

(本试剂盒仅供体外研究使用，不用于临床诊断!)

产品货号: E-BC-K109-S

产品规格: 50 assays(48 samples)/100 assays(96 samples)

检测仪器: 紫外-可见光分光光度计 (510 nm)

Elabscience®总胆固醇(TC)比色法测试盒
(单试剂 COD-PAP 法)

Total Cholesterol (TC) Colorimetric Assay Kit
(Single Reagent, COD-PAP Method)

使用前请仔细阅读说明书。如果有任何问题，请通过以下方式联系我们：

电话: 400-999-2100

邮箱: biochemical@elabscience.cn

网址: www.elabscience.cn

具体保质期请见试剂盒外包装标签。请在保质期内使用试剂盒。

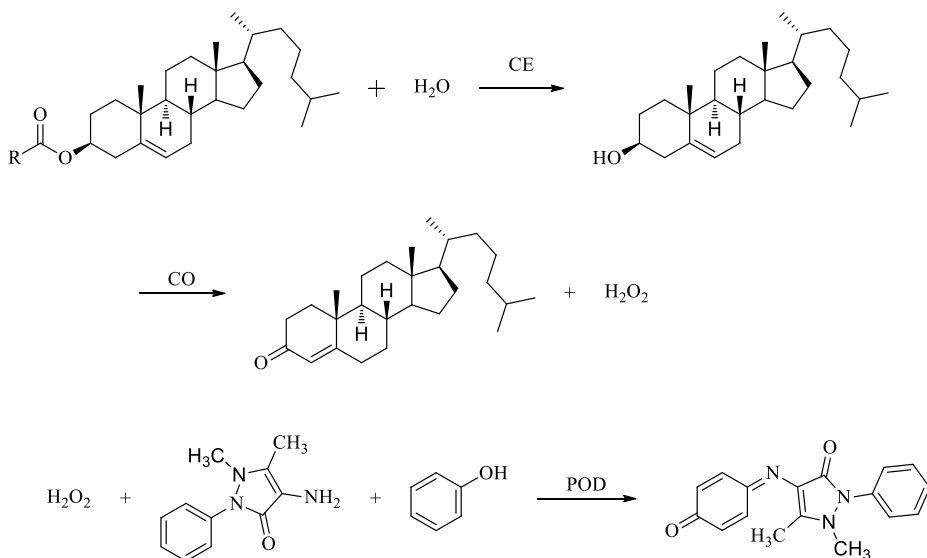
联系时请提供产品批号(见试剂盒标签)，以便我们更高效地为您服务。

用途

本试剂盒适用于检测血清（浆）、组织的总胆固醇含量。

检测原理

总胆固醇(Total Cholesterol, TC)包括游离胆固醇和胆固醇酯。胆固醇酯可被胆固醇酯酶(cholesterol esterase, CE)水解成胆固醇和游离脂肪酸,胆固醇在胆固醇氧化酶(cholesterol oxidase, CO)的氧化作用下生成 Δ^4 -胆甾烯酮和过氧化氢。过氧化氢在4-氨基安替吡啉和酚存在时,经过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)催化,反应生成苯醌亚胺非那踪的红色醌类化合物,其颜色深浅与TC含量成正比。其检测原理如下图:



提供试剂和物品

编号	名称	规格 1 (Size 1) (50 assays)	规格 2 (Size 2) (100 assays)	保存方式 (Storage)
试剂一 (Reagent 1)	酶工作液 (Enzyme Working Solution)	60 mL×1 瓶	60 mL×2 瓶	2-8℃ 避光 保存 6 个月
试剂二 (Reagent 2)	胆固醇标准液 (5.17 mM Cholesterol Standard)	0.25 mL×1 支	0.5 mL×1 支	2-8℃ 保存 6 个月

说明：试剂严格按上表中的保存条件保存，不同测试盒中的试剂不能混用。

对于体积较少的试剂，使用前请先离心，以免量取不到足够量的试剂。

所需自备物品

仪器：紫外-可见分光光度计（510 nm）、微量移液器（1000 μL ，200 μL ，100 μL ，10 μL ）、37℃恒温箱、离心机。

耗材：枪头（1000 μL ，200 μL ，10 μL ）、EP 管（2 mL）、吸水纸、擦镜纸。

试剂：双蒸水、生理盐水（0.9% NaCl）或 PBS（0.01 M，pH 7.4）、无水乙醇。

试剂准备

实验开始前将所有试剂平衡至室温。

样本准备

① 样本处理

样本要求：样本中不能添加还原性物质，如抗坏血酸、谷胱甘肽等。

血清血浆等液体样本：可直接测定。

组织样本：常规匀浆处理(无水乙醇)。

② 样本的稀释

在正式检测前，需选择2-3个预期差异大的样本稀释成不同浓度进行预实验，根据预实验的结果，结合本试剂盒的线性范围：0.09-25.85 mmol/L，请参考下表稀释(仅供参考)：

样本	稀释倍数	样本	稀释倍数
人血清	不稀释	10%小鼠肝匀浆	不稀释
大鼠血清	不稀释	10%小鼠肾组织	不稀释
小鼠血清	不稀释	10%大鼠心组织	不稀释

注：血清（浆）稀释液为生理盐水(0.9% NaCl)或 PBS(0.01 M, pH 7.4)；动物组织样本的稀释液为无水乙醇。

实验关键点

① 因标准品和样本加样量为 10 μ L，为减小误差要贴壁加液。

② 在测定低值样本时，样本的上样量增加到 20 μ L，此时空白孔和标准孔的上样量也需同时增加。

操作步骤

- ① 空白管：取 10 μL 双蒸水，加入 2 mL EP 管中；
标准管：取 10 μL 试剂二，加入 2 mL EP 管中；
测定管：取 10 μL 待测样本，加入 2 mL EP 管中。
- ② 向步骤①中的各管加入 1000 μL 试剂一。
- ③ 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵育 10 min，酶标仪 510 nm 波长，测定 OD 值。

操作表

	空白孔	标准孔	样本孔
双蒸水 (μL)	10	--	--
标准品 (μL)	--	10	--
待测样本 (μL)	--	--	10
试剂一 (μL)	1000	1000	1000
充分混匀，37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵育 10 min，波长 510 nm，0.5 cm 光径石英比色皿，双蒸水调零，测定 OD 值。			

结果计算

血清(浆)等液体样本中 TC 含量计算公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC 含量} \\ (\text{mmol/L}) \end{aligned} = \frac{\Delta A_1}{\Delta A_2} \times c \times f$$

组织中 TC 含量计算公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TC 含量} \\ (\text{mmol/kg wet weight}) \end{aligned} = \frac{\Delta A_1}{\Delta A_2} \times c \times f \div \frac{m}{V}$$

注解:

ΔA_1 : 样本 OD 值-空白 OD 值

ΔA_2 : 标准 OD 值-空白 OD 值

c: 标准品浓度 (5.17 mmol/L)

f: 样本加入检测体系前稀释的倍数

m: 组织样本质量 (g)

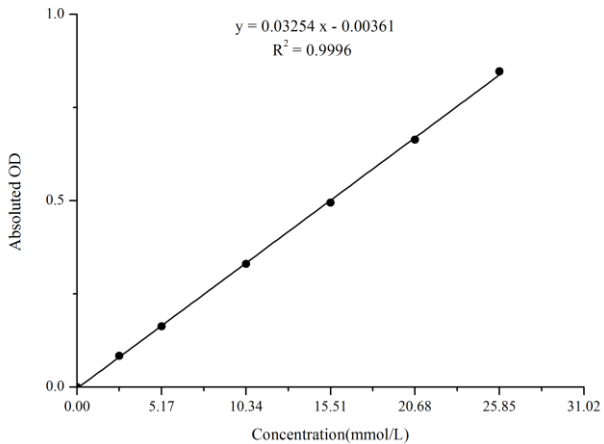
V: 组织样本匀浆液体积 (mL)

附录1 关键数据

1. 技术参数

检测范围	0.09-25.85 mmol/L	平均批间差	2.8%
灵敏度	0.09 mmol/L	平均批内差	1.1%
平均回收率	102%		

2. 标准曲线(数据仅供参考)



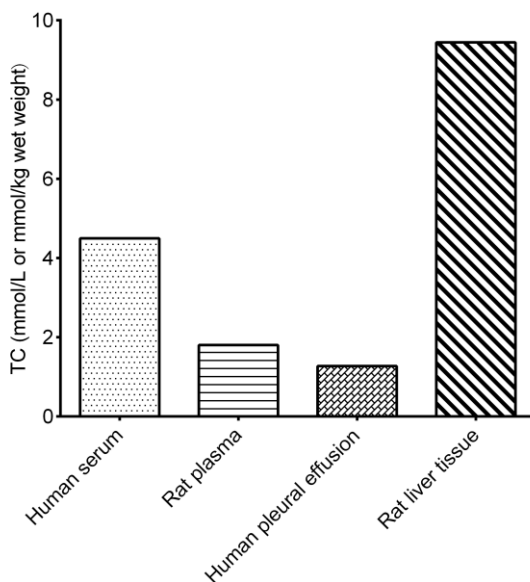
附录2 实例分析

例如检测人血清(数据仅供参考):

取10 μL 人血清, 按操作表操作, 结果如下: 空白管平均OD值为0.028, 标准管平均OD值为0.210, 测定管平均OD值为0.186, 计算结果为:

$$\text{TC 含量 (mmol/L)} = \frac{0.186 - 0.028}{0.210 - 0.028} \times 5.17 \times 1 = 4.50 \text{ mmol/L}$$

按照说明书操作, 测定人血清(加样量10 μL)、大鼠血浆(加样量10 μL)、人胸水(加样量10 μL)及大鼠肝组织(10%组织匀浆, 加样量10 μL)中的TC含量(如下图):



附录3 问题答疑

问题	可能原因	建议解决方案
复孔差异大	未严格按照说明书操作	操作前认真阅读操作步骤和注意事项
样本和标准品显色很低	孵育时间太短	保证充足的孵育时间
样本测不出值	样本稀释倍数太大	选择合适稀释倍数,重新检测
	样本保存时间过长或者保存不当	取新鲜样本,重新检测
读数数值低	用不恰当波长检测	选择正确的检测波长

声明

1. 试剂盒仅供研究使用,如将其用于临床诊断或任何其他用途,我公司将不对因此产生的问题负责,亦不承担任何法律责任。
2. 实验前请仔细阅读说明书并调整好仪器,严格按照说明书进行实验。
3. 实验中请穿着实验服并戴乳胶手套做好防护工作。
4. 试剂盒检测范围不等于样本中待测物的浓度范围。如果样品中待测物浓度过高或过低,请对样本做适当的稀释或浓缩。
5. 若所检样本不在说明书所列样本类型之中,建议先做预实验验证其检测有效性。
6. 最终的实验结果与试剂的有效性、实验者的相关操作以及实验环境等因素密切相关。本公司只对试剂盒本身负责,不对因使用试剂盒所造成的样本消耗负责,使用前请充分考虑样本可能的使用量,预留充足的样本。

附录4 客户发表文献

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