Monobind Inc.
The World Resource for Diagnostic Products

Technical Guide
Immunoassays, Controls & Equipment

VAST® Versatile Analyte Selection Technology | AccuBind® ELISA Micowells | AccuLite® CLIA Micowells

Products Manufactured by Monobind Inc. An ISO 13485 & 9001 Certified Company, Lake Forest, CA 92630 USA

Introduction

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Monobind Assay

Tips for Interpreting Assay Results

Tips for Good Laboratory Technique

Message from Monobind's president:


Dr. Frederick R. Jerome, CEO

Since its inception in 1978 Monobind, an ISO 13485 & 9001 certified company, has pioneered in providing diagnostic tools to healthcare professionals at affordable prices. The expertise acquired through years of hard work has allowed Monobind significant immunoassay market penetration. With a distributor network spanning established and emerging worldwide markets in 90+ countries, Monobind looks forward to an even brighter future. As a global brand and leading manufacturer, our company is a major player in the field of diagnostic immunoassay systems.

Monobind's success can be attributed to the high quality and user friendliness of our product line. Customer care and quality consciousness are the hallmarks of Monobind. Close connections with universities and reference labs allow Monobind to provide the technical support to launch new projects in reduced time frames. Our experience in producing quality raw materials, for our own use and for other diagnostic manufacturers, delivers a sustainable competitive advantage built from cost-efficiency. Monobind's history reveals a commitment to R&D and an impressive record of innovation in basic diagnostic techniques. Our products have helped transform the diagnostic practices from science to art by enabling improved, reliable patient care at an affordable cost.

In recent years, Monobind has integrated its systems to harmonize communications and work between R&D, QC, Manufacturing and Administration. We make continual improvements and have put substantial investment into our website to allow customers to access their account 24 x 7. Customers can go online to place orders, check order status, and view their account history and statements. Monobind's focus and dedication, as well as the market's growing demand for our product line make our many innovations possible.

This includes our totally unique, VAST® immunoassay product line which uses combination calibrators to support detection of multiple analytes in just one kit. VAST® is available in ELISA and CLIA for Fertility, Diabetes and Cancer Panels with more to come in the future.

Monobind works with leading automated and semi-automated instrument makers to customize equipment for our AccuBind® ELISA and AccuLite CLIA® products. Monobind offers analyzers for both products, including Eldex 3.8™, Impulse 3™, Lumax®, LuMatic™, and Autoplex™, as well as Plate Wash. Autoplex is an exciting new development, a fully automated analyzer programmed to run ELISA and CLIA assays. Additionally, we provide 1000s of applications for existing instrumentation from such companies as Awareness Technology and Dynex. We thank our partners for their collaboration and support, which has allowed our positioning to meet the needs of small-to-large volume testing in clinical labs.

Finally, I wish to thank our customers and distributors for their support and dedication. Their efforts have resulted in Monobind brand recognition in the highly competitive, global immunoassay market. This would not be possible without Monobind's team of skilled professionals who provide the fundamental base for our market success. With our rigorous pursuit of excellence and new product development, Monobind is building a robust future in the biomedical field. We hope to share this vision with you.

Dr. Frederick R. Jerome
CEO

Monobind Products

Our leading edge assay design, backed by substantial, ongoing R&D efforts, represents our fundamental commitment to deliver best-in-class products. To meet this goal several performance characteristics for our products were established and systems implemented throughout the organization to monitor it.

Most saliently, Monobind products must be easy-to-use, high quality, reproducible and stable. These apply to both ELISA and CLIA methodologies.

ELISA (Monobind AccuBind™) method is the mostly widely known and accepted design for diagnostic assays. Most assays have incubation times of 1 hour + 15 minutes with straight forward instructions. Competitive and equilibrium tests can be performed in this format on either antibody or streptavidin plates. Characteristic of this format is the colorimetric analysis using a spectrophotometer.

The second format of Monobind assays is CLIA (Monobind AccuLite™). New and state-of-the-art, CLIA assays offer some advantages compared to the traditional ELISA method. Competitive and equilibrium tests can still be performed in this format on either antibody or streptavidin plates but with shorter incubation times; the common incubation time is 45 minutes + 5 minutes. What truly distinguishes this format from any previous method is its use of a chemiluminescent compound to elicit the results of the reaction with an increased dynamic range and greater low-end sensitivity than ELISA.

Purpose of this Guide

Monobind wishes to bring user-friendly products and has created this guide to help ensure you have the best experience with our products. Knowing more about Monobind products and proper procedures, including common pitfalls is critical in developing your skill. This guide will deepen your understanding and help you perform the assays with excellent results time after time. It offers important information and tips directly from Monobinds' technical staff. You will learn how to interpret results and practice good laboratory technique.

We hope you enjoy this guide and your experience using Monobind products. Should you have any further questions, please contact your dealer or Monobind support staff at: techsupport@monobind.com

Product List

Monobind AccuBind® ELISA and AccuLite® CLIA Kits

THYROID

T3 – Triiodothyronine
fT3 – Free Triiodothyronine
T4 – Thyroxine
fT4 – Free Thyroxine

TSH – Thyrotropin
T3U – Triiodothyronine Uptake
TBG – Thyroxine-Binding Globulin
Tg – Thyroglobulin

AUTOIMMUNE THYROID

Anti-Tg – Anti-Thyroglobulin Antigen
Anti-TPO – Anti-Thyroperoxidase

NEONATAL THYROID & ADRENAL

NTSH – Neonatal Thyrotropin
NT4 – Neonatal Thyroxine
N17OHP – 17-Alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone

FERTILITY

FSH – Follitropin
LH – Lutropin
PRL – Prolactin
PRLs – Prolactin Sequential
hCG – Human Chorionic Gonadotropin
Rapid hCG - Human Chorionic Gonadotropin

GROWTH DEFICIENCY

hGH – Human Growth Hormone

STEROIDS

Cortisol
Testosterone
Progesterone
E2 – Estradiol
uE3 – Estriol
DHEA-S – Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate
17OHP - 17-Alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone

DIABETES

Insulin
Rapid Insulin
C-Peptide

CARDIAC MARKERS

DIG – Digoxin
CKMB – Circulating Creatine Kinase (MB)
HS-CRP – High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein
Myoglobin
cTnI – Troponin 1

INFECTIOIUS DISEASE

IgG – Anti-H. Pylori
IgA - Anti-H. Pylori
IgM - Anti-H. Pylori

CANCER MARKERS

CEA – Carcinoembryonic Antigen
CEA Next Generation – Carcinoembryonic
AFP – Alpha-Fetoprotein
tPSA – Total Prostate Specific Antigen
fPSA – Free Prostate Specific Antigen
CA-125 Ovarian Cancer Antigen
CA 19-9 Pancreatic Cancer Antigen
fBhCG – Free Beta Human Chorionic Gonadotropin
CA 15-3 Breast Cancer Antigen

ALLERGY ANEMIA

IgE – Immunoglobulin E
Ferritin

VAST ELISA & CLIA Kits

THYROID PANEL

T3, T4, TSH

fT3, fT4, TSH

FERTILITY PANEL

LH, FSH, PRLs, hCG

PRENATEL PANEL

AFP, hCG, uE3

DIABETES

Insulin, C-Peptide

CANCER PANEL

AFP, CEA, PSA

QSure Quality Control Sera

GENERAL PANEL

Multiligand Tri-Level Universal Control

THYROID PANEL

Anti-Tg & Anti-TPO Control

Tg Control

FERTILITY PANEL

Maternal Control

High-level Fertility Control

OTHER & CUSTOM PANEL

Custom Matrix Controls
H. Pylori IgG Positive & Negative Controls

"0" Calibrator Matrix

Equipment

ANALYZERS & WASHERS

Monobind Plate Wash
Eldex 3.8® ELISA Strip Analyzer
Lumax® CLIA Strip Analyzer

LuMatic CLIA Plate Analyzer
Impulse 3® CLIA Plate Analyzer
Autoplex™ Automated ELISA & CLIA Analyzer

MONOBIND ASSAY CLASSIFICATION

MONOBIND ASSAY SUMMARY

	Diagnostic Area Analyte	ASSAY TYPE	PLATE SYSTEM		BINDING		STEPS		SAMPLE VOL µl	SAMPLE Dilution	ELISA Manual Incubation TIME	CLIA Manual Incubation TIME
			Ab	Strept	Comp	Sand	1-Equil	2-Sequ				
	THYROID											
1	T3	5	Ab		C		1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
2	T3 SBS	7		S	C		1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
3	Free T3	5	Ab		C		1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
4	T4	5	Ab		C		1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
5	T4 SBS	7		S	C		1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
6	Free T4	5	Ab		C		1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
7	TSH	3		S		Sa	1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
8	TSH Rapid											
9	T3U	5	Ab		C		1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
10	TBG	7		S	C		1E		10		30+15 Min	30+5 Min
11	Tg	4		S		Sa		2S	50		2Hrs + 2Hrs + 15min or (16-20)Hrs + 2Hrs + 15Min	2Hrs + 2Hrs + 5Min or (12-18)Hrs + 2Hrs + 5Min
12	T3, T4 & TSH	7 & 3		S		Sa	1E		T3/TSH: 50 T4: 25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
13	FT3, FT4 & TSH	7 & 3		S	C			2S	FT3: 50 FT4/TSH: 25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
	NEONATAL THYROID & ADRENAL											
14	NTSH	4		S	C			2S	DBS		(90Min or OverNt) + 45 + 45Min	NA
15	NT4	6	Ab		C			2S	DBS		(90Min or OverNt) + 45 + 15Min	NA
16	N170HP			S	C			2S	DBS		16-20 Hrs	NA
	AUTOIMMUNE THYROID											
17	Anti-Tg	1		S		Sa		2S	50	1-100	60+30+15 Min	30+30+5 Min
18	Anti-TPO	1		S		Sa		2S	25	1-100	60+30+15 Min	30+30+5 Min
	FERTILITY & PRENATAL											
19	LH	3		S		Sa	1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
20	FSH	3		S		Sa	1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
21	PRL	3		S		Sa	1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
22	PRL Sequ.	4		S		Sa		2S	25		30+30+15 Min	30+30+5 Min
23	hCG	3		S		Sa	1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
24	Rapid hCG	2	Ab			Sa	1E		25		10+5 Min	NA
25	LH, FSH, PRLs, hCG	3 & 4		S		Sa	1E	2S	hCG/PRLs:25 LH/FSH: 50		hCG:20+15 Min LH/FSH:60+15 Min PRLs:30+30+15 Min	hCG:20+5 Min LH/FSH:45+5 Min PRLs:30+30+5 Min
26	AFP, hCG, uE3	3 & 7		S	C	Sa	1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
	STEROIDS											
27	Cortisol	7		S	C		1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
28	Testosterone	7		S	C		1E		10		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
29	Progesterone	7		S	C		1E		25		60+20 Min	60+5 Min
30	E2	9		S	C			2S	25		30+90+20 Min	30+60+5 Min
31	uE3	7		S	C		1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
32	DHEAS	7		S	C		1E		10		30+15 Min	30+5 Min
33	17OHP	7		S	C		1E		25		60+20 Min	45+5 Min

MONOBIND ASSAY SUMMARY cont.

	Diagnostic Area Analyte	ASSAY TYPE	PLATE SYSTEM		BINDING		STEPS		SAMPLE VOL µl	SAMPLE Dilution	ELISA Manual Incubation TIME	CLIA Manual Incubation TIME
			Ab	Strept	Comp	Sand	1-Equil	2-Sequ				
	GROWTH DEFICIENCY											
34	hGH	3		S		Sa	1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
	DIABETES											
35	Insulin	3		S		Sa	1E		50		120+15 Min	60+5 Min
36	Insulin Rapid	3		S		Sa	1E		50		60+15 Min	NA
37	C-peptide	3		S		Sa	1E		50		120+15 Min	60+5 Min
38	Insulin & C-peptide	3		S		Sa	1E		50 each		120+15 Min	NA
	CARDIAC MARKERS											
39	DIG	7		S	C		1E		25		30+15 Min	NA
40	HS-CRP	3		S		Sa	1E		25	1-200	15+15 Min	15+5 Min
41	CKMB	3		S		Sa	1E		25		15+15 Min	15+5 Min
42	Myoglobin	3		S		Sa	1E		25		15+15 Min	15+5 Min
43	cTnI	3		S		Sa	1E		25		15+15 Min	15+5 Min
	INFECTIOUS DISEASES											
44	IgG-Anti-H. Pylori	1		S		Sa		2S	25	1-100	60+30+15 Min	45+30+5 Min
45	IgM-Anti-H. Pylori	1		S		Sa		2S	50	1-100	60+30+15 Min	45+30+5 Min
46	IgA-Anti-H. Pylori	1		S		Sa		2S	50	1-100	60+30+15 Min	45+30+5 Min
	CANCER MARKERS											
47	AFP	3		S		Sa	1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
48	CEA/CEA Nxt Gen	3		S		Sa	1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
49	PSA	3		S		Sa	1E		25		30+15 Min	30+15 Min
50	Free PSA	3		S		Sa	1E		50		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
51	ßhCG	4		S		Sa	1E		25	1-100	30+30+15 Min	30+30+5 Min
52	CA-125	3		S		Sa	1E		25		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
53	CA 19-9	4		S		Sa		2S	25		60+60+15 Min	30+45+5 Min
54	CA 15-3	4		S		Sa		2S	25	1-21	60+60+15 Min	45+45+5 Min
55	AFP, CEA, PSA	3		S		Sa	1E		25 each		60+15 Min	45+5 Min
	ALLERGY & ANEMIA											
56	IgE	4		S		Sa		2S	25		30+30+15 Min	30+30+5 Min
57	Ferritin	4		S		Sa		2S	25		30+30+15 Min	30+30+5 Min

Abbreviation Key

PLATE SYSTEM		BINDING		STEPS	
Ab	Antibody	C	Competitive	1E	1 Step Equilibrium
S	Streptavidin	Sa	Sandwich	2S	2 Step Sequential

TIPS FOR INTERPRETING ASSAY RESULTS

BAD DUPLICATION.

Possible Cause	Solution
Bubbles in wells.	Use a pin or needle to burst.
Dispensing error.	Check dispensing instrument.
Fingerprints/cell obstruction	Clean bottom surface of plate with DI water and dry before measuring again.
Improper wash step.	Ensure all wash equipment is working properly and wells are filled completely but do not overflow.

HIGH BACKGROUND.

Possible Cause	Solution
Insufficient wash step.	Repeat wash step. Ensure wells are filled completely but do not overflow. Consider increase in number of wash steps and soak time in between washes.
Contamination of reagents.	Run the test again with fresh reagents making sure to avoid contamination during dispensing.

LOW ABSORBANCE.

Possible Cause	Solution
Combined Substrate (A+B) not prepared correctly.	Prepare substrate reagent by mixing the correct volumes.
Contamination of reagents.	Run the test again with fresh reagents.
Temperature of the room may be lower than 20°C.	Increase the incubation time of the substrate but do not exceed 30 minutes.
Test volume is low.	Check pipette equipment for proper fit and calibration.
Increased plate moisture.	Ensure unused wells are sealed properly in pouch with desiccant and marked with open date.
Powerful wash step.	Reduce pressure of wash apparatus.
Analyzed test using incorrect wavelength.	Check that the equipment read wavelength is set to the same specified in the assay protocol.

CONTROLS VALUES ARE OUTSIDE OF ESTABLISHED VALUES.

Possible Cause	Solution
Contamination of controls.	Run the test again with new controls.
Contamination of calibrators.	Run the test again with new calibrators.
Incorrect control values.	Go to website for updated values.

PLATE STRIPS SLIP FROM HOLDER.

Possible Cause	Solution
Improper handling of plate.	When tapping, firmly grasp holder on grip marks.

PLATE STRIPS DO NOT FIT INTO HOLDER.

Possible Cause	Solution
Improper alignment of strips in holder.	Rotate strips 180° in holder.
Incorrect holder for strip design.	Use holder for strip design.

SPECIMENS GIVE ABSORBANCE OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF THE CALIBRATORS.

Possible Cause	Solution
Concentration of specimen is too high.	Dilute specimen with the “0” calibrator and run the assay again.

TIPS FOR INTERPRETING ASSAY RESULTS cont.

SUBSTRATE "A" IS BLUE.

Possible Cause	Solution
The substrate is contaminated.	Obtain fresh Substrate "A".

SUBSTRATE (A+B) TURNS BLUE WHEN MIXED.

Possible Cause	Solution
The substrate is contaminated.	Obtain fresh Substrate "A" and "B".

AFTER THE STOP REAGENT IS ADDED, A BLUE-YELLOW COLOR REMAINS.

Possible Cause	Solution
This is a normal observation; the force of the stop reagent during addition did not cause sufficient mixing of the reagents.	Shake the plate, by hand or plate mixer, in order to sufficiently mix the reagents and a uniform yellow color results.

HIGH ABSORBANCE OF CALIBRATOR CAUSES OVERFLOW.

Possible Cause	Solution
The temperature of the room may be greater than 30°C or the plate was rotated during incubation.	Do not shake, rotate, or heat the plate during incubation. May measure the absorbance at 405nm because of the lower extinction constant.
Incubation time of substrate or reagent(s) step was longer than specified.	May measure the absorbance at 405nm because of the lower extinction constant.

The higher absorbance is not detrimental to the test but results may be limited by the analysis instrument.

STOP SOLUTION IS YELLOW.

Possible Cause	Solution
Contamination of reagent.	Obtain fresh stop solution.

BEFORE MEASURING PLATE MORE THAN 30 MINUTES HAS LAPSED.

Possible Cause	Solution
Technician or instrument error.	Run the test again.
End product of enzyme reaction may precipitate and cause errors.	Run the test again.

HIGH ABSORBANCE OVER ENTIRE PLATE.

Possible Cause	Solution
Insufficient wash step.	Repeat wash step. Ensure wells are filled completely but do not overflow.
Contamination of substrate reagent.	Obtain fresh reagents and check pipette for proper dispensing.

POOR SENSITIVITY.

Possible Cause	Solution
Incorrect volume of reagent(s) added.	Check pipette for proper dispensing.
Time lapse between subsequent steps was longer than recommended.	Be sure to follow the test specifications as closely as possible to ensure accurate and reproducible results.

TIPS FOR INTERPRETING ASSAY RESULTS cont.

COLOR DEVELOPS QUICKLY.

Possible Cause	Solution
Contaminated reagents/equipment.	Ensure all equipment and reagents are free of contaminants then run the test again.

COLOR DEVELOPS SLOWLY.

Possible Cause	Solution
Reagents/samples are not at room temperature.	Do not run the assay until all reagents/samples are at room temperature.
Contamination of reagents/samples.	Only use the materials specified to avoid any cross reactions that may limit the reagents' activity within the assay.

POOR ASSAY REPRODUCIBILITY.

Possible Cause	Solution
Insufficient wash step.	Be sure that hand wash technique is consistent. If using an automatic plate washer, perform regular maintenance to ensure the machine is running properly and is clean.
Incubation temperature.	Try to maintain a consistent environment especially in regards to temperature. Refer to protocol for optimum reaction conditions.
Protocol Variations.	Be sure to follow the written protocol as closely as possible to limit the variation that may be introduced by the environment, equipment, and technician.

EDGE EFFECTS.

Possible Cause	Solution
Temperature of reaction vessel is uneven.	Maintain a consistent environment around the reaction vessel paying close attention to the temperature.

ASSAY DRIFT.

Possible Cause	Solution
Interruption(s) during assay set-up.	Set-up of assays should be free of interruptions and be done in the shortest time possible while maintaining good technique. To prevent any delays/interruptions while setting up an assay prepare all reagents and samples prior to beginning.
Reagents/samples are not at room temperature.	Dispense samples/reagents only when ALL are at room temperature to prevent variation of temperature throughout the plate wells.

AUTOMATION RESULTS ARE DIFFERENT THAN MANUAL METHOD.

Possible Cause	Solution
Automation application is not up to date.	Most current application for automation method should be downloaded from the website.

TIPS FOR GOOD LABORATORY TECHNIQUE

Microplates

The microplates are the scaffold on which the assay reaction proceeds so the correct type of plate is vital. When preparing for an assay determine whether an antibody or streptavidin plate will be required. Do not open and use any plate until it has reached room temperature. Once the pouch is opened, date the package, remove desired amount of strips, and seal remaining strips in the dated microplate pouch. Place the strips in the correct holder and place on a level surface for the remaining steps in assay setup. The strips should be inspected for any defects and should be cleaned of any residue using DI water.

Micro-pipetting

The volume used in assays is very small so it is extremely important to calibrate the pipettes accurately and in accordance with the time frame suggested by the manufacturer. In addition to calibration of the pipetting instrument, be sure to use the correct tips required for the specific pipette; the tips should consistently draw/ dispense the same volume and fit properly on the end of the pipette. To prevent contamination of any reagents used, change the pipette tip between dispensing of different samples/reagents. Further precaution can be taken by transferring only the amount of a sample/reagent needed to a separate container before dispensing. Two modes of dispensing can be performed, reverse and forward mode. Reverse mode is most recommended to use when dispensing controls/samples that need to be precise. Forward mode may be used when dispensing reagents that are in excess but this method is still not as accurate as the reverse mode.

Washing

The wash step is performed in order to remove the excess reagents from the well that now contains bound components. This step can either be done manually or with an automatic plate washer. The end result should be the same irrespective of the wash method used. The wash solution should flood each well 3-5 times and left to soak for 5-30 seconds between each wash, depending on the assay and the equipment being used. Many factors are taken into consideration when a wash solution's components are chosen so be sure to follow the suggested preparation. Here are some additional things to consider depending on the wash method of choice:

Manual – Fill each strip with the same volume of wash solution and keep the time it takes for each strip to be washed the same. No air bubbles should be trapped in the wells and the wells should not be overflowed with wash solution.

Plate Washers – Program the desired wash cycles and soak times for reproducible wash steps. Perform regular maintenance on the washers to ensure accurate dispensing volumes and that the wash heads are clean.

Substrate

In the line of Monobind products two different types of substrate exist. There are single component substrates and two component substrates. Depending on the assay different substrates may be used; Make sure to check the protocol and the components at hand for the correct reagents to use. Single component substrates are ready to use after attaining room temperature. Two component substrates need to be prepared/mixed prior to dispensing. Always check the substrates for contamination prior to use which is most often indicated by a blue coloration. Incubation time of the substrate is a vital point in the assay and time constraints should be kept according to those indicated in the protocol.

TIPS FOR GOOD LABORATORY TECHNIQUE cont.

Conjugates

The conjugates used for each assay differ so be sure to use the correct conjugate for the assay. Storage of this component according to specifications is important because the storage and expiration of these components are established based on stability studies. When a dilution is required, only make the amount necessary for the immediate need. Before dispensing conjugates, they should be at room temperature and then stored at the specified conditions shortly after use.

Stop Solution

The last step of several assays involves the use of a stop solution. This component does exactly that, it stops the reaction from proceeding any farther. The solutions commonly used are acids at different molar concentrations. When running several assays always use the stop solution specificied in the protocol for that assay. Once the stop solution has been added to the reaction mixture, there is a limited time period to analyze the plate and obtain the acceptable results. Reading results of the plate after 30 minutes has passed since addition of stop solution will result in data which may not be used with confidence.

Environment

To ensure reproducible results run all assays in a stable environment. An ideal stable temperature is one with little to no air drafts. In tropical or cold climates, it is recommended that labs regulate the room temperature (20 - 25 °C) to ensure proper reactions. Vibrations/rotations will also affect the test so these should be avoided. The surrounding environment is not the only of concern; the immediate environment contained in the plate holder is also critical.

All plates, samples/controls, conjugates, and other reagents should only be used when at room temperature. This will minimize any variations in temperature across the plate. A cover should always be placed on top to prevent any contamination or evaporation during incubation times. The main goal is to keep the environment as stable and consistent as possible.

Orders & Inquiries

Clinical Laboratories

Please place your orders through the Monobind Distributor in your region. If you do not know your regional distributor, you may contact Monobind for a referral.

Distributors

Existing distributors: please order online by logging into our web site using your account information, or send us a formal purchase order including the item catalog number, description, quantity required, the item rate, extended and total value.

New distributors: we welcome the opportunity to do business with you. To better understand and meet your diagnostic needs, please contact us with your product interest and distribution region. You may also visit us online and complete the New Customer Inquiry Form located in the Support Area of our web site.

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