

LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST

1. The test results obtained using this kit serve only as an aid to diagnosis and should be interpreted in relation to the patient's history, physical findings and other diagnostic procedures.
2. Do not use sodium azide as preservative. Sodium azide inhibits HRP enzyme activities.

EXPECTED VALUES

It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own normal ranges based on a representative sampling of the local population. The following literature values for AMH may be used as initial guideline ranges only:

Female	
Age	Expected Range, ng/mL
< 24 months	< 4.7
24 months - 12 years	< 8.8
13 - 45 years	0.9 - 9.5
> 45 years	<1 .0

REFERENCE

1. Pepinski, R.B., et al. (1988) J. Biol. Chem., 263, 18961-18964
2. di Clemente et al. Mol Endocrinol, November 2010, 24 (11): 2193-2206.
3. HHS Publication, 5th ed., 2007. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. Available <http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/BMML5>
4. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 78-127, August 1976. Current Intelligence Bulletin 13 – Explosive Azide Hazard. Available <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh>
5. Approved Guideline – Procedures for the Handling and Processing of Blood Specimens, H18-A3. 2004. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute
6. Kricka L. Interferences in immunoassays – still a threat. Clin Chem 2000; 46: 1037-1038.
7. <https://www.mayocliniclabs.com/test-catalog/Clinical+and+Interpretive/89711>

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AMH (Anti-Müllerian hormone) ELISA

Catalog No. AM448T (96 Tests)

INTENDED USE

The Calbiotech Inc., AMH ELISA Kit is intended for the quantitative measurement of AMH in human serum or plasma. **For Research Use Only. For professional use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.**

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The Calbiotech Inc., AMH ELISA is based on solid phase sandwich ELISA method. The samples and conjugate reagent (anti-AMH biotin & HRP) are added to the wells coated with Streptavidin. AMH in the patient's serum binds to the matched pair Abs, forming a sandwich complex and simultaneously the complex is being immobilized on the plate through streptavidin-biotin interactions. Unbound protein and HRP conjugate are washed off, through a washing step. Upon addition of the substrate, the intensity of color is proportional to the concentration of AMH in the samples. A standard curve is prepared by relating the color intensity to the concentration of AMH.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) is a glycoprotein involved in gonadal development and a marker of ovarian reserve. This assay measures AMH for research on reproductive lifespan, follicular dynamics, and fertility potential.

MATERIALS PROVIDED	96 TESTS
1. Microwells coated with Streptavidin	12x8x1
2. AMH Standard 6: 1 vial (lyophilized)	0.75 mL
3. AMH Controls: 2 levels (lyophilized)	0.5 mL each
4. AMH Standard Diluent: 1 bottle (read to use)	5 mL
5. x-AMH Biotin Reagent: 1 bottle (ready to use)	7 mL
6. x-AMH Enzyme Reagent: 1 bottle (ready to use)	7 mL
7. TMB Substrate: 1 bottle (ready to use)	12 mL
8. Stop Solution: 1 bottle (ready to use)	12 mL
9. 20X Wash Concentrate: 1 bottle	25 mL

MATERIALS NOT PROVIDED

1. Distilled or deionized water
2. Precision pipettes
3. Disposable pipette tips
4. ELISA reader capable of reading absorbance at 450nm
5. Absorbance paper or paper towel
6. Graph paper

STORAGE AND STABILITY

1. Store the kit at 2 - 8° C.
2. Keep microwells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants.
3. The reagents are stable until expiration of the kit.
4. Do not expose reagent to heat, sun, or strong light.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Potential biohazardous materials:

1. The standards contain human source components which have been tested and found non-reactive for hepatitis B surface antigen as well as HIV antibody with FDA licensed reagents. However, as there is no test method that can offer complete assurance that HIV, Hepatitis B virus or other infectious agents are absent, these reagents should be handled at the Biosafety Level 2, as recommended in the Centers for Disease Control/National Institutes of Health manual, "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories." 1984.
2. Do not pipette by mouth. Do not smoke, eat, or drink in the areas in which specimens or kit reagents are handled.
3. The components in this kit are intended for use as an integral unit. The components of different lots should not be mixed.
4. It is recommended that standards, control and serum samples be run in duplicate
5. Optimal results will be obtained by strict adherence to this protocol. Accurate and precise pipetting, as well as following the exact time and temperature requirements prescribed are essential. Any deviation from this may yield invalid data.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION HANDLING

This assay is designed for use with human serum or plasma samples obtained in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and institutional policies. Handle and store samples using procedures appropriate for research use. Samples may be stored refrigerated (2–8 °C) for up to seven days, or frozen (–20 °C or below) for up to six months. Avoid repetitive freeze–thaw cycles.

REAGENT PREPARATION

1. **20X Wash Buffer Concentrate:** Prepare 1X wash buffer by adding the contents of the bottle to 475 ml of distilled water. Store 1X wash buffer at room temperature.
2. **AMH Standards:** Reconstitute the AMH lyophilized controls by adding 0.75mL of distilled water into each vial. Mix well until all the lyophilized content is reconstituted. Prepare the rest of the standard set (5-2), by sequential dilution of standard 6 as prescribed in the table below. (Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer).

Std No.	Standard Conc (ng/mL)	Standard, Volume
6	25	Reconstitute with 0.75mL DI Water
5	7.5	0.225mL of Std 6 plus 0.525mL of Std Diluent
4	2.25	0.225mL of Std 5 plus 0.525mL of Std Diluent
3	0.675	0.225mL of Std 4 plus 0.525mL of Std Diluent
2	0.2	0.225mL of Std 3 plus 0.525mL of Std Diluent
1	0	Standard Diluent only

3. **Controls:** Reconstitute the AMH lyophilized controls by adding 0.5mL of distilled water into each vial. Mix well until all the lyophilized content is reconstituted.

The reconstituted standard set and controls should not be stored at room temperature for prolonged periods of time. The reconstituted standards and controls are stable at 4°C for a week; for longer storage, aliquot and freeze the standards and controls at -20°C.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Prior to assay, allow reagents to stand at room temperature.

Gently mix all reagents before use.

1. Place the desired number of coated strips into the holder
2. Pipette 50 µl of AMH standards, control and patient's sera into appropriate wells.
3. Add 50uL of x-AMH Biotin Conjugate Reagent to all wells
4. Add 50uL of x-AMH Enzyme Conjugate Reagent to all wells
5. Cover the plate and incubate for 90 minutes at room temperature (20-25°C) on a plate shaker (650rpm).
6. Remove liquid from all wells. Wash all wells five times with 300 µl of 1X wash buffer. Blot on absorbent paper towels.
7. Add 100 µl of TMB substrate into all wells.

8. Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature on a plate shaker (650rpm).
9. Add 50µl of stop solution to all wells. Shake the plate gently to mix the solution.
10. Read absorbance on ELISA Reader at 450 nm within 15 minutes after adding the stop solution.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

The standard curve is constructed as follows:

1. Check AMH standard values on the COA for the kit. This value might vary from lot to lot. Make sure you check the value on every kit.
2. To construct the standard curve, plot the absorbance for the AMH standards (vertical axis) versus the AMH standard concentrations in ng/ml (horizontal axis) on a linear graph paper. Draw the best curve through the points.
3. Read the absorbance for controls and each unknown sample from the curve. Record the value for each control or unknown sample.
4. Value above the highest point of the standard should be retested after diluting with standard

Example of Standard Data

	OD 450 nm	Conc. ng/mL
Std 1	0.0122	0
Std 2	0.030	0.2
Std 3	0.074	0.675
Std 4	0.212	2.25
Std 5	0.655	7.5
Std 6	2.045	25