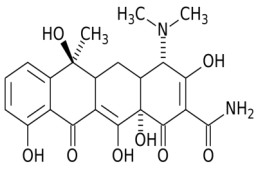
Tetracycline Residue Rapid Test Strip (Honey)

Prod. No.: DTS021
Pkg.Size: 20T



Tetracycline

INTENDED USE

Tetracycline Residue Rapid Test Device is a rapid, one step test for the qualitative detection of 10 μg/kg Tetracycline in honey sample. It only takes approx. 5-10 min.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Tetracycline(TCs), is a broad spectrum antibiotic which is widely used as bacteriostatic agents in animal husbandry and veterinary practice. It may cause side effects on gastrointestinal tract, kidney, liver, hematological system. What is worse, it may cause allergic shock. Therefore, it is possible that Tetracycline residues, after use in illegal practice, may lead to a risk for con-

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The test utilizes monoclonal gold conjugated antibody as a signal reagent and a Tetracycline protein conjugate as a solid phase capture reagent. As the sample flows through the absorbent sample pad, the liquid reconstitutes the dried monoclonal gold conjugate. The Tetracycline in the sample will bind to this conjugate antibody and migrate further up the membrane to the test line. If there is no Tetracycline in the sample, the antibody conjugate will bind to the test line giving a negative result, while in the opposite, the antibody conjugate will not bind to the test line giving a positive result.

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS PROVIDED

Tetracycline Residue Rapid Test Device: 40 devices
Product Introduction: 1 copy
PBST Buffer: 1 vial

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Balance
5 ml test tube

STORAGE

Store at 4-30□, DO NOT FREEZE or use beyond the expi ration date .The shelf life is 12 months.

PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not use after the expiration date.
2. The test device should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
3. Use device as soon as possible but within 1 hour after removal from the pouch specially.
4. Do not touch the white membrane in the mid of the test device.
5. Use the plastic dropper for one time in case cross reaction happens.
6. It may lead into wrong result if there is bleach, oxydant, or fusty urine.
7. Do the test at room temperature. It takes longer time at high temperature, and shorter time at low temperature.
8. Different samples will influence the result on NC thecal. Read the result according to color differences of the color bar.
9. Be careful if you are allergic to antibiotics.

SPECIMEN TREATMENT

If the honey sample is not crystallized, agitate it. If the sample is crystallized, pack tightly and put it into hot water at 60-80 □, then homogenize it when the sample is totally thawed.

1. Weigh 0.2 g honey sample into the 5 ml centrifuge tube;
2. Add 0.8 ml PBST buffer into the test tube, and dissolve the mixture with the dropper around the wall.
3. Draw the mixed solution at least 10 μl for test.

Note: If test the quality of the device with standard substance, please use the sealed PBST buffer to dilute.

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Prepare samples according to ***SPECIMEN TREATMENT***.
2. Remove the Residue Rapid Test Devices from sealed pouch.
3. Hold the dropper vertically and transfer 3 full drops of solution obtained from specimen treatment to the specimen well (S) of the test device, and then start the timer. Avoid trapping air bubbles in the specimen well (S).
4. Wait for red bands to appear. The result should be read in approximately 8~10 minutes. It is significant that the background is clear before reading the test. Do not interpret results after 10 minutes.

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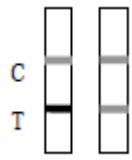
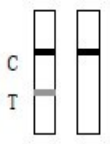
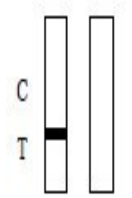
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS



NEGATIVE:
Two lines are visible and the Test Line (T) is the same as or darker than the Control Line (C), which also is the Reference Line (R). This indicates that the Tetracycline concentration in sample is below 10 μg/kg.



POSITIVE:
Two lines are visible, but the Test Line (T) is lighter than the Control Line (C), or there is no Test Line. This indicates that the Tetracycline concentration in sample is above 10 μg/kg.



INVALID:
Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural technique is the most likely reasons for an invalid result. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test device. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

SENSITIVITY

To acquire the exact sensitivity, reduplicatve experiment has been done on the sample containing 10 μg/kg Tetracycline.

SPECIFICITY

It reveals positive when test standard Oxybicycline at 14 μg/kg, and Chlorotetracycline at 16 μg/kg.
No cross-reaction with Chloramphenicol , Streptomycin or Sulfanilamide group.

QUALITY CONTROL

Procedural control is applied. A purplish red band appears in the control region (C), which is also the reference region (R) that is for internal procedure control. It ensures efficiency and correct procedure technique.

Control standard is not supplied in this device. Proper laboratory practice is the confirmation of the test procedure and test performance.

LIMITATION OF THE PROCEDURE

1. The Tetracycline Residue Rapid Test Device is only a preliminary analytical result. A secondary analytical method must be taken for confirmation. Gas or liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry method (GC/LC/MS) is preferred.
2. The Tetracycline Residue Rapid Test Device is a qualitative screening assay and cannot test the Tetracycline concentration in the specimen.
3. Technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substance in the specimen may cause falseness.

PRECISION

A multi-center test evaluation is conducted between the Tetracycline Residue Rapid Test Device and other products. 566 specimen is tested, including 188 negative and 378 positive. 98.5% of the Tetracycline Residue Rapid Test Device is effective when comparing to other ELISA Tetracycline reagents.

REFERENCE

1. Lippincott's Illustrated Reviews: Pharmacology, 4th ed. Harvery RA, Champe, PC. Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, 2009.
2. George Armelagos (May 2000). "Take Two Beers and Call Me in 1,600 Years-use of tetracycline by Nubians and Ancient Egyptians". American Museum of Natural History. Retrieved 2007-12-19.

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