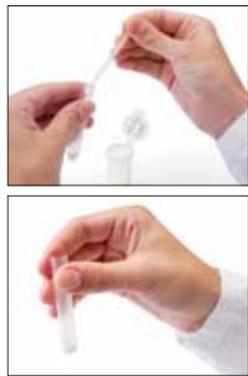


# Dairy SNAP<sup>\*</sup> ELISA technology

## Test operation



The milk sample is mixed with a conjugate pellet.  
The sample mixture is poured into the sample well and is absorbed by the "matrix."

### Sample and Conjugate



Matrix

Sample flows across the test spots and activation window. When the sample passes through the activation window, the device is activated ("snapped").

- Wicks puncture reservoirs and draw up a colorless substrate that mixes with the sample.
- At the front of the device, the matrix contacts the absorbent block.

### Substrate



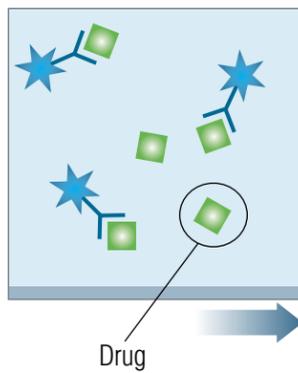
Absorbent block

Reservoirs containing substrate

The absorbent block draws the sample/substrate mixture back across the sample spots.

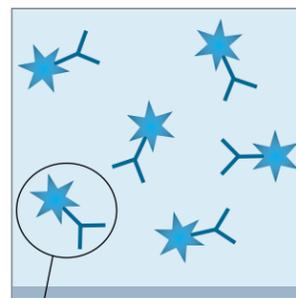
## Test chemistry

### Positive Sample



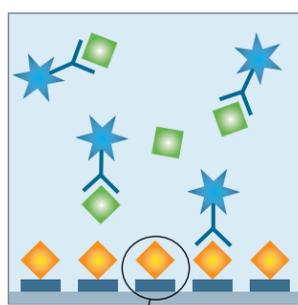
Drug

### Negative Sample

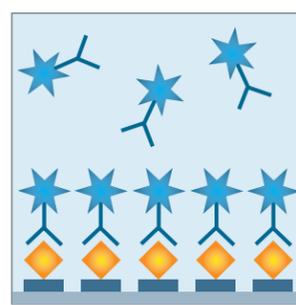


Conjugate

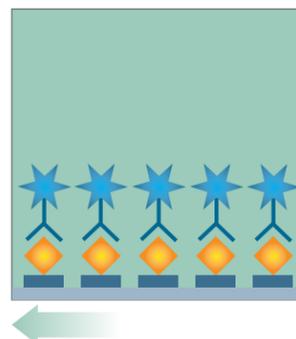
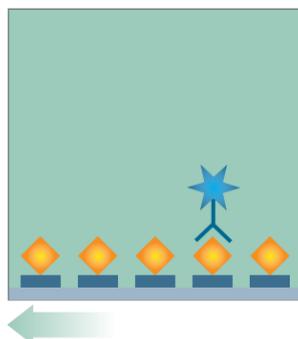
A protein-conjugate in the pellet binds with antibiotic residue in the milk, if any. If there is little or no residue, most protein-conjugate remains unbound.



Sample spot

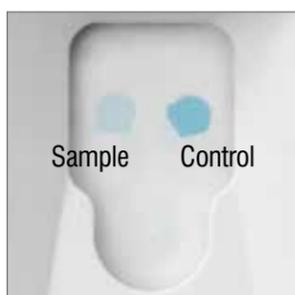


If residue is present in the milk, the protein-conjugate is not available to bind with the sample spot. If residue is not present in the milk, the protein-conjugate binds with the sample spot.



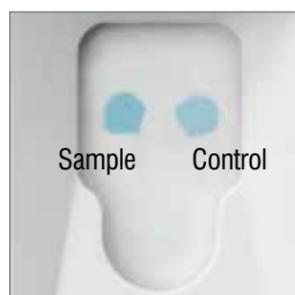
If the protein-conjugate is bound to residue in the milk, there is little or no color development in the sample spot. If the protein conjugate is bound to the sample spot, the substrate reacts with the sample spot, turning it a strong blue.

## Results Interpretation



Sample Control

Pale blue or no color means a positive test result.



Sample Control

Because protein-conjugate binds to the sample spot **only if there is little or no residue**, a strong blue color (darker than the control) means a negative test result.

For more information, please contact  
IDEXX Technical Services, 1-800-321-0207.

Test With Confidence<sup>™</sup>