

UAB „Multilabo“ paaiškinimas

1. Tiekėjas dėl techninės klaidos pildydamas pirkimo sąlygų 1 priedo „Pasiūlymo forma ir techninė specifikacija“ priedą (Excel dokumentą), 1.2 punkto lentelėje, 1.12 papunktyje „Matavimo metodas“, stulpelyje Nr. 3 per neapdairumą pašalino techninės specifikacijos reikalavimą „Monochromatinis arba lygiavertis“.
2. Monochromatinis matavimo metodas – metodas, kurio metu matavimai yra atliekami pasitelkiant vieno bangos ilgio spinduliuotę (šviesą) nustatyti tiriamosios medžiagos šviesos sugertį ir apskaičiuoti jos koncentraciją.

„Imunofermentinis, galutinio taško, nustatyto laiko, kinetinis“ yra metodas, kurio metu tiriamojoje medžiagoje ieškoma medžiaga (šiuo atveju psichotropine medžiaga) specifiskai jungiasi su fermento-antikūno kompleksu ir suformuoja neaktyvų fermento kompleksą. Į reakciją įpylus substrato, kuris veikiamas nesujungto fermento, keičia reakcijos mišinio šviesos sugerties savybes, kurias prietaisas išmatuoja monochromatinės šviesos banga ir apskaičiuoja ieškomos medžiagos koncentraciją. Konkursui pateiktuose visų siūlomų reagentų aprašuose yra nurodytas konkretus bangos ilgis skirtas matuoti medžiagos koncentracijai. Šiuo atveju 340nm. Pateikiame kelis pavyzdžius:

PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

T6

The amphetamines immunoassay is a homogeneous enzyme immunoassay (7) with ready-to-use liquid reagent. The assay is based on competition between drug in the sample and drug labelled with the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PDH) for a fixed amount of antibody in the reagent. Enzyme activity decreases upon binding to the antibody, and the drug concentration in the sample is measured in terms of enzyme activity.

In the absence of drug in the sample, amphetamines-labelled G6PDH conjugate is bound to antibody, and the enzyme activity is inhibited. On the other hand, when free drug is present in the sample, antibody would bind to free drug; the unbound amphetamines-labelled G6PDH then exhibits its maximal enzyme activity.

Active enzyme converts nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) to NADH, resulting in an absorbance change that can be measured spectrophotometrically at 340 nm.

PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

T6 The opiates immunoassay is a homogeneous enzyme immunoassay (7) with ready-to-use liquid reagent. The assay is based on competition between drug in the sample and drug labelled with the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PDH) for a fixed amount of antibody in the reagent. Enzyme activity decreases upon binding to the antibody, and the drug concentration in the sample is measured in terms of enzyme activity.

In the absence of drug in the sample, morphine-labelled G6PDH conjugate is bound to antibody, and the enzyme activity is inhibited. On the other hand, when free drug is present in the sample, antibody would bind to free drug; the unbound morphine-labelled G6PDH then exhibits its maximal enzyme activity.

Active enzyme converts nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) to NADH, resulting in an absorbance change that can be measured spectrophotometrically at 340 nm.

PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

T6 The cannabinoids immunoassay is a homogeneous enzyme immunoassay (8) with ready-to-use liquid reagent. The assay is based on competition between drug in the sample and drug labelled with the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PDH) for a fixed amount of antibody in the reagent. Enzyme activity decreases upon binding to the antibody, and the drug concentration in the sample is measured in terms of enzyme activity.

In the absence of drug in the sample, Δ^9 -THC-labelled G6PDH conjugate is bound to antibody, and the enzyme activity is inhibited. On the other hand, when free drug is present in the sample, antibody would bind to the free drug; the unbound Δ^9 -THC-labelled G6PDH then exhibits its maximal enzyme activity.

Active enzyme converts nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) to NADH, resulting in an absorbance change that can be measured spectrophotometrically at 340 nm.

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