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Demeditec Diagnostics GmbH is a private company located in northern Germany. Since the foundation in 1987 Demeditec has rapidly grown to become a successful and reliable manufacturer and supplier of in vitro diagnostic test kits. Currently we are happy to present an extensive product panel of non-radioactive (ELISA) and radioactive (RIA) testsystems.

Our top-selling products are covering Human and Veterinary Diagnostics, Endocrinology - especially Salivary Diagnostics-, Infectious Diseases, Autoimmunity, Biogenic Amines and Tumor Markers.

Our customers are located worldwide. These mainly are private laboratories, hospitals, universities as well as other research institutions and pharmaceutical companies.

To ensure the quality of our products, services and support, Demeditec has been certified according to EN ISO 9001 and EN ISO 13485 since 2003 and according to the GMP standard since 2011. This especially brings benefits for the development of innovative test kits in our R&D department.

We welcome you to be a part of our network and hope to convince you of the quality of our products and support.

Dr. Arndt Stüber
General Manager

Contents

Introduction

Dear partner,

by specializing and expanding our veterinary product range, we are able to supply new kinds of customer groups and establish our enzyme-immunoassays in numerous veterinary laboratories and pharmaceutical companies.

With this product brochure we'd like to introduce our top-selling veterinary assays to you!

Testosterone rat/mouse ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9911

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of testosterone in rat and mouse serum or plasma.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	rat/mouse serum or plasma
Final sample volume	10 µl
Standard range	0.1 - 25 ng/ml
Incubation time	1 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.066 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99RC

Testosterone is a steroid hormone from the androgen group synthesized by the Leydig cells in the testes in males, the ovaries in females, and adrenal glands in both sexes. It exerts a wide-ranging influence over sexual behaviour, muscle mass and strength, energy, cardiovascular health and bone integrity.

Testosterone biosynthesis coincides with the spermatogenesis and fetal Leydig cell differentiation in the male rat. Several in vivo models including hormone-suppression, hormone-restoration and hypophysectomy were established for the study of the hormonal regulation of spermatogenesis by testosterone.

In the Brown Norway rat, serum testosterone levels decrease with aging, accompanied by increases in serum FSH. The capacity of Leydig cells to produce testosterone is higher in young than in old rats. Testosterone secreted during late gestational and neonatal periods causes significant brain sexual dimorphism in the rat. This results in both sex-specific behaviour and endocrinology in adults.

Analyses concerning the regulation of synthesis reveal that testosterone is able to regulate its own synthesis and indicate that this autoregulation is the result of rapid, specific inhibition by testosterone of 17 alpha-hydroxylase activity.

Corticosterone rat/mouse ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9922

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of corticosterone in rat and mouse serum or plasma.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	rat/mouse serum or plasma
Final sample volume	10 µl
Standard range	15 - 2,250 ng/ml
Incubation time	2 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	6.1 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99RC

Corticosterone is the principle glucocorticoid secreted by the adrenal cortices of mice and rats. Secretion of corticosterone in these species is modulated by a complex negative feedback mechanism involving the central nervous system, hypothalamus, pituitary, and adrenals. ACTH released from the pituitary augments adrenal secretion of corticosterone while falling levels of corticosterone are associated with rising levels of ACTH. In both mice and rats there is a circadian rhythm of corticosterone release with the highest concentrations being observed between 1600 and 2200 hours in a normal laboratory environment.

Corticosterone measurements are a useful index of general and neuroendocrine response to the stress of laboratory experiments in mice and rats. Thus corticosterone concentrations rise sharply in healthy, intact animals following exposure to experimental stimuli such as drugs, barometric shock, experimental disease state, or abrupt temperature shifts, and may serve to document the neuroendocrine and endocrine integrity of the preparation while observations are being made.

Progesterone rat/mouse ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9988

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of progesterone in rat and mouse serum or plasma.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	rat/mouse serum or plasma
Final sample volume	25 µl
Standard range	0.4 - 100 ng/ml
Incubation time	1 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.04 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99RC

Progesterone (4-pregnene-3, 20-dione) is a C21 steroid hormone containing a keto-group (at C-3) and a double bond between C-4 and C-5. Like other steroids, it is synthesized from cholesterol via a series of enzyme-mediated steps. Proges-terone is a female sex hormone of primary importance in ovulation, fertility and menopause. It is particularly important in preparing the endometrium for the implantation of the blastocyte and in maintaining pregnancy. The rate of pro-gesterone secretion may be affected by the degree of progestational activity of the uterus and the level of circulating LH.

Analyses suggest that progesterone acts as an anti-glucocorticoid in rat adipose tissue in vivo, attenuating the glucocorticoid effect on adipose tissue metabolism. Furthermore it could be demonstrated that progesterone alone may be a valuable agent for management of postmeno-pausal osteoporosis.

In female rodents, the determination of progesterone is a useful marker in evaluating and monitoring the state of the reproductive functions and pregnancy as well

Prolactin rat ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9966

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of prolactin in rat serum.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	rat serum
Final sample volume	25 µl
Standard range	5 - 80 ng/ml
Incubation time	2 h, 1 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.6 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99RC

Rat prolactin (rPRL) is a single-chain polypeptide hormone of the rat anterior pituitary with a molecule mass of approximately 23,000. Prolactin from different species exhibits significant variations in the amino acid sequence. Rat prolactin differs from human prolactin at about 50 percent of all residues.

The most important role of prolactin is stimulation of mammary gland growth and lactation. During pregnancy, blood prolactin levels climb, but the increases can differ enormously between rats. High prolactin levels are observed during lactation. Prolactin has a wide variety of other physiological actions, for example on the ovary.

In the rat, prolactin has a luteotrophic effect which is not seen in many other species. Furthermore, prolactin is a stress hormone.

In rats, as in humans, prolactin exhibits a sleep-related diurnal variation. Peak values are seen in the late afternoon and nadir values in the morning.

Because of the variety of its actions, prolactin is one of the preferred hormones to monitor when testing the influence of new therapeutic agents and drugs on the endocrine system in the rat.

TSH rat ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9977

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of TSH in rat serum.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	rat serum
Final sample volume	25 µl
Standard range	2.5 - 80 ng/ml
Incubation time	18-20 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.1 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99RC

Thyroid stimulating hormone (also known as thyrotropin or TSH) is a glycoprotein produced by the anterior pituitary gland. Through its action on the thyroid gland, it plays a major role in maintaining normal circulating levels of the iodothyronines, T4 and T3. The production and secretion of TSH is controlled on the one side by negative feedback from circulating T4 and T3, and on the other side by the hypothalamic thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH). The TSH molecule is composed of two non-identical subunits, and, that are bound together in a noncovalent manner. Within a species, the TSH unit is structurally identical to the α subunits of related glycoprotein hormones (LH, FSH). The β subunits of the related hormones are structurally hormone-specific and therefore determine their unique biological activities.

The mechanism controlling thyroid function in rats is exactly analogous to the mechanism operating in humans. This means that thyrotropin-releasing hormone stimulates the release of TSH from the pituitary gland as well as the serum concentrations of T4 and T3 influence the action of the pituitary gland.

This similarity between rat and human thyroid physiology makes the rat a very useful model for evaluating the effects of new drugs on thyrometabolic status.

Estradiol rat ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9999

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of estradiol in rat serum.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	rat serum
Final sample volume	75 µl
Standard range	5 - 1,280 pg/ml
Incubation time	2 h, 1 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	2.5 pg/ml
External Control	DEV99RC

Estradiol (E2 or 17β-estradiol) is an estrogenic hormone produced by the ovaries and in smaller amounts by the adrenal cortex and testes. It is the most potent female sexual hormone and is essential for maintaining normal female functions. During the oestrous cycle which can be divided into four phases (proestrus, estrus, metestrus, diestrus) estradiol concentrations rise gradually from metestrus to proestrus and fell to barely detectable levels in estrus.

The maximum concentration is reached around midday of proestrus. Apart from its effects on sexual characteristics it has important influence on the growth and development of the brain.

In female rodents, the determination of estradiol is a useful marker in evaluating and monitoring the state of the reproductive functions and pregnancy as well.

Insulin rat ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV8811

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of insulin in rat serum or plasma.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	rat serum or plasma
Final sample volume	20 µl
Standard range	0.156 - 10 ng/ml
Incubation time	1 h, 1 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.1 ng/ml
External Control	DEV8811C

Rat insulin is a pancreatic hormone whose molecular weight is about 6000. It is a protein composed of two polypeptide chains, a shorter A-chain of twenty-one residues and a longer B-chain of thirty.

Rat insulin differs from most other species in that it has two forms that are products of non-allelic genes. Translation of the two insulin mRNAs results in the synthesis of two preproinsulins differing by 7 amino acids. Processing of these peptides involves removal of the pre region and formation of proinsulins differing in 4 of 86 amino acids. The proinsulins are cleaved to mature insulins 1 and 2 which have identical A chains but differ by 2 amino acids in the B chain (positions 9 and 29). They are found roughly in the proportion 60 % insulin 1 and 40 % insulin 2 in the pancreas.

Several factors can effect the release of insulin. One of the main regulators of insulin release is the amount of glucose in the blood. A rise in blood glucose stimulates the release of insulin while a fall in blood glucose suppresses its secretion. Amino acids also stimulate insulin-release to allow their uptake into muscle cells. Insulin is considered to be an anabolic hormone in that it promotes the synthesis of protein, lipid and glycogen and it inhibits the degradation of these compounds. The key target tissues of insulin are liver, muscle and adipose tissue. It promotes cell growth in many different cell types and is an absolute requirement for normal growth in all immature animals. Insulin exerts its effect through a receptor complex comprising two a subunits of molecular weight 135 kDa and two ß subunits of molecular weight 90 kDa. It is also well known for its involvement in diabetes, where insulin deficiency results in aberrant blood glucose homeostasis.

Prolactin canine ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9944

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of prolactin in canine serum.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	canine serum
Final sample volume	25 µl
Standard range	2.5 - 80 ng/ml
Incubation time	2 h, 1 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.4 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99CC

Canine prolactin (cPRL) is a single-chain polypeptide hormone of the canine anterior pituitary with a molecular mass of approx. 22,000. Prolactin from different species exhibits significant variations in the amino acid sequence. Canine prolactin differs from human prolactin at about 60 percent of all residues.

The most important role of prolactin is stimulation of mammary gland growth and lactation. During pregnancy, prolactin levels in canine blood increase slightly; during lactation, significantly. Prolactin has a wide variety of other physiological actions.

It affects water and electrolyte balance, metabolism and gonadal function; it is an important stress hormone and seems to play a role in the maintenance of the long interestrous interval in the bitch.

In dogs with pituitary-dependent hyperadrenocorticism, prolactin levels in blood were higher than in healthy animals. Prolactin determinations can be used in the therapeutic control of hyperprolactinemia. During a pseudo pregnancy, prolactin is increased. Therapy with alkaloids like bromocriptine lowers PRL levels, and lactation and maternal behaviour are decreased.

The secretory capacity of the pituitary can be tested with the TRH stimulation test.

TSH canine ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9955

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of TSH (thyrotropin) in canine serum or plasma.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	canine serum or plasma
Final sample volume	100 µl
Standard range	0.2 - 5.2 ng/ml
Incubation time	2 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.01 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99CC

Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH, thyrotropin) in dogs is similar in function to TSH found in other mammalian species, including humans. It is a glycoprotein produced by the anterior pituitary gland. Through its action on the thyroid gland, it plays a major role in maintaining normal circulating levels of the iodothyronines, T4 and T3.

Hypothyroidism is considered to be a common endocrine disorder in dogs, whereas hyperthyroidism in this species is nearly unknown. Most cases of canine hypothyroidism are primary in nature, involving impaired production of the thyroid hormones, T4 and T3. In this condition, elevated TSH levels are expected. Secondary or tertiary hypothyroidism, where thyroid hormone production is low as a consequence of hypothalamic or pituitary disease, is believed to account for less than 5 % of canine hypothyroidism cases.

In the latter conditions, lowered levels of TSH would be expected. Usually, hypothyroidism in dogs is suspected on the basis of clinical history and the presence of lowered levels of thyroid hormones. However, suppressed thyroid hormone levels are nonspecific indicators of the disease, since they are often observed in nonthyroid illnesses. The evaluation of thyroid function and the diagnosis of hypothyroidism in dogs can be greatly improved through the use of the valid assay for the determination of canine TSH.

Estrone-3-Sulfate equine ELISA

Cat.-No.: DEV9933

Enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of Estrone-3-Sulfate in mare serum.

Method	ELISA
Tubes	96
Sample type	mare serum
Final sample volume	20 µl
Standard range	5 - 1,000 ng/ml
Incubation time	1 h, 30 min, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.14 ng/ml
External Control	DEV9933C

Estrone-3-Sulfate (E3S) is the predominant conjugated estrogen during pregnancy. It is produced by the fetus, possibly in association with the endometrium in the pregnant mare.

Different hormones are important for the complex events that occur during pregnancy in all mammals. In the mare these events include the maintenance of the corpus luteum function, formation of endometrial cups and development of secundary corpora lutea. Progesterone and PMSG (Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropine, eCG) and also free Estrogens, e.g. Estrone, are associated with these processes. It has been shown, that Estrone is rapidly conjugated after secretion and the ratio between conjugated and unconjugated estrogens is 100:1 in mare serum.

The conjugated estrogenes, especially Estrone-3-sulfate, provide the opportunity to improve the accuracy of pregnancy diagnosis, to monitor the pregnancy and to distinguish whether the fetal development is normal or impaired. The diagnosis of embryonic death is usually made by using techniques of palpation of the uterus per rectum or ultrasound echography. The determination of Estrone-3-sulfate is an aid in the non-invasive diagnosis which allows a monitoring of the fetoplacental unit during pregnancy. Only in mares with normal fetal development the values of Estrone-3-sulfate show a tremendous increase between day 75 and 100 of gestation.

Rat Control Set

Cat. No. DEV99RC

Rat control sera suitable for internal control quality of the following ELISAs:

- Testosterone rat/mouse DEV9911
- Corticosterone rat/mouse DEV9922
- Prolactin rat DEV9966
- TSH rat DEV9977
- Progesterone rat/mouse DEV9988
- Estradiol rat DEV9999

Components	Content
Rat Control 1/2: Two levels of Testosterone, Corticosterone, Prolactin, TSH, Progesterone and Estradiol in rat serum	1 Set 2 vials à 1 ml

Insulin rat Control

Cat.-No. DEV8811C

Suitable for internal quality control of the following ELISA:

- Insulin rat DEV8811

Components	Content
Insulin rat Control 1/2/3: Three levels of rat Insulin	1 Set 3 vials á 0.5 ml

Estrone-3-Sulfate equine Control

Cat.-No. DEV9933C

Suitable for internal control quality of the following ELISA:

- Estrone-3-Sulfate equine DEV9933

Components	Content
Estrone-3-sulfate control 1/2: Two levels of Estrone-3-sulfate in equine serum	1 Set 2 vials à 1 ml

Canine Control Set

Cat.-No. DEV99CC

Canine control sera suitable for internal control quality of the following ELISAs:

- Prolactin canine DEV9944
- TSH canine DEV9955

Components	Content
Canine Control 1/2: Two levels of canine Prolactin and TSH in serum	1 Set 2 vials à 1 ml

Literature (selected articles)

Testosterone rat/mouse (DEV9911):
Clarkson *et al.* (2014): Sexual Differentiation of the Brain Requires Perinatal Kisspeptin-GnRH Neuron Signaling *The Journal of Neuroscience, 34(46): 15297-15305*
Moore *et al.* (2013): Estradiol Negative and Positive Feedback in a Prenatal Androgen-Induced Mouse Model of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome *Endocrinology, February 2013, 154(2): 796-806*
Niakani *et al.* (2013): Decapeptyl ameliorates cyclophosphamide-induced reproductive toxicity in male Balb/C mice: histomorphometric, stereologic and hormonal evdences *Iran J Reprod Med Vol. 11 No.10. pp: 791-800*
Slimen *et al.* (2014): Oxidative stress and cytotoxic potential of anticholinesterase insecticide, malathion in reproductive toxicology of male adolescent mice after acute exposure *Iran J Basic Med Sci 2014; 17:522-530*
Soylu-Kucharz *et al.* (2016): Metabolic and behavioral effects of mutant huntingtin deletion in Sim1 neurons in the BACHD mouse model of Huntington´s disease *Sci. Rep. 6, 28322: doi:10.1038/srep28322*
O´Hara *et al.* (2015): Autocrine androgen action is essential for Leydig cell maturation and function, and protects against late-onset Leydig cell apoptosis in both mice and men *The FASEB Journal, Vol. 29, March 2015*

Corticosterone rat/mouse (DEV9922):
Petrella *et al.* (2014): Maternal Exposure to Low Levels of Corticosterone during Lactation Protects against Experimental Inflammatory Colitis-Induced Damage in Adult Rat Offspring *PLOS ONE, November 2014, Volume 9, Issue 11*
Van der Doelen *et al.* (2014): Early life adversity and serotonin transporter gene variation interact at the level of the adrenal gland to affect the adult hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis *Transl Psychiatry (2014) 4, e409; doi:10.1038/tp.2014.57*
Xie *et al.* (2013), Early life stress-induced histone acetylations correlate with activation of synaptic plasticity genes Arc and Egr1 in the mouse hippocampus *J. Neurochem. (2013) 125, 457-464*

Overview

Product / Specification	Testosterone rat/mouse DEV9911	Corticosterone rat/mouse DEV9922	Estrone-3-Sulfate equine DEV9933	Prolactin canine DEV9944	TSH canine DEV9955
Method	ELISA	ELISA	ELISA	ELISA	ELISA
Tubes	96	96	96	96	96
Sample type	serum, plasma	serum, plasma	serum	serum	serum, plasma
Final sample volume	10 µl	10 µl	20 µl	25 µl	100 µl
Standard range	0.1 - 25 ng/ml	15 - 2,250 ng/ml	5 - 1,000 ng/ml	2.5 - 80 ng/ml	0.2 - 5.2 ng/ml
Incubation time	1 h, 30 min	2 h, 30 min	1 h, 30 min, 30 min	2 h, 1 h, 30 min	2 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm	TMB 450 nm	TMB 450 nm	TMB 450 nm	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.066 ng/ml	6.1 ng/ml	0.14 ng/ml	0.4 ng/ml	0.01 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99RC	DEV99RC	DEV9933C	DEV99CC	DEV99CC

Product / Specification	Prolactin rat DEV9966	TSH rat DEV9977	Progesterone rat/mouse DEV9988	Estradiol rat DEV9999	Insulin rat DEV8811
Method	ELISA	ELISA	ELISA	ELISA	ELISA
Tubes	96	96	96	96	96
Sample type	serum	serum	serum, plasma	serum	serum, plasma
Final sample volume	25 µl	25 µl	25 µl	75 µl	20 µl
Standard range	5 - 80 ng/ml	2.5 - 80 ng/ml	0.4 - 100 ng/ml	5 - 1,280 pg/ml	0.156 - 10 ng/ml
Incubation time	2 h, 1 h, 30 min	18-20 h, 30 min	1 h, 30 min	2 h, 1 h, 30 min	1 h, 1 h, 30 min
Substrate	TMB 450 nm	TMB 450 nm	TMB 450 nm	TMB 450 nm	TMB 450 nm
Sensitivity	0.6 ng/ml	0.1 ng/ml	0.04 ng/ml	2.5 pg/ml	0.1 ng/ml
External Control	DEV99RC	DEV99RC	DEV99RC	DEV99RC	DEV8811C

Selection of some ELISAs:

Species / Analyte	Cat.-No.	Species / Analyte	Cat.-No.
Bovine:		**Equine:**	
Brucella IgG Ab bovine	DE2497	Estrone-3-Sulfate equine	DEV9933
Leptospira hardjo Ab bovine	DE2498	Estrone-3-Sulfate equine control	DEV9933C
Leishmania	DE0310	Leishmania	DE0310
Canine:		PMSG	DE1298
Canine Control	DEV99CC	**Feline:**	
CAV (Canine Adeno Virus) Ab	DE2480	Chlamydia (psittaci/trachomatis) Ab feline	DE2474
CCV (Canine Corona Virus) IgG	DE2482	FCoV (Feline Corona Virus) Ab	DE2468
CCV (Canine Corona Virus) IgM	DE2483	FCV (Feline Calici Virus) Ab	DE2473
CDV (Canine Distemper Virus) IgG	DE2478	FHV (Feline Herpes Virus) Ab	DE2472
CDV (Canine Distemper Virus) IgM	DE2479	Leishmania	DE0310
CHV (Canine Herpes Virus) Ab	DE2481	T4 total feline	DE3442
CPV (Canine Parvo Virus) IgG	DE2475	**Rat:**	
CPV (Canine Parvo Virus) IgM	DE2476	Adiponectin rat	DEE091R
Heartworm Ag canine	DE4795	Corticosterone rat/mouse	DEV9922
Leishmania	DE0310	Estradiol rat	DEV9999
Prolactin canine	DEV9944	Growth Hormone rat/mouse	DEE023
T4 total canine	DE2492	IGF1 mouse/rat	DEE025
TSH canine	DEV9955	IGFBP-2 mouse/rat	DEE008
Mouse:		IGFBP-3 mouse/rat	DEE031
Adiponectin mouse	DEE091M	Insulin rat	DEV8811
Corticosterone rat/mouse	DEV9922	Insulin rat control	DEV8811C
Growth Hormone rat/mouse	DEE023	Leptin rat/mouse	DEE006
IGF1 mouse/rat	DEE025	Progesterone rat/mouse	DEV9988
IGFBP-2 mouse/rat	DEE008	Prolactin rat	DEV9966
IGFBP-3 mouse/rat	DEE031	Rat Control	DEV99RC
Leptin rat/mouse	DEE006	Testosterone rat/mouse	DEV9911
Progesterone rat/mouse	DEV9988	TSH rat	DEV9977
Testosterone rat/mouse	DEV9911		

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