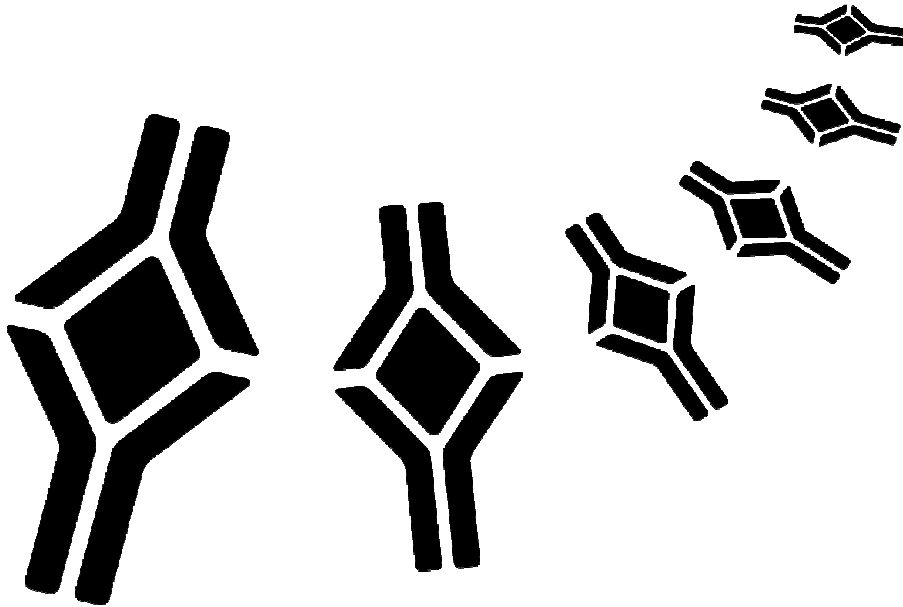


BioVendor

Research
and Diagnostic Products



HUMAN TREFOIL FACTOR 2 ELISA

Product Data Sheet

Cat. No.: CS089 VA

For Research Use Only

CONTENTS

1.	INTENDED USE	3
2.	STORAGE, EXPIRATION	3
3.	INTRODUCTION	4
4.	TEST PRINCIPLE	5
5.	PRECAUTIONS	5
6.	TECHNICAL HINTS	6
7.	REAGENT SUPPLIED	6
8.	MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED	7
9.	PREPARATION OF REAGENTS	7
10.	PREPARATION OF SAMPLES	9
11.	ASSAY PROCEDURE	10
12.	CALCULATIONS	12
13.	PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	13
14.	DEFINITION OF THE STANDARD	17
15.	PRELIMINARY POPULATION AND CLINICAL DATA	17
16.	METHOD COMPARISON	18
17.	TROUBLESHOOTING AND FAQs	19
18.	REFERENCES	20
19.	EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS	21

**➤➤ This kit is manufactured by:
BioVendor – Laboratorní medicína a.s.**

➤➤ Use only the current version of Product Data Sheet enclosed with the kit!

1. INTENDED USE

The CS089 VA Human Trefoil Factor 2 ELISA is a sandwich enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of human Trefoil Factor 2.

»» Features

- **For research use only!**
- The total assay time is less than 3 hours
- The kit measures total Trefoil Factor 2 in serum and plasma (EDTA, citrate, heparin)
- Assay format is 96 wells
- Standard is recombinant protein
- Components of the kit are provided ready to use or lyophilized

2. STORAGE, EXPIRATION

Store the complete kit at 2-8°C. Under these conditions, the kit is stable until the expiration date (see label on the box).

For stability of opened reagents see Chapter 9.

3. INTRODUCTION

Trefoil factor 2 (TFF2) (PSP – pancreatic spasmodic polypeptide) is a small secreted protein with a molecular weight of 12 kDa. It belongs to the TFF protein family that is characterized by a clover leaf-like disulphide structure named the TFF domain, which is created by 6 cysteines forming three intramolecular bonds. TFF2 contains two trefoil domains and has a very compact structure which may account for its extremely high resistance against the harsh environment in the gastrointestinal tract.

The most abundant expression of TFFs is found in GI tract (especially in stomach, colon and pancreas), where they are co-localised with mucins. TFF2 is usually co-localised with MUC6 and probably mediates mucin cross-linking and stabilization of the mucin layer as do the other members of the TFF family. A study examining people with Crohn's disease and inflammatory bowel disease showed that TFF2 level in serum is increased during the inflammatory state. Another study found that TFF2 levels are high in septic patients and that the level correlates with prognosis of the septic state. High expression of TFF2 was also found in skeletal muscle, liver, heart, spleen, thymus, lymph nodes and bone marrow.

The exact function of TFF2 has not yet been revealed, but there is an evidence that it is connected with modulation of immune response (TFF2 deficient mice revealed significant change in expression of several genes involved in MHC class I antigen presentation), allergy and asthma (upregulation of TFF2 by diverse antigens).

High levels of TFF2 in serum were also found in patients with prostate and other types of cancer (breast, colon and ovarian tumors) but its prognostic value has not yet been proved.

Areas of investigation:

Immune Response, Infection and Inflammation

Energy metabolism and body weight regulation

Oncology

4. TEST PRINCIPLE

In the BioVendor Human Trefoil Factor 2 ELISA, standards and samples are incubated in microtiter plate wells pre-coated with polyclonal anti-human Trefoil Factor 2 antibody. After 60 minutes incubation and washing, polyclonal anti-human Trefoil Factor 2 antibody, conjugated with horseradish peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells and incubated for 60 minutes with captured Trefoil Factor 2. Following another washing step, the remaining HRP conjugate is allowed to react with the substrate solution (TMB). The reaction is stopped by addition of acidic solution and absorbance of the resulting yellow product is measured. The absorbance is proportional to the concentration of Trefoil Factor 2. A standard curve is constructed by plotting absorbance values against concentrations of Trefoil Factor 2 standards, and concentrations of unknown samples are determined using this standard curve.

5. PRECAUTIONS

- **For professional use only**
- Wear gloves and laboratory coats when handling immunodiagnostic materials
- Do not drink, eat or smoke in the areas where immunodiagnostic materials are being handled
- This kit contains components of human origin. These materials were found non-reactive for HBsAg, HCV antibody and for HIV 1/2 antigen and antibody. However, these materials should be handled as potentially infectious, as no test can guarantee the complete absence of infectious agents
- This kit contains components of animal origin. These materials should be handled as potentially infectious
- Avoid contact with the acidic Stop Solution and Substrate Solution, which contains hydrogen peroxide and tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). Wear gloves and eye and clothing protection when handling these reagents. Stop and/or Substrate Solutions may cause skin/eyes irritation. In case of contact with the Stop Solution and the Substrate Solution wash skin/eyes thoroughly with water and seek medical attention, when necessary
- The materials must not be pipetted by mouth

6. TECHNICAL HINTS

- Reagents with different lot numbers should not be mixed
- Use thoroughly clean glassware
- Use deionized (distilled) water, stored in clean containers
- Avoid any contamination among samples and reagents. For this purpose, disposable tips should be used for each sample and reagent
- Substrate Solution should remain colourless until added to the plate. Keep Substrate Solution protected from light
- Stop Solution should remain colourless until added to the plate. The colour developed in the wells will turn from blue to yellow immediately after the addition of the Stop Solution. Wells that are green in colour indicate that the Stop Solution has not mixed thoroughly with the Substrate Solution
- Dispose of consumable materials and unused contents in accordance with applicable national regulatory requirements

7. REAGENT SUPPLIED

<i>Kit Components</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Antibody Coated Microtiter Strips	ready to use	96 wells
Conjugate Solution Conc. (100x)	concentrated	0.13 ml
Master Standard	lyophilized	1 vial
Conjugate Diluent	ready to use	13 ml
Dilution Buffer	ready to use	20 ml
Wash Solution Conc. (10x)	concentrated	100 ml
Substrate Solution	ready to use	13 ml
Stop Solution	ready to use	13 ml
Product Data Sheet + Run Test	-	1 pc

8. MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

- Deionized (distilled) water
- Test tubes for diluting samples
- Glassware (graduated cylinder and bottle) for Wash Solution (Dilution Buffer)
- Precision pipettes to deliver 10-1000 µl with disposable tips
- Multichannel pipette to deliver 100 µl with disposable tips
- Absorbent material (e.g. paper towels) for blotting the microtiter plate after washing
- Vortex mixer
- Orbital microplate shaker capable of approximately 300 rpm
- Microplate washer (optional). [Manual washing is possible but not preferable.]
- Microplate reader with 450 ± 10 nm filter, preferably with reference wavelength 630 nm (alternatively another one from the interval 550-650 nm)
- Software package facilitating data generation and analysis (optional)

9. PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

- All reagents need to be brought to room temperature prior to use
- Always prepare only the appropriate quantity of reagents for your test
- Do not use components after the expiration date marked on their label

- Assay reagents supplied ready to use:

Antibody Coated Microtiter Strips

Stability and storage:

Return the unused strips to the provided aluminium zip-sealed bag with desiccant and seal carefully. Remaining Microtiter Strips are stable 3 months stored at 2-8°C and protected from the moisture.

Conjugate Diluent

Dilution Buffer

Substrate Solution

Stop Solution

Stability and storage:

Opened reagents are stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C.

- **Assay reagents supplied concentrated or lyophilized:**

Human Trefoil Factor 2 Master Standard

Refer to the Run Test for current volume of Dilution Buffer needed for reconstitution of standard!!!

Reconstitute the lyophilized Master Standard with Dilution Buffer just prior to the assay. Let it dissolve at least 15 minutes with occasional gentle shaking (not to foam). The resulting concentration of TFF1 in the stock solution is **10 ng/ml**.

Prepare set of standards using Dilution Buffer as follows:

<i>Volume of Standard</i>	<i>Dilution Buffer</i>	<i>Concentration</i>
Stock	-	10 ng/ml
250 µl of std. 10 ng/ml	250µl	5 ng/ml
200 µl of std. 5 ng/ml	300µl	2 ng/ml
250 µl of std. 2 ng/ml	250µl	1 ng/ml
250 µl of std. 1 ng/ml	250µl	0.5 ng/ml
250 µl of std. 0.5 ng/ml	250µl	0.25 ng/ml

Prepared Standards are ready to use, do not dilute them.

Stability and storage:

Standard stock solution (10 ng/ml) should be aliquoted and frozen at -20°C for 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Do not store the diluted standard solutions.

Conjugate Solution Conc. (100x)

Prepare the working Conjugate solution by adding 1 part Conjugate Solution Concentrate (100x) with 99 parts Conjugate Diluent. Example: 60 µl of Conjugate Solution Concentrate (100x) + 5 940 µl of Conjugate Diluent for 6 strips (48 wells).

Stability and storage:

Opened Conjugate Solution Conc. (100x) is stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C.

Do not store the diluted Conjugate solution.

Wash Solution Conc. (10x)

Dilute Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) ten-fold in 900 ml of distilled water to prepare a 1x working solution, e.g. 100 ml of Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) + 900 ml of distilled water for use of all 96-wells.

Stability and storage:

The diluted Wash Solution is stable 1 month when stored at 2-8°C. Opened Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) is stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C.

10. PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

The kit measures Trefoil Factor 2 in serum and plasma (EDTA, citrate, heparin).

Samples should be assayed immediately after collection or should be stored at -20°C . Mix thoroughly thawed samples just prior to the assay and avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles, which may cause erroneous results. Avoid using hemolyzed or lipemic samples.

Dilute serum or plasma samples 5x with Dilution Buffer just prior to the assay (e.g. **30** μl of sample + 120 μl of Dilution Buffer when assaying samples as singlets or preferably **60** μl of sample + 240 μl of Dilution Buffer for duplicates). **Mix well** (not to foam). Vortex is recommended.

Stability and storage:

Samples should be stored at -20° , or preferably at -70°C for long-term storage. Avoid repeated freeze/ thaw cycles.

Do not store the diluted samples.

See Chapter 13 for stability of serum and plasma samples when stored at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$, effect of freezing/thawing and effect of sample matrix (serum/plasma) on the concentration of Trefoil Factor 2.

Note: It is recommended to use a precision pipette and a careful technique to perform the dilution in order to get precise results.

11. ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. Pipet **100 µl** of diluted Standards, Dilution Buffer (=Blank) and samples, preferably in duplicates, into the appropriate wells. See *Figure 1* for example of work sheet.
2. Incubate the plate at room temperature (ca. 25°C) for **60 minutes**, shaking at ca. 300 rpm on an orbital microplate shaker.
3. Wash the wells 5-times with Wash Solution (0.35 ml per well). After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel.
4. Add **100 µl** of Conjugate Solution into each well.
5. Incubate the plate at room temperature (ca. 25°C) for **60 minutes**, shaking at ca. 300 rpm on an orbital microplate shaker. Incubation without shaking is the alternative that requires to extent incubation with substrate – see paragraph 8.
6. Wash the wells 5-times with Wash Solution (0.35 ml per well). After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel.
7. Add **100 µl** of Substrate Solution into each well. Avoid exposing the microtiter plate to direct sunlight. Covering the plate with e.g. aluminium foil is recommended.
8. Incubate the plate for **12 minutes** at room temperature. The incubation time may be extended [up to 20 minutes] if the reaction temperature is below than 20°C. Do not shake with the plate during the incubation.
9. Stop the colour development by adding **100 µl** of Stop Solution.
10. Determine the absorbance of each well using a microplate reader set to 450 nm, preferably with the reference wavelength set to 630 nm (acceptable range: 550 - 650 nm). Subtract readings at 630 nm (550 - 650 nm) from the readings at 450 nm.
The absorbance should be read within 5 minutes following step 9.

Note: If some samples and standard/s have absorbances above the upper limit of your microplate reader, perform a second reading at 405 nm. A new standard curve, constructed using the values measured at 405 nm, is used to determine Trefoil Factor 2 concentration of off-scale standards and samples. The readings at 405 nm should not replace the readings for samples that were “in range” at 450 nm.

Note 2: Manual washing: Aspirate wells and pipet 0.35 ml Wash Solution into each well. Aspirate wells and repeat twice. After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel. Make certain that Wash Solution has been removed entirely.

	strip 1+2	strip 3+4	strip 5+6	strip 7+8	strip 9+10	strip 11+12
A	Standard 10	Sample 2	Sample 10	Sample 18	Sample 26	Sample 34
B	Standard 5	Sample 3	Sample 11	Sample 19	Sample 27	Sample 35
C	Standard 2	Sample 4	Sample 12	Sample 20	Sample 28	Sample 36
D	Standard 1	Sample 5	Sample 13	Sample 21	Sample 29	Sample 37
E	Standard 0.5	Sample 6	Sample 14	Sample 22	Sample 30	Sample 38
F	Standard 0.25	Sample 7	Sample 15	Sample 23	Sample 31	Sample 39
G	Blank	Sample 8	Sample 16	Sample 24	Sample 32	Sample 40
H	Sample 1	Sample 9	Sample 17	Sample 25	Sample 33	Sample 41

Figure 1: Example of a work sheet.

12. CALCULATIONS

Most microplate readers perform automatic calculations of analyte concentration. The Standard curve is constructed by plotting the mean absorbance (Y) of Standards against the known concentration (X) of Standards in logarithmic scale, using the four-parameter algorithm. Results are reported as concentration of Trefoil Factor 2 (ng/ml) in samples.

Alternatively, the *logit log* function can be used to linearize the standard curve (i.e. *logit* of absorbance (Y) is plotted against *log* of the known concentration (X) of standards).

The measured concentration of samples calculated from the standard curve must be multiplied by their respective dilution factor, because samples have been diluted prior to the assay; e.g. 0.3 ng/ml (from standard curve) x 5 (dilution factor) = 1.5 ng/ml.

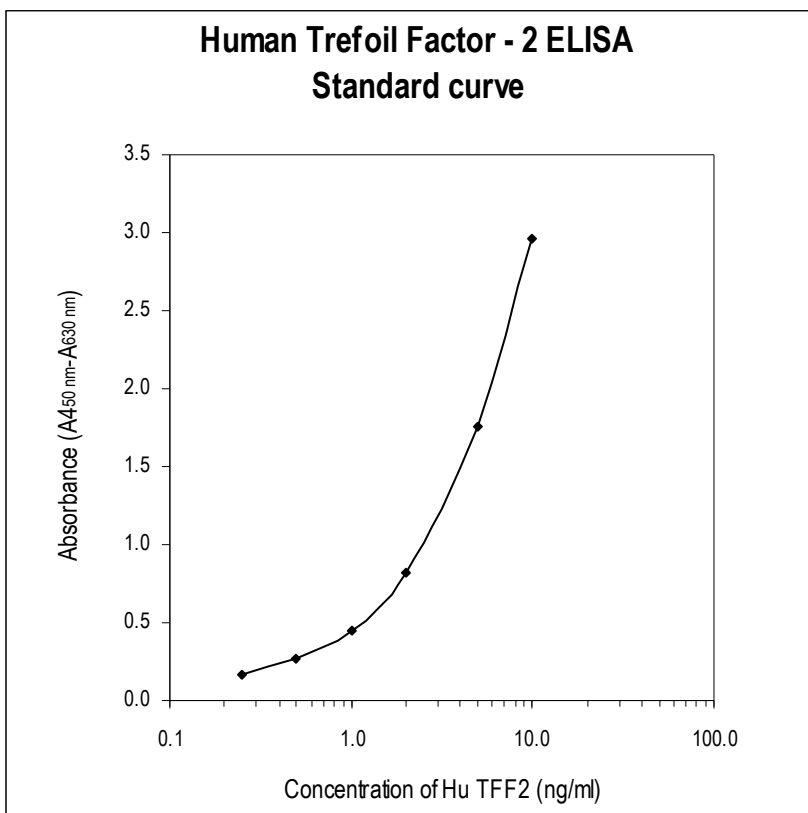


Figure 2: Typical Standard Curve for Human Trefoil Factor 2 ELISA.

13. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

➤➤ Typical analytical data of BioVendor Human Trefoil Factor 2 ELISA are presented in this chapter

- **Sensitivity**

Limit of Detection (LOD) (defined as concentration of analyte giving absorbance higher than mean absorbance of blank* plus three standard deviations of the absorbance of blank: $A_{\text{blank}} + 3 \times \text{SD}_{\text{blank}}$) is calculated from the real Trefoil Factor 2 values in wells and is 0.044 ng/ml.

*Dilution Buffer is pipetted into blank wells.

- **Limit of assay**

Results exceeding Trefoil Factor 2 level of 10 ng/ml should be repeated with more diluted samples. Dilution factor needs to be taken into consideration in calculating the Trefoil Factor 2 concentration.

- **Specificity**

The antibodies used in this ELISA are specific for human Trefoil Factor 2.

Sera of several mammalian species were measured in the assay. See results below.

For details please contact us at info@biovendor.com.

<i>Mammalian serum sample</i>	<i>Observed crossreactivity</i>
Bovine	No
Cat	No
Dog	No
Goat	No
Hamster	No
Horse	No
Monkey	No
Mouse	No
Pig	Yes
Rabbit	No
Rat	No
Sheep	No

➤➤ **Presented results are multiplied by respective dilution factor**

• **Precision**

Intra-assay (Within-Run) (n=8)

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Mean (ng/ml)</i>	<i>SD (ng/ml)</i>	<i>CV (%)</i>
1	23.56	0.14	3.15
2	9.02	0.15	9.04

Inter-assay (Run-to-Run) (n=6)

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Mean (ng/ml)</i>	<i>SD (ng/ml)</i>	<i>CV (%)</i>
1	23.78	0.89	3.75
2	8.77	0.47	5.31

• **Spiking Recovery**

Serum samples were spiked with different amounts of human Trefoil Factor 2, diluted with Dilution Buffer 5x and assayed.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Observed (ng/ml)</i>	<i>Expected (ng/ml)</i>	<i>Recovery O/E (%)</i>
1	4.31	-	-
	6.36	6.31	100.8
	9.27	9.31	99.5
	15.58	14.31	108.9
2	3.01	-	-
	4.91	5.01	98.0
	7.97	8.01	99.5
	14.04	13.01	108.0

- **Linearity**

Serum samples were serially diluted with Dilution Buffer after primary dilution 5x and assayed.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Dilution</i>	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery O/E (%)
1	-	4.594	-	-
	2x	2.071	2.3	90.2
	4x	1.004	1.15	87.4
	8x	0.61	0.57	106.2
2	-	3.598	-	-
	2x	1.607	1.80	89.3
	4x	0.818	0.90	90.7
	8x	0.512	0.45	113.8

- **Effect of sample matrix**

EDTA, citrate and heparin plasmas were compared to respective serum samples from the same 10 individuals.

Results are shown below:

<i>Volunteer No.</i>	<i>Serum (ng/ml)</i>	<i>Plasma (ng/ml)</i>		
		<i>EDTA</i>	<i>Citrate</i>	<i>Heparin</i>
1	6.48	7.31	5.53	8.11
2	3.50	3.84	2.24	4.02
3	3.79	4.95	2.92	5.18
4	14.62	15.16	10.83	17.11
5	4.43	3.96	2.56	5.09
6	4.53	5.00	4.19	6.27
7	11.72	11.46	8.53	12.04
8	7.15	7.45	5.56	9.75
9	6.53	6.74	5.13	7.63
10	6.95	7.32	5.94	8.03
Mean (ng/ml)	6.97	7.32	5.34	8.32
Mean Plasma/Serum (%)	-	105%	77%	119%
Coefficient of determination R²	-	0.98	0.96	0.95

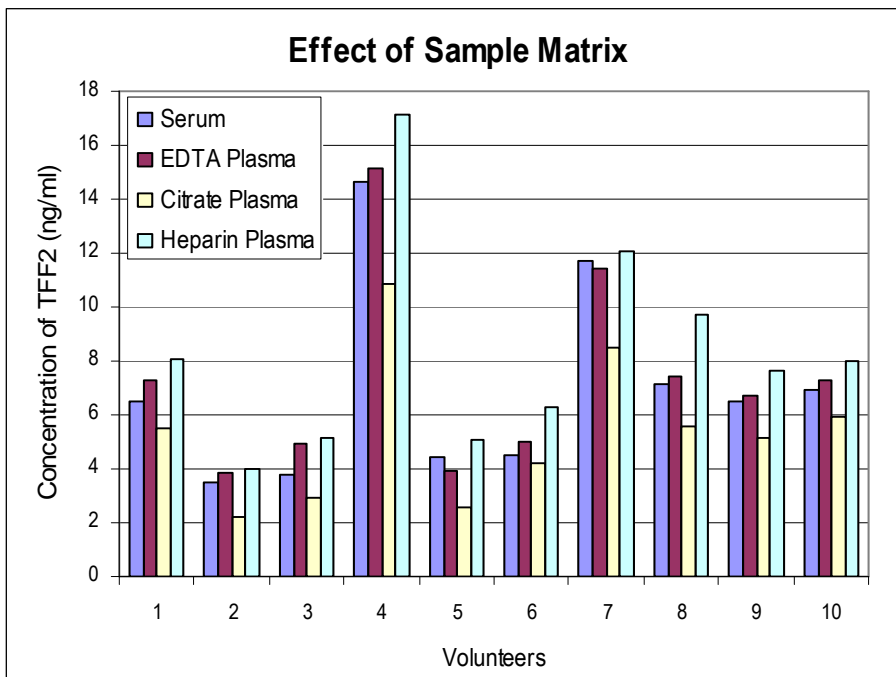


Figure 3: Trefoil Factor 2 levels measured using Human Trefoil Factor 2 ELISA from 10 individuals using serum, EDTA, citrate and heparin plasma, respectively.

- **Stability of samples stored at 2-8°C**

Samples should be stored at -20°C. However, no decline in concentration of Trefoil Factor 2 was observed in serum and plasma samples after 7 days when stored at 2-8°C. To avoid microbial contamination, samples were treated with ϵ -aminocaproic acid and sodium azide, resulting in the final concentration of 0.03% and 0.1%, respectively.

Sample	Incubation Temp, Period	Serum (ng/ml)	Plasma (ng/ml)		
			EDTA	Citrate	Heparin
1	-20°C	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6
	2-8°C, 1 day	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5
	2-8°C, 7 days	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5
2	-20°C	3.9	3.0	4.1	3.7
	2-8°C, 1 day	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.4
	2-8°C, 7 days	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.5
3	-20°C	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.6
	2-8°C, 1 day	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.4
	2-8°C, 7 days	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.5

- **Effect of Freezing/Thawing**

No decline was observed in concentration of human Trefoil Factor 2 in serum and plasma samples after repeated (5x) freeze/thaw cycles. However it is recommended to avoid unnecessary repeated freezing/thawing of the samples.

Sample	Number of f/t cycles	Serum (ng/ml)	Plasma (ng/ml)		
			EDTA	Citrate	Heparin
1	1x	7.6	6.5	6.0	6.4
	3x	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.3
	5x	7.3	7.1	5.9	7.0
2	1x	5.8	6.4	4.9	6.3
	3x	5.9	5.8	5.0	6.1
	5x	5.8	6.2	4.8	6.1
3	1x	17.3	19.0	13.7	21.1
	3x	17.3	17.2	13.7	20.3
	5x	17.4	18.6	14.6	20.3

14. DEFINITION OF THE STANDARD

The recombinant human Trefoil Factor 2 is used as the Standard. The recombinant human TFF2, produced in *E. coli*, is 13.2 kDa protein containing 116 amino acid residues of the human TFF2 and 10 additional amino acid residues- His Tag.

15. PRELIMINARY POPULATION AND CLINICAL DATA

The following results were obtained when serum samples from 61 unselected donors (33 men + 28 women) 23 - 65 years old were assayed with the Biovondor Human Trefoil Factor 2 ELISA in our laboratory:

- **Age and Sex dependent distribution of Trefoil Factor 2**

Sex	Age (years)	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
			Trefoil Factor 2 (ng/ml)			
Men	20-39	15	4.69	1.7	1.17	8.07
	40-69	18	5.56	3.48	1.10	15.78
Women	20-39	16	7.1	4.22	3.59	20.88
	40-69	12	5.53	1.75	2.51	8.47

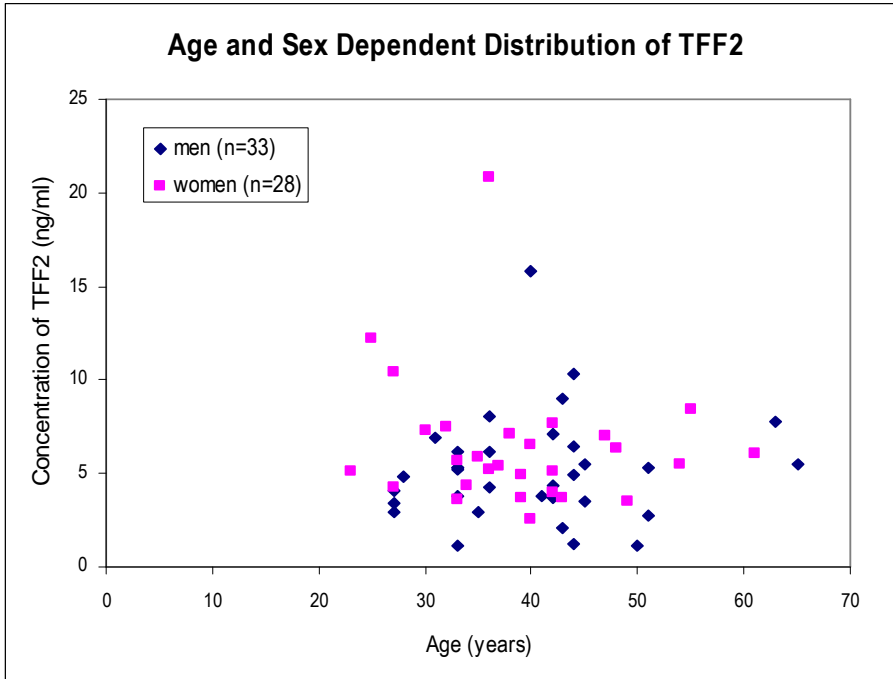


Figure 4: Human Trefoil Factor 2 concentration plotted against donor age and sex.

- **Reference range**

The data quoted in these instructions should be used for guidance only. It is recommended that each laboratory include its own panel of control sample in the assay. Each laboratory should establish its own normal and pathological references ranges for TFF1 levels with the assay.

16. METHOD COMPARISON

The BioVendor Human Trefoil Factor 2 ELISA has not been compared to any commercial immunoassay.

17. TROUBLESHOOTING AND FAQs

➤➤ Weak signal in all wells

Possible explanations:

- Omission of a reagent or a step
- Improper preparation or storage of a reagent
- Assay performed before reagents were allowed to come to room temperature
- Improper wavelength when reading absorbance

➤➤ High signal and background in all wells

Possible explanations:

- Improper or inadequate washing
- Overdeveloping; incubation time with Substrate Solution should be decreased before addition of Stop Solution
- Incubation temperature over 30°C

➤➤ High coefficient of variation (CV)

Possible explanation:

- Improper or inadequate washing
- Improper mixing Standards, samples







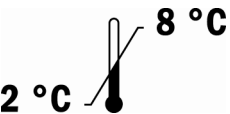

18. REFERENCES

»» References to Trefoil Factor 2:

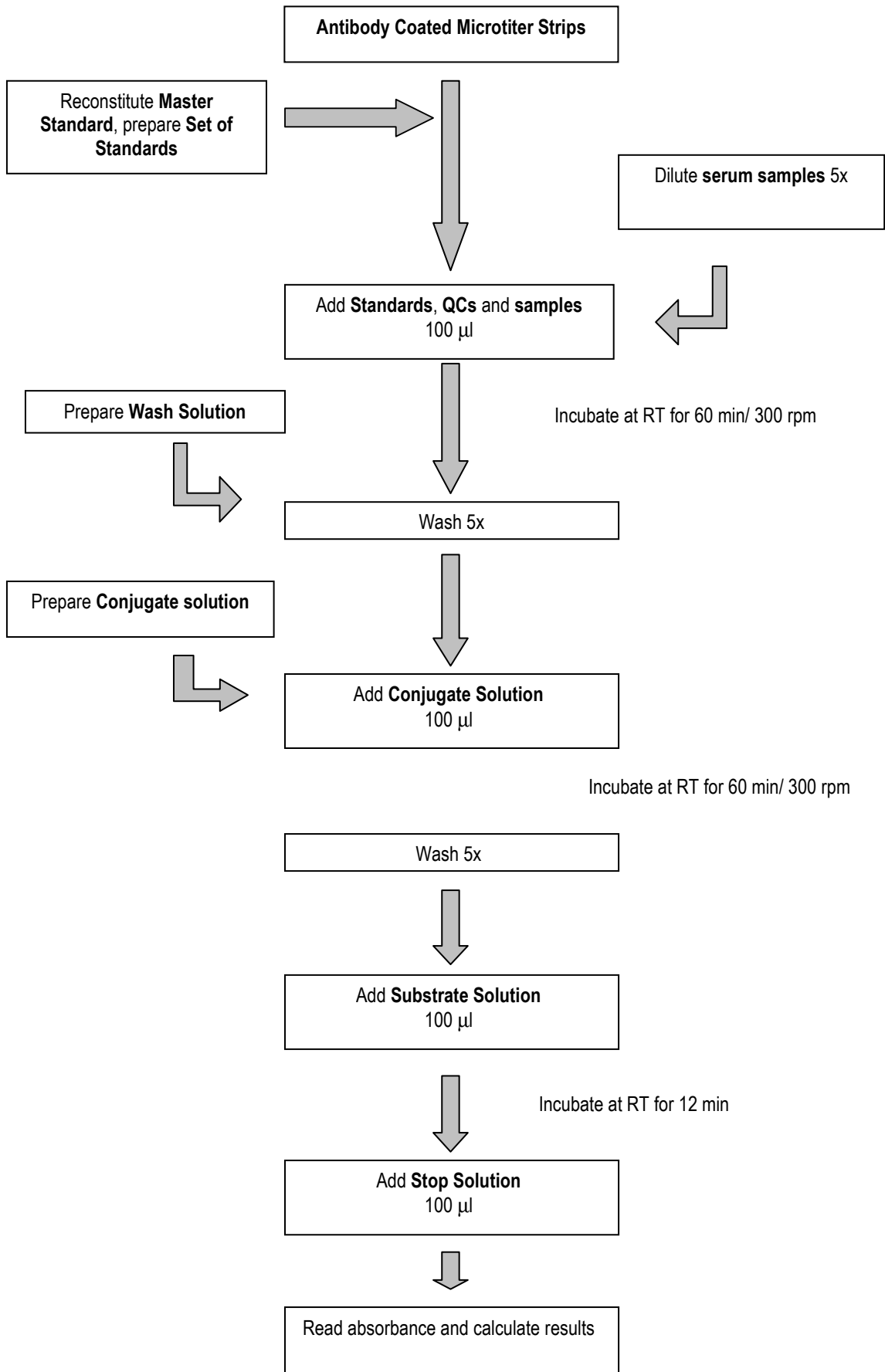
- Kjellef S: The trefoil factor family – small peptides with multiple functionalities. *Cell Mol Life Sci* 2009; 66: 1350 – 1369
- Vestergaard EM, Brynskov J, Ejskjær K, Clausen JT, Thim L, Nexø E, Poulsen SS: Immunoassays of human trefoil factors 1 and 2: measured on serum from patients with inflammatory disease. *Scan J Lab Invest.* 2004; 64: 146 – 156
- Oertel M, Graness A., Thim L., Bühling F., Kalbacher H., Hoffmann W.: Trefoil Factor Family – peptides promote migration of human bronchial epithelial cells. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol* 2001; 25: 418 – 424
- Baus-Loncar M., Kayademir T., Takaishi S., Wang T.: Trefoil Factor 2 deficiency and immune response. *Cell. Moll. Life Sci.* 2005; 62: 2947 – 2955
- Nikolaidis NM, Zimmermann N., King NE, Mishra A., Pope SM, Finkelman FD, Rothenberg ME: Trefoil Factor 2 is an allergen – induced gene regulated by Th2 cytokines and STAT6 in the lung. *Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol.* 2003; 29: 458 - 464
- Madsen J., Nielsen O., Tornøe I., Thim L., Holmskov U.: Tissue localization of human trefoil factors 1, 2 and 3. *JHC* 2007; 55: 505 – 513
- Vestergaard E.M., Borne M., Poulsen S.S., Nexø E., Tørring N.: Plasma levels of trefoil factor are increased in patients with advanced prostate cancer. *Clin Canc Res* 2006; 12: 807 – 812
- Hesselund SM, Vestergaard EM, Milman N, Poulsen SS, Nexø E: Circulating serum trefoil factors increase dramatically during pregnancy. *Scand J Lab Invest* 2008 68 (5): 369 - 374

»» For more references on this product see our WebPages at www.biovendor.com

19. EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

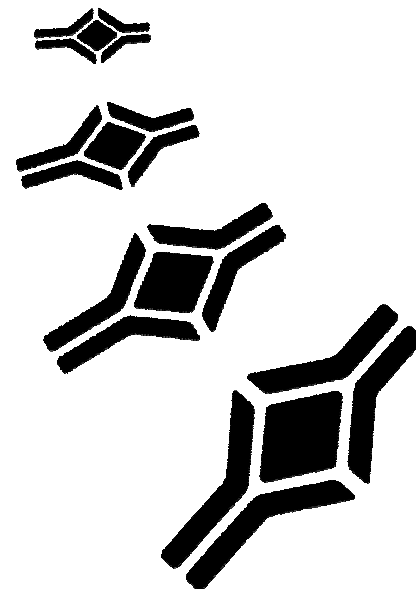
	Catalogue number
	Content
	Lot number
	See instructions for use
	Biological hazard
	Expiry date
	Storage conditions
	Identification of packaging materials

Assay Procedure Summary



1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

A B C D E F G H



HEADQUARTERS: BioVendor - Laboratorní medicína a.s.	Karasek 1767/1	621 00 Brno CZECH REPUBLIC	Phone: +420-549-124-185 Fax: +420-549-211-460	E-mail: info@biovendor.com sales@biovendor.com Web: www.biovendor.com
EUROPEAN UNION: BioVendor GmbH	Im Neuenheimer Feld 583	D-69120 Heidelberg GERMANY	Phone: +49-6221-433-9100 Fax: +49-6221-433-9111	E-mail: infoEU@biovendor.com
USA, CANADA AND MEXICO: BioVendor LLC	128 Bingham Rd. Suite 1300	Asheville, NC 28806 USA	Phone: +1-828-575-9250 +1-800-404-7807 Fax: +1-828-575-9251	E-mail: infoUSA@biovendor.com
CHINA - Hong Kong Office: BioVendor Laboratories Ltd	Room 4008 Hong Kong Plaza, No.188	Connaught Road West Hong Kong, CHINA	Phone: +852-2803-0523 Fax: +852-2803-0525	E-mail: infoHK@biovendor.com
CHINA – Mainland Office: BioVendor Laboratories Ltd	Room 2917, 29/F R & F Ying Feng Plaza No.2 Huaqiang road	Pearl River New Town Guang Zhou, CHINA	Phone: +86-20-38065519 Fax: +86-20-38065529	E-mail: infoCN@biovendor.com