



SALIMETRICS
PRODUCT
CATALOGUE

Salimetrics

Salimetrics was founded in 1998 by Prof. Douglas A. Granger and supports researchers, the immunodiagnostic industry and functional testing laboratories around the world with innovative salivary immunoassay products and services. Our collection devices, assay kits and certified testing services are used to measure biomarkers related to stress, inflammation, sleep, reproduction and immune function with state of the art technology.

Salivary Bioscience

Saliva as diagnostic medium offers a great alternative to blood, CSF and urine tests because of its minimally invasive and virtually pain-free nature. Saliva can be easily collected in vulnerable groups such as infants, children, elderly and animals. Collection and analysis of saliva is safe, quick and can be performed using minimal training. Results obtained using saliva are highly correlated* to serum concentrations and with Salimetrics' highly sensitive assay kits reliable results even in a low concentration range can be achieved.

Customer Support

Salimetrics prides itself in offering exceptional customer service and support. We would like to assist you in every step of your project- from the planning to the analysis and interpretation stages. Our dedicated and knowledgeable customer service and technical teams aim to provide you with guidance and hassle-free analysis of your samples to obtain high-quality and reliable results.

Contact us now to learn more about salivary bioscience and to join the Salimetrics family!

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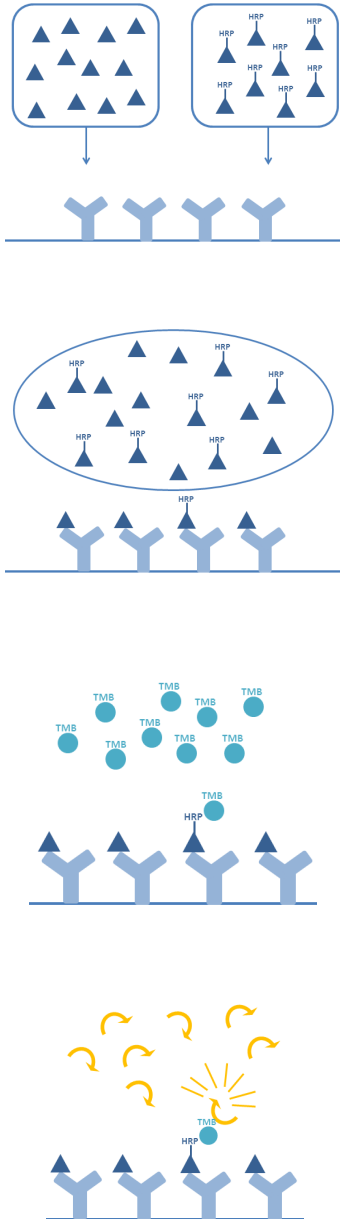
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Saliva Assays



With our over 15 years of experience in salivary bioscience, we aim to support and improve your research by providing world class saliva-specific immunoassays.

We constantly strive to develop new and better assays in order to enable our customers to conduct cutting edge research.

All of our immunoassays (apart from alpha-amylase) are competitive immunoassays, meaning that the signal obtained is indirectly proportional to the concentration of the analyte. The higher the concentration of the molecule in the sample, the weaker the signal will be.

The working mechanism of the assays is shown below:

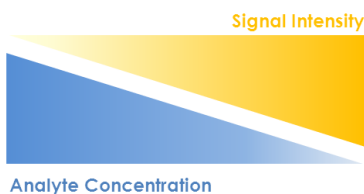
Step 1: Antibodies specific to the analyte to be tested are coated to a microtiter plate. A mixture of your samples (including an unknown concentration of the desired analyte) and the desired analyte (conjugated to HRP) are added and compete for the antibody binding sites.

Step 2: The microtiter plate is washed and any unbound sample and conjugate are washed away.

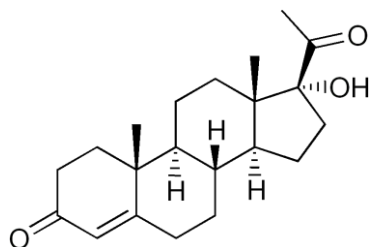
Step 3: The substrate TMB is added and reacts with the conjugate, yielding a blue colour.

Step 4: The reaction is stopped with sulfuric acid and the colour intensity is measured.

The colour formation is indirectly proportional to the amount of analyte in the sample.



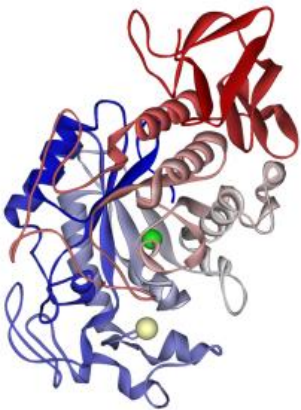
17 α -HYDROXYPROGESTERONE



17 α -hydroxyprogesterone (17-OH progesterone or 17OHP) is a steroid hormone produced in the adrenal gland and gonads. It is synthesized from progesterone, and it serves primarily as a precursor compound that is converted into cortisol in the adrenal gland, or into androgenic and estrogenic steroid hormones in the gonads. 17-OHP is routinely used for the diagnostic assessment of 21-hydroxylase deficiency, which is linked to congenital adrenal hyperplasia, impaired aldosterone synthesis, and fatal salt-wasting. 17-OHP exhibits a diurnal rhythm with higher values in the morning and decreasing over the day to a nadir in the evening. 17-OHP enters saliva from blood via intracellular mechanisms, and there is excellent correlation between saliva and serum values.

Product Code	1-2602	Collection Volume	125 μ l
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	2.5 hours
Calibrator Range	5.1 pg/mL - 500pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	3 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.64

ALPHA AMYLASE



Alpha-Amylase has been identified as a biomarker that shows potential to be a surrogate marker of autonomic (sympathetic) nervous system activation. Secretion of α -amylase from the salivary glands is controlled by autonomic nervous signals and a substantial amount of literature reveals that salivary α -amylase is a correlate of sympathetic activity under conditions of stress. Studies show that levels of salivary α -amylase increase under a variety of physically (i.e., exercise, heat and cold) and psychologically (i.e., written examinations) stressful conditions in human subjects. Best known for its function as a digestive enzyme that breaks down dietary starch, α -amylase has also been studied for its ability to bind to oral bacteria and to tooth enamel. Although its release from the salivary cells is greatly increased in response to taste or chewing motions of the jaw, salivary α -amylase levels are not related to α -amylase levels in blood, which are derived from pancreatic secretion.

Product Code	1-1902	Collection Volume	125 μ l
Method	Kinetic Assay	Incubation Time	2.5 hours
Calibrator Range	N/A	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	N/A	Correlation with Serum	0.64

ANDROSTENEDIONE



The Salimetrics Salivary Androstenedione Enzyme Immunoassay Kit is specifically designed to standardize the detection of androstenedione in saliva samples for research and biomedical laboratories. To ensure the most accurate results, this salivary immunoassay is designed using a matrix that matches saliva. The standard curve range is sensitive enough to capture individual differences in the androstenedione levels expected in saliva. Androstenedione is an additive in many products that are generally advertised as dietary supplements to enhance athletic performance. Use of these supplements has the potential to cause extreme values in this assay. Target tissues of anabolic steroids contain abundant enzymes that convert circulating androstenedione to testosterone right at the site of action without necessarily affecting circulating testosterone levels.

Please note that this assay is made to order and not a stock item.

Product Code	1-2902	Collection Volume	125µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	2.5 hours
Calibrator Range	10 pg/ml – 2430 pg/ml	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	5 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.77

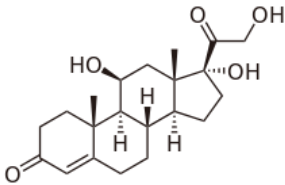
BLOOD CONTAMINATION (TRANSFERRIN)



The Salimetrics Blood Contamination Kit is a competitive immunoassay designed and validated for the quantitative measurement of blood in saliva samples. It is intended for use as an analytical tool to screen saliva samples that should be excluded due to blood component leakage into the oral mucosa, which may interfere with assays for other salivary analytes. It is not intended for diagnostic use. Under most circumstance, blood contamination in saliva is a non-concern, but if research participants are at high risk for oral injury or poor oral health, monitoring transferrin in saliva is a necessity. The quantitative measurement of analytes in saliva is invalid if the physiochemical and physical barrier between blood circulation and the oral mucosa is compromised such that there is a “leakage” of blood or plasma into saliva. This is especially true when levels of the analyte of interest in blood are substantially higher than levels observed in saliva (i.e., ng/mL in serum vs. pg/mL in saliva).

Product Code	1-1302	Collection Volume	50 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	1 hour
Calibrator Range	0.08 mg/dL – 6.6 mg/dL	Samples per kit	40 duplicate/ 80 singlets
Sensitivity	0.08 mg/dL	Correlation with Serum	N/A

CORTISOL- RESEARCH & DIAGNOSTIC



Cortisol, is a steroid hormone produced in the adrenal cortex in response to stress. It is a major part of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and is involved in the regulation of the energy metabolism, various immune functions and in inflammatory responses. Salivary cortisol levels are unaffected by salivary flow rate and are relatively resistant to degradation from enzymes or freeze-thaw cycles. Studies consistently report high correlations between serum and salivary cortisol, indicating that salivary cortisol levels reliably estimate serum cortisol levels, although salivary cortisol represents the free, biologically active form of cortisol. Cortisol production has a circadian rhythm, with levels peaking in the early morning and dropping to lowest values at night. However, levels rise independently of circadian rhythm in response to stress.

Using a small sample volume, this assay kit has an extended range that spans the expected cortisol levels found in human saliva. The average inter- and intra-assay precision coefficients of variation are low with no deleterious matrix effects often found in saliva.

This kit is available as research or diagnostic assay.

Product Code	1-3002 (research) 1-3102 (diagnostic)	Collection Volume	75µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	1.5 hours
Calibrator Range	0.012 µg/dL - 3.000 µg/dL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	<0.007 µg/dL	Correlation with Serum	0.91

COTININE- RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC

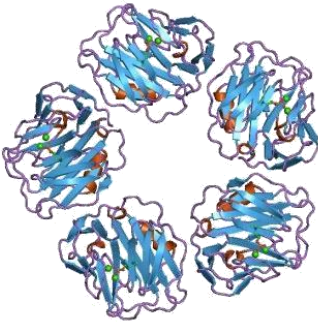


The Salimetrics Salivary Cotinine Enzyme Kit is a competitive immunoassay designed and validated for the quantitative measurement of cotinine in saliva samples. This kit may be used to measure primary or secondhand exposure to nicotine. The detection of exposure to tobacco smoke by measurement of cotinine is the preferred method, as nicotine is not considered a valid marker of smoking status due to its relatively short half-life. Salimetrics has designed this quantitative research tool to provide biomedical researchers with a highly sensitive means to quantify differences in inter-individual cotinine level. These differences include factors related to intrinsic and extrinsic predispositions that affect the physiology of nicotine metabolism, the dose of nicotine present in the cigarette (or alternative source), and health behaviors relevant to how cigarettes are smoked (e.g., vent blocking, duration and frequency of puffs).

This kit is available as research or diagnostic assay

Product Code	1-2002 (research) 1-2112 (diagnostic)	Collection Volume	50µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	2.0 hours
Calibrator Range	0.8 ng/mL – 200 ng/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	0.15 ng/mL	Correlation with Serum	N/A

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN

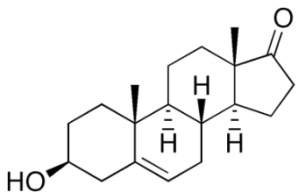


The Salimetrics Salivary C-Reactive Protein (CRP) Enzyme Immunoassay Kit was specifically designed to standardize the detection of CRP in saliva samples for research and biomedical purposes. Using a small sample volume, this assay kit has an extended range that spans the expected CRP levels found in human saliva. The average inter- and intra-assay precision coefficients of variation are low with no deleterious matrix effects often found in saliva, which are characterized through dilution- and spike-recovery validation procedures.

CRP levels in humans are normally quite low, but they increase several hundred fold during the acute-phase response. Studies have shown that CRP levels can be linked to the incidence of heart attacks and strokes, and can be used to monitor general cardiovascular health and as a predictor of future coronary events.

Product Code	1-3302	Collection Volume	125µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	2.5 hours
Calibrator Range	93.75 pg/ml – 3000 pg/ml	Samples per kit	39 duplicate/ 78 singlets
Sensitivity	10 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	N/A

DHEA- RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC



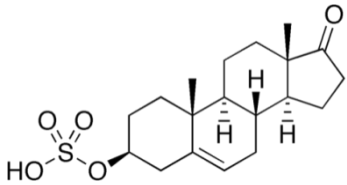
DHEA is a major secretory product of the adrenal glands; it is co-released along with cortisol in response to ACTH from the pituitary gland. A major role of DHEA is to act as a circulating precursor of androgens and estrogens in tissues throughout the body, and it has also been associated with immune function. In addition, DHEA is produced directly by the nervous system, where it functions as a neuroactive and neuroprotective factor. Salivary DHEA levels are unaffected by salivary flow rate or salivary enzymes. DHEA exhibits a diurnal rhythm similar to cortisol, with highest levels in the morning after awakening, followed by a decline throughout the afternoon and evening.

The Salimetrics Salivary DHEA Enzyme Immunoassay Kit was specifically designed to standardize the detection of DHEA in saliva samples for research and biomedical purposes. Using a small sample volume, this assay kit has an extended range that spans the expected DHEA levels found in human saliva.

This kit is available as research or diagnostic assay.

Product Code	1-1202 (research) 1-2212 (diagnostic)	Collection Volume	125 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	3.5 hours
Calibrator Range	10.2 pg/mL – 1000 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	5 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.86

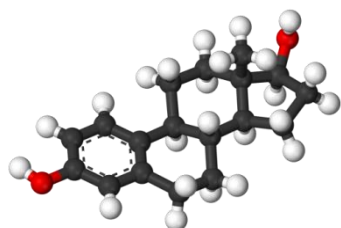
DHEA-S



DHEA-S is the most abundant steroid hormone in humans, with circulating concentrations approximately 250 and 500 times higher than those of its unsulfated analog, DHEA, in women and men, respectively. DHEA-S is not bound by sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG) in the blood stream and is readily available for conversion to other compounds. Unlike DHEA, DHEA-S does not normally exhibit any diurnal pattern of secretion and DHEA-S concentrations in saliva decrease markedly as flow rates increase. Critical illness and emotional or physical stress can cause DHEA-S levels to decline. DHEA-S and DHEA are also synthesized directly by the central nervous system, where they appear to help protect nervous tissue against harmful agents. DHEA-S is not lipid soluble, and it cannot enter saliva by passive diffusion through cell membranes like most of the other steroid hormones. Instead it enters saliva only by squeezing through the tight junctions between cells in the saliva glands. It is therefore present in relatively small amounts

Product Code	1-1252 (research)	Collection Volume	225 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	1.5 hours
Calibrator Range	188.9 pg/mL – 15300 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	43 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.86

ESTRADIOL (E2)- RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC



Estradiol (17 β -estradiol, E2, 1,3,5(10)-estratriene-3, 17 β -diol) is the most active naturally secreted estrogen. In men, estradiol originates in the testes and from extraglandular conversion of androgens. Circulating estradiol levels are relatively high at birth in both males and females, but decrease postnatally. Research concerning estradiol has focused predominantly on reproductive issues such as conception, ovulation, infertility, and menopause. Yet, estradiol affects a diversity of biological processes involved with pubertal and reproductive capacity, establishment and maintenance of pregnancy, infant care, coronary artery disease, immunocompetence, and cancer susceptibility. Estradiol is also believed to affect individual differences in cognitive and socioemotional processes, as well as psychopathology.

This kit is available as research or diagnostic assay.

Product Code	1-3702 (research) 1-4702 (diagnostic)	Collection Volume	225 μ l
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	2.5 hours
Calibrator Range	1 pg/mL – 32 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	0.1 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.80

ESTRIOL (E3)- RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC



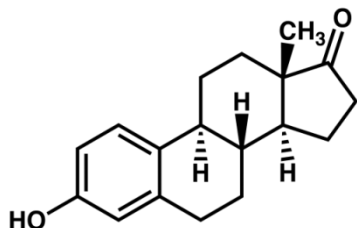
Estriol is a female sex steroid hormone largely associated with pregnancy and fetal development. Fetal adrenal DHEA-S is metabolized in the fetal liver to 16-OH-DHEA-S which is then converted to estriol in the placenta. Near term, the fetus is the source of 90% of the 16-OH-DHEA-S in the normal human pregnancy. Maternal circulating estriol levels rise progressively during pregnancy, reaching a peak in the third trimester. The physiological roles of estriol in non-pregnant women are not well understood and are under investigation, particularly in connection with aging and post-menopausal health. Unbound estriol enters saliva from blood via intracellular mechanisms and correlation between serum and saliva samples is highly significant.

The Salimetrics Salivary Estriol (17b-triol) ELISA kit was designed for the laboratory determination of estriol in saliva samples. By making use of Salimetrics reagents, this saliva assay kit is ideal for low-level saliva estriol detection/measures with exceptional sensitivity.

This kit is available as research or diagnostic assay.

Product Code	1-1802 (research) 1-2812 (diagnostic)	Collection Volume	75 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	2.5 hours
Calibrator Range	20 pg/mL –1860 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	16 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.87

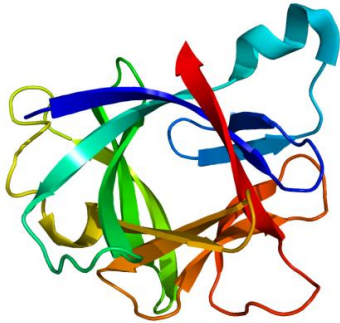
ESTRONE (E1)



A major portion of estrone [3-hydroxy-1,3,5(10)-estratrien-17-one: E1] is produced from androstenedione in prepubertal children, men, and postmenopausal women. Of the three major estrogens, estrone is predominant after menopause in women. For this reason, research concerning estrone is often focused on pregnancy, reproduction, and menopause. However, estrogens affect a diverse group of biological processes such as arterial vasodilation, bone density, cognitive function, and neuroprotection. Estrogens are also studied in regard to coronary artery disease, immunocompetence, cancer susceptibility and polycystic ovarian syndrome. Estrone is also a primary component of many pharmaceutical preparations.

Product Code	1-3202	Collection Volume	225 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	3 hours
Calibrator Range	3.1 pg/mL –300 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	1 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	N/A

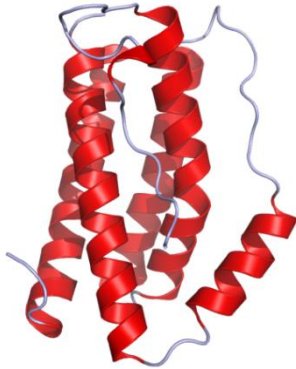
INTERLEUKIN-1 BETA



Interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) is one of a family of biologically active small protein molecules known as cytokines. Cytokines are produced by different cell types that include macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts, and dendritic cells. (1,2,3) IL-1 β is an example of a pro-inflammatory cytokine, since it is involved in the body's inflammatory response to acute or chronic infections, or to conditions that cause a persistent low-grade inflammatory state, such as obesity. (4,5) IL-1 β is therefore frequently used as a biomarker of inflammation. (6,7) Relationships between IL-1 β levels in blood and saliva are not fully understood and Salimetrics believe that IL-1B levels in saliva in otherwise healthy individuals represent the degree of inflammation in the oral cavity. This kit is therefore most suitable for use by dental researchers.

Product Code	1-3902	Collection Volume	65 μ l
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	3 hours 40 minutes
Calibrator Range	3.13 pg/mL –200 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	<0.37 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	N/A

INTERLEUKIN-6



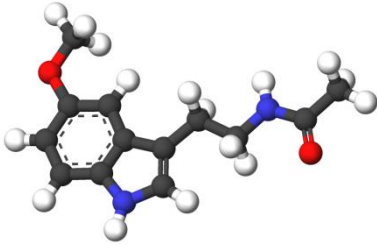
Interleukin-6 (IL-6) is a pleiotropic cytokine involved in a multitude of inflammatory responses with roles in immune regulation and pathologic conditions including both acute and chronic inflammatory diseases. The epithelial cells in the salivary glands are active participants in the autoimmune-mediated process of Sjögren's syndrome, and salivary levels of IL-6 are increased in that disease. (5,6) Salivary IL-6 levels are also increased in periodontal disease. (7)

Salimetrics believe that IL-6 levels in saliva in otherwise healthy individuals represent the degree of inflammation in the oral cavity. This kit is therefore most suitable for use by dental researchers.

Product Code	1-3602
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)
Calibrator Range	0 pg/mL –100 pg/mL
Sensitivity	0.35 pg/mL

Collection Volume	135 µl
Incubation Time	3 hours 40 minutes
Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Correlation with Serum	Varies

MELATONIN



Melatonin (N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine) is a compound secreted mainly by the pineal gland, but synthesized also in many other tissues and cells. In humans, nocturnally peaking oscillations of melatonin are involved in sleep-wakefulness where melatonin concentrations are lower during the day. Melatonin levels in plasma are paralleled by corresponding variations in saliva where the saliva concentrations are about 30% of that found in plasma. The Salimetrics Salivary Melatonin kit is a competitive immunoassay specifically designed and validated for the quantitative measurement of salivary melatonin. Our specifically designed antibody promises precise and accurate results in four hours or less with a single sample and only one wash step.

Product Code	1-3402	Collection Volume	225 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	3 hours
Calibrator Range	0.78 pg/mL –50 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	1.37 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.81

PROGESTERONE- RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC



Progesterone is a steroid hormone and part of the gestagen-family and is mainly involved in the menstrual cycle, gestation and embryogenesis. Progesterone is synthesized from cholesterol and produced in the adrenal glands, the gonads and, in the case of pregnancy, the placenta.

Progesterone levels vary throughout a woman's menstrual cycle with lower levels in the follicular and increasing concentrations in the luteal phase. Levels of progesterone are very low in children and postmenopausal women. Progesterone is also produced in males, having similar concentrations to those found in women during the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle.

The determination of progesterone levels is widely used in studies involving the menstrual cycle, pregnancy and the effects of abnormal sex hormone concentrations. Concentrations of salivary progesterone are commonly used in combination with estradiol in order to determine different phases of the menstrual cycle.

This kit is available as research or diagnostic assay.

Product Code	1-1502 1-2502	Collection Volume	125 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	1.5 hours
Calibrator Range	10 pg/mL – 2430 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	5 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.80

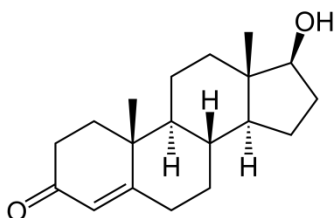
SECRETORY IgA



Secretory immunoglobulin A (SIgA) is often characterized as a component of the immune systems' "first-line of defense" against pathogenic microorganisms, viruses, and bacteria. A lower concentration of SIgA in saliva has been conceptualized as a risk factor for upper respiratory infection in children and the elderly. Also, individual differences in SIgA levels in response to infection have been identified as potential risk factors. Lower levels of SIgA are associated with increased risk for periodontal disease and caries. Several studies link stress and emotionality with levels of SIgA. SIgA in saliva is not directly related to serum levels of SIgA. This literature recommends that variability in salivary flow rate should be taken into account when estimating saliva levels of SIgA and making comparisons between individuals. The present enzyme immunoassay protocol represents a significant advance over the traditional SIgA measurement approach by employing single radial immunodiffusion (SRID).

Product Code	1-1602	Collection Volume	75 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	3 hours 45 minutes
Calibrator Range	2.5 µl/mL – 600 µl/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	2.5 µl/mL	Correlation with Serum	N/A

TESTOSTERONE- RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC



Testosterone exhibits a diurnal rhythm, with highest levels in the morning and lowest around midnight. In men, testosterone plays an important role in the development of male reproductive tissues including the testes and prostate, as well as promoting secondary sexual characteristics such as increased muscle, bone mass, and hair growth. In blood, only 1-10% of testosterone is in its unbound or biologically active form. The remaining testosterone is bound to serum proteins whereas the majority of testosterone in saliva is not protein-bound. Salivary testosterone levels are unaffected by salivary flow rate. The serum-saliva correlation for testosterone is very high for males, but only modest for females.

This kit is available as research or diagnostic assay

Product Code	1-2402 1-2312	Collection Volume	75 µl
Method	ELISA (96 well plate)	Incubation Time	1.5 hours
Calibrator Range	6.1 pg/mL – 600 pg/mL	Samples per kit	38 duplicate/ 76 singlets
Sensitivity	1 pg/mL	Correlation with Serum	0.96

Saliva Collection

Methods for saliva collection have significantly advanced over the last decade, leading to standard and reliable methods, devices and techniques that produce consistent saliva samples allowing for the most accurate results. Salimetrics partnered with SalivaBio and researchers around the world to design collection systems and devices that became gold standard methods, making it easier to collect saliva from a wide range of participants.

There are two different types of saliva collection: passive drool and swab collection. Each method should be chosen carefully, depending on the experimental design, analyte(s) required and participant group(s). Salimetrics provides collection devices specifically for infants, children, adults and animals.

You can find more information about the collection methods and products, as well as saliva collection advice in our “Saliva Collection Handbook”- please ask a member of our customer service team for a copy.



Swab Collection

Salimetrics Oral Swab



- Product code: 5001.02
- Size: 10 mm x 30 mm; 50 pieces per bag
- Inert Polymer Material
- Volume capacity: 2mL
- Clean packaged, individually wrapped swabs
- LOT specific QC report available
- Suitable for adults and children over 6 years

Salimetrics Children Swab



- Product code: 5001.06
- Size: 8 mm x 125 mm, 50 pieces per bag
- Inert Polymer Material
- Volume capacity: 2mL
- Clean packaged, individually wrapped swabs
- LOT specific QC report available
- Suitable for adults, animals and children from 6 months to 6 years

Salimetrics Infant Swab



- Product code: 5001.08
- Size: 6.3 mm x 90 mm, 50 pieces per bag
- Inert Polymer Material
- Volume capacity: 1mL
- Clean packaged, individually wrapped swabs
- LOT specific QC report available
- Suitable for small animals and children under 6 months

Swab Storage Tube



- Product Code: 5001.05
- Size: 17 mm x 100 mm
- To be used together with our oral, infant or children swabs

Passive Drool Collection Devices

Saliva Collection Aid



- Product code: 5016.02
- Size: 55 mm in length; 50 pieces per bag
- Polypropylene
- Clean, individually packed
- Increase participant compliance

2ml Cryovials



- Product codes:
 - 5004.01 (white cap)
 - 5004.02 (blue cap)
 - 5004.03 (green cap)
 - 5004.04 (red cap)
 - 5004.05 (yellow cap)
 - 5004.06 (purple cap)
- Size: 10 mm x 46 mm, 50 pieces per bag
- Volume capacity: 2mL

3.5ml Cryovials



- Product codes:
 - 127280 (red cap)
 - 127279 (blue cap)
- Size: 10 mm x 46 mm, 100 pieces per bag
- Volume capacity: 3.5 mL

Other collection devices

Swab/ Tube Storage Box 7x7



- Product code: 5023
- Size: 152 mm x 152 mm x 130 mm
- Material: Cold- resistant, laminated cardboard with a lid and grid attachment
- 7 x 7 compartment = storage for 49 tubes
- To be used with 5001.05

2.0 ml Cryovial Storage Box 9x9



- Product code: 5023.05
- Size: 135 mm x 135 mm x 45 mm
- Material: Cold- resistant, laminated cardboard with a lid and grid attachment
- 9 x 9 compartment = storage for 81 tubes
- To be used with 5002.01-5002.06

3.5 ml Cryovial Storage Box 9x9

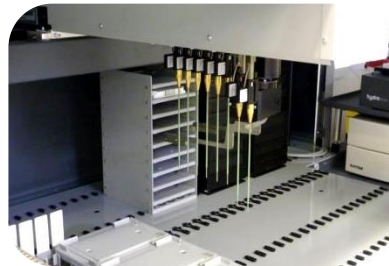


- Product code: RTP/73320-B
- Size: 97 mm x 145 mm x 142 mm
- Material: High quality polycarbonate
- 9 x 9 compartment = storage for 81 tubes
- To be used with 127280 and 127297

Saliva Testing Laboratory

The Salimetrics laboratory is located in Cambridge (UK) and was established as a joint venture with the Tissue Analysis Laboratory at Anglia Ruskin University. Together the team shares many years of experience in saliva collection and analysis, which is used to support researchers in academia and the industry, as well as interested parties for commercial projects.

The human tissue act (HTA)- accredited laboratory uses an automated, high-throughput liquid handling system which allows quick turn-around times with consistently accurate results. Research conducted in the laboratory over the last few years has also led to the development of a reliable extraction technique which can be used to measure cortisol concentrations in human hair retrospectively.



What we offer:

- ✓ Consistent, reliable and high quality results
- ✓ Over 15 years salivary bioscience experience
- ✓ Automated, high-throughput liquid handling system
- ✓ Quick turn around analysis
- ✓ Analysis of commercial projects for TV and media productions
- ✓ Flexible sample testing capabilities
- ✓ Competitive pricing
- ✓ 100% study support

We offer the testing service for all of our Salimetrics assays, as well as for hair cortisol analysis. For a bespoke quote and more information please contact our helpful support team at psychology-lab@anglia.ac.uk.

Hair Cortisol Analysis

Cortisol is the major glucocorticoid produced in the adrenal cortex. It plays an important role in the stress response and several endocrine disorders. Analysis of cortisol in hair provides a means to measure long-term secretion of the hormone. Retrospective reflection of elevated cortisol concentrations is used in several areas of psychology research, such as chronic stress. The growth rate of hair is about 1cm per month, allowing monthly assessment of cortisol.

Extensive research over the last few years in the Salimetrics laboratory have led to the development of a reliable extraction and analysis technique which can be used to measure hair cortisol concentrations in human hair retrospectively.



Our hair cortisol collection booklet explains the hair collection in a few, easy to follow steps. Once the samples are received by Salimetrics, cortisol is extracted from hair with a methanol extraction method and subsequently the extracts are analysed with our highly sensitive salivary cortisol assay.

Please contact us at psychology-lab@anglia.ac.uk to receive a PDF of our hair cortisol booklet, or if you have any questions regarding the collection or analysis procedure.

Salimetrics Spit Camp

At Spit Camp, we offer participants a comprehensive workshop in our Cambridge laboratory that is designed with a hands-on approach specifically for both beginners who are new to salivary research, as well as post-docs or advanced graduate students.

One of the main aims of the day is to make you feel confident to conduct salivary assays in your own laboratory. You will learn about the theory behind our assays and receive hands-on supervised training on sample processing and data analysis when testing your own saliva to establish your cortisol awakening response.

On our one day standard Spit Camp we cover the following topics:

- Conducting a cortisol ELISA with your own saliva
- Health and Safety
- Saliva Sample handling
- Saliva Collection
- Saliva Storage
- Basics of immune- and kinetic assays
- Troubleshooting for immune- and kinetic assays



The attendance of the course is limited to a maximum of five participants per session in order to allow in-depth, individualised discussions and tuition. If more than three people from your university/company would be interested in attending, please do let us know and we can try to arrange individual Spit Camps, tailored to the needs of your institution.

We also recently launched our “Combined Saliva and Hair Cortisol Workshop” which is a one and a half day workshop which includes all the information taught at the regular Spit Camp, as well as a half day tutorial about hair cortisol analysis.

To attend our regular or extended Spit Camp please send a request to:

psychology-lab@anglia.ac.uk.

Ordering Information

If you would like to place an order, please send an Email including your:

- Products
- Delivery address
- Invoice address
- VAT number
- Purchase Order Number

To orders@stratech.co.uk

Items are shipped within 7-10 working days (subject to stock availability) with recorded courier services. Most of our assays can also be purchased in 5-packs. For product pricing please see the Salimetrics manufacturer webpage at www.stratech.co.uk/salimetrics or contact us for a quote.

An online ordering system is also available at www.stratech.co.uk.

Technical Support & Customer Services

Stratech Scientific is proud to provide excellent technical support and customer service to all of our customers.

Our team is more than happy to assist you with any questions regarding saliva collection, storage and analysis.

Contact

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