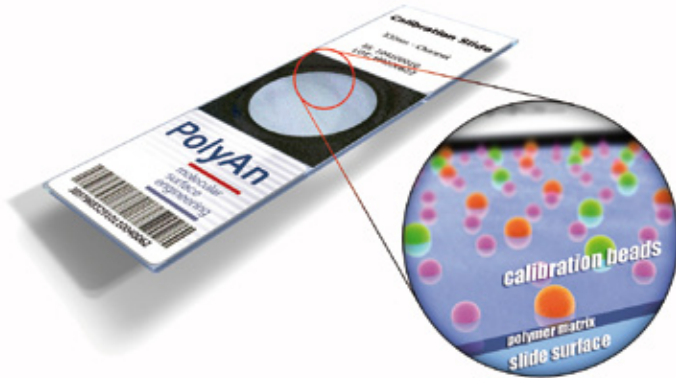


Calibration Slides

- for the routine calibration of fluorescence microscopes
- for automated fluorescence imaging systems, e.g. scanning cytometry

The slides are prepared by mounting statistically distributed monodisperse microbeads that contain ultra-stable fluorophores onto standard glass slides. The beads are protected from mechanical stress with a coverglass.

Available for three different emission wavelengths



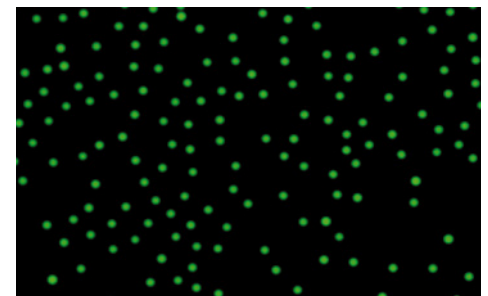
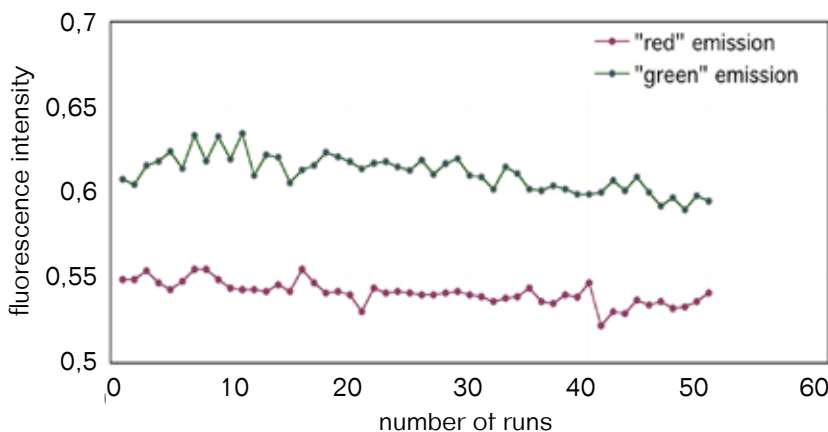
- Blue emission channel e.g. DAPI
- Green emission channel e.g. FITC, Cy3®
- Red emission channel e.g. APC, Cy5®



Other wavelengths are available on request.
The bead size and fluorescence intensity can be tailored to your read-out system.

Characteristics

- monolayer of fluorescent beads on glass slides
- high photostability (see below)
- homogeneous particle size and fluorescence intensity
- single particles, no particle aggregates and homogeneous, statistical particle distribution
- excellent slide-to-slide and batch-to-batch reproducibility, CV < 3%
- long term stability: less than 0.5 % decrease in fluorescence intensity after 1 month at 37°C
- standard size: 75 x 25 x 1 mm glass slides, alternative formats are available upon request



Fluorescence image of a calibration slide (green channel): homogeneous particle distribution, no aggregates

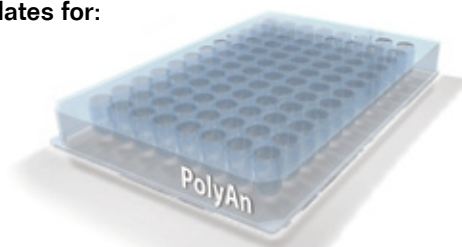
Photostability: slides coated with "Green" and "Red" emitting beads were measured multiple times over a period of 50 days. The fluorescence intensity after more than 50 measurements exceeded 97 % of the initial intensity for both dyes, underlining their excellent photostability.

* Cy® is a trademark of Amersham Biosciences Corp.

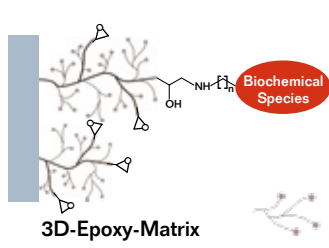
Problems binding your biomolecules onto your ELISA-plate? Too much background signal in your microarray?

Try out our new 3D-Epoxy and 3D-NHS functionalized microplates for:

- covalent immobilization of biomolecules especially if passive/adsorptive binding does not work
- printed microarrays in plates
- immunoassays

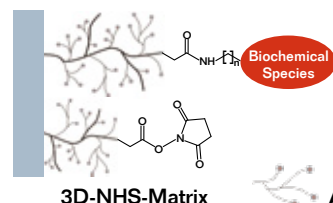
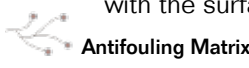


Special offer
Get a free sample
of our
3D-Epoxy
96-well plates



3D-Epoxy

Epoxy rings can easily react with nucleophiles e.g. amines, hydrazines, thiols, hydroxides and carboxyl groups of biomolecules to form a covalent bond with the surface.



3D-NHS-Ester

The NHS-ester (N-Hydroxy-Succinimide) reacts immediately with the NH₂-terminus of biochemical species to form a covalent bond with the surface.

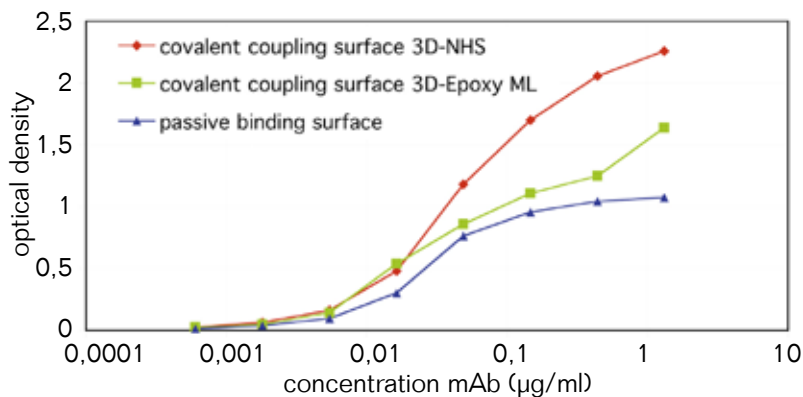


- all standard formats, e.g. F-bottom, C-bottom, U-bottom, multipart plates
- different loadings (degree of functionalization, number of functional groups)
- different degrees of hydrophilicity

Characteristics

- branched, spaced 3-dimensional polymer, incl. antifouling matrix to avoid unspecific binding
- simple coupling chemistry
- directed immobilization possible
- economic alternative to streptavidin coated plates

ELISA application: Comparison of PolyAn 3D-surfaces with a passive/adsorptive binding surface.



Experimental:

1. Coating: 1 µg/ml protein (antigen).
2. Adding of mAb at different concentrations.
3. Detection of mAb with HRP conjugated detection antibody.

The required amount of added mAb is 8 times less for the 3D-NHS surface compared to passive binding surface plate when measured an OD of 1.