Human GH ELISA

ELISA GH HRP

TMB TMB

GH 450nm OD

1. 3000 10

2. EDTA 3000 30

3. 3000 10

4. 3000 10

5. -20

1. 450nm

2. 0.5-10uL 2-20uL 20-200uL 200-1000uL

3. 37

1. 2-8 20

2.

3. 0 S0 5 5

4.

5.

	96	48	
	12 ×8	12 ×4	
	0.3mL*6	0.3mL*6	
	6mL	3mL	
-HRP	10mL	5mL	
20×	25mL	15mL	
A	6mL	3mL	
B	6mL	3mL	
	6mL	3mL	
	2	2	
	1	1	
	1	1	

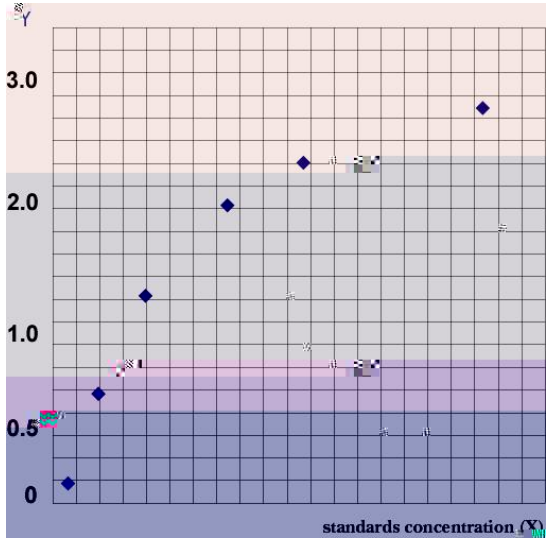
S0-S5 0 1 2 4 8 16 ng/mL

20× 1 20 1 20× 19

1. 1min 5
2. 350μL 1min 5

1. 20min 4
2. 50μL
3. 10μL 40μL
4. HRP 100μL 37 60min
5. 1min 5
6. A B 50μL 37 15min
7. 50μL 15min 450nm OD

Excel OD



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1. R 0.9900
2. 0.1 ng/mL
3.
4. 15%
5. 2-8
6. 6

_____

1.
2.

This GH ELISA kit is intended Laboratory for Research use only and is not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm using a spectrophotometer. In order to measure the concentration of GH in the sample, this GH ELISA Kit includes a set of calibration standards. The calibration standards are assayed at the same time as the samples and allow the operator to produce a standard curve of Optical Density versus GH concentration. The concentration of GH in the samples is then determined by comparing the O.D. of the samples to the standard curve.

- Use a serum separator tube and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 10 minutes at approximately 3000Ǐg. Remove serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20 or -80 .Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles

- Collect plasma using EDTA or heparin as an anticoagulant. Centrifuge samples for 30 minutes at 3000Ǐg at 2-8 within 30 minutes of collection. Store samples at -20 or -80 . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Remove particulates by centrifugation and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at -20 or -80 . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

The samples shoule be centrifugated dequately and no hemolysis or granule was allowedt

1. Standard microplate reader(450nm)
2. Precision pipettes and Disposable pipette tips.
3. 3

AP

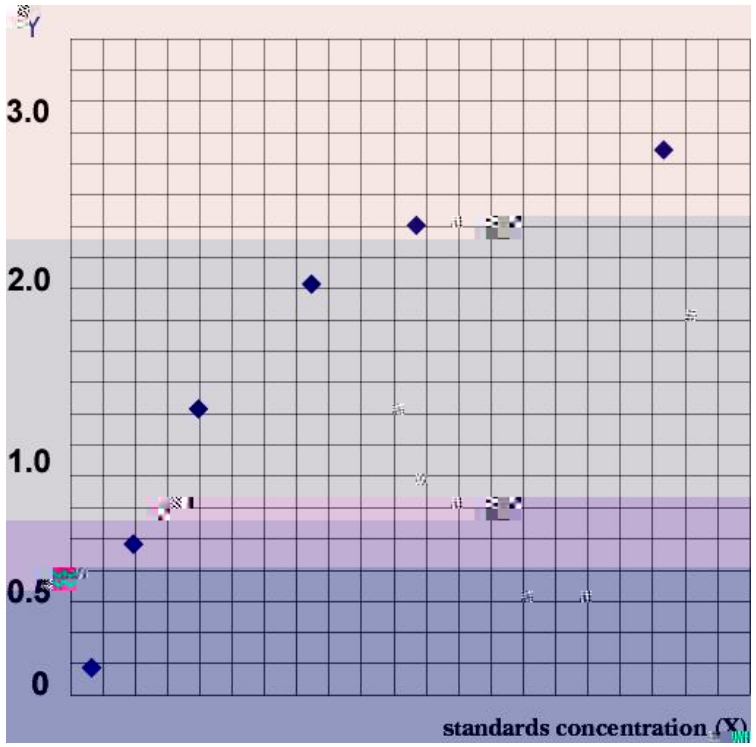
Closure [illegible]hem	2	2	
Us[illegible]u	1		
Se		1	

Stand[illegible]S5) co[illegible]tr[illegible]ollo[illegible]:0,[illegible],16 ng/m[illegible]

20Ǐwash so[illegible]Dilute with[illegible]lled or[illegible]20.

1. Prepare[illegible]agents]אnٰM

1. This standard curve is used to determine the amount in an unknown sample. The standard curve is generated by plotting the average O.D. (450 nm) obtained for each of the six standard concentrations on the vertical (Y) axis versus the corresponding concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.
2. First, calculate the mean O.D. value for each standard and sample. All O.D. values, are subtracted by the mean value of the zero standard before result interpretation. Construct the standard curve using graph paper or statistical software.
3. To determine the amount in each sample, first locate the O.D. value on the Y-axis and extend a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, draw a vertical line to the X-axis and read the corresponding concentration.
4. Any variation in operator, pipetting and washing technique, incubation time or temperature, and kit age can cause variation in result. Each user should obtain their own standard curve.
5. The sensitivity by this assay is 0.1ng/ml
6. Standard curve



Storage 2-8 .
validity six months.