

STRESS AND REPRODUCTIVE ASSAY KITS

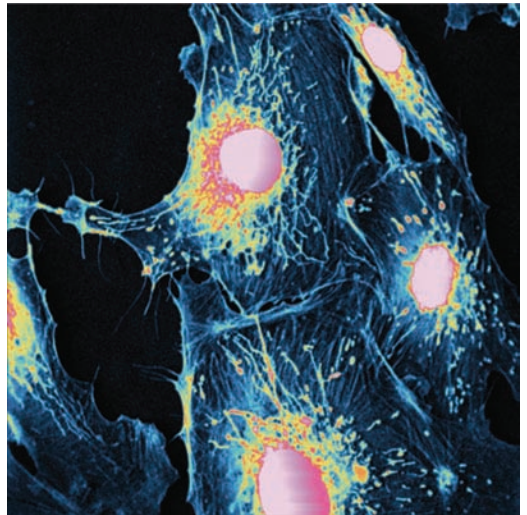


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ORDERING

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1514 Eisenhower Place, Ann Arbor, MI 48108-3284, USA



Allopregnanolone EIA Kits

Catalog No: K044-H1 (1 Plate) K044-H5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

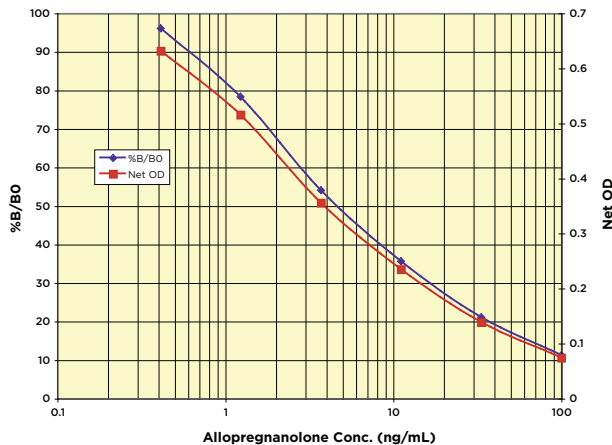
- ▶ Use Quantitate this important Neurosteroid
- ▶ Sample Serum and Plasma
- ▶ Validation Human, Elephant
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 40 or 232 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Allopregnanolone (3 α -hydroxy-5 α -pregnan-20-one, THP, THPROG) is a prototypic neurosteroid present in the blood and the brain. It is a metabolite of progesterone and potent modulator of GABA_A receptors. Allopregnanolone has pharmacological properties including anxiolytic and anticonvulsant activity. The biosynthesis of allopregnanolone involves the conversion of progesterone into 5 α -dihydroprogesterone by the enzyme 5 α -reductase type I. Subsequently, 3 α -hydroxysteroid oxidoreductase isoenzymes convert this intermediate into allopregnanolone. Anxiety and depression are common side effects of 5 α -reductase inhibitors such as finasteride and dutasteride, and they are believed to be caused, in part, by the prevention of the endogenous production of allopregnanolone. Allopregnanolone aids neurogenesis and has been found to reverse neuron proliferative deficit and cognitive deficits in mouse model of Alzheimer's disease.

TYPICAL DATA





Ceruloplasmin (Cp) Colorimetric Activity Kit

Catalog No: K035-H1 (2 Plate)

Patented

FEATURES

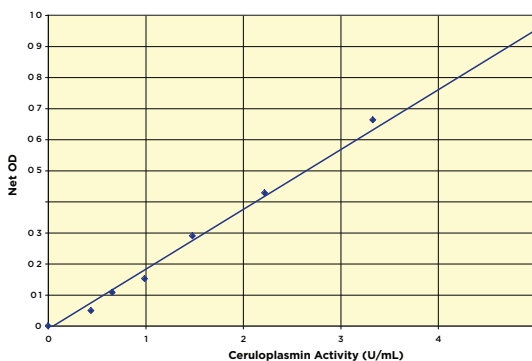
- ▶ Use Non-invasive Pregnancy Marker
- ▶ Sample Urine
- ▶ Validation Humans, Felids
- ▶ Species Multiple species
- ▶ Time to Answer 30 minutes
- ▶ Format 96-well, liquid reagents
- ▶ Samples/Kit 88 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 560 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Ceruloplasmin (Cp) is a multicopper oxidase enzyme involved in the safe handling of oxygen in some metabolic pathways of vertebrates. It was denoted ceruloplasmin, literally meaning ‘a blue substance from plasma’. Ceruloplasmin belongs to the family of multicopper oxidases which are among the few enzymes able to bind molecular oxygen to perform its complete reduction to water. Cp found in serum is expressed in the liver, but it is also expressed in the brain, lung, spleen and testis. Aceruloplasminaemia is an autosomal recessive disorder of iron metabolism characterized by the complete absence of ceruloplasmin. Ceruloplasmin is also associated with reproduction. Copper-deficient female rats seem to be protected against mortality. This protection has been suggested to be provided by estrogens, since estrogens alter the subcellular distribution of copper in the liver, an increase in plasma copper levels and subsequent ceruloplasmin synthesis.

TYPICAL DATA





Corticosterone EIA & CLIA Kits

EIA Catalog No: K014-H1 (1 Plate) K014-H5 (5 Plate)
CLIA Catalog No: K014-C1 (1 Plate) K014-C5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

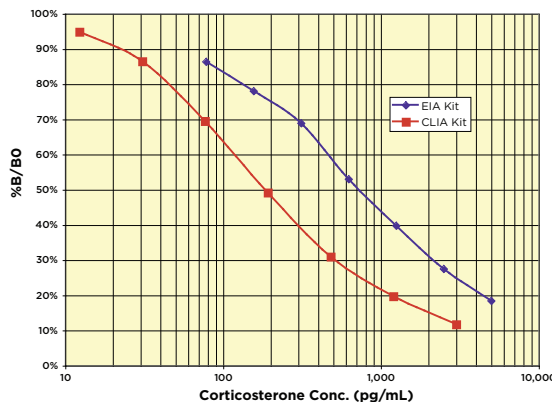
- ▶ Use <2 μ L Serum or Plasma or Non-Invasive Stress Marker
- ▶ Sample Serum, Plasma, Hair, Feathers, Urine, Fecal Extracts
- ▶ Validation Mice, Rats, Human, Monkey, Birds, Felids, Ungulates
- ▶ Time to Answer 1.5 Hours EIA/2 Hours CLIA
- ▶ Format Non-extraction, 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 38/39 or 230/231 EIA/CLIA in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout EIA Colorimetric, 450 nm, CLIA Glow Luminescent



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Corticosterone ($C_{21}H_{30}O_4$, Kendall's Compound 'B') is a glucocorticoid secreted by the cortex of the adrenal gland. Corticosterone is produced in response to stimulation of the adrenal cortex by ACTH and is the precursor of aldosterone. Corticosterone is a major indicator of stress and is the major stress steroid produced in non-human mammals. Studies involving corticosterone and levels of stress include impairment of long term memory retrieval, chronic corticosterone elevation due to dietary restrictions and in response to burn injuries. In addition to stress levels, corticosterone is believed to play a decisive role in sleep-wake patterns.

TYPICAL DATA



MOST SENSITIVE



Cortisol Immunoassay Kits

Catalog No: K003-H1 (1 Plate) K003-H5 (5 Plate) Strip Plates
 Catalog No: K003-H1W (1 Plate) K003-H5W (5 Plate) Whole Plates

FEATURES

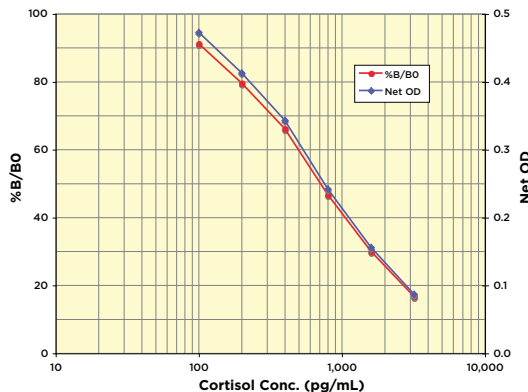
- ▶ Use <2 μ L Serum or Plasma or Non-Invasive Stress Marker
- ▶ Sample Serum, Plasma, Hair, Feathers, Urine, Fecal Extracts
- ▶ Validation Humans, Primates, Ungulates
- ▶ Time to Answer 1.5 Hours
- ▶ Format Non-extraction, 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 40 or 232 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Cortisol, $C_{21}H_{30}O_5$, (hydrocortisone, compound F) is the primary glucocorticoid produced and secreted by the adrenal cortex. It is often referred to as the “stress hormone” as it is involved in the response to stress. It affects blood pressure, blood sugar levels, and other actions of stress adaptation. Immunologically, cortisol functions as an important anti-inflammatory and plays a role in hypersensitivity, immunosuppression, and disease resistance. In the metabolic aspect, cortisol promotes gluconeogenesis, liver glycogen deposition, and the reduction of glucose utilization. Production of cortisol follows an ACTH-dependent circadian rhythm, with a peak level in the morning and decreasing levels throughout the day. Most serum cortisol, all but about 4%, is bound to proteins including corticosteroid binding globulin and serum albumin. Abnormal cortisol levels are being evaluated for correlation with a variety of different conditions, such as prostate cancer, depression, and schizophrenia.

TYPICAL DATA

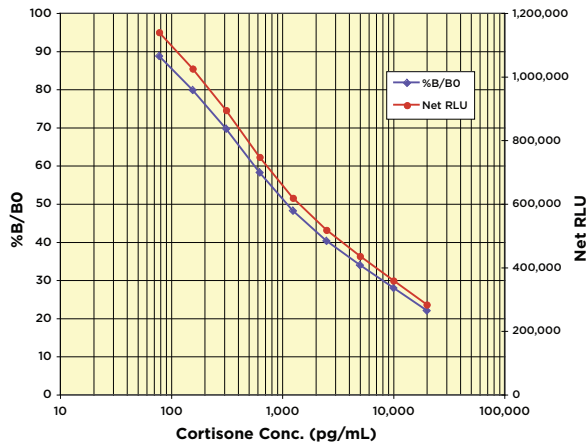


**FEATURES**

- ▶ Use <2 μ L Serum or Plasma or Non-Invasive Stress Marker
- ▶ Sample Serum and Plasma
- ▶ Validation Mice, Rats, Human, Monkey, Birds, Felids, Ungulates
- ▶ Time to Answer 2 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 37 or 229 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Glow Luminescent

**SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE**

Cortisone ($C_{21}H_{28}O_5$, Kendall's Compound 'E') was identified by extraction from bovine suprarenal gland tissue. Compound E was soon identified as cortisone. The more active Compound F, cortisol, and cortisone vary due to the activity of two 11β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases (11β -HSD). 11β -HSD1 is found primarily in the liver where it converts cortisone to cortisol while 11β -HSD2 is found in tissues such as the kidney where cortisol receptor binding is required. 11β -HSD2 deactivates cortisol to cortisone, prohibiting receptor activation. This glucocorticoid "shuttle" helps to initiate and regulate the anti-inflammatory response. Monitoring the ratio of cortisone to cortisol has applications in diabetes, obesity, metabolic syndrome, osteoporosis, and chronic fatigue syndrome in addition to adrenal diseases.

TYPICAL DATA

Creatinine Urinary Detection Kit/Standards



Kit: Catalog No: K002-H1 (2 Plate) K002-H5 (10 Plate)

Creatinine Stds: Catalog No: X116-100ML (10mg/dL) X120-25ML (20 mg/dL)

FEATURES

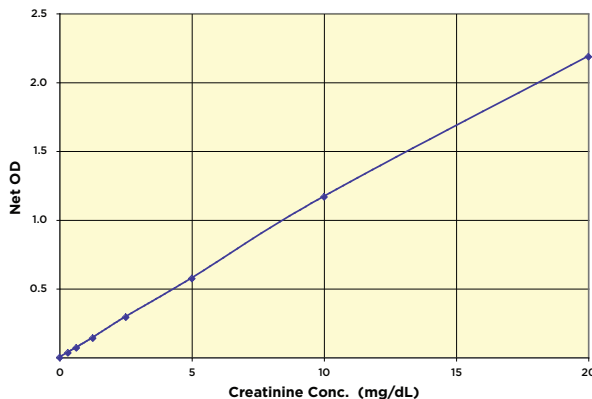
- ▶ Use Urine Volume Marker
- ▶ Sample Urine
- ▶ Validation Human, Rat, Mice, Dog, Cow
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Time to Answer 30 minutes
- ▶ Format 96-well, liquid reagents
- ▶ Samples/Kit 88 or 472 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 490 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Creatinine (2-amino-1-methyl-5H-imadazol-4-one) is a metabolite of phosphocreatine (p-creatine), a molecule used as a store for high-energy phosphate that can be utilized by tissues for the production of ATP. Creatine either comes from the diet or synthesized from the amino acids arginine, glycine, and methionine. This occurs in the kidneys and liver, although other organ systems may be involved and species-specific differences may exist. Creatine and p-creatine are converted non-enzymatically to the metabolite creatinine, which diffuses into the blood and is excreted by the kidneys. In vivo, this conversion appears to be irreversible and in vitro it is favored by higher temperatures and lower pH2. Creatinine forms spontaneously from p-creatine. Under normal conditions, its formation occurs at a rate that is relatively constant and as intra-individual variation is <15% from day to day, creatinine is a useful tool for normalizing the levels of other molecules found in urine. Additionally altered creatinine levels may be associated with other conditions that result in decreased renal blood flow such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

TYPICAL DATA





Estradiol EIA Kits

Non-Invasive: Catalog No: K030-H1 (1 Plate) K030-H5 (5 Plate)
Serum or Plasma: Catalog No: KB30-H1 (1 Plate) KB30-H5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

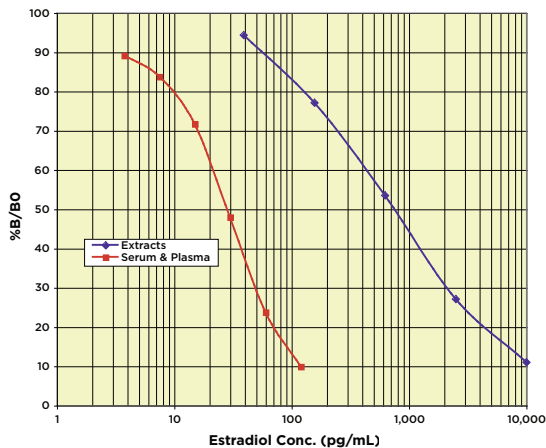
- ▶ Use Estrogen assessment
- ▶ Sample Urine, Fecal, Serum or Plasma
- ▶ Validation Mice, Rats, Human, Monkey, Birds, Felids, Ungulates
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 41/40 or 233/232 for K030/KB30 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm

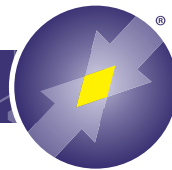


SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Estradiol (E2 or 17 β -estradiol, also oestradiol) is the predominant sex hormone present in females. It is also present in males, being produced as an active metabolic product of testosterone. It represents the major estrogen in humans. Estradiol has not only a critical impact on reproductive and sexual functioning, but also affects other organs. Serum estradiol measurement in women reflects primarily the activity of the ovaries. As such, they are useful in the detection of baseline estrogen in women with amenorrhea or menstrual dysfunction and to detect the state of hypoestrogenicity and menopause. Furthermore, estrogen monitoring during fertility therapy assesses follicular growth. Estrogen-producing tumors and in precocious puberty samples will demonstrate persistent high levels of estradiol and other estrogens.

TYPICAL DATA





Estrone Immunoassay Kits

Catalog No: K031-H1 (1 Plate) K031-H5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

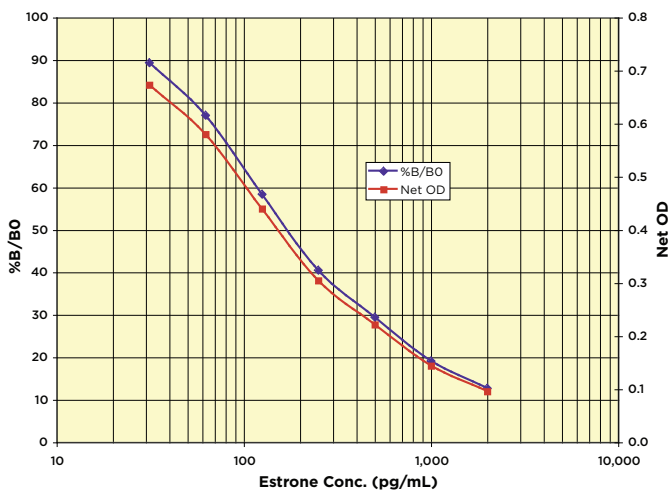
- ▶ Use Inborn Errors of Sex Steroid Metabolism
- ▶ Sample Urine, Fecal Extracts and Media
- ▶ Validation Multiple Species
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 39 or 231 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Estrone, $C_{18}H_{22}O_2$, also known as E1 or osterone (3-hydroxy-1,3,5(10)-estratrien-17-one) is a C-18 steroid hormone. Estrone is one of the three naturally occurring estrogens, the others being estradiol and estriol. Estrone is produced primarily from androstenedione originating from the gonads or the adrenal cortex and from estradiol by 17-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase enzyme systems. Estrone concentrations in premenopausal mammals fluctuate according to the menstrual cycle. In premenopausal women, more than 50% of the estrone is secreted by the ovaries. Interconversion of estrone and estradiol also occurs in peripheral tissue. In humans, during the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle estrone levels increase slightly.

TYPICAL DATA





Estrone-3-Glucuronide (E1G) EIA Kits

Catalog No: K036-H1 (1 Plate) K036-H5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

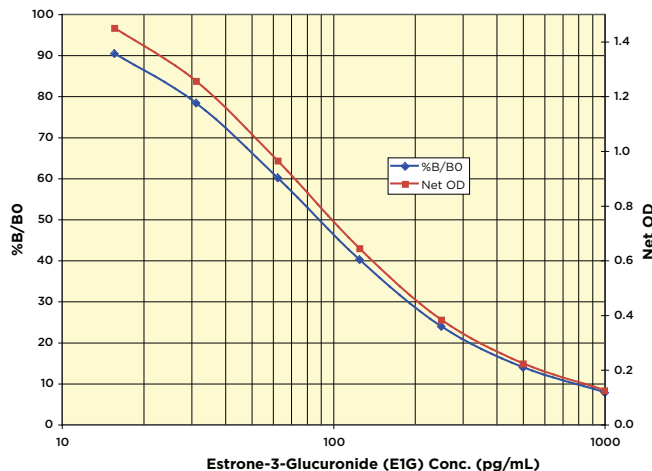
- ▶ Use Estrogen assessment
- ▶ Sample Urine or Extracted Fecal
- ▶ Validation Multiple Species
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 39 or 231 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Estrone-3-glucuronide, $C_{24}H_{30}O_8$, (1,3,5(10)-estratrien-3-ol-17-one glucosiduronate, E1G) is the principle secreted form of circulating estradiol in mammals. Ovulation is the critical event of each menstrual cycle that occurs during the reproductive life of healthy females and the ovum can only be fertilized during the short period of time in which it is viable. The three phases of the menstrual cycle are: (i) an initial phase when there is only a low risk that would enable viable spermatazoa to survive and reach the ovum, (ii) a phase when the chance of fertilization is at a maximum, the fertile period, and (iii) a time of absolute infertility when the ovum is no longer viable. Clinical studies have indicated the utility of measuring estrone-3-glucuronide (E1G) and pregnanediol-3 α -glucuronide (PDG) in samples of urine or fecal extracts to monitor ovarian function in females.

TYPICAL DATA





Estrone-3-Sulfate (E1S) Immunoassay Kits

Catalog No: K038-H1 (1 Plate) K038-H5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

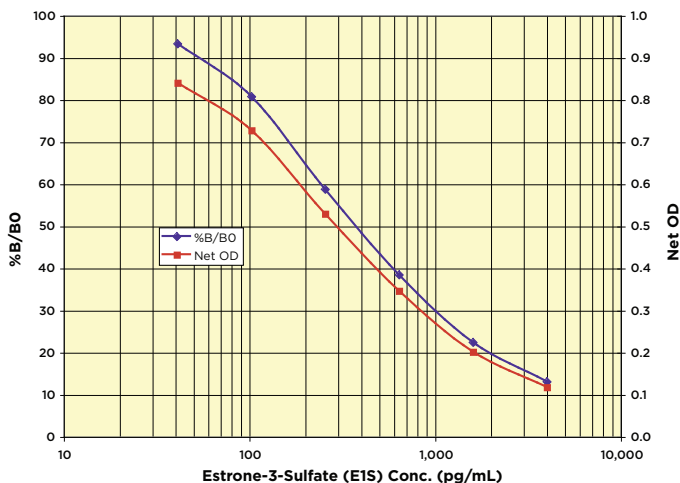
- ▶ Use Estrogen Deficiency
- ▶ Sample Serum, Plasma, Urine, Fecal Extracts and Media
- ▶ Validation Multiple Species
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 40 or 232 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Estrone-3-sulfate (E1S) is synthesized in the fetal or cotyledonary portion of the placentome. Estrone sulfate, present in plasma is at a higher concentration than either unconjugated estrone or estradiol in nonpregnant women and normal men, appears to originate almost entirely from a conjugation of estrone and converted estradiol in non-glandular tissues. Estrone sulfate is quantitatively the most important circulating estrogen. Breast tumors contain sulfatase activity and can convert estrone sulfate into estradiol. Cryptorchidism is a condition in which one or both testicles fail to descend into the scrotum, and it is considered to be a prevalent defect in horses. Bilaterally cryptorchid stallions do not produce viable spermatozoa but often exhibit normal secondary sexual characteristic.

TYPICAL DATA



MOST SENSITIVE



FEATURES

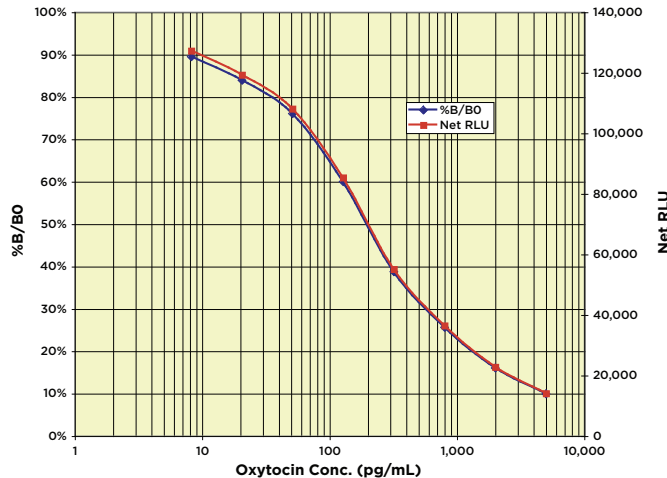
- ▶ Use Reproductive assessment
- ▶ Sample Extracted Serum, Plasma and Clarified Milk
- ▶ Convenient Extraction Solution Included - No C18 Columns Needed
- ▶ Time to Answer Overnight
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Multiple species
- ▶ Samples/Kit 38 or 230 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Glow Luminescent

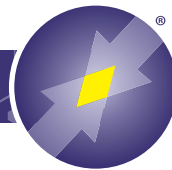


SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

The neuropeptides, oxytocin and vasopressin were isolated and synthesized by Vincent du Vigneaud, work for which he received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1955. Oxytocin is a neurohypophysial peptide produced in the hypothalamus. The molecule consists of nine amino acids linked with a [1-6] disulfide bond and a semi-flexible carboxyamided tail. Highly conserved across species boundaries, oxytocin-like neurohypophysial peptides are substituted primarily at residues 4 and/or 8. In the oxytocin-like peptide, mesotocin, a common peptide found in some fishes, reptiles, amphibians, marsupials and non-mammalian tetrapods, the leucine at residue 8 is substituted for isoleucine. Oxytocin binds to specific cell surface receptors which in turn initiate a secondary intracellular response cascade via a phosphoinositide signaling pathway.

TYPICAL DATA





PGFM (13,14-Dihydro-15-keto-Prostaglandin F_{2α}) EIA Kits

Catalog No: K022-H1 (1 Plate) K022-H5 (5 Plate) Exclusive

FEATURES

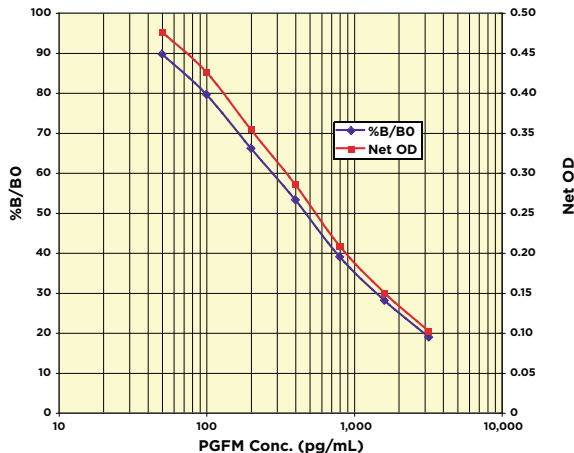
- ▶ Use Non-invasive Pregnancy Marker
- ▶ Sample Serum, Plasma, Urine, Fecal Extracts and Media
- ▶ Validation Mostly Felids
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 39 or 231 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Uterine and placental Prostaglandin F_{2α} (PGF_{2α}) is involved in the regulation of reproductive and pregnancy-related processes such as embryonic development, initiation of parturition, and resumption of ovarian activity. In domestic ruminants, uterine tissue is a primary source of PGF_{2α}, and secretion of uterine PGF_{2α} is a key regulator for the cyclical regression of the corpus luteum. Prostaglandin F_{2α} is metabolized to PGFM (13,14-dihydro-15-keto-PGF_{2α}) during the first passage through the lungs. PGFM has a longer half-life in peripheral circulation than PGF_{2α} and has been applied as a useful analytical marker of PGF_{2α}. PGFM is a useful non-invasive marker of pregnancy when measured in both urine and fecal samples. It has been shown to be a precise, practical method for this application in these matrices. Fecal PGFM analyses may allow pregnancy diagnosis in captive and free-ranging felids and some non-felid species.

TYPICAL DATA





Pregnanediol-3-Glucuronide (PDG) EIA Kits

Catalog No: K037-H1 (1 Plate) K037-H5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

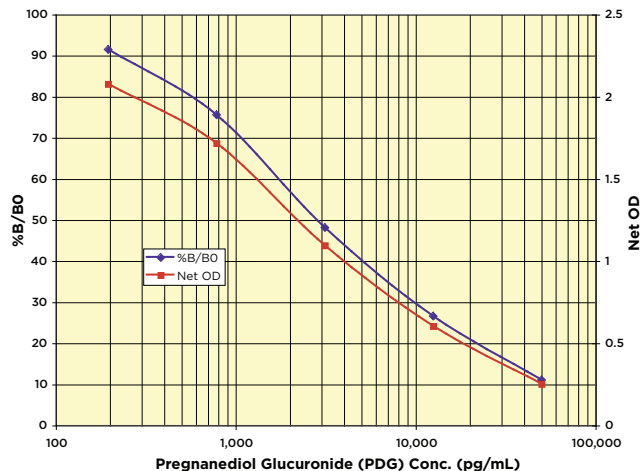
- ▶ Use Pregnancy assessment
- ▶ Sample Urine or Extracted Fecal
- ▶ Validation Multiple Species
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 41 or 233 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Pregnanediol-3-Glucuronide, $C_{27}H_{44}O_8$, also known as PDG (5 β -Pregnan-3 α ,20 α -diol 3-glucosiduronate) is the major metabolite of progesterone. Progesterone is the hormone involved in the female menstrual cycle, gestation and embryogenesis of humans and other species. Progesterone belongs to a class of hormones called progestogens, and is the major naturally occurring human progestogen. Progesterone is an essential regulator of human female reproductive function in the uterus, ovary, mammary gland and brain, and plays an important role in the cardiovascular system, bone and the central nervous system. Progesterone also has neurotrophic roles in the peripheral nervous system as it activates the growth and maturation of axons and stimulates the repair and replacement of myelin sheaths in regenerating nerve fibres.

TYPICAL DATA





Progesterone Immunoassay Kits

Catalog No: K025-H1 (1 Plate) K025-H5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

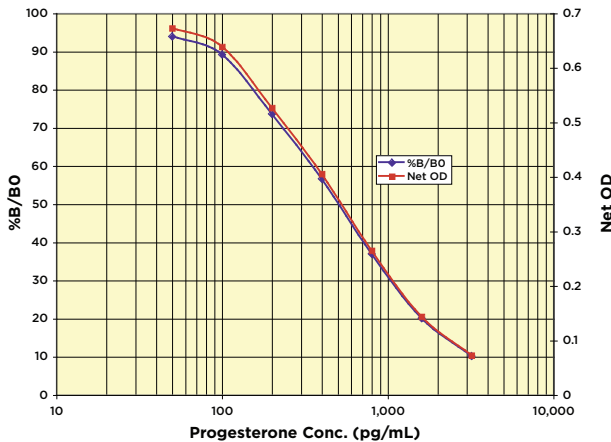
- ▶ Use Inborn Errors of Sex Steroid Metabolism
- ▶ Sample Urine, Fecal Extracts and Media
- ▶ Validation Multiple Species
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 39 or 231 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Progesterone, $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$, also known as P4 (pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione) is a C-21 steroid hormone involved in the female menstrual cycle, gestation and embryogenesis of humans and other species. Progesterone belongs to a class of hormones called progestogens, and is the major naturally occurring human progestogen. Progesterone is an essential regulator of human female reproductive function in the uterus, ovary, mammary gland and brain, and plays an important role in non-reproductive tissues such as the cardiovascular system, bone and the central nervous system. Progesterone action is conveyed by two isoforms of the nuclear progesterone receptor (PR), PRA and PRB. PRA and B are expressed in a variety of normal breast tissue from humans, rats and mice and is also expressed in breast cancer cells. Progesterone also has neurotrophic roles in the peripheral nervous system as it activates the growth and maturation of axons and stimulates the repair and replacement of myelin sheaths in regenerating nerve fibres.

TYPICAL DATA

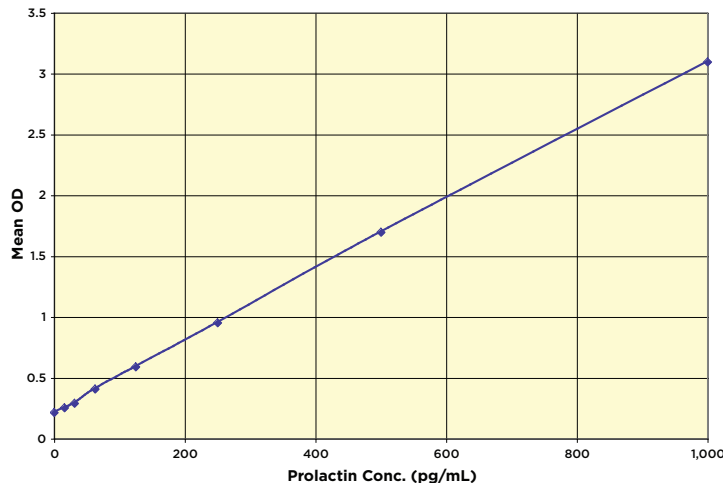


**FEATURES**

- ▶ Use Reproduction
- ▶ Sample Serum and Plasma
- ▶ Validation Humans and Elephants
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Not Determined
- ▶ Samples/Kit 40 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm

**SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE**

Prolactin (PRL) is a polypeptide hormone that is synthesized and secreted from specialized cells of the anterior pituitary gland. The hormone was given its name based on the fact that an extract of bovine pituitary gland would cause growth of the crop sac and stimulate the production of milk in pigeons or promote lactation in rabbit. However it is now appreciated that prolactin has over 300 separate biological activities. Prolactin has multiple roles in reproduction other than lactation, and it also plays multiple homeostatic roles in the organism. Furthermore, the synthesis and secretion of prolactin is not restricted to the anterior pituitary gland, but multiple other organs and tissues in the body have this capability.

TYPICAL DATA**MOST SENSITIVE**



Testosterone Immunoassay Kits

Catalog No: K032-H1 (1 Plate) K032-H5 (5 Plate)

FEATURES

- ▶ Use Inborn Errors of Sex Steroid Metabolism
- ▶ Sample Urine, Media, and Serum or Fecal Extracts
- ▶ Validation Multiple Species
- ▶ Time to Answer 2.5 Hours
- ▶ Format 96-well, break-apart strip, liquid reagents
- ▶ Species Species Independent
- ▶ Samples/Kit 39 or 231 in Duplicate
- ▶ Stability 4°C Stable Reagents
- ▶ Readout Colorimetric, 450 nm



SCIENTIFIC RELEVANCE

Testosterone, $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$, (4-Androsten-17 β -ol-3-one) is a steroid hormone from the androgen group and is found in mammals, reptiles, birds, and other vertebrates. In mammals, testosterone is primarily secreted in the testes of males and the ovaries of females, although small amounts are also secreted by the adrenal glands. It is the principal male sex hormone and an anabolic steroid. In men, testosterone plays a key role in the development of male reproductive tissues such as the testis and prostate, and promoting secondary sexual characteristics such as increased muscle, bone mass, and body hair. In addition, testosterone is essential for health and well-being as well as the prevention of osteoporosis. Testosterone plays a significant role in glucose homeostasis and lipid metabolism. Cross-sectional epidemiological studies have reported a direct correlation between plasma testosterone and insulin sensitivity, and low testosterone levels are associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes, dramatically illustrated by androgen deprivation in men with prostate carcinoma.

TYPICAL DATA

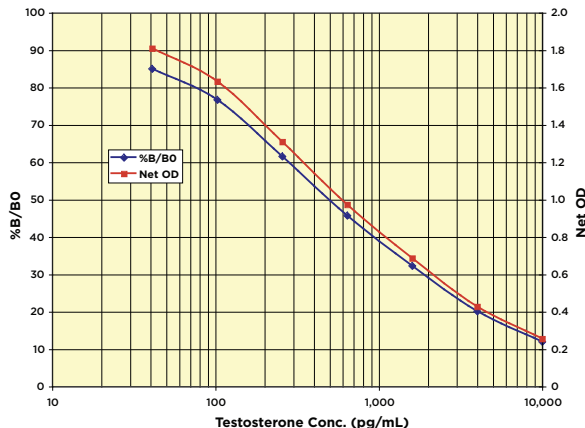




Plate Coating Reagents and Contract Services

PURIFIED SECONDARY ANTIBODIES

Goat anti-Mouse IgG Catalog No: A008-10MG/-25MG

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Catalog No: A009-10MG/-25MG

Donkey anti-Sheep IgG Catalog No: A010-10MG/-25MG

FEATURES

- ▶ Use For Coating Plates and Other solid Phases
- ▶ Purity Affinity Purified to Isolated IgG
- ▶ Specificity Anti-Mouse and Rabbit to Fc IgG, Anti-Sheep to Whole Molecule
- ▶ Stability Liquid, 4°C Stable Reagents

PLATE COATING BUFFERS

20X Coating Buffer Catalog No: X108-10ML/-100ML

10X Blocking Buffer Catalog No: X109-25ML/-250ML

FEATURES

- ▶ Use For Coating and Blocking Coated Plates
- ▶ Format Dilute with Deionized Water
- ▶ Stability Liquid, 4°C Stable Reagents

ISWE* PLATE COATING COURSE

2-Day Course in Ann Arbor, MI Catalog No: TC001

FEATURES

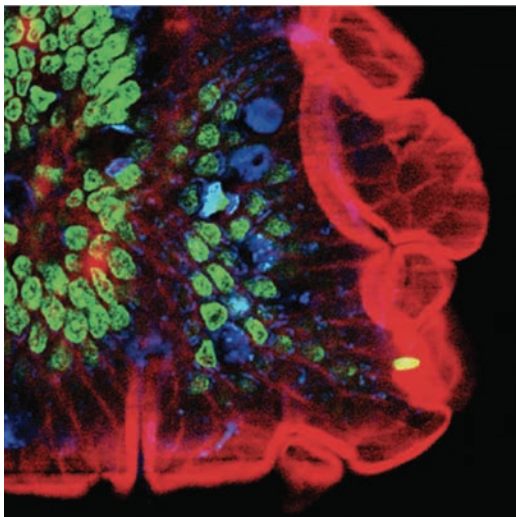
- ▶ Use Learn to Coat, Block and Store 2nd Antibody Coated Plates
- ▶ Format 2 Day Hands On Course
- ▶ Additional Stabilization of Primary Antibodies and Conjugates

CONTRACT ASSAY DEVELOPMENT

FEATURES

- ▶ Contract All Aspects of Assay Development - Antigen Conjugation, Antibody Development, Assay R&D, Manufacturing, QC, Validation
- ▶ Transfer Commercialization: Manufacture, Market and Sell Worldwide

*ISWE = International Society for Wildlife Endocrinology, www.iswe-endo.org



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