

Rat Tri-iodothyronine (T3) ELISA Kit | T3 elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA330203

REACTIVITY
Rat

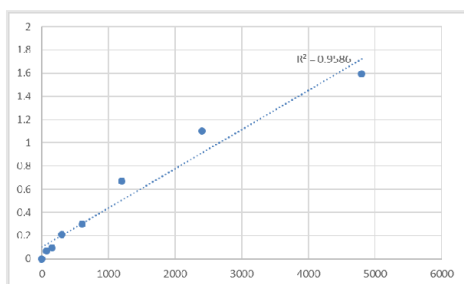
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Tri-iodothyronine (T3); Rat Tri-iodothyronine (T3) ELISA Kit; T3 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Rat
Specificity	Rat Tri-iodothyronine (T3) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Rat T3. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Rat T3 and analogues was observed.
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Rat Tri-iodothyronine (T3) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for T3 elisa kit	Description: This Rat Tri-iodothyronine (T3) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate T3 in samples. An antibody specific for T3 has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any T3 present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for T3 is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of T3 bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: Under normal physiological conditions, T3 represents approximately 5 percent of the thyroid hormones in serum. Although present in lower concentration, T3 has a greater intrinsic metabolic activity, faster turnover and larger volume of distribution than circulating T4. Reports that thyrotoxicosis may be caused by abnormally high concentrations of T3 rather than T4 have reinforced the importance of T3 measurements. In addition, T3 determination is an important tool for monitoring hypothyroid patients receiving sodium liothyronine therapy. Unlike "T3 Uptake" tests, which estimate the saturation of thyroid hormone binding proteins, total T3 analysis measures circulating levels of triiodothyronine. Most reports indicate that T3 levels distinguish clearly between euthyroid and hyperthyroid subjects, but provide a less clear-cut separation between hypothyroid and euthyroid subjects. Numerous conditions unrelated to thyroid disease may cause abnormal T3 values.
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/rat-elisa-kits/tri-iodothyronine-t3/330203>