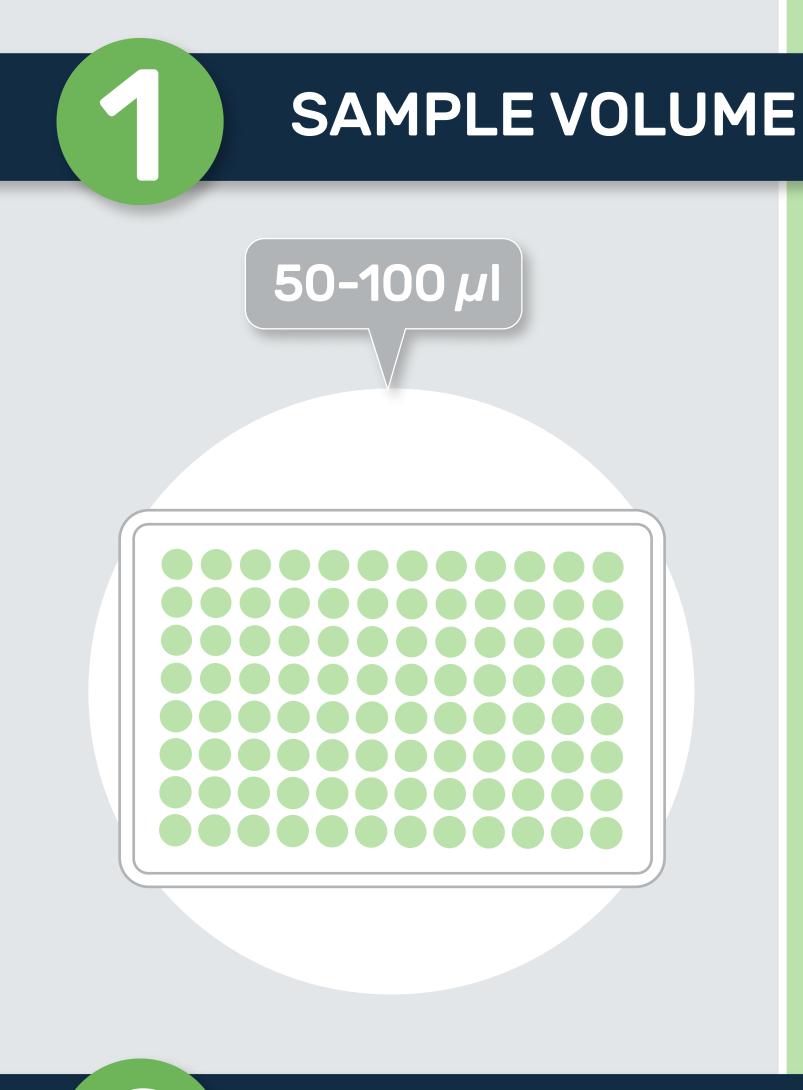
Gyrolab vs ELISA: what are the pros and cons?

Immunoassays, based on antibody-antigen interactions, were first developed as a radioimmunoassay to measure insulin in plasma. Today, plate-based enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) are widely used due to their advantages of technical simplicity, and high specificity and sensitivity, but are accompanied with inherent drawbacks being manually intensive and time-consuming, requiring large sample volumes and providing limited assay dynamic ranges. Gyrolab technology simplifies and automates immunoassay workflows with the use of proprietary compact disk based microfluidic labware, a flow-through 15nL affinity column, and highly reproducible nanoliter microfluidics.



ELISA

5-10 µl

Gyrolab

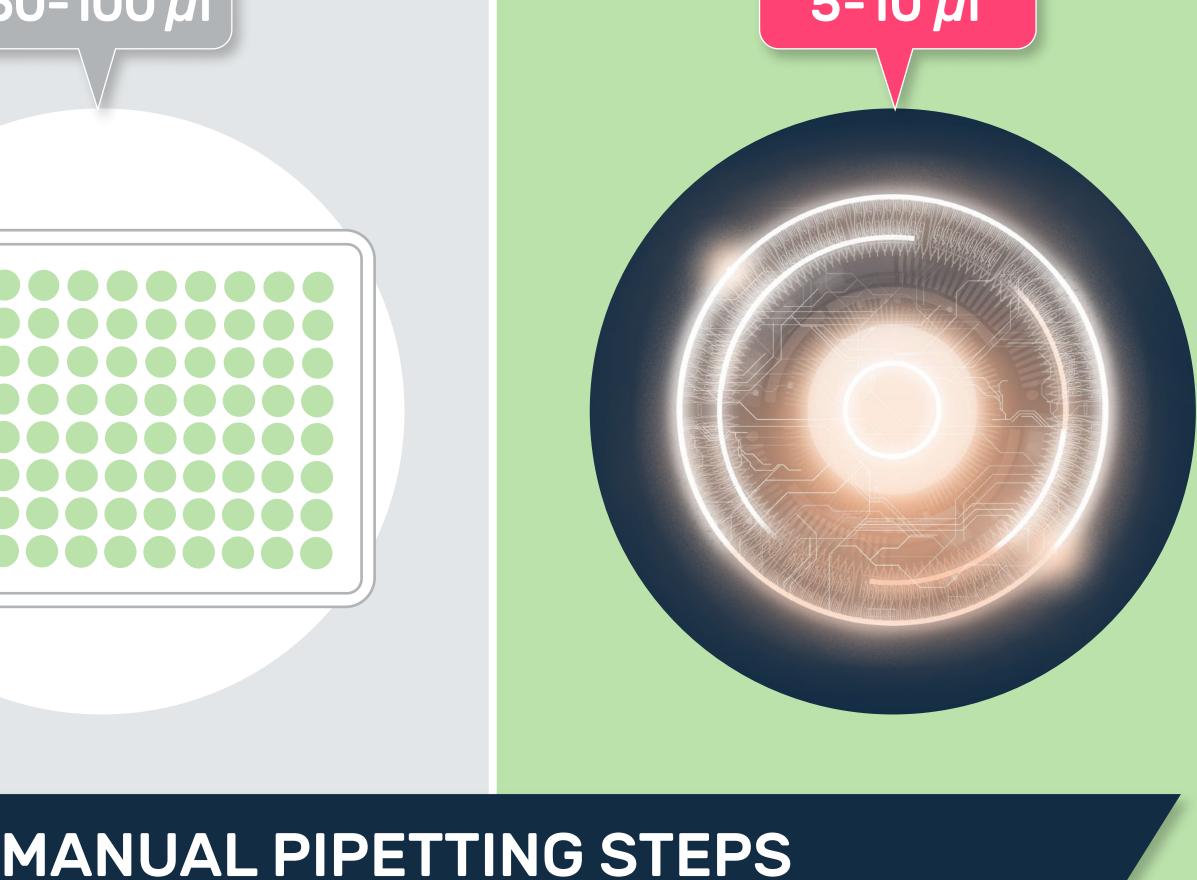
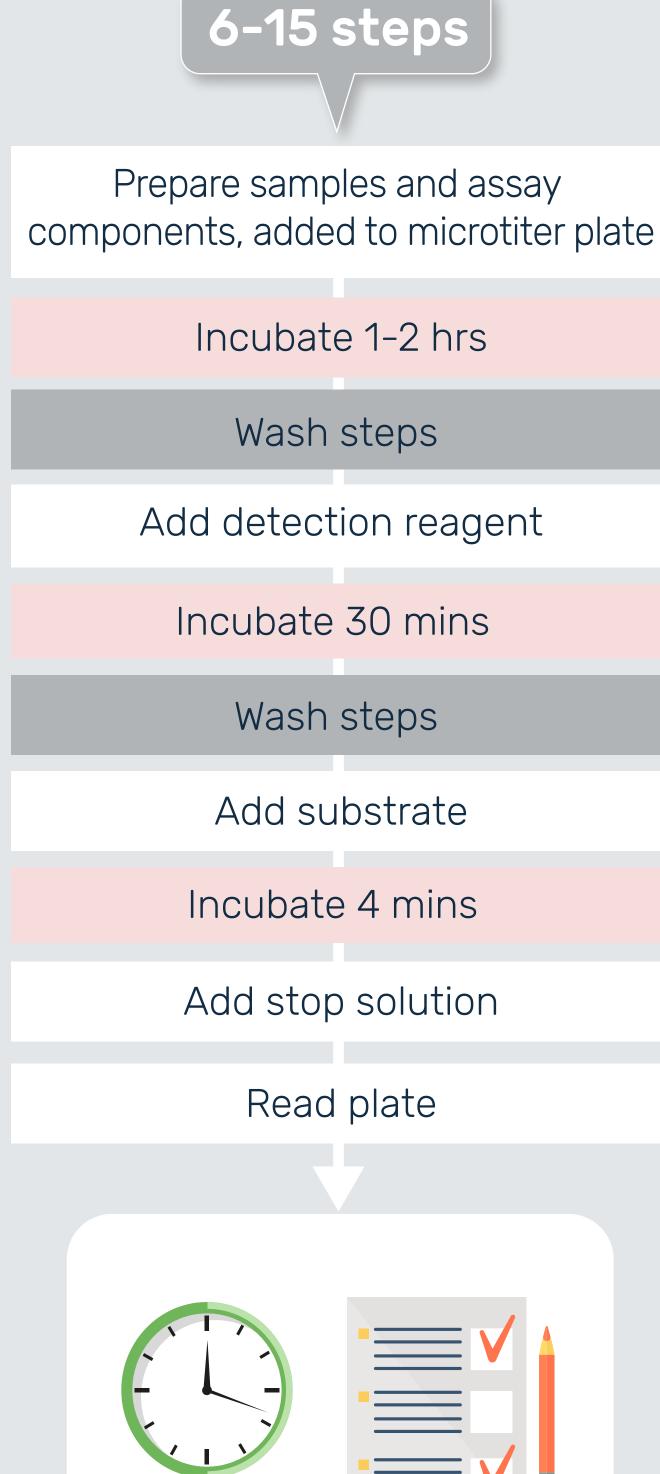
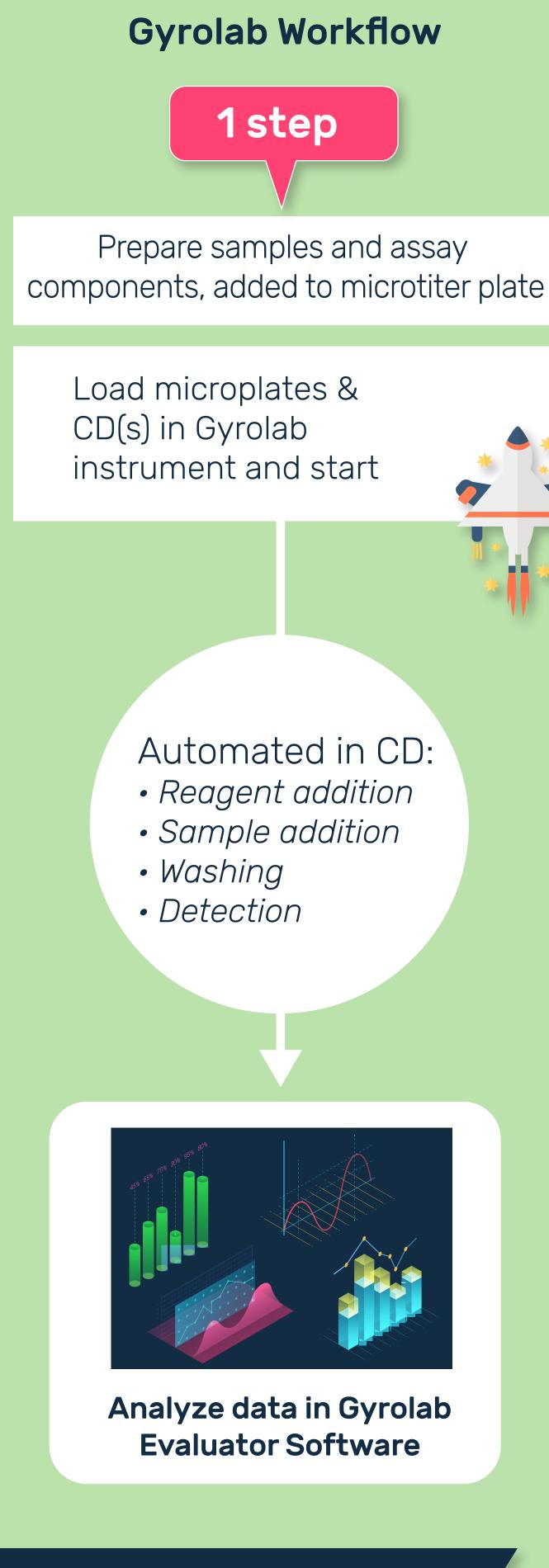
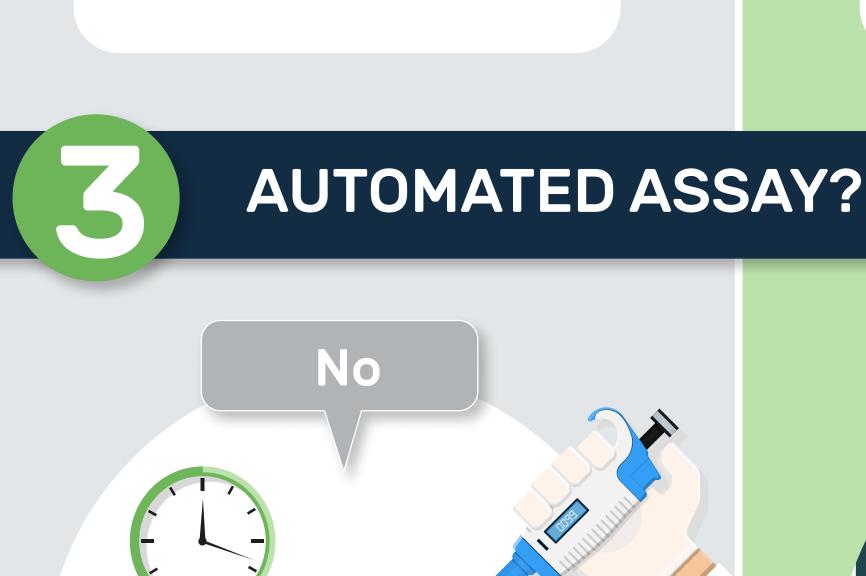


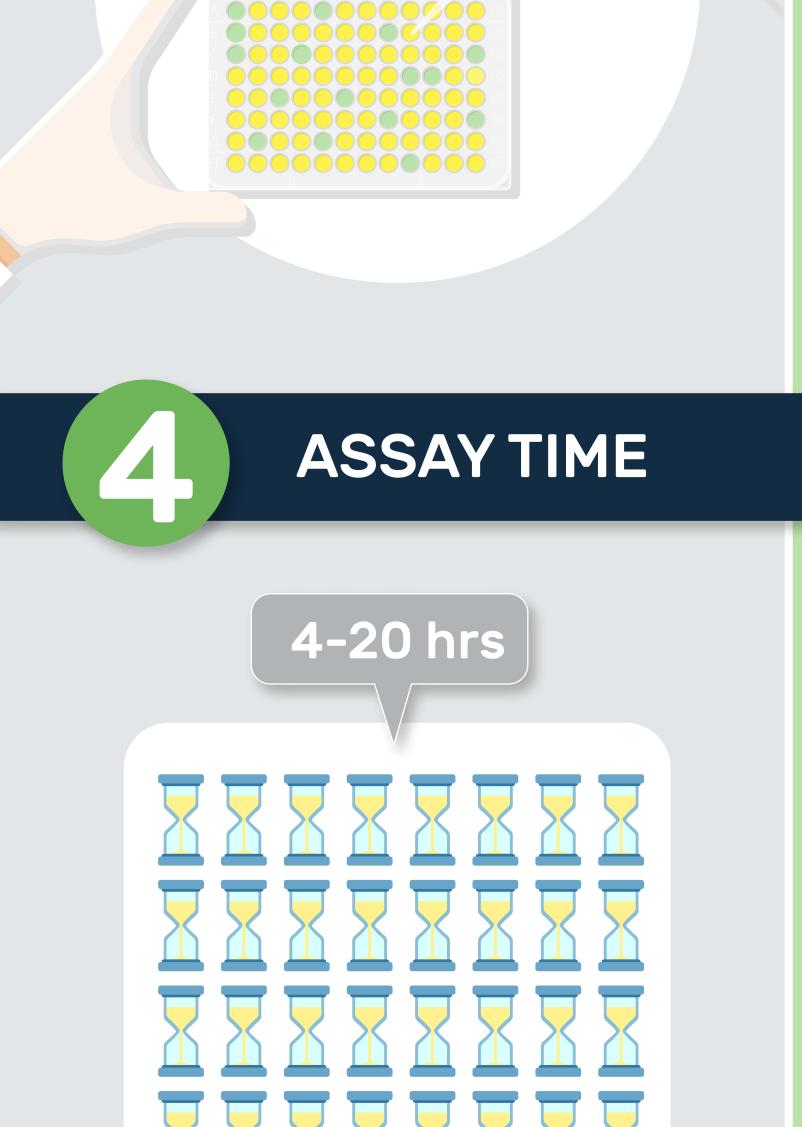
Plate-Based ELISA Workflow

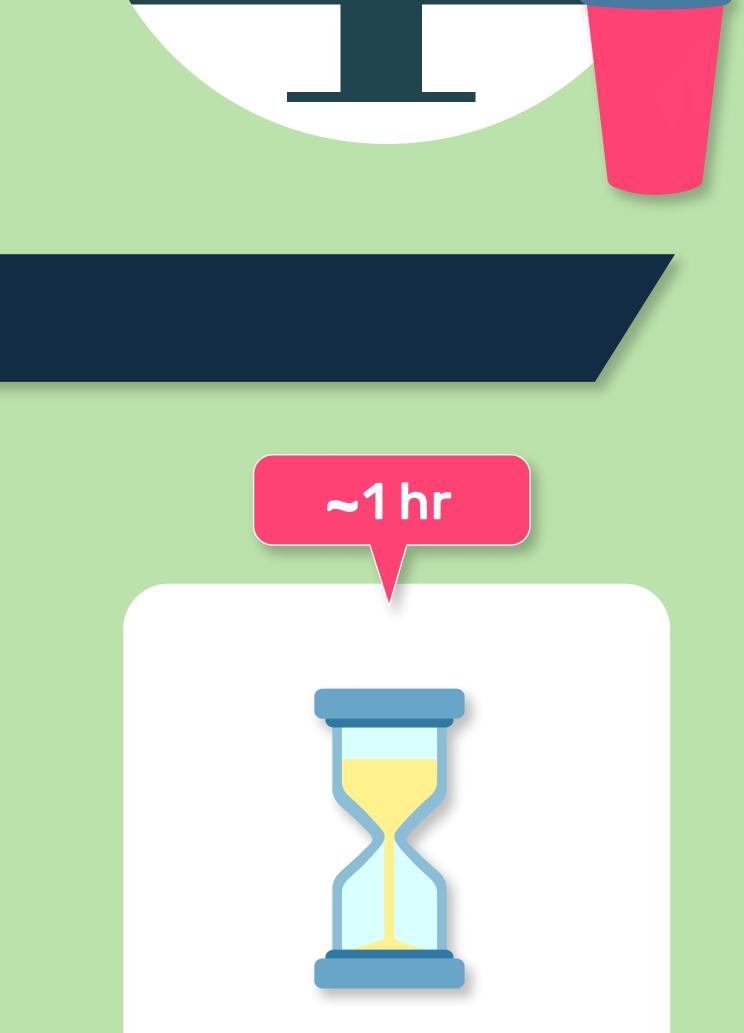






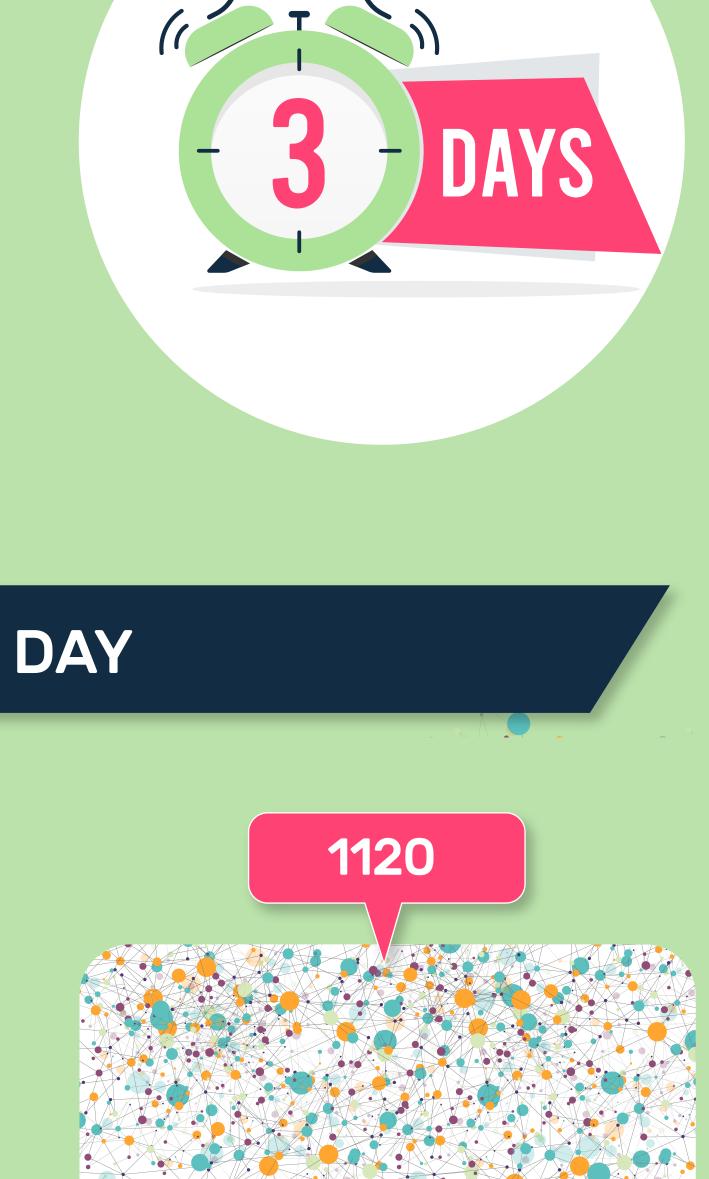
Analyze data



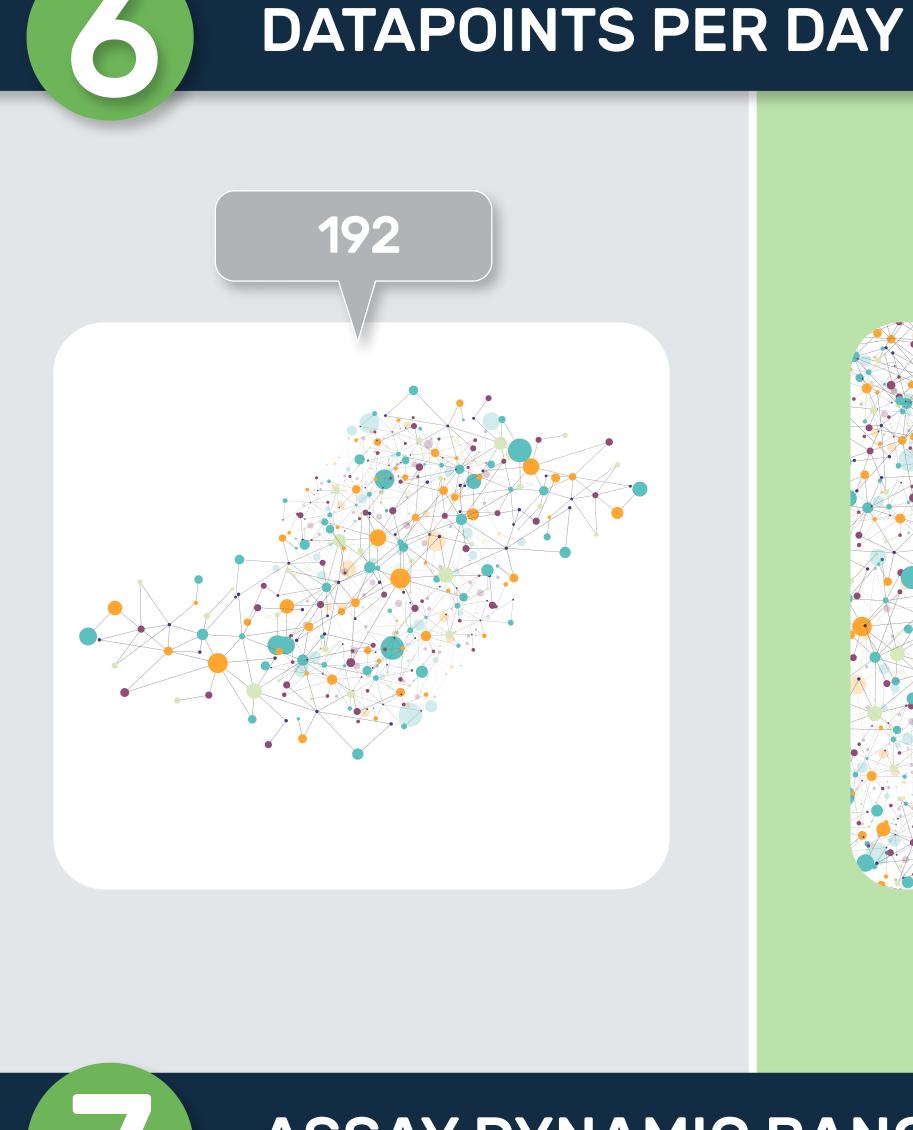


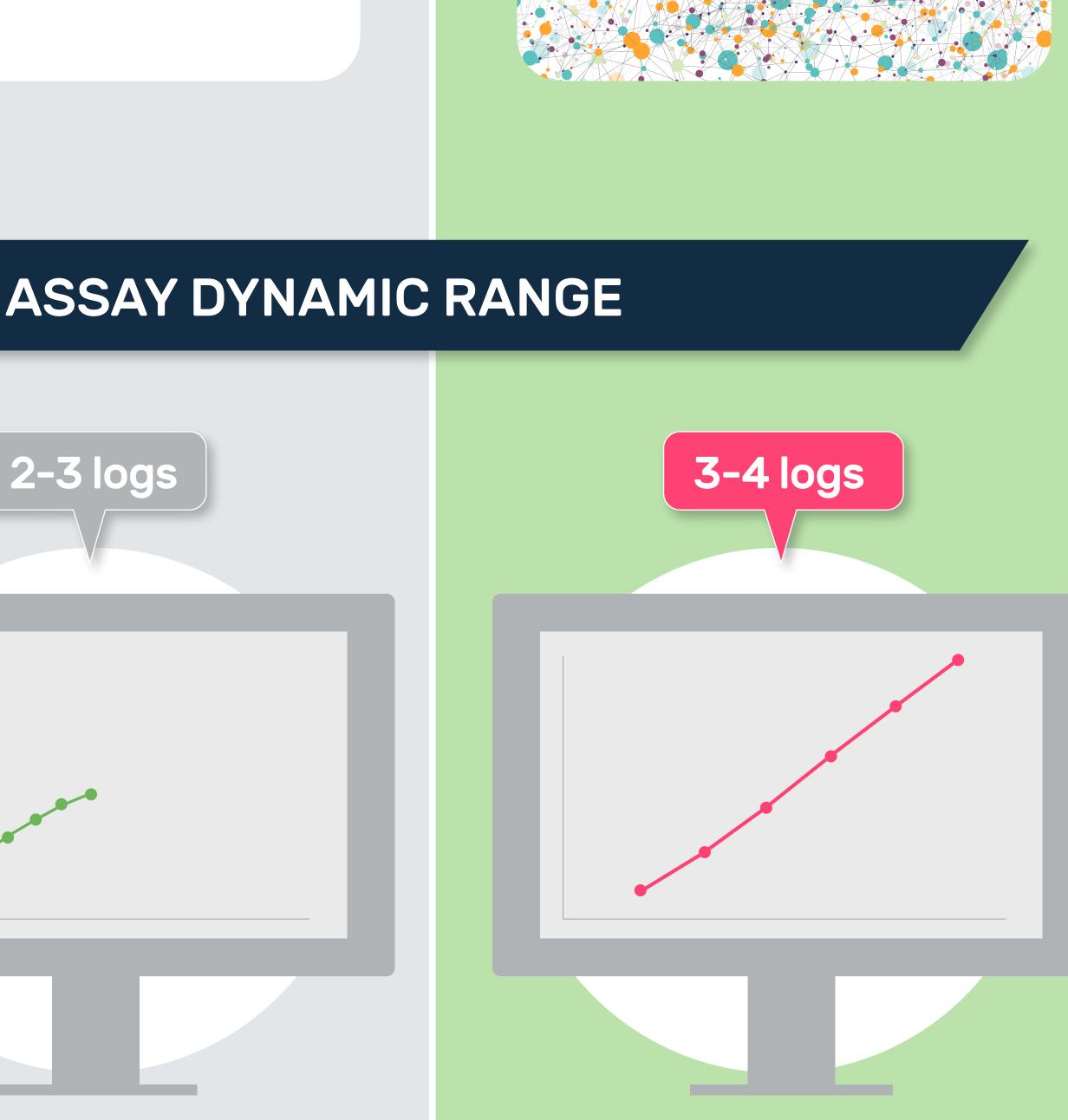
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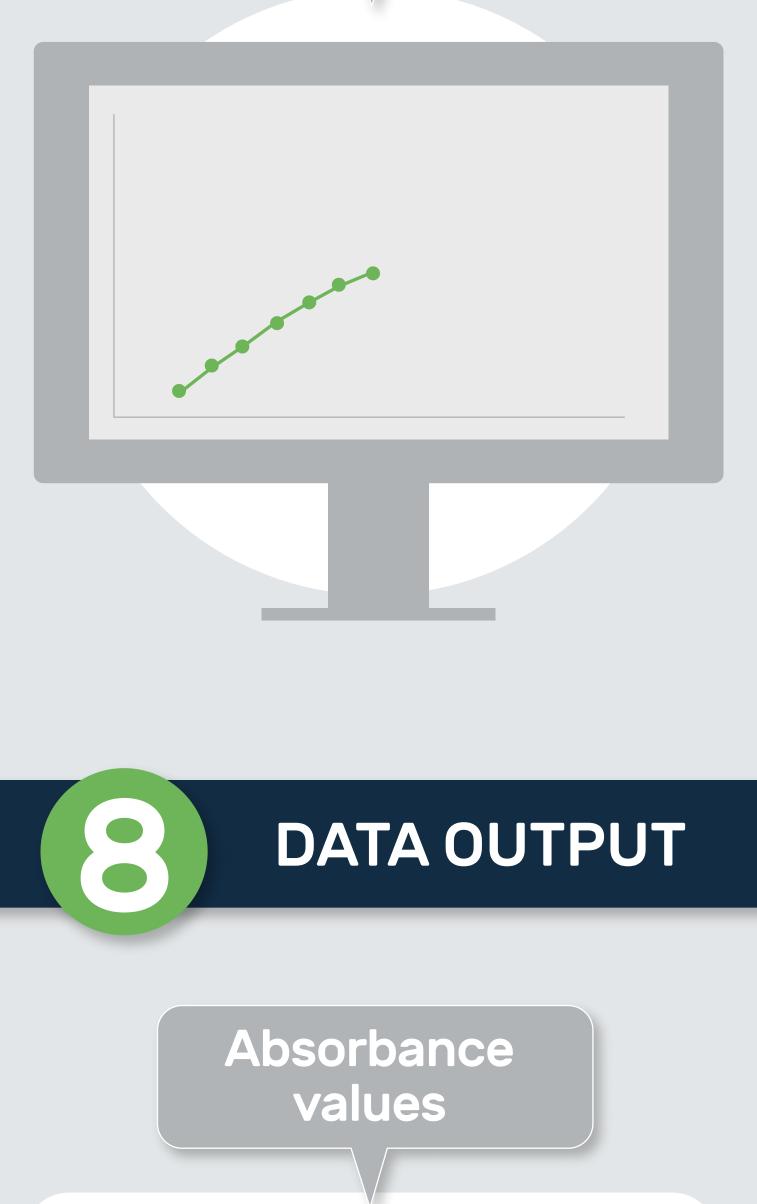




3 days







Concentration

(pg/ml)

Blank

Standard 1

Standard 2

Standard 3

Standard 4

Standard 5

Standard 6

Standard 7

Sample 1

Sample 2

Sample 3

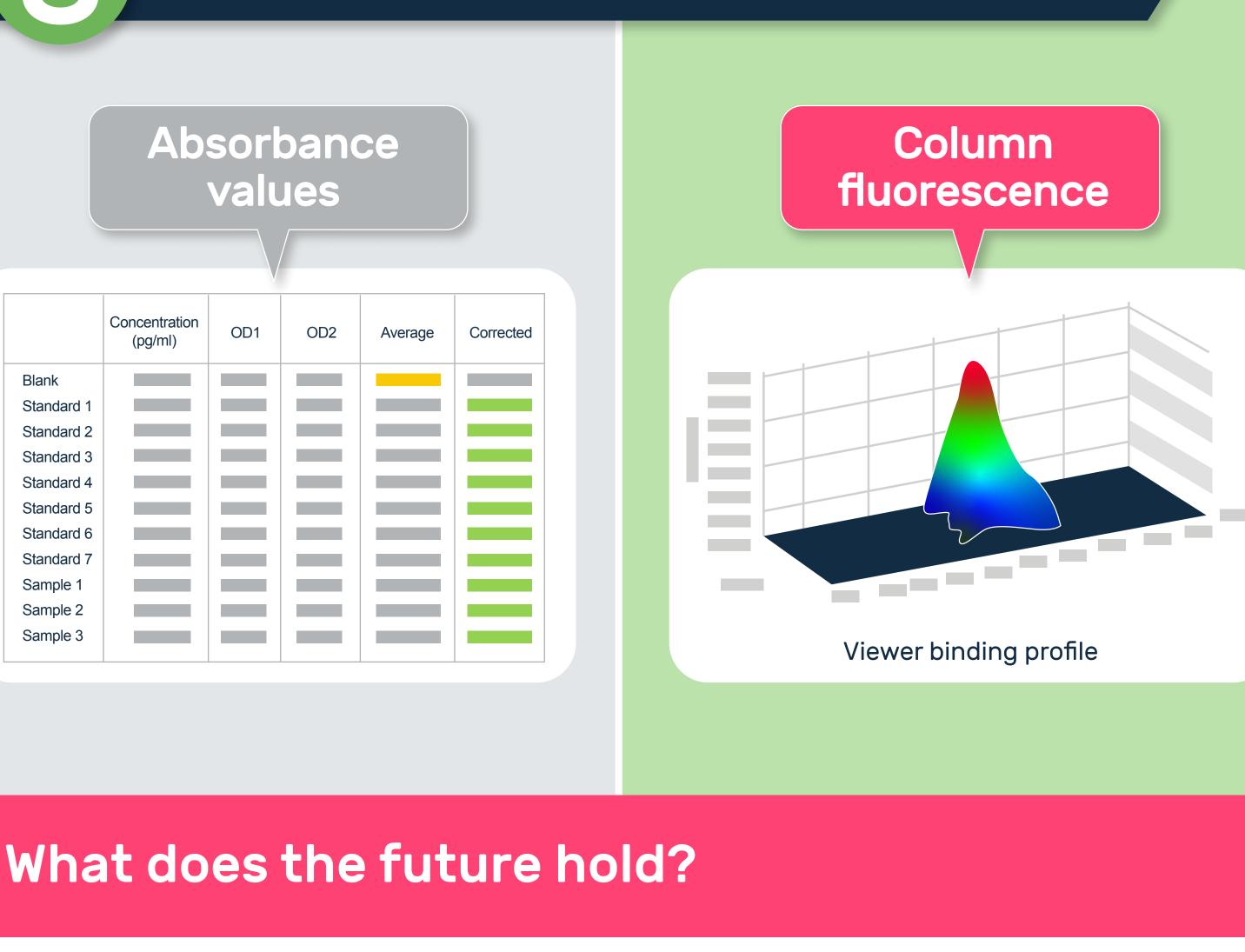
OD1

OD2

Average

Corrected

2-3 logs



Gyrolab immunoassays are gaining in popularity, especially in biopharma, due to increased throughput and precision, reduced sample and reagent volume,

reduced matrix interference and fully automated assays. While initial Gyrolab immunoassay applications were in preclinical rodent PK studies, Gyrolab kits and customer applications have broadened to antibody-based therapeutic bioprocess immunoassays and cell and gene therapy bioprocess assays. The menu for bioanalysis has also expanded to include automated microfluidic anti-drug antibody assays and generic PK/TK assays for antibody-based therapeutics.

Bioanalysiszone

IN THE ZONE

Technologies

association with Gyros Protein Technologies.