Elisa Reader

Elisa Reader Price

The ELISA plate reader price depends on two crucial factors; throughput and flexibility (Biocompare, 2015). For instance, for pharmaceutical research, throughput is an important factor to consider, while for flexibility purposes, a single-mode instrument, like an absorbance reader for elisas, can be the best. However, for a multimode reader which comes with additional features such as fluorescence may attract a higher cost than the rest of the plate readers. A researcher or analyst may consider readers with integrated software, types of plates accepted, built-ins like incubators and plate shakers, which also attract a higher cost. Specific prices for Elisa plate readers can be found at Neoscientific (2016).

Elisa Reader Principle

The basic principle in Elisa readers are the special filters for only 5-6 standard wavelengths for all Elisa kits (which depends from substrate type). Always check your kit's instructions with the reader filters (or the substrate electronic absorbance spectrum). For instance, you can measure the maximum to reach the highest sensitivity of your elisa photometer by putting your colored substrate in the plate reader for the absorbance spectra. The Elisa photometers have these filters which fit to almost all substrates commonly used.

Elisa Reader vs. Spectrophotometer

The major difference between the Elisa plate reader and the spectrophotometer is that the Elisa readers are commonly used for intensity measurements on a large number of samples where you can also use a very small volume of sample. The spectrophotometer appears to be more sophisticated and much detailed as discussed below:

Spectrophotometer

- The instrument is more accurate than the Elisa microplate reader
- It can measure at any wavelength
- It can record a spectrum
• It can measure the kinetic continuously

• Moreover, according to Research Gate (2016), spectrophotometer offers full monochromator and more sensitive detection, anisotropy measurements. The only disadvantage with this instrument being that you can easily pick up artifact spectra (based on unclean samples or misaligned optics) therefore there's the need to know your instrument well and use the recommended correction factor files for the instrument and do an many controls as possible of all the components of the solution you may be having.

**Elisa Reader**

• The elisa reader commonly referred to as the microplate reader is much faster compared to spectrophotometer

• This instrument used multiple sample at the same time

• Smaller volumes can be used such as 500-200 ul for 96-well plates

• It can be equipped with robot for screening too

**Elisa Reader for Sale**

The elisa readers are plenty in e-commerce vendors such as Neoscientific (2016). These analytical instruments come with competitive prices depending on the type of reader and the number of functions it performs. You can hardly miss the type of elisa reader you want from the variety of elisa readers provided by Neoscientific. However, in cases where a shopper does not see the reader he's looking for, there are call numbers and online instant chat support service where representatives can find the find the elisa reader you want.

**Elisa Plate Reader**

An elisa plate reader is also referred to the microplate reader, which essentially perform a number of functions including measuring fluorescence and luminescence where the chemical dyes fluoresce or emit one wavelength when exposed to light. The amount of reflection,
absorption, and the color are then used to identify and measure the amount of a substance. Initially, the elisa plate readers were designed to measuring antibody tests, but lately, these instruments have been adapted to perform other advanced functions are aforementioned above. What makes an elisa plate reader preferable at times is because it can measure more samples in a short time frame. Researchers use the elisa plate readers for protein and enzyme assays.

**Elisa Microplate Reader**

According to Biocompare (2016), the elisa microplate readers are instruments which are used to detect and process biological and chemical data using absorbance (elisas, enzyme activity, and nucleic acid and protein quantification), luminescence, and fluorescence detection modes, including intensity, TRF, and polarization. These plate readers are used in drug discovery, research and bioassay validation and biopharmaceutical manufacturing.

**Elisa Test**

An elisa test, also called an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay test, is a widely used test for the presence of particular antibodies in a blood sample. Elisa test can be used to detect any known antibody for which the corresponding antigen is held. This kind of test is commonly used as a screening test for AIDS. The elisa kits are readily available to test a wide range of infections as shown in Neoscientific (2016)

**96 Well Plate Reader**

96 well plate reader is an elisa plate reader which typically measures 96 wells in an equivalent amount of time. This is due to the special feature for elisa plate readers where they can measure more samples in a shorter period of time as compared to spectrophotometers which only measure one to six samples at a time.

**References**


