



# MICRO-EIA

## T<sub>3</sub>

### TRIIODOTHYRONINE KIT

For the quantitative determination  
of triiodothyronine (T<sub>3</sub>) in human serum.

Leinco Technologies, Inc.  
Product No.: T181



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359 Consort Drive | St. Louis, MO 63011 | (800) 538-1145 | (636) 527-5545 fax

## MICRO EIA TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T<sub>3</sub>)

### Triiodothyronine (T<sub>3</sub>) Kit

Store at 2°-8°C.

FOR *IN VITRO* USE

#### INTENDED USE

The MICRO EIA TRIIODOTHYRONINE (T<sub>3</sub>) test is a solid phase competitive enzyme immunoassay (EIA) Kit for the *in vitro* quantitative determination of triiodothyronine (T<sub>3</sub>) concentration in human serum.

#### SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

The principal tests used in the laboratory evaluation of thyroid function are Total Thyroxine (T<sub>4</sub>), Total Triiodothyronine (T<sub>3</sub>), T-Uptake (T-Up), a calculated Free Thyroxine Index (FTI) and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH). The results of these tests are interrelated and help the clinician in making a diagnosis. Clinical hypothyroidism results from underproduction of thyroid hormones by the thyroid gland, consequently an abnormally low circulating T<sub>4</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> concentration in blood. Clinical hyperthyroidism results from excessive production of thyroid hormones and resulting elevation of T<sub>4</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> concentrations.

The manifestations of thyroid dysfunction can result from disease of the thyroid gland (PRIMARY hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism), disease of the pituitary gland (SECONDARY hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism) or disease of the hypothalamus (TERTIARY hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism).

Thyroxin (3,5,3',5'-tetraiodo-L-thyronine, T<sub>4</sub>) and Triiodothyronine (3,5,3'-triiodo-L-thyronine, T<sub>3</sub>), are the hormones originating from the thyroid gland. T<sub>4</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> are responsible for regulating diverse biochemical processes throughout the body that are essential for protein synthesis, normal development, metabolic and neural activity.

T<sub>4</sub> is synthesized within the thyroid gland and secreted directly into the bloodstream. Approximately 30% of the circulating T<sub>4</sub> is enzymatically deiodinated at the 5' position in the peripheral tissues to yield T<sub>3</sub>. The T<sub>4</sub> likely serves as a "prohormone" for T<sub>3</sub>, which has a much greater metabolic activity.

T<sub>4</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> are transported through the peripheral blood stream largely bound to serum proteins. The major transport protein is Thyroxine Binding Globulin (TBG) which normally accounts for 80% of the bound hormone. The other thyroid hormone binding proteins are Thyroxine Binding Prealbumin and Albumin. Only about 0.3% of the total serum T<sub>3</sub> and only about 0.1% of the total serum T<sub>4</sub> are unbound and free to diffuse into tissue to exert their biological effects. When the level of TBG increases, the level of total T<sub>4</sub> will increase to maintain the same level of unbound or free T<sub>4</sub> in the bloodstream of an euthyroid individual.

Simply determining the total T<sub>4</sub> concentration fails to take into account the variations in TBG levels that affect the unbound thyroxin (free T<sub>4</sub>) concentration. TBG levels can vary for reasons incidental to the patient's thyroid status such as the presence of certain drugs, steroid hormones, pregnancy, and various non-thyroidal diseases. The Thyroid Uptake (T-Up) test is an indirect measurement of empty binding sites for T<sub>4</sub> on the TBG molecule (unsaturated TBG) in the patient specimen. The number obtained from the multiplication of the Total T<sub>4</sub> concentration by the Thyroid Uptake value is called a Free Thyroxine Index (FTI). The FTI correlates more closely with Free T<sub>4</sub> (the metabolic active fraction) concentration than does the total T<sub>4</sub> concentration alone. The FTI is therefore a better method of monitoring thyroid function and diagnosing thyroid illness than is a Total T<sub>4</sub> determination alone.

Diseases of the thyroid gland can result in clinical signs of thyroid dysfunction. Primary hypothyroidism results in underproduction of T<sub>4</sub> by the thyroid gland and consequently an abnormally low circulating T<sub>4</sub> concentration in the blood. Primary hyperthyroidism leads to excessive thyroid production of T<sub>4</sub> and a resulting elevated T<sub>4</sub> concentration.

The determination of total serum T<sub>3</sub> is used in the differential diagnosis of thyroid disease, particularly hyperthyroidism. In most hyperthyroid patients, both serum T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> are elevated. However, approximately 5-10% of hyperthyroid patients have elevated T<sub>3</sub> concentrations but normal serum T<sub>4</sub>, a condition known as T<sub>3</sub>-thyrotoxicosis. Such clinical conditions make it vital to establish that serum T<sub>3</sub> is normal before excluding the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism. Serum T<sub>3</sub> level is also an excellent indicator for the ability of the thyroid to respond to both stimulatory and suppressive tests.

The thyroid gland function is regulated by the level of Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) which is produced and secreted by the pituitary gland. TSH is produced by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland and acts on the thyroid gland to release thyroid hormones. The release of TSH from the pituitary is regulated by the hypothalamus when it secretes TRH (thyrotropin releasing hormone).

In an euthyroid individual, the levels of thyroid hormones in the blood are inversely related to the levels of TSH and TRH. When the levels of thyroid hormones rise, the levels of TRH and TSH fall; and when the levels of thyroid hormones fall, the levels of TRH and TSH rise. In the event of failure of the thyroid gland, the levels of thyroid hormones fall and the negative feedback results in an elevated level of TSH in the blood. Elevated levels of TSH are thus useful in the diagnosis of primary hypothyroidism. Conversely, in the case of primary hyperthyroidism, the elevated levels of thyroid hormones will result in decreased levels of TSH.

When there is a failure of the pituitary or the hypothalamus (secondary or tertiary hypothyroidism), the level of TSH is decreased in the presence of low levels of thyroid hormones. In secondary or tertiary hyperthyroidism, the level of TSH is increased in the presence of high levels of thyroid hormones.

	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T-UP	FTI	TSH
Euthyroid	N	N	N	N	N
Pregnant Euthyroid	I	I	D	N	N
1° Hyperthyroidism	I	I	I	I	D
2° or 3° Hyperthyroidism	I	I	I	I	I
T <sub>3</sub> Thyrotoxicosis	N	I	N	N or I	N or D
1° Hypothyroidism	D	D	D	D	I
2° or 3° Hypothyroidism	D	D	D	D	D

N = Normal    D = Decreased    I = Increased

## PRINCIPLE OF THE PROCEDURE

The MICRO-EIA  $T_3$  test is based on the principle of a solid phase competitive enzyme immunoassay (EIA). The assay system utilizes a highly specific  $T_3$  monoclonal antibody bound to a polystyrene well coated with goat anti-mouse antibody and an enzyme-labeled analyte. Test sample,  $T_3$  antibody solution, and a buffer containing chemical blocking agents and  $T_3$ -enzyme conjugate are added to each antibody coated well. The blocking agents, 8-anilino-1-naphthalene sulfonic acid (ANS) and sodium salicylate, cause a release of  $T_3$  from the serum binding proteins and allow the  $T_3$  to bind to the antibody-coated well. During a 60 minute incubation,  $T_3$  in the patient's sera competes with the  $T_3$ -enzyme conjugate for binding sites on the coated wells. The number of binding sites on the well are limited; as more of them are occupied by  $T_3$  from the sample, less of the  $T_3$  enzyme conjugate can bind. The amount of  $T_3$  in the patient serum is inversely proportional to the amount of  $T_3$ -enzyme conjugate bound to the well. After a short incubation, the wells are washed to remove any unbound  $T_3$ -enzyme conjugate. An enzyme substrate-chromogen (hydrogen peroxide,  $H_2O_2$ , and tetramethylbenzidine, TMB) is added to the well and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature, resulting in the development of a blue color. The addition of 1.0 N  $H_2SO_4$  stops the reaction and converts the color to yellow and increases the absorbance by a factor of approximately 3. The intensity of the yellow color is inversely proportional to the concentration of  $T_3$  in the sample. The concentration of  $T_3$  in the patient sample is interpolated from a standard curve relating the absorbance, measured spectrophotometrically at 450 nm, of each calibrator to the concentration of  $T_3$ .

## REAGENTS

### COMPONENTS IN EACH 96 TEST MICRO EIA $T_3$ KIT

96 wells **ANTIBODY COATED WELLS** Coated with anti mouse (goat polyclonal); contained in a pack with silica gel desiccant.

1 bottle 7.0 ml  $T_3$ -ANTIBODY (mouse monoclonal) in a buffered protein solution; contains a preservative.

1 bottle 1.3 ml  $T_3$ -ENZYME CONJUGATE CONCENTRATE  $T_3$ -labeled horseradish peroxidase in a buffered protein solution; contains a preservative.

1 bottle 13 ml **ASSAY BUFFER** Buffered protein solution with ANS and sodium salicylate; contains a preservative.

1 vial 0.75 ml  $T_3$  **SERUM STANDARD, 0 ng/dl.** Human serum; contains a preservative.

5 vials 0.75 ml  $T_3$  **SERUM STANDARDS, 50, 100, 250, 500 AND 1000 ng/dl.** Human serum with added  $T_3$ ; contains a preservative.

1 bottle 20 ml **WASH BUFFER CONCENTRATE (50X)** Buffered detergent solution; contains a preservative. Dilute bottle to 1000 ml with deionized water.

1 bottle 11 ml **SUBSTRATE CHROMOGEN** Buffered hydrogen peroxide and 3,3',5,5' tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) solution.

1 bottle 11 ml **STOP SOLUTION 1 N HCl.**

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

Disposable tip precision pipet 0.025, 0.1, 0.2 and 1.0 ml  
microtiter plate reader.  
Absorbent paper.  
Distilled or deionized water.

## STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Store all components at 2°-8°C when not in use. Expiration date printed on the kit indicates limits of stability.

The ANTIBODY COATED WELLS are supplied in a resealable bag containing a desiccant and must be stored with the bag sealed to protect from moisture. Wells can be stored at 2°-30°C.

## CHEMICAL OR PHYSICAL INDICATIONS OF INSTABILITY

Alterations in the physical appearance of reagents, or results consistently outside the acceptable limits for control sera, may be due to reagent contamination or deterioration.

## INSTRUMENTS

Performance of the MICRO EIA  $T_3$  test requires use of a precision microtiter plate reader at a wavelength of 450 ± 20 nm:

## SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION.

Serum samples are used in the MICRO EIA  $T_3$  Kit procedure. No special preparation of the patient is necessary; fasting is not required. Repeated freezing and thawing of specimens should be avoided. No additives or preservatives are necessary.

**STORAGE:** Specimens may be stored in a tightly sealed tube at 2°- 8°C for two days. If the serum is not assayed within two days, store frozen (-20°C) in a tightly sealed tube for up to 3 weeks. Specimens should be allowed to come to room temperature and should be mixed thoroughly by gentle inversion before assaying.

Do not use grossly lipemic specimens. Moderately lipemic, hemolyzed and icteric specimens should not interfere with the assay.

## MICRO EIA $T_3$ PROCEDURE

### REAGENT PREPARATION

**WORKING CONJUGATE.** Dilute only enough conjugate for a single assay run. Dilute the conjugate 1:11 with the assay buffer. Prepare 0.1 ml of working conjugate for each well. Label the bottle and store at 2°-8°C. Expiration time is 24 hours. If the absorbance of the 0 ng/ml calibrator is higher than the absorbance that can be read on the spectrophotometer; make a 1:15 dilution of the stock conjugate (instead of the 1:11 dilution) by using 7  $\mu$ l conjugate for each 0.1 ml of diluent.

Dilute the entire contents of the WASH BUFFER to 1,000 ml with deionized water. Expiration date is the same as the concentrate. Store at 2°-8°C.

### PRELIMINARY COMMENTS AND PRECAUTIONS

Patient sample may contain pathogens: treat all samples as potentially infectious.

**CAUTION:** Source material used to prepare Standards was derived from human material. The material was tested using FDA-approved methods and found non-reactive for Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) by ELISA and non-reactive for HIV by ELISA. No known test method can offer total assurance that infectious agents are absent. **HANDLE THESE REAGENTS AS IF THEY ARE POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS.** Information on handling human serum is provided in the CDC/NIH manual "Bio-safety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories" (1984).

### PROCEDURAL NOTES

1. When pipeting reagents, maintain a consistent order of addition from well to well. This will ensure equal incubation times for all wells. Carry out each addition step without pausing. The timing sequence in the addition of each reagent should be the same for all wells.
2. Samples should be pipetted to the bottom of the coated wells.

## TEST PROCEDURE

**PREPARE WORKING CONJUGATE:** TO AN ALIQUOT OF ASSAY BUFFER (**0.1 ml** for each WELL) ADD THE REQUIRED VOLUME OF STOCK CONJUGATE (**10µl** for each WELL). MIX GENTLY.

1. Pipet **50 µl** of T<sub>3</sub> standards into the appropriate well. Pipet **50 µl** of each control and patient serum into the appropriate well.
2. Pipet **50 µl** of T<sub>3</sub> ANTIBODY REAGENT into all wells and mix gently for 30 seconds.
3. Pipet **100 µl** (0.1 ml) of **fresh working** T<sub>3</sub>-enzyme conjugate into all wells and mix gently for 30 seconds. **It is important to have complete mixing in steps 2 and 3.**
4. Incubate at room temperature (18°-30°C) for **60 minutes** ± 5 minutes.
5. Decant or aspirate and discard liquid contents of all wells.
6. Fill each well with diluted WASH BUFFER. Decant or aspirate liquid contents of all wells. Do not use tap water.  
WARNING: WASHING THE WELLS IS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE. Fill the wells to overflowing, you CANNOT cause any carryover between wells. You CANNOT over wash the wells. Completely decant or aspirate all of the liquid out of the wells. SLAP the inverted wells on a FRESH clean piece of absorbent paper AFTER EACH WASH. YOU CANNOT SLAP TOO HARD, REMOVE ALL OF THE LIQUID FROM THE WELLS.
7. Repeat step 6 twice more (for a **total of 3 washes**). Tap wells free of any liquid or aspirate thoroughly.
8. Pipet or dispense **100 µl** (0.1 ml) of SUBSTRATE / CHROMOGEN REAGENT into each well.
9. Mix thoroughly and incubate **20 minutes** at room temperature (18°-30°C).
10. Pipet or dispense **100 µl** of STOPPING REAGENT into each well and mix thoroughly.
11. Read the absorbance of each well at **450 ± 10 nm** against water within 15 minutes.



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## CALCULATION OF RESULTS

1. Calculate the %A/A<sub>0</sub> value for each standard, control and sample.

$$\%A/A_0 = \frac{A}{A_0} \times (100\%)$$

**A** = the average absorbance value for the standard, controls and patient samples.

**A<sub>0</sub>** = the average absorbance value for the 0 mg% standard.

2. Construct a standard curve by plotting the %A/A<sub>0</sub> value for the thyroxin standards (vertical axis) versus the T<sub>3</sub> standard concentration (horizontal axis) on the logit-log graph paper supplied
3. Draw the best straight line through the points.
4. Interpolate the control and patient sample values from each %A/A<sub>0</sub> value obtained.

**xx**

**NOTE:** For automated data reduction, use a log/logit date transformation of A/A<sub>0</sub> vs. T<sub>3</sub> concentration.

### EXAMPLE DATA

Specimen I.D		A <sub>450</sub>	%A/A <sub>0</sub>	Calculated Value
STANDARD	0 ng/dl	2.192 2.331	100%	
STANDARD	50 ng/dl	1.732 1.779	78%	
STANDARD	100 ng/dl	1.230 1.239	55%	
STANDARD	250 ng/dl	0.576 0.587	25%	
STANDARD	500 ng/dl	0.286 0.273	12%	
STANDARD	1000 ng/dl	0.176 0.171	8%	
PATIENT	1	1.157 1.192	52%	112 ng/dl
PATIENT	2	0.776 0.800	35%	188 ng/dl
PATIENT	3	0.294 0.281	13%	485 ng/dl

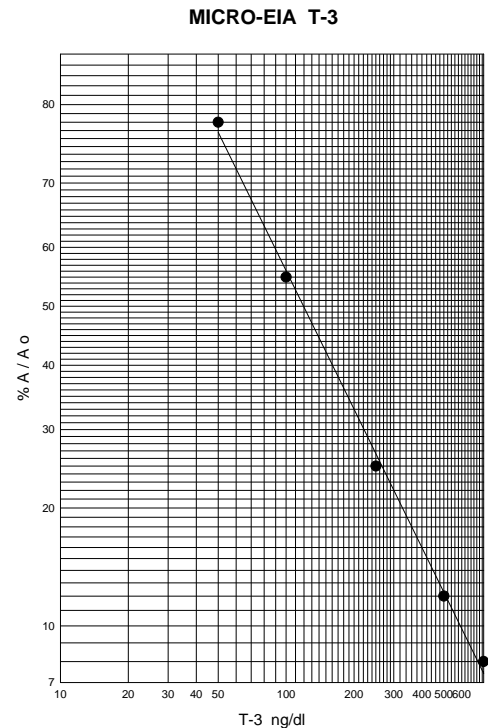
The range of this assay is 0 - 1000 ng/dl. For specimen with T<sub>3</sub> concentrations beyond the standard curve (1000 ng/dl), repeat the test by diluting the specimen with the 0 ng/dl Standard. To obtain the final concentration, multiply the concentration of the diluted sample by the dilution factor.

### LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

As with all tests, a definite clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single test, but should only be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

The wash procedure (steps 6-7) is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbances. The use of tap water for washing could result in a higher background absorbance.

FINAL REACTION STABILITY: The spectrophotometric measurement



LOT NUMBER:

DATE:

TECH:

should be made within 1 hour after the addition of the STOPPING REAGENT solution.

### QUALITY CONTROL

Good laboratory practice requires that quality control specimens be run with each patient sample run to check the assay performance. Three controls with normal, low and elevated values should be used. Pooled human serum or commercially available control sera are suitable. Any material used should be assayed repeatedly to establish mean values and acceptable ranges to assure proper performance.

Do not mix or interchange reagent lots with any other kit of different kit lots. Do not use reagents beyond the expiration date printed on each vial or bottle.

### T<sub>3</sub> EXPECTED VALUES

It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own normal ranges based on a representative sampling of the local population. The following range for T<sub>3</sub> was established by the manufacturer from 79 diagnosed patient samples:

**NORMAL: 80 To 190 ng/dl**

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEST

### ASSAY SPECIFICITY

Specificity of this test system was proven by determining the interference of the following cross-reactants in the MICRO-EIA T<sub>3</sub> assay. Results are expressed as the ratio of T<sub>3</sub> concentration to the concentration of the cross-reactant that will displace 50% of the T<sub>3</sub>.

Cross-Reactant	% Cross-Reactivity
I-Triiodothyronine (T <sub>3</sub> )	(100)
d,l-Diiodothyronine	< 0.5
I-Thyroxine (T <sub>4</sub> )	< 0.5
d-Thyroxine	< 0.5
r-Triiodothyronine (rT <sub>3</sub> )	< 0.5
Iodotyrosine	< 0.5
Diiodotyrosine	< 0.5
Phenytoin	< 0.5
Salicylate	< 0.5

### ASSAY SENSITIVITY

The sensitivity of this assay is defined as the smallest single value which can be distinguished from the zero calibrator. This value was calculated from the mean + two standard deviations for twenty one replicates at the zero concentration. The calculated sensitivity is < 10 ng/dl.

### ASSAY REPRODUCIBILITY

Intra assay reproducibility was determined by measurement of 20 replicates of three serum pools in a single run.

	Mean T <sub>3</sub> (ng/dl)	SD	%CV
Serum A	95	6	5.8%
Serum B	169	6	3.3%
Serum C	298	10	3.5%

The interassay reproducibility was determined by duplicate measurement of three serum pools in nine separate runs.

	Mean T <sub>3</sub> (ng/dl)	SD	%CV
Serum A	91	3	3.7%
Serum B	197	5	2.4%
Serum C	296	12	4.1%

### ASSAY RECOVERY

Known quantities of T<sub>3</sub> were added to a serum pool that contained a low concentration of endogenous T<sub>3</sub>.

Expected Value	T <sub>3</sub> ng/dl Measured Value	% Recovery
-	74	(100)%
174	164	94 %
274	263	96 %
574	585	102%

## CORRELATION WITH RADIOIMMUNOASSAY

A total of 138 serum samples were run in the MICRO-EIA T<sub>3</sub> procedure and in a commercially available RIA procedure.

	Slope	Y Intercept	Correlation Coefficient
n= 138	0.91	-8	0.96

### REFERENCES

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### WARRANTY

This product is warranted to perform as described in its labeling, and Leinco Technologies disclaims any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any other purpose, and in no event shall Leinco Technologies be liable for any consequential damages arising out of the aforesaid express warrant.



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