

Cow progesterone colloidal gold test cassette

Product Number: CP01

Shipping and Storage

1. Validity period: 24 months.
2. Storage: Store at room temperature and avoid light.

Description

Progesterone (P4) is a type of steroid hormone found in the corpus luteum and placenta of cows. Changes in pregnancy concentration are a specific indicator of cow egg and fruit activity, and it plays an extremely important role in maternal reproduction and pregnancy maintenance. Therefore, the reproductive activity of cows can be monitored by the concentration of P4. The concentration of P4 exhibits characteristic changes depending on the reproductive physiological stage of the cow, and accurate diagnosis of early pregnancy in cows can be made by detecting progesterone levels.

Application

This detection board is used for early pregnancy diagnosis in cattle and has the characteristics of high accuracy, easy operation, rapid detection, room temperature storage, convenient carrying, and safe and harmless to both mother and fetus.

This detection board is mainly suitable for early pregnancy diagnosis of cows and beef cattle, as well as guiding timely artificial insemination.

The estrus cycle of cows is 21 days. Individual differences generally occur between 18-24 days. The timing for early pregnancy testing of mating cows is to start testing on the 18th day after mating, continuously for 5 days. If one day is negative, it indicates that the tested cow is not pregnant. At this time, progesterone should be at its lowest level. It is recommended to mate as soon as possible to effectively improve the conception rate; If all tests are positive after 5 days of connection, it indicates that the tested cow is pregnant and should enter pregnancy management. Another method is to closely observe whether the cattle show signs of estrus from the 18th day after mating. If there are signs of estrus, it can be detected immediately. For those who do not show signs of estrus, a test should be conducted 24 days after mating.

Specimen collection

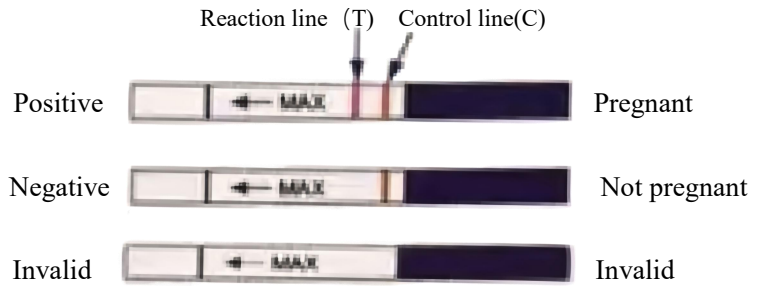
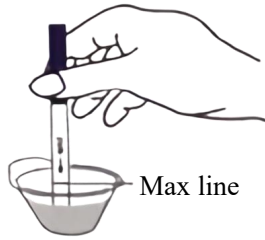
1. Milk sample; Wash the nipple before taking milk, discard the first three pairs of milk, then collect the milk sample in the middle, take 1mL and place it in a small test tube, centrifuge it at 10000rpm for 10 minutes, divide the test tube milk sample into three layers, and use a straw to insert into the bottom layer to suck the milk for later use.
2. Saliva: Take 3-5mL of saliva from the mouth and centrifuge at 1500-2000rpm for 5 minutes. Take the supernatant for later use.
3. Hair sample: Take 10mg of hair sample from the root of the hair and place it in an extraction tube. Add 3ml of anhydrous ethanol and soak for 2-3 hours, then vortex and shake for 5 minutes. Place it in a centrifuge at 3000rpm for 5 minutes. Take 1mL of ethanol supernatant and transfer it into glass. Dry it in an oven at 70-80°C and dilute it with 1ml of PBS for later use.
4. Urine: can be used directly.
5. Blood: Take 1-2mL of anti Wei blood, centrifuge at 2000rpm for 5-10 minutes, and draw plasma for later use. For non anticoagulant blood, let it stand for 30 minutes until the blood coagulates and separates into serum for later use.

Protocol

1. Strip type

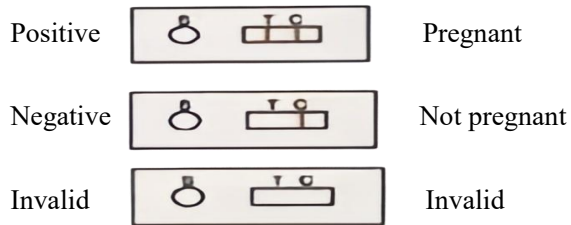
Take the test sample from the container, tear open the aluminum pin bag, and take out the test strip. Hold the handle (blue end) and immerse the MAX end of the test strip into the sample solution to be tested (the liquid level should not exceed the MAX line). At this time, the sample solution slowly moves between the other end of the test strip under capillary action, dissolving the circular gold antibody and driving it forward. When the liquid crawls to 2/3 of the window or the crawling is completed, the

test strip can be taken out. One or two red lines can be seen in the window, and the results should be observed for 5 minutes.



2. Plate type

Take out the detection plate and straw from the aluminum foil bag, place the detection plate flat on the table, use the straw to suck the sample to be tested, and drop 3-4 drops into the circular sample hole (S) of the detection plate. At this time, the sample liquid slowly moves towards the other end of the test strip under capillary action, and one or two red lines can be seen in the window. Observe the results for 5 minutes.



3. Result judgment

5 minutes to judge the result from the window.

- 3.1. Positive: A color band appears in both the detection area (T) and the control area (C), indicating that the tested cow is pregnant or in its physiological cycle.
- 3.2. Negative: Only one color band appears in the control area (C), indicating terminal pregnancy. Suspicious: Color band appears in control area (C), shadow appears in detection area (T); At this point, it is necessary to combine clinical considerations or repeat testing every other day to several days for further confirmation. Invalid: If no color band appears in the control area (C), it indicates a detection method error or an invalid detection board. Please take another detection board and retest.

Precautions

- 1. This product is for one-time testing use.
- 2. After opening the packaging, it should be used immediately and the test strips should not be left in the air for too long to prevent damage.
- 3. During testing, the wavefront of the sample to be tested should not exceed the MAX line of the test strip.
- 4. Try not to touch the white film surface in the center of the detection board (strip).
- 5. Use within the validity period.

Warn

False negative. After 90 days of mating, a negative result may appear during testing. If a negative result appears (a red line), clinical considerations should be considered or other methods should be used for testing.