



Catalog Number: AE81031SF

Size: 96 Tests

Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.

Chloramphenicol (CAP) ELISA Kit

【INTENDED USE】

For the quantitative detection of **Chloramphenicol (CAP)** concentration in **tissue, liver, serum, plasma, urine, honey, intestine, milk, milk powder, egg, feed, water.**

This package insert must be read in its entirety before using this product.

If You Have Problems

Our expert Technical Support Staff is available to assist you in answering your questions and resolving issues to ensure complete customer satisfaction.

Please Contact Us

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In order to obtain higher efficiency service, please ready to supply the lot number of the kit to us (found on the outside of the box).

【REAGENTS AND MATERIALS PROVIDED】

Reagents	Quantity	Reagents	Quantity
Assay plate (96 Wells)	1	Instruction manual	1
Standard	6 x 1 mL	Redissolving Solution (concentrate 2 x)	2 x 20 mL
Antibody	1 x 6 mL	HRP-Conjugate	1 x 11 mL
Wash Buffer (concentrate 20 x)	1 x 20 mL	Stop Solution	1 x 6 mL
Substrate A	1 x 6 mL	Substrate B	1 x 6 mL
Adhesive Films	4		

【MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED】

- ※ Microplate reader capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm, with the correction wavelength set at the dual-wavelength 450/630 nm.
- ※ Equipments: microplate reader, printer, homogenizer, nitrogen-drying device, vortex, centrifuge, measuring pipets, balance (a reciprocal sensibility of 0.01 g).
- ※ Micropipettors: single-channel 20-200 μL , 100-1000 μL , and multi-channel 250 μL .
- ※ Reagents: Ethyl acetate, Acetonitrile (CH_3CN), N-hexane, $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, CH_3COONa , CH_3COOH , Glucuronidase, $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5 \cdot (\text{NO}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

【STORAGE】

Unopened kit	Store at 2 - 8°C. Do not use past kit expiration date.	
Opened/ Reconstituted Reagents	Coated assay plate	May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 - 8°C. Return unused wells to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge of zip-seal, and avoid the damp.
	Standard	May be stored for up to 1 month at 2 - 8°C.
	Redissolving Solution	
	Antibody	
	HRP-Conjugate	
	Wash Buffer	
	Substrate A	
	Substrate B	
	Stop Solution	

【INTRODUCTION】

Chloramphenicol (CAP) is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections. Chloramphenicol, also known as chlornitromycin, is effective against a wide variety of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including most anaerobic organisms. Due to resistance and safety concerns, it is no longer a first-line agent for any infection in developed nations, with the notable exception of topical treatment of bacterial conjunctivitis. Nevertheless, the global problem of advancing bacterial resistance to newer drugs has led to renewed interest in its use. In low-income countries, chloramphenicol is still widely used because it is inexpensive and readily available.

【PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY】

This assay is based on the competitive enzyme immunoassay for the detection of CAP in the sample. The coupling antigens are pre-coated on the micro-well stripes. The CAP in the sample and the coupling antigens pre-coated on the micro-well stripes compete for the anti-CAP antibodies. After the addition of the enzyme conjugate, the TMB substrate is added for coloration. The optical density (OD) value of the sample has a negative correlation with the CAP in it. This value is compared to the standard curve and the CAP concentration is subsequently obtained.

【LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE】

- ※ FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.
- ※ The kit should not be used beyond the expiration date on the kit label.
- ※ Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or sources.
- ※ It is important that the Calibrator Diluent selected for the standard curve be consistent with the samples being assayed.
- ※ If samples generate values higher than the highest standard, dilute the samples with the appropriate Calibrator 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.
- ※ This assay is designed to eliminate interference by soluble receptors, binding proteins, and other factors present in biological samples. Until all factors have been tested in the ELISA Kit, the possibility of interference cannot be excluded.

【DETECTION RANGE】

0.05 ppb - 4.05 ppb. The standard curve concentrations used for the ELISA's were 4.05 ppb, 1.35 ppb, 0.45 ppb, 0.15 ppb, 0.05 ppb, 0 ppb.

Tube	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0
ppb	4.05	1.35	0.45	0.15	0.05	0

【TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS】

Sensitivity: 0.05 ppb

Detection limit:

Tissue, Liver, Honey, Milk	0.025 ppb
Egg, Water	0.1 ppb
Urine, Serum, Plasma	0.05 ppb
Intestine, Feed, Milk powder	0.05 ppb

Cross-reaction rate:

Chloramphenicol	100%
Thiamphenicol	<0.1%
Florfenicol	<0.1%

Recovery rate:

Tissue, Liver	85±20%
Honey, Intestine, Egg	85±25%
Milk, Milk powder, Feed	75±25%
Urine, Serum, Plasma	70±20%
Water	90±20%

【PRECISION】

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay)

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

Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays)

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

$CV(\%) = SD/\text{mean} \times 100$

Intra-Assay: CV<10%

Inter-Assay: CV<12%

【STABILITY】

The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37°C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37°C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37°C can be considered as 6 months at 2-8°C, which means 7 days at 37°C equaling 12 months at 2-8°C).

Note:

To minimize extra influence on the performance, operation procedures and lab conditions, especially room temperature, air humidity, incubator temperature should be strictly controlled. It is also strongly suggested that the whole assay is performed by the same operator from the beginning to the end.

【SAMPLE PRE-TREATMENT】

Instructions (The following points must be dealt with before the pre-treatment of any kind of sample):

1. Only the disposable tips can be used for the experiments and the tips must be changed when used for absorbing different reagents.
2. Before the experiment, each experimental utensil must be clean and should be re-cleaned if necessary, in order to avoid the contamination that interferes with the experimental results.

Solution preparation before sample pre-treatment:

1. 0.36 M $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5 \cdot (\text{NO}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution (for milk and milk powder sample): dissolve 10.7 g $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5 \cdot (\text{NO}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in the deionized water to 100 mL. (when its color become green from original red, please don't use it again.)
2. 1.04 M $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution (for milk and milk powder sample): dissolve 29.8 g $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in deionized water to 100 mL.
3. 0.1 M CH_3COONa buffer (pH 4.8, for urine sample): add 2.4 g CH_3COONa and 1.2 mL CH_3COOH in deionized water to 500 mL, and adjust pH to 4.8.
4. Acetonitrile- H_2O solution: $V_{\text{acetonitrile}}:V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 84:16$ (for egg sample), Mix.
5. Dilute the 2× concentrated redissolving solution with deionized water at 1:1 (1 mL 2×concentrated redissolving solution+1 mL deionized water), used for sample redissolving (**If the test sample is water sample, do not dilute it and use it directly**).
6. Washing buffer: dilute 20 mL of the concentrated washing buffer (20 × concentrated) with the distilled or deionized water at 1:19 to 400 mL (or just to the required volume) for use.

Samples preparation:

Tissue, liver;

1. Homogenize the sample.
2. Take 3 ± 0.05 g of the homogenized samples into 50 mL centrifugal tube. Firstly add 3 mL deionized water and mix evenly, then add 6 mL ethyl acetate, shake properly for 2 minutes, centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 10 minutes.
3. Transfer 2 mL of the supernatant, and evaporate to dryness by nitrogen in 50-60°C waterbath.
4. Dissolve the dry residues in 1 mL N-hexane, add 0.5 mL of the diluted redissolving solution, shake vigorously for 30s; centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 5 minutes.
5. Remove the upper, take 50 μL of the lower for analysis.

Fold of dilution of sample: 0.5

Serum, plasma;

1. Transfer 1 mL sample into tcentrifuge tube, add 2 mL ethyl acetate, shake properly for 1 minute.

2. Centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 5 minutes.
3. Transfer all of the ethyl acetate layer (upper layer) into a new vessel and evaporate to dryness by nitrogen in 50-60°C waterbath.
4. Dissolve the dry residues in 1 mL N-hexane, add 1 mL of the diluted redissolving solution, shake vigorously for 30s; centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 5 minutes.
5. Remove the upper, take 50 µL of the lower for analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 1

Urine;

1. Transfer 2 mL sample into centrifuge tube, mix with 0.5 mL 0.1 M CH₃COONa buffer (pH 4.8).
2. Add 40 µL of the Glucuronidase into the diluted urine, mix properly for 30s, hydrolyze at 37°C for 2 hours (or over night).
3. Return to room temperature (20-25°C), add 8 mL ethyl acetate, mix properly for 1 minute.
4. Centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 10 minutes, transfer 4 mL of the upper layer and evaporate to dryness by nitrogen at 50-60°C waterbath.
5. Dissolve the dry residue in 1 mL of the diluted redissolving solution, mix.
6. Take 50 µL for further analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 1

Honey;

1. Take 2.0±0.05 g sample into centrifuge tube, diluted in 4 mL of the deionized water, mix.
2. Add 4 mL ethyl acetate, mix properly for 2 minutes.
3. Centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 10 minutes.
4. Transfer 2 mL of the ethyl acetate layer (upper layer) into a new centrifuge tube, evaporate to dryness by nitrogen at 50-60°C waterbath.
5. Dissolve the dry residue in 0.5 mL of the diluted redissolving solution, mix.
6. Take 50 µL for further analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 0.5

Intestine;

1. Homogenize the sample (note that dry sample must be cut into less than 5 mm pieces; damp sample must be washed to eliminate salt for 20 minutes with the deionized water, reduce water and then homogenize).
2. Weigh 1.0 ± 0.05 g of the homogenized samples into 50 mL centrifuge tube, add 10 mL ethyl acetate, mix properly for 2 minutes, centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 10 minutes.
3. Transfer 5 mL of the upper layer (equivalent to 0.5 g sample), evaporate to dryness by nitrogen at 50-60°C waterbath.
4. Dissolve the dry residues in 1 mL N-hexane, add 0.5 mL of the diluted redissolving solution, mix properly for 30s; centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 5 minutes.
5. Remove the upper, take 50 μ L of the lower for analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 1

Milk;

1. Take 10 mL sample into 50 mL centrifugal tube, centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at 15°C for 10 minutes, remove fat (upper layer).
2. Transfer 5 mL milk removed fat into 50 mL centrifuge tube. Add 250 μ L 0.36 M $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5 \cdot (\text{NO}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution, shake strongly for 30s, and add 250 μ L 1.04 M $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution, shake strongly for 30s. Centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at 15°C for 10 minutes.
3. Transfer 2.2 mL upper layer (equivalent to 2 mL fresh milk) into a new centrifugal tube, add 4 mL ethyl acetate, mix properly for 2 minutes.
4. Centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 10 minutes.
5. Transfer 2 mL of the ethyl acetate (upper layer) into a new centrifuge tube, evaporate to dryness by nitrogen at 50-60°C waterbath.
6. Dissolve the dry residue in 0.5 mL of the diluted redissolving solution, mix.
7. Take 50 μ L for further analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 0.5

Milk powder;

1. Weigh 2.0 ± 0.05 g milk powder into 50 mL centrifuge tube, add 10 mL of the deionized water, add 1 mL 0.36 M $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5 \cdot (\text{NO}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution

- and 1 mL 1.04 M $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution, shake thoroughly to dissolve. Centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at 15°C for 10 minutes.
2. Take out 3.6 mL of the upper layer (equivalent to 0.6 g sample) into a new centrifuge tube, add 6 mL ethyl acetate, mix properly for 5 minutes.
 3. Centrifuge at 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 10 minutes.
 4. Transfer 4 mL of the upper layer into a new centrifuge tube, evaporate to dryness by nitrogen at 50-60°C waterbath.
 5. Dissolve the dry residue in 0.4 mL of the diluted redissolving solution, mix.
 6. Take 50 μL for further analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 1

Egg;

1. Homogenize the sample (Egg white, egg yolk or whole egg).
2. Weigh 3.0 ± 0.05 g of the homogenized sample into 50 mL centrifugal tube, add 9 mL acetonitrile- H_2O solution: $V_{\text{acetonitrile}}:V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}=84:16$, mix properly for 5 minutes, centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at 15°C for 10 minutes.
3. Transfer 3 mL of the upper layer into a centrifuge tube, add 3 mL of the deionized water, mix properly, then add 4.5 mL ethyl acetate, mix properly for 1 minute, centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at 15°C for 10 minutes.
4. Transfer the organic phase (upper layer) into a new centrifuge tube, evaporate to dryness by nitrogen at 50-60°C waterbath.
5. Dissolve dry residues in 1 mL N-hexane, add 2 mL of the diluted redissolving solution, mix properly for 30s, centrifuge at 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 5 minutes.
6. Remove the upper, take 50 μL of the lower for analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 2

Feed;

1. Homogenize the sample.
2. Weigh 2.0 ± 0.05 g of the homogenized samples into 50 mL centrifugal tube, add 2 mL of the deionized water and 6 mL ethyl acetate, shake properly for 2 minutes, centrifuge at above 4000 r/min at 15°C for 10 minutes.
3. Transfer 3 mL supernatant (must be clear) into a new centrifuge tube, evaporate to dryness by nitrogen at 50-60°C waterbath.
4. Dissolve dry residues in 1 mL N-hexane, add 1 mL of the diluted

redissolving solution, mix properly for 30s, centrifuge at 4000 r/min at room temperature (20-25°C) for 5 minutes.

5. Remove the upper, take 50 µL of the lower for analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 1

Water;

1. Transfer 0.5 mL sample into 1.5 mL tcentrifuge tube, add 0.5 mL of the Redissolving Solution (concentrate 2 x) , shake vigorously for 1 minute;
2. Take 50 µL for analysis.

Fold of dilution of the sample: 2

[SAMPLE STORAGE]

1. Untreated samples are stored at frozen environment.
2. Prepared sample can be stable at 2-8°C for 1 week.

[TABLE]

Table depicting an example of the arrangement of blanks, standards and samples in the microwell strips:

	1	2	3	4
A	Standard 5 (4.05 ppb)	Standard 5 (4.05 ppb)	Sample 3	Sample 3
B	Standard 4 (1.35 ppb)	Standard 4 (1.35 ppb)	Sample 4	Sample 4
C	Standard 3 (0.45 ppb)	Standard 3 (0.45 ppb)	Sample 5	Sample 5
D	Standard 2 (0.15 ppb)	Standard 2 (0.15 ppb)	Sample 6	Sample 6
E	Standard 1 (0.05 ppb)	Standard 1 (0.05 ppb)	Sample 7	Sample 7
F	Standard 0 (0 ppb)	Standard 0 (0 ppb)	Sample 8	Sample 8
G	Sample 1	Sample 1	Sample 9	Sample 9
H	Sample 2	Sample 2	Sample 10	Sample 10

【ASSAY PROCEDURE】

Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature before use. It is recommended that all samples, controls, and standards be assayed in duplicate.

1. Bring test kit to the room temperature (20-25°C) for at least 30 minutes, note that each reagent must be shaken evenly before use; put the required micro-well strips into plate frames. Re-sealed the unused microplate, stored at 2-8°C, not frozen.
2. Add 50 µL of the sample or standard solution to separate duplicate wells; and add 50 µL of the antibody working solution into each well. Mix gently by shaking the plate manually, seal the microplate with the cover membrane, and incubate at 25°C for 30 minutes.
3. Pour the liquid, wash the microplate with the washing buffer at 250 µL/well for 5 times. Each time soak the well with the washing buffer for 15-30s, flap to dry with absorbent paper (if there are the bubbles after flapping, cut them with the clean tips).
4. Add 100 µL HRP-Conjugate into every well, seal the microplate with the cover membrane, and incubate at 25°C for 30 minutes.
5. Pour the liquid, wash the microplate with the washing buffer at 250 µL/well for 5 times. Each time soak the well with the washing buffer for 15-30s, flap to dry with absorbent paper (if there are the bubbles after flapping, cut them with the clean tips).
6. Add 50 µL of Substrate A and 50 µL of Substrate B to each well, mix well. Incubate for 15 minutes at 25°C. Keeping the plate away from drafts and other temperature fluctuations in the dark. Avoid placing the plate in direct light.
7. Add 50 µL of Stop Solution to each well. when the first four wells containing the highest concentration of standards develop obvious blue color. If color change does not appear uniform, gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.
8. Determine the optical density of each well within 5 minutes, using a microplate reader set to 450 nm. If wavelength correction is available, set to 630 nm. Subtract readings at 630 nm from the readings at 450 nm. This subtraction will correct for optical imperfections in the plate. Readings

made directly at 450 nm without correction may be higher and less accurate.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

There are two methods to judge the results; the first one is the rough judgment, while the second is the quantitative determination. Note that the OD value of the sample has a negative correlation with the CAP concentration in the sample.

1) Qualitative determination

The concentration range (ppb) of CAP can be obtained from comparing the average OD value of the sample with that of the standard solution.

2) Quantitative determination

The mean values of the absorbance values obtained for the average OD value (B) of the sample and the standard solution divided by the OD value (B0) of the first standard solution (0 standard) and subsequently multiplied by 100%, that is

Percentage of absorbance value =	B	×100%
	B0	

B—the average (double wells) OD value of the sample or the standard solution

B0—the average OD value of the 0 ppb standard solution

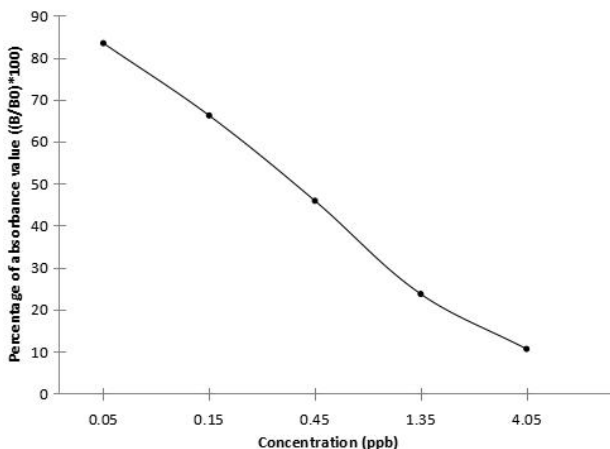
Draw the standard curve with the absorption percentages of standard solutions and the semilogarithm values of CAP standard solutions (ppb) as Y- and X-axis, respectively. Read the corresponding concentration of the sample from the standard curve by incorporating its absorption percentage into the standard curve. The resulting value is subsequently multiplied by the dilution fold, finally obtaining CAP concentration in the sample.

Using the professional software of this kit will be more convenient for accurate and rapid analysis of a large amount of samples.

TYPICAL DATA

For convenience in result calculation, absorbance as abscissa and standard concentrations can be used as ordinate. The standard curve provided in the

manual is only for reference, experimenters should draw the standard curve based on data of themselves.



Precautions: This kit contains trace amount of proclin® 300 which is toxic and direct touch of reagents by mouth, eyes, and skin should be avoided. If get touched or get into the mouth, please rinse with plenty of water. The Stop Buffer is a corrosive sulfuric acid solution, please take care for safety.

【IMPORTANT NOTE】

1. The instruction manual also suits for the kit of 48T, but all reagents of 48T kit are reduced by half.
2. There may be some foggy substance in the wells when the plate is opened at the first time. It will not effect on the final assay results. Do not remove microtiter plate from the storage bag unless needed.
3. Do not mix or substitute reagents from one kit lot to another. Use only the reagents supplied by manufacturer.
4. Samples or reagents addition: Please use the freshly prepared Standard. Please carefully add samples to wells and mix gently to avoid foaming. Do not touch the well wall as far as possible. For each step in the procedure,

total dispensing time for addition of reagents or samples to the assay plate should not exceed 10 minutes. This will ensure equal elapsed time for each pipetting step, without interruption. Duplication of all standards and specimens, although not required, is recommended. 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.

5. Incubation: 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 strips DRY at any time during the assay. Incubation time and temperature must be observed.
6. Washing: The wash procedure is critical. Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Wash Solution by aspirating or decanting and remove any drop of water and fingerprint on the bottom of the plate. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance reading. When using an automated plate washer, adding a 30 second soak period following the addition of wash buffer, and/or rotating the plate 180 degrees between wash steps may improve assay precision.
7. Controlling of reaction time: Observe the change of color after adding Substrate Solution (e.g. observation once every 10 minutes), Substrate Solution should change from colorless or light blue to gradations of blue. If the color is too deep, add Stop Solution in advance to avoid excessively strong reaction which will result in inaccurate absorbance reading.
8. Substrate Solution is easily contaminated. Substrate Solution should remain colorless or light blue until added to the plate. Please protect it from light.
9. Stop Solution should be added to the plate in the same order as the Substrate Solution. The color developed in the wells will turn from blue to yellow upon addition of the Stop Solution. Wells that are green in color indicate that the Stop Solution has not mixed thoroughly with the Substrate Solution.
10. Protect all reagents from strong light during storage and incubation. All the

bottle caps of reagents should be covered tightly to prevent the evaporation and contamination of microorganism.

11. Wrong operations during the reagents preparation and loading, as well as incorrect parameter setting for the plate reader may lead to incorrect results. A microplate plate reader with a bandwidth of 10nm or less and an optical density range of 0-3 O.D. or greater at $450 \pm 10\text{nm}$ wavelength is acceptable for use in absorbance measurement.
12. Even the same operator might get different results in two separate experiments. In order to get better reproducible results, the operation of every step in the assay should be controlled. Furthermore, a preliminary experiment before assay for each batch is recommended.
13. Limited by the current condition and scientific technology, we can't completely conduct the comprehensive identification and analysis on the raw material provided by suppliers. So there might be some qualitative and technical risks to use the kit.
14. The final experimental results will be closely related to validity of the products, operation skills of the end users and the experimental environments. Please make sure that sufficient samples are available.
15. Kits from different batches may be a little different in detection range, sensitivity and color developing time.
16. Each kit has been strictly passed Q.C test. However, results from end users might be inconsistent with our in-house data due to some unexpected transportation conditions or different lab equipments. Intra-assay variance among kits from different batches might arise from above factors, too.
17. Kits from different manufacturers with the same item might produce different results, since we haven't compared our products with other manufacturers.
18. The Stop Solution provided with this kit is an acid solution. Wear eye, hand, face, and clothing protection when using this material.
19. Valid period: six months.