TruStrip™ Feline Progesterone Ovulation Rapid Test

A one step test for the semi-quantitative detection of Progesterone in Feline serum

Introduction

The TruStrip Feline Progesterone Ovulation test can be used to determine if ovulation occurred in Queens. In Felines, unlike other animals, ovulation is induced by vaginal penetration which leads to the release of Luteinizing hormone (LH) and the development of the corpus luteum (luteal phase). Ovulation should not occur unless mating induces it. On average, most Queens require 4 or more mating's to produce sufficient amounts of LH to induce ovulation. Baseline progesterone levels are typically lower than 1 ng/ml. With the development of the corpus luteum, Progesterone increases rapidly, reaching over 20-30 ng/ml within 2 weeks. The corpus luteum synthesizes Progesterone whether or not the mating was fertile. Pregnancy can be confirmed by abdominal palpation 3-4 weeks after mating or by a Relaxin test. The TruStrip Feline Progesterone Ovulation test can be used 1 to 2 weeks after mating has occurred to confirm if Progesterone is being produced and ovulation has taken place.

ALPHA DIAGNOSTIC INTERNATIONAL

Manufactured by:
Alpha Diagnostics International
6203 Woodlake Center Drive • San Antonio• Texas 78244 • USA.
Phone (210) 561-9515 • Fax (210) 561-9544
Toll Free (800) 786-5777

Email: service@4adi.com

Web Site: www.4adi.com

Intended for Veterinary use only. Not for Human use. The manufacturer warrants the kit for its intended use. Alpha Diagnostic International's liability is limited to the value of the kit

Principle of the test

The Progesterone rapid test is a semi-quantitative competitive test. The test contains a nitrocellulose membrane which is pre-coated with Progesterone on the test line region of the strip. A separate pad contains a Progesterone antibody conjugated to gold nanoparticles. As serum is applied to the strip, it migrates upwards by capillary action which causes the Progesterone conjugated antibody to be released. The Progesterone conjugated antibody in the absence of Progesterone in serum, will bind to the immobilized Progesterone on the membrane, resulting a pink colored line in the test line region. If Progesterone is present in serum, the antibody will bind to the Progesterone in serum and not to the Progesterone that is immobilized on the test line region. As the concentration of Progesterone in serum increases, the intensity of the test line region decreases. The assay is optimized to result in the disappearance of the test line at serum progesterone concentrations of approximately 10 ng/ml or higher.

Precautions

- Do not use the test after the expiration date
- Do not re-use the test
- Wear protective clothing such as disposable gloves when specimens are being tested
- Handle all specimens as if they contain infectious agents. The cassette should be disposed according to federal, state, and local regulations
- Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results
- Use the test within 20 minutes of opening the foil pouch

Storage and stability

The kit can be stored at room temperature or refrigerated (2-25ºC/35-77ºC). Do not freeze**.** The test cassette must remain in the sealed pouch until use. The kit is stable until the date printed on the pouch.

Kit contents

Materials provided: Test cassettes and transfer pipette

Materials required but not provided: Centrifuge and serum collection tubes

Specimen collection and preparation

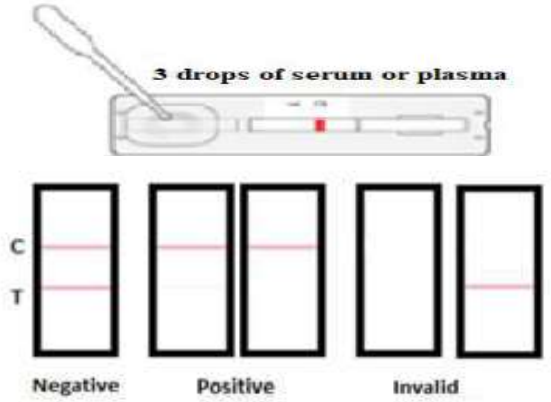
Serum (S): Collect whole blood by venipuncture into a red-top Vacutainer® tube. Allow the blood to clot by leaving it at room temperature for 15-30 minutes. Centrifuge the blood for 10 minutes at 1,000xg and collect the supernatant.

Note: Samples must not contain any red blood cells or any significant amount of hemolysis (red color) or lipemia (white color).

Directions for use

Allow the test cassette to come to room temperature (15-25ºC/59-77ºF) prior to testing.

1. Remove the test cassette and transfer pipette from the foil pouch. Lay the device on a flat and dry surface.
2. Use the transfer pipette to transfer the sample by depressing the bulb of the pipette. Dispense 3 drops to the test cassette
3. Begin a timer for 1 hour, at 1 hour observe the results. Do not interpret the results after 1 hour. **Note**: The results will typically be visible within 10-15 minutes but 1 hour is needed for complete development of the test line



Interpretation of results

Negative: Two lines of similar intensity appear, one in the test region **(T)** and one in the control **(C)** region. This indicates that the Progesterone is below 1 ng/ml
Positive: One pink line appears in the control region **(C)**. An extremely faint line (5-9 ng/ml) or no line (≥10 ng/ml) appears in the test line region. This indicates ovulation has occurred.
Invalid: A control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural technique are the most likely cause. Check the expiration date. Repeat the test with a new cassette. If the problem persists, discontinue using the kit and contact the manufacturer.

Quality Control

A pink line appearing in the control region (C) is the internal procedural control. External controls are not supplied. It is recommended that a positive and negative control (do not use water) be tested as good laboratory practice. If you require external controls, contact ADI to have controls formulated.

Rev.1 092319IA