CE

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IVD	See external label	2°C-8°C	Σ=96 tests	REF Cat # 3149Z

MICROWELL ELISA
THYROXINE (T4) ENZYME
IMMUNOASSAY TEST KIT

T4

Cat # 3149Z

Test	**T4 ELISA**
Method	**Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay**
Principle	**Competitive ELISA**
Detection Range	**0-25 µg/mL**
Sample	**25µL**
Specificity	**96.30%**
Sensitivity	**0.04 µg/mL**
Total Time	**~90 min**
Shelf Life	**12-14 months**

***** *Laboratory results can never be the only base of a medical report. The patient history and further tests have to be taken into account*

Intended use

For the quantitative determination of thyroxine (T4) in human serum.

Introduction:

Diagnostic Automation L-Thyroxine (T4) is a hormone that is synthesized and stored in the thyroid gland. Proteolytic cleavage of follicular thyroglobulin releases T4 into the bloodstream. Greater than 99% of T4 is reversibly bound to three plasma proteins in blood - thyroxine binding globulin (TBG) binds 70%, thyroxine binding pre-albumin (TBPA) binds 20%, and albumin binds 10%. Approximately 0.03% of T4 is in the free, unbound state in blood at any one time.

Diseases affecting thyroid function may present a wide array of confusing symptoms. Measurement of total T4 by immunoassay is the most reliable and convenient screening test available to determine the presence of thyroid disorders in patients. Increased levels of T4 have been found in hyper-thyroidism due to Grave's disease and Plummer's disease and in acute and subacute thyroiditis. Low levels of T4 have been associated with congenital hypothyroidism, myxedema, chronic thryoiditis (Hashimoto's disease), and with some genetic abnormalities.

Principle of the test

In the T4 EIA, a certain amount of anti-T4 antibody is coated on microtiter wells. A measured amount of patient serum, and a constant amount of T4 conjugated with horseradish peroxidase are added to the microtiter wells. During incubation, T4 and conjugated T4 compete for the limited binding sites on the anti-T4 antibody. After a 60 minutes incubation at room temperature, the wells are washed 5 times by water to remove unbound T4 conjugate. A solution of TMB is then added and incubated for 20 minutes, resulting in the development of blue color. The color development is stopped with the addition of 2 N HCl, and the absorbance is measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm. The intensity of the color formed is proportional to the amount of enzyme present and is inversely related to the amount of unlabeled T4 in the sample. By reference to a series of T4 standards assayed in the same way, the concentration of T4 in the unknown sample is quantified.

Materials and components

Materials provided with the test kits:

- Sheep anti-T4 coated microtiter wells. 96 wells per bag.
- Reference standard set,0 2 5 10 15 25 ug/dL 1 set, 1.0 ml ready to use.
- Enzyme Conjugate Diluent, 13 ml.
- Enzyme Conjugate Concentrate,(11X) 1.3 ml
- TMB Substrate, 11 ml.
- Stop Solution, 11 ml.

Materials required but not provided:

- Precision pipettes: 25µl, 100µl, 200µl, and 1.0 ml.
- Disposable pipette tips.
- Distilled water.
- Vortex mixer or equivalent.
- Absorbent paper or paper towel.
- Graph paper.
- Microtiter well reader.

Specimen collection and preparation

Serum should be prepared from a whole blood specimen obtained by acceptable medical techniques. This kit is for use with serum samples without additives only.

Storage of test kits and instrumentation

1. Unopened test kits should be stored at 2-8°C upon receipt and the microtiter plate should be kept in a sealed bag with desiccants to minimize exposure to damp air. The test kit may be used throughout the expiration date of the kit (One year from the date of manufacture). Refer to the package label for the expiration date.
2. Opened test kits will remain stable until the expiring date shown, provided it is stored as prescribed above.
3. A microtiter plate reader with a bandwidth of 10nm or less and an optical density range of 0-2 OD or greater at 450nm wavelength is acceptable for use in absorbance measurement.

Reagent preparation

1. All reagents should be brought to room temperature (18-22°C) before use.

To prepare T4-HRPO Conjugate Reagent, add 0.1 ml of T4-HRPO Conjugate Concentrate (11X) to 1.0 ml of T4 Conjugate Diluent (1:10 dilution), and mix well.

Note: Prepare only the amount of conjugate reagent that is required each time. Working conjugate reagent should be used within 24 hours. Discard the excess after use.

Assay procedures

1. Secure the desired number of coated wells in the holder. Make data sheet with sample identification.
2. Dispense 25 µl of standard, specimens, and controls into appropriate wells.
3. Dispense 100µl of Enzyme Conjugate Reagent into each well.
4. Thoroughly mix for 30 seconds. It is very important to have complete mixing in this step.
5. Incubate at room temperature (18-22°C) for 60 minutes.
6. Remove the incubation mixture by flicking plate contents into a waste container.
7. Rinse and flick the microtiter wells 5 times with distilled or deionized water. (please do not use tap water).
8. Strike the wells sharply onto absorbent paper or paper towels to remove all residual water droplets.
9. Dispense 100µl of TMB solution into each well. Gently mix for 5 seconds.
10. Incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes without shaking.
11. Stop the reaction by adding 100µl of Stop Solution to each well.
12. Gently mix for 30 seconds. It is important to make sure that all the blue color changes to yellow color completely.
13. Read optical density at 450nm with a microtiter well reader within 15 minutes.

Important Note:

The wash procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings.

Calculation of results

1. Calculate the average absorbance values (A_{450}) for each set of reference standards, control, and samples.
2. We recommend to use a proper software to calculate the results. If the software is not available, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained for each reference standard against its concentration in µg/dl on linear graph paper, with absorbance 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 of T4 in µg/dl from the standard curve.

Example of standard curve

Results of typical standard run with optical density reading at 450nm shown in the Y axis against T4 concentrations shown in the X axis. This standard curve is for the purpose of illustration only, and should not be used to calculate unknowns. Each user should obtain his or her own data and standard curve.

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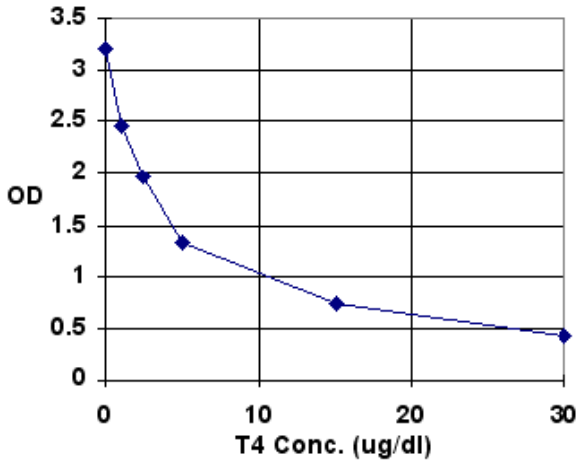
T4 (µg/dl)	Absorbance (450nm)
0	2.667
2	1.786
5	1.060
10	0.778
15	0.591
25	0.384



Expected values and sensitivity

T4 EIA was performed in a study of 200 euthyroid patients in one geographic location and yielded a **normal range of 5.0 to 13.0 µg/dl.** This range corresponds to those suggested by other commercial manufacturers. It is recommended that laboratories adjust values to reflect geographic and population differences specific to the patients they serve. The minimum detectable concentration of thyroxine by this assay is estimated to be 0.4µg/dl.

Date Adopted	Reference No.
2001-09-27	DA-T4-2011

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