Coagulation Analyzer

Automated system for in vitro testing of the coagulation System.



ELISA reader And washer



ELISA technique is a biochemical technique used mainly in immunology to detect the presence of an antibody or an antigen in a sample.

Reflotron

Is an in vitro diagnostic device designed for the quantitative determination of clinical chemistry parameters using Reflotron® Test reagent strips. It works on the principle of reflectance photometry.



Pathway Bioimager System



BD PathwayTM high-content cell analyzers combine superior image quality, flexible image capture, and live-cell analysis to address a wide range of applications. BD Pathway systems provide fluorescence intensity measurements, kinetic imaging, and morphological analysis, including subcellular imaging.

Semi-automated Biochemistry Analyzer



Quantitative determination of clinical chemistry parameters

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What is Biochemistry?

Biochemistry, sometimes called biological chemistry, is the study of chemical processes within and relating to living organisms. By controlling information flow through biochemical signaling and the flow of chemical energy through metabolism, biochemical processes give rise to the complexity of life.

Biochemistry is closely related to molecular biology, the study of the molecular mechanisms by which genetic information encoded in DNA is able to result in the processes of life. Depending on the exact definition of the terms used, molecular biology can be thought of as a branch of biochemistry, or biochemistry as a tool with which to investigate and study molecular biology.





Hematology analyzer

Highly specialized machines that count the number of different types of red and white blood cells, blood platelets, hemoglobin, and hematocrit levels in a blood sample.

Bio-Plex from Bio-Rad

System for analysis of multiple proteins, peptides, and nucleic acids in a single well (multiplex assay)

Zetasizer

measures particle and molecule size from below a nanometer to several microns using dynamic light scattering, zeta potential and electrophoretic mobility using electrophoretic light scattering, and molecular weight using static light scattering.

