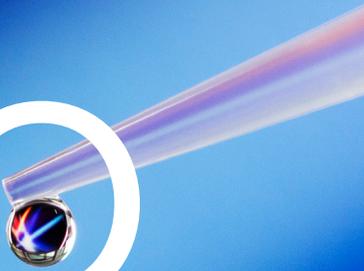


Dedication to endocrine health?

We
I.V.D.O. 
that TM

Hormones Catalog

Medix Biochemica

Introduction

Hormones are a diverse group of signaling molecules produced mainly by the endocrine glands. They control a vast array of essential processes ranging from reproduction, sexual differentiation, development, and growth to the regulation of metabolism and maintenance of cellular homeostasis. Due to the large diversity of cellular and bodily processes controlled by hormones, there are also various disorders related to defective endocrine functions. For example, several tumors, including thyroid, testicular and ovarian tumors, are assumed to be endocrine-dependent and have the potential to promote their own growth by excess hormone production.

Clinical manifestations of endocrine disorders, however, are often indefinite and nonspecific. Accordingly, laboratory measurements are usually required to diagnose disease and monitor therapeutic outcomes. Since hormone levels in bodily fluids are relatively low, reliable quantification of hormones often require sensitive assays, which are usually immunoassays based on monoclonal

antibodies that specifically recognize the target analyte. In addition to disorders and malignancies, hormone levels can also be used to monitor normal bodily processes. For example, immunoassays for human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) are used for pregnancy detection and monitoring, while different hCG forms can also be used to detect trophoblastic tumors or pregnancy-related disorders. Human luteinizing hormone (LH) is often used for predicting ovulation, but it can also be used to investigate menstrual irregularities or to diagnose puberty-related disorders.

Medix Biochemica has over 35 years of experience in producing premium-quality monoclonal antibodies for detection of hCG, LH, and other hormones as well as native and recombinant antigens ideal for QC material production. Our optimized, industrial-scale in vitro production methods, certified batch-to-batch consistency, as well as expert customer service have made Medix Biochemica one of the most important critical raw material suppliers for the IVD community.

Products

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Medix Biochemica has defined a set of recommended products to help you choose from our wide offering. These recommendations are based on performance, popularity and availability in bulk volumes.

Recommended products highlighted in bold

 Antibodies  Antigens  Antigen conjugates  Biospecimens

Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH)

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), also known as corticotropin, is a peptide hormone produced by the pituitary gland in response to stress. ACTH stimulates the adrenal cortex and the secretion of glucocorticoids such as cortisol. ACTH is often measured along with cortisol to diagnose disorders of the pituitary or adrenal glands such as Cushing's syndrome or Addison's disease.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody 	140028	Anti-h ACTH R12801	In vitro
	140029	Anti-h ACTH R12802	In vitro

Aldosterone

Aldosterone is a hormone produced by the adrenal gland and helps to regulate blood pressure and electrolyte balance in the body. Measuring aldosterone-renin ratio (ARR) can provide information about adrenal gland function.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody 	HM652	Aldosterone antibody	In vivo
Antigen conjugate 	LA427	Aldosterone-BSA	Synthetic

Alpha Subunit (LH, FSH, TSH, hCG)

The alpha subunit of LH, FSH, TSH, and hCG is identical. The biological activity of these hormones is evoked by the unique beta subunit.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody 	100035	Anti-h alpha subunit 5501	In vitro
	100066	Anti-h alpha subunit 6601	In vitro
Native antigen 	325-12	hCG alpha subunit, purity ≥ 95%, lyophilized	Human pregnancy urine

Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH)

AMH is a glycoprotein produced by the Sertoli cells of the testis and by the granulosa cells of the ovary. It is used as biomarker to assess ovarian reserve levels.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody 	100756	Anti-h AMH 11301	In vitro
	100757	Anti-h AMH 11302	In vitro
	100758	Anti-h AMH 11303	In vitro
	100759	Anti-h AMH 11304	In vitro
	100840	Anti-h AMH 11309	In vitro
Recombinant antigen 	431-67	AMH, purity ≥ 80%	E. coli
	LA387	AMH, purity > 90%	E. coli
	LA388	AMH, purity > 90%	E. coli
	LA578	AMH (19-449), purity > 95%	Mammalian cell

Corticosterone

Corticosterone is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal glands and is a precursor to aldosterone. Measurement may assist with the diagnosis of congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) and associated enzyme deficiencies.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody 	HM655	Corticosterone antibody	In vivo
	HM656	Corticosterone antibody	In vivo

Cortisol

Cortisol is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal glands. It is involved in many important functions of the body including regulating stress response, reducing inflammation, maintaining blood pressure and controlling blood sugar. Cortisol is often measured together with ACTH to diagnose disorders of the pituitary or adrenal glands such as Cushing's syndrome or Addison's disease.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody 	100904	Anti-cortisol 12901	In vitro
Antigen conjugate 	170053	Cortisol-3-HRP	Synthetic
	188-72	Cortisol-BSA	Synthetic
	188-73	Cortisol-OVA	Synthetic

Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)

DHEA-S (dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate) is a sulfated form of DHEA, a hormone produced by the adrenal gland. It is a precursor to other sex hormones, including testosterone and estrogen. Measuring DHEA-S levels provides information that can be used to diagnose conditions such as adrenal insufficiency, polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), and congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH).

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	HM378	DHEA-S antibody	In vivo
	HM379	DHEA-S antibody	In vivo
	HM380	DHEA-S antibody	In vivo
Antigen conjugate	209-53	DHEA-BSA	Synthetic
	209-54	DHEA-OVA	Synthetic
	LA285	DHEA-S BSA	Synthetic

Estradiol (E2)

Estradiol is a steroid, and the primary female sex hormone produced by the ovaries. It prepares the uterus for implantation of the fertilized ovum and promotes maintenance of the female reproductive organs. Serum estradiol is measured in women, and it primarily reflects the activity of the ovaries.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	700011	Anti-E2 10450	In vitro
	HM654	E2 antibody	In vivo
Synthetic antigen	710050	E2 6-HS, lyophilized	Synthetic
Antigen conjugate	LA429	E2-6-BSA	Synthetic
	230-55	E2-BSA, purity ≥ 95%	Synthetic
	230-58	E2-OVA, purity ≥ 95%	Synthetic

Estriol (E3)

Estriol is one of the three major endogenous estrogens, the others being estradiol (E2) and estrone. During pregnancy, estriol is synthesized with high quantities by the placenta and by the liver of fetus. Estriol measurement from maternal blood or urine can be used to assess the health and well-being of fetus during the second trimester of pregnancy.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	140022	Anti-E3 RC10601	In vitro
Antigen conjugate	P81-92-31A	E3-BSA	Synthetic
	P91-92-31H	E3-3-HRP	Synthetic

Estrone-3-Glucuronide (E1G)

Estrone-3-Glucuronide (E1G) is a urinary metabolite of estrogens. E1G levels in urine rise when the ovaries start to prepare for ovulation and the levels peak at ovulation. E1G can, thus, be used to estimate the fertile period of women's menstrual cycle.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	HM1148	E1G antibody	In vivo
	HM1149	E1G antibody	In vivo
	HM1150	E1G antibody	In vivo
Antigen conjugate	LA655	E1G-BSA	Synthetic
	LA669	E1G-BSA	Synthetic

Estrone-3-Sulfate (E1S)

Estrone-3-Sulfate (E1S) is a form of estrogen. E1S levels in the body are higher compared to estrone and estradiol and thus, serve as a long-term reservoir for them. Estrone sulfate levels are often elevated in the third trimester of pregnancies and in post-menopausal women. E1S is a potential biomarker for monitoring several types of cancer or evaluating issues with fertility.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	HM1016	E1S antibody	In vivo
Antigen conjugate	LA550	E1S-BSA	Synthetic
	LA551	E1S-BSA	Synthetic

Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)

Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) regulates the development, growth, pubertal maturation, and reproductive processes of the body. It is used to diagnose problems in the reproductive system.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	100067	Anti-h FSH 6602	In vitro
Native antigen	996-11	FSH, purity ≥ 95%, lyophilized	Human pituitary glands

Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG)

Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) is a glycoprotein hormone produced during pregnancy and commonly utilized for early pregnancy testing. Testing for hCG may also be done when diagnosing or monitoring some tumors.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	100005	Anti-hCG beta 5006	In vitro
	100006	Anti-hCG beta 5008	In vitro
	100008	Anti-hCG complex 5009	In vitro
	100011	Anti-hCG beta 5014	In vitro
	100013	Anti-hCG beta 5016	In vitro
	100368	Anti-hCG free beta 5012	In vitro
	101000	Anti-hCG beta 5011	In vitro
	101001	Anti-hCG beta 5004	In vitro
Native antigen	189-10	hCG, partially purified, lyophilized	Human pregnancy urine
	189-11	hCG, purity ≥ 96% lyophilized	Human pregnancy urine
	189-12	hCG, purity ≥ 95%, lyophilized	Human pregnancy urine
	325-11	β-hCG, purity ≥ 98%, lyophilized	Human pregnancy urine
	325-12	α-hCG, purity ≥ 95%, lyophilized	Human pregnancy urine

Human Growth Hormone (hGH)

Human Growth Hormone (hGH) is a protein hormone used clinically to diagnose and treat children's growth disorders and adult growth hormone deficiency.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	100041	Anti-h GH 5801	In vitro
	100042	Anti-h GH 5802	In vitro
Native antigen	996-21	hGH, purity ≥ 95%, lyophilized	Human pituitary glands

Inhibins - Inhibin Alpha, Beta A and Beta B

Inhibin is a dimeric gonadal glycoprotein inhibiting the production and secretion of FSH.

Inhibin beta A: Assessment of inhibin A concentration is used in prenatal screening for Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) and Trisomy 18.

Inhibin beta B: Elevated serum concentrations of Inhibin B can be detected in patients with granulosa cell tumors and mucinous epithelial ovarian tumors. Inhibin B is also a marker of male infertility.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	100709	Anti-h inhibin beta A 9504	In vitro
	100711	Anti-h inhibin alpha 9401	In vitro
	HM909	Inhibin beta B antibody	In vivo
	HM910	Inhibin alpha antibody	In vivo
Recombinant antigen	LA448	Inhibin B, purity > 95%	Mammalian cell
	LA496	Inhibin B, purity > 90%	E. coli

Inhibin molecule structure

Inhibin alpha binds to either beta A or beta B subunit, to form inhibin A, or inhibin B respectively.



The diagram illustrates the structure of Inhibin molecules. It shows two types of dimers: Inhibin A (left) and Inhibin B (right). Inhibin A is formed by an alpha subunit (represented by a purple oval) binding to a beta A subunit (represented by a blue oval). Inhibin B is formed by an alpha subunit (represented by an orange oval) binding to a beta B subunit (represented by a red oval).

Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 (IGF-1)

IGF-1 is a peptide hormone synthesized in the liver and other tissues in response to growth hormone stimulation. It plays a role in regulating growth and development throughout the body. IGF-1 levels are measured in the assessment of growth-related disorders. Beyond growth, IGF-1's role extends to cancer, metabolism, and cardiovascular health.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Recombinant Antigen	610173	IGF-1	E. coli

Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein 1 (IGFBP-1)

Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein 1 (IGFBP-1) is important in human female reproductive physiology, where it is involved with other factors in a complex system which regulates menstrual cycles, puberty, ovulation, decidualization, implantation and fetal growth. IGFBP-1 can be measured when suspecting pre-eclampsia, intrauterine growth restriction, polycystic ovarian syndrome and trophoblast and endometrial neoplasms.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	HM1024	IGFBP-1 antibody	In vivo
	HM1025	IGFBP-1 antibody	In vivo

Luteinizing Hormone (LH)

Luteinizing Hormone is essential for reproduction in both sexes. LH is measured to detect abnormalities in sexual development and reproductive functions.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	100016	Anti-h LH 5301	In vitro
	100018	Anti-h LH 5302	In vitro
	100022	Anti-h LH 5304	In vitro
	100588	Anti-h LH 5303	In vitro
	FA309	LH-β antibody	In vivo
	HM242	LH-α antibody	In vivo
Native antigen	996-31	LH, purity ≥ 98%, lyophilized	Human pituitary glands

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH)

Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) is a peptide hormone secreted by the parathyroid glands which regulate blood calcium and phosphate levels. PTH is routinely monitored for people with chronic kidney disease or who are on dialysis. Measurement of intact PTH is used to diagnose primary hyperparathyroidism and hypercalcemia.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	700024	Anti-h PTH 10750	In vitro
Recombinant antigen	439-66	PTH, purity ≥ 95%, lyophilized	E. coli

Pregnancy Associated Plasma Protein A (PAPP-A)

Pregnancy Associated Plasma Protein A (PAPP-A) is produced by the placenta and it has a critical role in normal fetal development together with IGFBP-1. PAPP-A is a routine biomarker for Down syndrome screening. Additionally, low level of PAPP-A in maternal blood during the 1st trimester of pregnancy is correlated to placental dysfunction and may increase risk for low birth weight baby, preterm birth, pre-eclampsia or mid trimester miscarriage.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	HM1014	PAPP-A antibody	In vivo
	HM1015	PAPP-A antibody	In vivo
Native antigen	496-90	PAPP-A, purity ≥ 90%	Human pregnancy serum

Pregnanediol Glucuronide (PDG)

Pregnanediol-3-glucuronide (PDG) is the predominant urinary metabolite of progesterone. Increased levels of PDG in urine accurately confirm ovulation and have high correlation to serum progesterone levels. Understanding an individual's ovarian activity is important for a complete fertility assessment.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	HM386	PDG antibody	In vivo
	HM387	PDG antibody	In vivo
Antigen conjugate	LA286	PDG-BSA	Synthetic

Progesterone

Progesterone is a steroid hormone needed for normal reproduction. Progesterone levels are monitored during pregnancy and for an indication of ovarian cancer.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	100248	Anti-progesterone 1801	In vitro
	100249	Anti-progesterone 1802	In vitro
	100250	Anti-progesterone 1803	In vitro
	100252	Anti-progesterone 1805	In vitro
	HM524	Progesterone antibody	In vivo
	HM525	Progesterone antibody	In vivo
Antigen conjugate	170063	Progesterone-3-HRP	Synthetic
	498-20	Progesterone-11-BSA	Synthetic
	LA330	Progesterone-3-BSA	Synthetic

17-OH Progesterone

17-OH-Progesterone (17-OHP) is a hormone that is produced by the adrenal gland and gonads. It is an intermediate in the synthesis of cortisol, a hormone that plays a role in regulating blood sugar levels, blood pressure, and immune function. Measurement of 17-OHP is primarily used to evaluate adrenal gland function and to diagnose congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). 17-OHP may also be used to monitor adrenal gland function in individuals with other adrenal disorders, such as adrenal insufficiency or Addison's disease.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	HM1225	Progesterone 17-OH antibody	In vivo
	HM1226	Progesterone 17-OH antibody	In vivo
	HM1227	Progesterone 17-OH antibody	In vivo
Antigen conjugate	498-25	17-OH progesterone-BSA	Synthetic

Prolactin (PRL)

Prolactin (PRL) is a peptide hormone primarily associated with lactation. Prolactin is usually measured when checking for pituitary tumors or the cause of abnormal milk production.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	 100360	Anti-h PRL 5602	In vitro
	100967	Anti-h PRL 5601	In vitro
Native antigen	 996-41	PRL, purity ≥ 98%, lyophilized	Human pituitary glands

Sex Hormone Binding Globulin (SHBG)

Sex Hormone Binding Globulin (SHBG) binds to sex hormones, specifically testosterone and estradiol. Abnormally low or high SHBG levels are used to diagnose several non-physiological conditions.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	 100539	Anti-h SHBG 6001	In vitro
	100540	Anti-h SHBG 6002	In vitro
	100569	Anti-h SHBG 6007	In vitro
Native antigen	 527-30	SHBG, purity ≥ 90%, lyophilized	Human serum

Testosterone

Testosterone is the male sex hormone produced mainly by the gonads (testicles and ovaries) and it stimulates the development of male characteristics. Testosterone levels generally peak during adolescence and early adulthood and start to gradually decrease after 30-40 years age. The clinical use of testosterone is to evaluate androgen excess or deficiency related to gonadal functions, adrenal function or tumor activity.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	 HM521	Testosterone antibody	In vivo
	HM522	Testosterone antibody	In vivo
	HM523	Testosterone antibody	In vivo
Antigen conjugate	 528-01	Testosterone-19-BSA	Synthetic
	528-03	Testosterone-3-BSA	Synthetic
	LA329	Testosterone-3-BSA	Synthetic

Thyroglobulin (TG)

Thyroglobulin (TG) is used in the thyroid gland to produce the thyroid hormones thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3). Thyroglobulin levels in the blood can be used as a tumor marker for certain kinds of thyroid cancer.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	 100331	Anti-h thyroglobulin 2802	In vitro
	100332	Anti-h thyroglobulin 2803	In vitro
	100333	Anti-h thyroglobulin 2804	In vitro
	100334	Anti-h thyroglobulin 2805	In vitro
Native antigen	 528-11	TG, purity ≥ 96%, lyophilized	Human thyroid gland

Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)

Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) is a peptide hormone which regulates the endocrine function of the thyroid gland. Abnormal TSH levels may lead to hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	 100023	Anti-h TSH 5401	In vitro
	100026	Anti-h TSH 5404	In vitro
	100033	Anti-h TSH 5408	In vitro
	100034	Anti-h TSH 5409	In vitro
	100254	Anti-h TSH 5407	In vitro
	100819	Anti-h TSH 5405	In vitro
Native antigen	 996-51	TSH, purity ≥ 95%, lyophilized	Human pituitary glands
Recombinant antigen	 610175	TSH	CHO cells

Thyroxine (T4)

Thyroxine (T4) is the major hormone produced by the thyroid gland. Thyroxine is a prohormone and a reservoir for the active thyroid hormone (T3). Thyroxine is measured from blood to diagnose thyroid disorders.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	 100348	Anti-T4 6901	In vitro
	100801	Anti-T4 6902	In vitro
Antigen conjugate	 581-10	T4-BSA	Synthetic

Thyroxine Binding Globulin (TBG)

Thyroxine-binding globulin is one of the major proteins responsible for binding and transporting thyroid hormones. Increased TBG levels may be caused by pregnancy, estrogen therapy, hypothyroidism, liver disease or acute intermittent porphyria. Levels can decrease due to anabolic steroids, hyperthyroidism, nephrotic syndrome, malnutrition or acute illness.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Native antigen	 529-10	TBG, purity ≥ 80%, lyophilized	Human serum
	529-12	TBG, purity ≥ 95%	Human serum
	529-13	TBG, purity ≥ 98%, lyophilized	Human serum

Triiodothyronine (T3)

Triiodothyronine (T3) is a thyroid hormone secreted by the thyroid gland. T3 is involved in controlling the rate of metabolic processes in the body and influencing physical development. T3 measurements are used for diagnosing thyroid disorders.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description	Source/Method
Monoclonal antibody	 700015	Anti-h T3 10550	In vitro
Antigen conjugate	 581-05	T3-BSA	Synthetic

Biospecimens

Medix Biochemica provides a wide selection of high quality, controlled biospecimens and offers a vast knowledge on biospecimen uses, functions, and recommendations. Additionally, Medix Biochemica offers a project-tailored biospecimen collection program that utilizes our vast donor participation to help the end-user get the most out of their product. Medix has a wide offering of products including disease-state plasma and serum, processed plasma and base matrices, and a wide range of biospecimen and biological offerings. Although an abbreviated list of hormone associated biospecimens is located below, refer to the Biospecimens Catalog or contact biologicals@medixbiochemica.com for more details about our offerings and capabilities.

Product Type	Catalog #	Description
Biospecimens		991-03-PT1 Urine, pregnancy samples, 1st trimester
		991-03-PT2 Urine, pregnancy samples, 2nd trimester
		991-03-PT3 Urine, pregnancy samples, 3rd trimester
		991-03-POSTM Urine, postmenopausal
		991-05-PT1 Saliva, pregnancy samples, 1st trimester
		991-05-PT2 Saliva, pregnancy samples, 2nd trimester
		991-05-PT3 Saliva, pregnancy samples, 3rd trimester
		991-10-P Vaginal fluid, normal, pooled
		991-10-S Vaginal fluid, normal, single donor
		991-15-P Menstrual blood, normal, pooled
		991-15-S Menstrual blood, normal, single donor
		991-20-S-01 Sweat, pregnancy samples
		991-24-PT1 Serum, pregnancy samples, 1st trimester
		 991-24-PT2 Serum, pregnancy samples, 2nd trimester
		991-24-PT3 Serum, pregnancy samples, 3rd trimester
		991-24-PS-PRL Serum, prolactin
		991-24-PS-hCG Serum, hCG
		991-24-PS-FSH Serum, FSH
		991-24-PS-E Serum, estrogen
		991-24-PS-E2 Serum, estradiol (E2)
		991-24-PS-SHBG Serum, SHBG
		991-25-S Vaginal swab, normal
		991-25-PREC Vaginal swab, pre-coitus
		991-25-POSTC Vaginal swab, post-coitus
		991-50-PT1 Whole blood, pregnancy samples, 1st trimester
		991-50-PT2 Whole blood, pregnancy samples, 2nd trimester
		991-50-PT3 Whole Blood, pregnancy samples, 3rd trimester

Medix Biochemica

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