

QuantiQuik™ Fecal Occult Blood Test Strips (FOBT)

Catalog Number: QQFOBT10

DESCRIPTION

FECAL OCCULT BLOOD (FOB) represents hidden blood in feces. The presence of FOB indicates GI tract hemorrhage. GI tract hemorrhage is a common symptom of colorectal cancer and GI tract inflammation, among other health complications. Therefore, determining the presence of FOB in mammal feces sample is critical for health care. This product can be applied to mammals including humans, goats, dogs, rodents and birds.

BioAssay Systems' Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) provides a quick, simple, convenient and ultrasensitive method for detection of blood in feces samples through a red-ox indicator. As hemoglobin in the feces sample oxidizes the substrate, the red-ox indicator changes from light-brown to blue. The development of a blue color indicates the presence of blood in the sample. The intensity of the blue color correlates to the amount of occult blood in the sample.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Catalog No: QQFOBT10

Number of Tests: 10 per package

Contents:

- Ten Test Strips: QTY 10
- Instruction Manual

Shipping/Storage: The kit is shipped and stored at room temperature. Keep strips dry and out of direct sunlight.

Shelf Life: Use within 6 months after receipt.

Precautions: *Reagents are for research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.*

TEST PROCEDURES

Sample Preparation: Fresh feces sample is recommended for this assay.

The following factors may indicate a potential false positive test result:

- Ingestion of plants with high endogenous peroxidase (e.g. Beets, Cantaloupe, Broccoli).
- Ingestion of medication containing salicylate (e.g. Aspirin).
- Ingestion of red meat (e.g. beef, lamb).

The following factors may indicate a false negative test result:

- Ingestion of Vitamin C (>250 mg/day).
- Old specimen.

Procedure 1: Smear Method (if a centrifuge is not available)

1. Smear the sample on the test strip by using a pipette tip or a toothpick.
2. Apply 1 drop (about 40 µL) of distilled water on the test strip.
3. Incubate the test strip at room temperature for 1 to 10 minutes. The presence of a blue color, ranging from faint blue to dark, indicates the presence of blood in the sample.

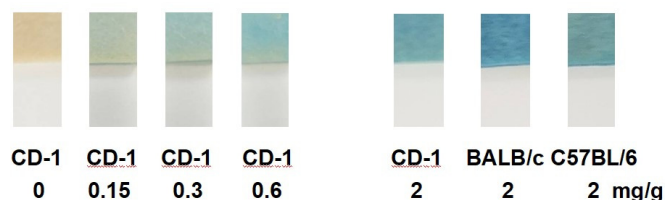
Procedure 2: Centrifugation Method

1. Mix the feces sample with 1 to 3 volumes of water. For example, transfer 250 mg of feces sample to a 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube and then add 250 µL water for wet sample to 750 µL water for dry sample.
2. Vortex the tube to mix the content.
3. Centrifuge the tube at maximum speed (e.g. 14,000 rpm) for 2 min.
4. Apply 40 µL of the supernatant to the test strip.
5. Incubate the test strip at room temperature for 1 to 10 minutes. The presence of a blue color, ranging from faint blue to dark, indicates the presence of blood in the sample.

APPLICATIONS

This kit has been tested in mouse, rabbit, chicken, goat, pig and human feces samples.

Left: Mouse feces samples were tested using the centrifugation method. The results show that as low as 0.15mg hemoglobin/g sample can be detected in CD-1 mice.



Right: Color reaction with mouse feces that have been spiked with mouse blood equivalent to 2mg hemoglobin/g sample. Mouse species tested: CD-1, BALB/c, and C57BL/6.

