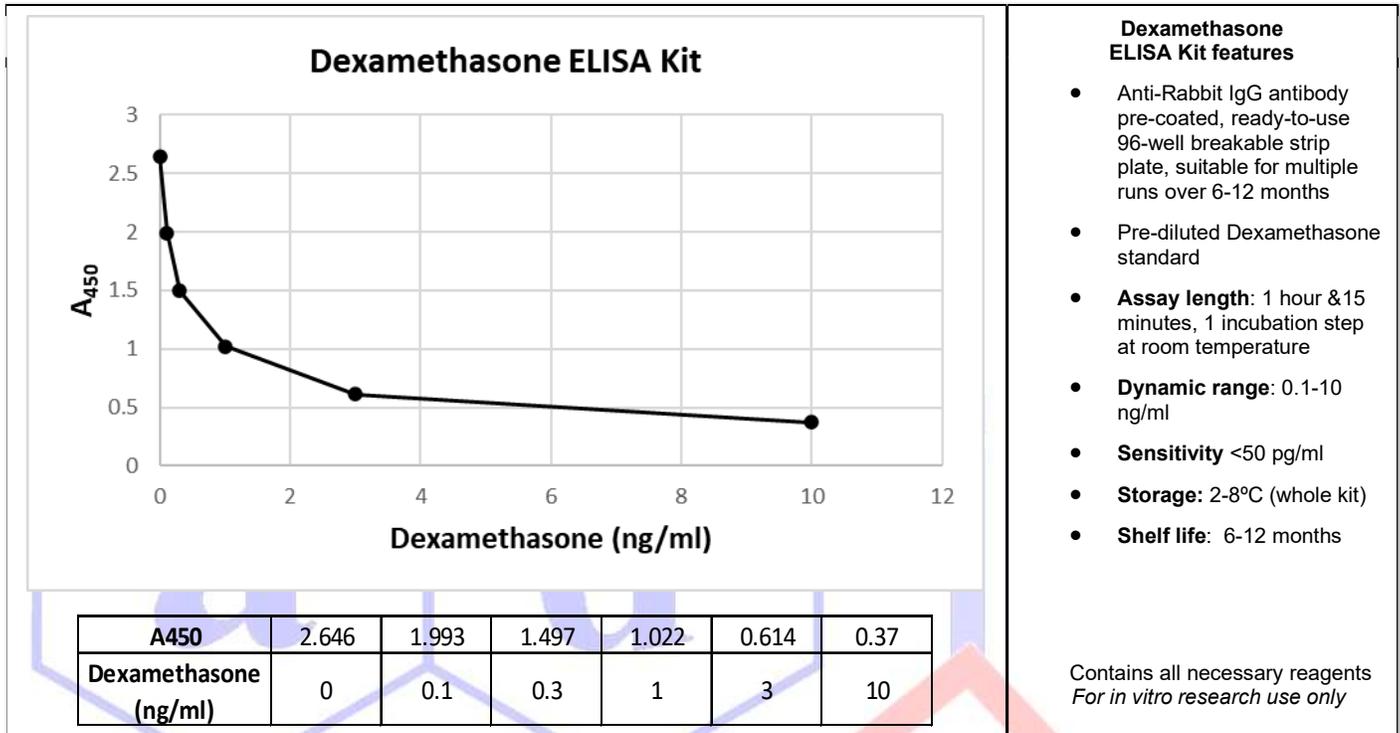


The Dexamethasone ELISA Kit is a highly sensitive competitive ELISA for the measurement of Dexamethasone in Serum, Plasma, culture medium, Urine, Saliva, Feces extracts, and other appropriately qualified matrices.



Assay Procedure: Allow all reagents to reach room temperature. Arrange and label required number of strips.

- Step 1.** Pipette 10 µl of sample or standards, 40 µl of diluted HRP, and 50 µl of diluted anti-sera into the appropriate wells and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Step 2.** Wash the wells 5X with 300 µl of wash buffer per well
- Step 3.** Add 100 µl of TMB Substrate solution to all wells, mix gently, and incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes.
- Step 4.** Pipette 100 µl of stop solution into each well and mix gently. Measure at 450 nm w/ 630 nm as a reference filter if available.

Performance Characteristics

Sensitivity: <50 pg/ml

Average recovery: 100 ±15%

Average linearity: 100 ±15%

Precision: Intra-assay: <10% Inter-assay: <10%

Species reactivity: Species independent, not recommended for use with Rabbit serum or plasma

Minimum recommended dilution

Serum, Plasma, Culture medium, Saliva, Urine, & *Feces extract: 10-fold

Note: Minimum recommended dilution represents the dilution which is needed to eliminate matrix interference effects and obtain optimal recovery. All samples must be diluted to at least the minimum recommended ratio. Samples may be further diluted if the sample values fall within the standard curve, if sample volume is to be preserved, or if the sample value is above the highest OD on the standard curve. *Note: Protocol has a built-in 10-fold dilution. Samples may be added to well without pre-dilution.

General Information

Prednisolone is a corticosteroid used in a wide range of conditions for its anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant effects. It was tested in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 in the United Kingdom's national clinical trial RECOVERY and was found to have benefits for critically ill patients. According to preliminary findings shared with WHO, for patients on ventilators, the treatment was shown to reduce mortality by about one third, and for patients requiring only oxygen, mortality was cut by about one fifth.