TSH, and HCG, FSH consists of subunits designated as alpha and beta. Hormones of this type have alpha subunits that are very similar in structure, therefore the biological and immunological properties of each hormone are dependent on the unique beta subunit. In the female, FSH stimulates the growth and maturation of ovarian follicles by acting directly on the receptors located on the granulosa cells, follicular steroidogenesis is promoted and LH production is stimulated. The LH produced then binds to the theca cells and stimulates steroidogenesis. Increased intraovarian estradiol production occurs as follicular maturation advances, thereupon stimulating increased FSH receptor activity and FSH follicular binding. FSH, LH, and estradiol are therefore intimately related in supporting ovarian recruitment and maturation in women.FSH levels are elevated after menopause, castration, and in premature ovarian failure. The levels of FSH may be normalized through the administration of estrogens, which demonstrate a negative feedback mechanism. The growth of the seminiferous tubules and maintenance of spermatogenesis in men are regulated by FSH. However, androgens, unlike estrogens, do not lower FSH levels, therefore demonstrating a feedback relationship only with serum LH.

Target Details

Gene ID:	2962
Pathways:	Peptide Hormone Metabolism, Hormone Activity, C21-Steroid Hormone Metabolic Process

Application Details

Sample Volume:	100 µL
Plate:	Pre-coated
Protocol:	The microtiter plate provided in this kit has been pre-coated with an antibody specific to FSH. Standards or samples are then added to the appropriate microtiter plate wells with a biotin-conjugated polyclonal antibody preparation specific for FSH. Next, Avidin 2 conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to each microplate well and incubated. Then a TMB substrate solution is added to each well. Only those wells that contain FSH, biotin-conjugated antibody and enzyme-conjugated Avidin will exhibit a change in color. The enzyme-substrate reaction is terminated by the addition of a sulphuric acid solution and the color change is measured spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 450 nm 2 nm. The concentration of FSH in the samples is then determined by comparing the O.D. of the samples to the standard curve.
Reagent Preparation:	Bring all reagents to room temperature before use. Wash Buffer - If crystals have formed in the concentrate, warm to room temperature and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved. Dilute 30 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate into deionized or distilled water to prepare 750 mL of Wash Buffer. Standard - Reconstitute the Standard with 1.0 mL of Sample Diluent. This reconstitution produces a stock solution. Allow the standard to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making serial dilutions (Making serial dilution in the wells directly is not permitted). The undiluted standard serves as the high standard. The Sample Diluent serves as the zero standard (0 ng/ml).
Sample Collection:	Serum - Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 15 minutes at approximately 1000 × g. Remove serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20 C or -80 C . Plasma - Collect plasma using EDTA or heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples for 15 minutes at 1000 × g at 2 - 8 C within 30 minutes of collection. Store samples at -20 C or -80 C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Other biological fluids - Remove particulates by centrifugation and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20 C or -80 C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Note: Serum and plasma to be used within 7 days may be stored at 2-8 C, otherwise samples must stored at -20 C (≤ 1 months) or -80 C (≤ 2 months) to avoid loss of 3 bioactivity and contamination. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. When performing the assay slowly bring samples to room

	temperature.
Assay Procedure:	Allow all reagents to reach room temperature (Please do not dissolve the reagents at 37 °C directly.). All the reagents should be mixed thoroughly by gently swirling before pipetting. Avoid foaming. Keep appropriate numbers of strips for 1 experiment and remove extra strips from microtiter plate. Removed strips should be resealed and stored at 4 °C until the kits expiry date. Prepare all reagents, working standards and samples as directed in the previous sections. Please predict the concentration before assaying. If values for these are not within the range of the standard curve, users must determine the optimal sample dilutions for their particular experiments. 1. Add 100 µL of Standard, Blank, or Sample per well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for 2 hours at 37 °C . 2. Remove the liquid of each well, don ' t wash. 3. Add 100 µL of Detection Reagent A working solution to each well. Cover with the Plate sealer. Incubate for 1 hour at 37 °C . Detection Reagent A working solution may appear cloudy. Warm to room temperature and mix gently until solution appears uniform. 4. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process three times for a total of three washes. Wash by filling each well with Wash Buffer (approximately 400 µL) using a squirt bottle, multi-channel pipette, manifold dispenser or autowasher. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels. 5. Add 100 µL of Detection Reagent B working solution to each well. Cover with a new Plate sealer. Incubate for 1 hours at 37 °C . 6. Repeat the aspiration/wash as in step 4. 7. Add 90 µL of Substrate Solution to each well. Cover with a new Plate sealer. Incubate within 30 minutes at 37 °C . Protect from light. 8. Add 50 µL of Stop Solution to each well. If color change does not appear uniform, gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing. 9. Determine the optical density of each well at once, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm. Important Note: 1. Absorbance is a function of the incubation time. Therefore, prior to starting the assay it is recommended that all reagents should be freshly prepared prior to use and all required strip-wells are secured in the microtiter frame. This will ensure equal elapsed time for each pipetting step, without interruption. 2. Please carefully reconstitute Standards or working Detection Reagent A and B according to the instruction, and avoid foaming and mix gently until the crystals have completely dissolved.

Application Details

	The reconstituted Standards can be used only once. This assay requires pipetting of small volumes. To minimize imprecision caused by pipetting, ensure that pipettors are calibrated. It is recommended to suck more than 10 µ l for once pipetting. 3. To ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary. Do not allow wells to sit uncovered for extended periods between incubation steps. Once reagents have been added to the well strips, DO NOT let the 5 strips DRY at any time during the assay. 4. For each step in the procedure, total dispensing time for addition of reagents to the assay plate should not exceed 10 minutes. 5. To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each standard level, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent. 6. The wash procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings. 7. Duplication of all standards and specimens, although not required, is recommended. 8. Substrate Solution is easily contaminated. Please protect it from light.
Calculation of Results:	Average the duplicate readings for each standard, control, and sample and subtract the average zero standard optical density. Create a standard curve by reducing the data using computer software capable of generating a four parameter logistic (4-PL) curve-fit. As an alternative, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance for each standard on the x-axis against the concentration on the y-axis and draw a best fit curve through the points on the graph. The data may be linearized by plotting the log of the SAA concentrations versus the log of the O.D. and the best fit line can be determined by regression analysis. It is recommended to use some related software to do this calculation, such as curve expert 13.0. 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.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Handling Advice:	1. The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label. 2. Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources. 3. If samples generate values higher than the highest standard, further dilute the samples with the Assay Diluent and repeat the assay. Any variation in standard diluent, operator, pipetting technique, washing technique,incubation time or temperature, and kit age can cause variation in binding.

Handling

	4. This assay is designed to eliminate interference by soluble receptors, ligands, binding proteins, and other factors present in biological samples. Until all factors have been tested in the Immunoassay, the possibility of interference cannot be excluded.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	The Assay Plate, Standard, Detection Reagent A and Detection Reagent B should be stored at -20°C upon being received. After receiving the kit , Substrate should be always stored at 4°C.

Publications

Product cited in:	Lv, Shi: "Combined effects of levonorgestrel and quinestrol on reproductive hormone levels and receptor expression in females of the Mongolian gerbil (Meriones unguiculatus)." in: **Zoological science**, Vol. 29, Issue 1, pp. 37-42, (2012) (PubMed). Lv, Guo, Shi: "Effects of quinestrol on reproductive hormone expression, secretion, and receptor levels in female Mongolian gerbils (Meriones unguiculatus)." in: **Theriogenology**, Vol. 77, Issue 6, pp. 1223-31, (2012) (PubMed). Lv, Shi: "Variations in serum gonadotropin and prolactin levels during consecutive reproductive states in Mongolian gerbils (Meriones unguiculatus)." in: **Experimental animals**, Vol. 60, Issue 2, pp. 169-76, (2011) (PubMed).

Images

ELISA

Image 1.

E0830r standard (mIU/mL)	OD(450nm)
10	2.711
5	2.085
2.5	1.615
1.25	1.06
0.625	0.759
0.312	0.498
0.156	0.324
0	0.069