

YK060 Insulin ELISA

FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY

**YANAIHARA INSTITUTE INC.
2480 - 1 AWAKURA, FUJINOMIYA - SHI
SHIZUOKA, JAPAN 418 - 0011**

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- Please read all the package insert carefully before beginning the assay -

YK060 Insulin ELISA Kit

.Introduction

This kit is a stable and convenient assay system for measurement of insulin (human, rabbit and dog) in serum samples. The processing of proinsulin, which occurs within the B cell, yields insulin and C-peptide. Insulin and C-peptide are secreted in equimolar quantities into blood circulation. Therefore, the measurement of insulin in blood is very important, and also provides valuable information to evaluate the pancreatic B cell function.

This kit for determination of insulin concentration (IR-insulin) in serum samples of human, rabbit and dog is based on a sandwich enzyme immunoassay by using combination of guinea pig anti human insulin antibody (coated on plate), recombinant insulin standard, biotinylated guinea pig anti human insulin antibody and HRP labeled streptoavidin (SA-HRP). Finally, HRP enzyme activity is determined by o-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (OPD) and the concentration of insulin is calculated.

YK060 Insulin ELISA Kit	Contents
The assay kit can measure Insulin in the range of 0.137-100 ng/mL.	1) Antibody coated plate
The assay completes within 16-20 hr. + 4 hr.	2) Standard
With one assay kit, 40 samples can be measured in duplicate.	3) Labeled antibody
Test sample: serum (human, rabbit, dog)	4) SA-HRP solution
Sample volume: 25 μ L	5) Substrate buffer
The 96-wells plate in kit was consisted by 8-wells strips, and the strips can be used separately.	6) OPD tablet
Precision and reproducibility	7) Stopping solution
Intra-assay CV (%) human serum 6.59- 7.10	8) Buffer solution
rabbit serum 2.51-9.08, dog serum 1.39-8.58	9) Washing solution (concentrated)
Inter-assay CV (%) human serum 6.86 -11.86	10) Adhesive foil
Stability and Storage	
22 months from the date of manufacturing	
The expiry date is described on the label of kit.	
Store all of the components at 2-8 .	

. Characteristics

This ELISA kit is used for quantitative determination of insulin in serum sample of human, rabbit and dog. The kit is characterized for sensitive quantification, high specificity and no influences with other components in samples and needlessness of sample pretreatment. Human insulin standard is recombinant product.

< Specificity >

This kit shows the following crossreactivities: 100% to human insulin, rabbit insulin and dog insulin, and 20% crossreactivity to human proinsulin.

< Test Principle >

This ELISA kit for determination of insulin (IR-insulin) in serum is based on a sandwich enzyme immunoassay. The 96-wells plate is coated with guinea pig anti human insulin antibody and insulin standard or samples are added to the wells for their immunoreaction. After incubation and plate washing, biotinylated guinea pig anti human insulin antibody is introduced to the wells and the antibody - antigen - labeled antibody complex is formed on the surface of the well. After rinsing out excessive labeled antibody, HRP labeled streptoavidin (SA-HRP) are added to bind to labeled antibody. Finally, HRP enzyme activity is determined by o-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (OPD) and the concentration of insulin is calculated.

. Composition

Component	Form	Quantity	Main Ingredient
1. Antibody coated plate	MTP ^{*1}	1 plate (96 wells)	Guinea pig anti human insulin antibody
2. Standard	lyophilized	1 vial (100ng)	Recombinant human insulin
3. Labeled antibody	liquid	1 bottle (12 mL)	Biotinylated guinea pig anti human insulin antibody
4. SA-HRP solution	liquid	1 bottle (12 mL)	HRP labeled streptavidin
5. Substrate buffer	liquid	1 bottle (24 mL)	0.015% hydrogen peroxide
6. OPD tablet	liquid	2 tablets	o -Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride
7. Stopping solution	tablet	1 bottle (12 mL)	1M H ₂ SO ₄
8. Buffer solution	liquid	1 bottle (25 mL)	Phosphate buffer
9. Washing solution (Concentrated)	liquid	1 bottle (50 mL)	Concentrated saline
10. Adhesive foil		3 sheets	

MTP^{*1}..... Microtiter plate

. Method

< Equipment required >

1. Micropipettes, multi-channel pipettes for 8 wells or 12 wells and their tips
2. Photometer for microtiter plate (Plate reader), which can read extinction 2.5 at 490 nm (or 492nm)
3. Microtiter plate shaker
4. Test tubes for preparation of standard solution
5. Washing device for microtiter plate and dispenser with aspiration system
6. Graduated cylinder (1,000 mL)
7. Distilled water or deionized water

< Preparatory work >

1. Preparation of standard solution:
Reconstitute the insulin standard (lyophilized, 100 ng/vial) with 1mL of buffer solution, which affords 100 ng/mL standard solution. Then, the 0.2ml of the standard solution is diluted with 0.4 mL of buffer solution that yields 33.33 ng/mL standard solution. Repeat the dilution to make each standard solution of 11.11, 3.70, 1.23, 0.41, 0.137 ng/mL. Buffer solution is used as 0 ng/mL.
 $100 \text{ ng/mL} = 0.0024 \text{ IU/mL}$
2. Preparation of substrate solution:
Resolve OPD tablet with 11 mL of substrate buffer. It should be prepared immediately before use.
3. Preparation of washing solution:
Dilute 50 mL of washing solution (concentrated) to 1000 mL with distilled or deionized water.
4. Other reagents are ready for use.

< Procedure >

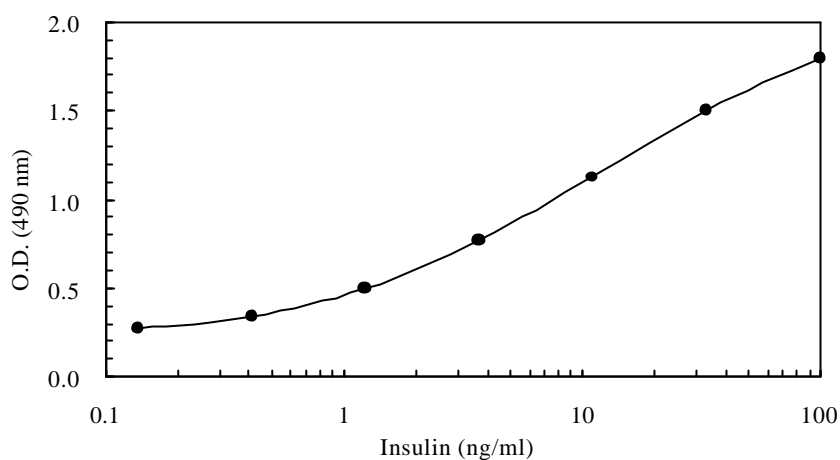
1. Bring all the reagents and samples return to room temperature before beginning the test.
2. Add 0.35mL/well of washing solution into the wells and aspirate the washing solution in the wells. Repeat this washing procedure further twice (total 4 times). Finally, invert the plate and tap it onto an absorbent surface, such as paper toweling, to ensure blotting free of most residual washing solution.
3. Fill 150 μ L of buffer solution into wells first and then introduce 25 μ L of standard solutions (0, 0.137, 0.41, 1.23, 3.70, 11.11, 33.33 and 100 ng/mL) or samples into wells.
4. Cover the plate with adhesive foil and incubate it at 4°C overnight for 16~20 hours. (Still, plate shaker not need)
5. After 4°C incubation, move the plate back to room temperature waiting 30 minutes and take off the adhesive foil, aspirate and wash the wells four times with approximately 0.35 mL/well of washing solution. Finally, invert the plate and tap it onto an absorbent surface, such as paper toweling, to ensure blotting free of most residual washing solution.
6. Pipette 100 μ L of labeled antibody into the wells.
7. Cover the plate with adhesive foil and incubate it for two hours at room temperature. During the incubation, the plate should be shake with a microtiter plate shaker.
8. Take off the adhesive foil, aspirate and wash the wells four times with approximately 0.35 mL/well of washing solution. Finally, invert the plate and tap it onto an absorbent surface, such as paper toweling, to ensure blotting free of most residual washing solution.
9. Pipette 100 μ L of SA-HRP solution into the wells.
10. Cover the plate with adhesive foil and incubate it at room temperature (20-30°C) for one hour. During the incubation, the plate should be shake with a plate shaker.
11. Resolve OPD tablet with 11 mL of substrate buffer. It should be prepared immediately before use.
12. Take off the adhesive foil, aspirate and wash the wells four times with approximately 0.35 mL/well of washing solution. Finally, invert the plate and tap it onto an absorbent surface, such as paper toweling, to ensure blotting free of most residual washing solution.
13. Pipette 100 μ L of substrate solution into the wells, cover the plate with adhesive foil and incubate it for 30 minutes at room temperature.
14. Add 100 μ L of stopping solution into the wells to stop color reaction.
15. Read the optical absorbance of the wells at 490 nm (or 492nm). The dose-response curve of this assay fits best to a 4 (or 5)-parameter logistic equation. The results of unknown samples can be calculated with any computer program having a 4 (or 5)-parameter logistic function. Otherwise calculate mean absorbance values of wells containing standards and plot a standard curve on semilogarithmic graph paper (abscissa: concentration of standard; ordinate: absorbance values). Use the average absorbance of each sample to determine the corresponding value by simple interpolation from this standard curve.

. Notes

1. Samples must be used as soon as possible after collection. If the samples are tested later, they should be divided into test tubes in small amount and frozen at or below -30°C . Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of samples.
2. Insulin standard and substrate solution should be prepared immediately before use. The plate can be used separately, in that case reconstituted standard solution should be divided into test tubes in small amount and stored at or below -30°C .
3. During storage of washing solution (concentrated) at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$, precipitates may be observed, however they will be dissolved when diluted. Diluted washing solution is stable for 6 months at $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$.
4. Pipetting operations may affect the precision of the assay, pipette standard solutions or samples into each well of plate precisely. Using clean test tubes or vessel in assay and use a new tip for each sample to avoid cross contamination.
5. When sample value exceeds 100 ng/mL , it needs to be diluted with buffer solution to a proper concentration.
6. During incubation except color reaction, the test plate should be shaking gently by plate shaker to promote immunoreaction.
7. During continuous shaking of test plate, the plate shaker may be heated up. It is recommended to place styrene foam or plywood between the plate and the shaker.
8. Perform all the determination in duplicate.
9. Read optical absorbance of reaction solution in wells as soon as possible after stopping the color reaction.
10. To quantitate accurately always run a standard curve when testing samples.
11. Protect reagents from strong light (e.g. direct sunlight) during storage and assay.
12. Satisfactory performance of the test is guaranteed only when reagents are used from combination pack with identical lot number.

. Performance Characteristics

Typical standard curve



<Analytical recovery>

<Human serum A>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	1.42		
0.37	1.83	1.79	102.23
3.33	4.77	4.75	100.42
10.00	11.55	11.42	101.14

<Human serum B>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	3.39		
0.37	3.77	3.76	100.27
3.33	5.85	6.72	87.05
10.00	10.65	13.39	79.54

<Human serum C>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	0.30		
0.37	0.68	0.67	101.49
3.33	3.52	3.63	96.97
10.00	10.07	10.30	97.77

<Human serum D>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	0.24		
0.37	0.53	0.61	86.89
3.33	3.13	3.57	87.68
10.00	7.86	10.24	76.76

<Human serum E>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	0.56		
0.37	0.88	0.93	94.62
3.33	3.55	3.89	91.26
10.00	8.81	10.56	83.43

<Human serum F>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	1.71		
0.37	2.11	2.08	101.44
3.33	4.83	5.04	95.83
10.00	11.04	11.71	94.28

<Rabbit serum A>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	0.20		
0.37	0.65	0.57	114.04
3.33	4.39	3.53	124.36
10.00	9.54	10.20	93.53

<Rabbit serum B>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	1.13		
0.37	1.70	1.50	113.33
3.33	4.16	4.46	93.27
10.00	11.95	11.13	107.37

<Rabbit serum C>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	0.58		
0.37	1.05	0.95	110.53
3.33	3.49	3.91	89.26
10.00	9.79	10.58	92.53

<Dog serum A>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	1.11		
0.37	1.70	1.48	114.86
3.33	7.09	4.44	159.68
10.00	17.11	11.11	154.01

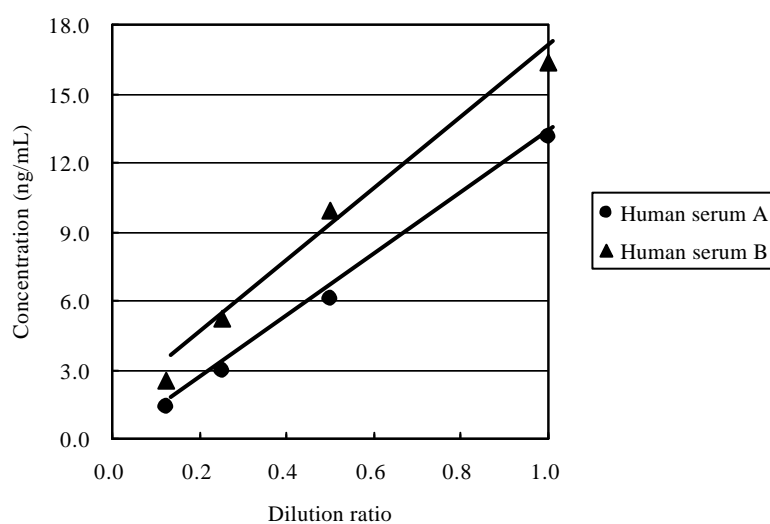
<Dog serum B>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	2.30		
0.37	2.81	2.67	105.24
3.33	7.31	5.63	129.84
10.00	16.20	12.30	131.71

<Dog serum C>

Added Insulin (ng/ml)	Observed (ng/ml)	Expected (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
0.00	1.76		
0.37	2.44	2.13	114.55
3.33	7.61	5.09	149.51
10.00	20.73	11.76	176.28

< Dilution test >



<Precision and reproducibility>

- Intra-assay CV (%) Human serum 6.59- 7.10, rabbit serum 2.51-9.08, dog serum 1.39-8.58
- Inter-assay CV (%) Human serum 6.86 -11.86
- Assay range 0.137-100 ng/mL

. Stability and Storage

- < Storage > Store all of the components at 2-8°C.
- < Shelf life > 22 months from the date of manufacturing
 The expiry date is described on the label of kit.
- < Package > For 96 tests per one kit including standards

. Reference

1. Bell GI, Pictet RL et al., Sequence of the human insulin gene. *Nature* **284**: 26-32, 1980
2. Y. Zhang et al., Ionic mechanisms underlying abnormal QT prolongation and the associated arrhythmias in diabetic rabbits : A role of rapid delayed rectifier K⁺ current. *Cell Physiol Biochem* **19**: 225-238, 2007

<Manufacturer>

Yanaihara Institute Inc.

2480-1 Awakura, Fujinomiya-shi

Shizuoka, Japan 418-0011

TEL: +81-544-22-2771 FAX: +81-544-22-2770

Website: <http://www.yanaihara.co.jp> E-mail: ask@yanaihara.co.jp

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