






KRIBIOLISA™ PD-L1 ELISA

REF : KBBA52

Ver 1.0

RUO

Enzyme Immunoassay for the quantitative determination of PD-L1 in serum, plasma and cell culture supernatant

RUO	For Research Use Only	REF	Catalog Number
	Store At	LOT	Batch Code
	Manufactured By		Biological Risk
	Expiry Date		Consult Operating Instructions

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 96 tests



KRISHGEN BioSystems Unit Nos#318/319, Shah & Nahar,
Off Dr E Moses Road, Worli, Mumbai 400018.
Tel: 91 (22) 49198700 | Email: sales@krishgen.com
<http://www.krishgen.com>

Introduction:

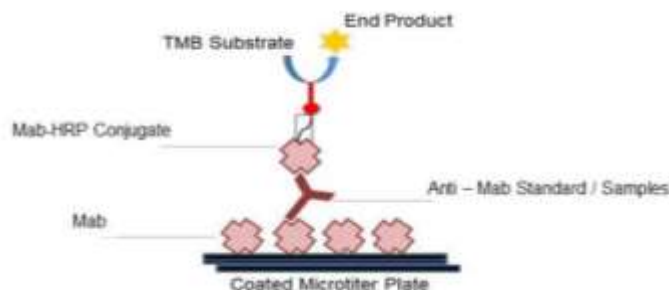
Programmed death receptor-ligand 1 (PD-L1, B7-H1, CD274) is a biomarker from the B7 family that is expressed on a variety of cells and upregulated in response to pro-inflammatory cytokines such as interferon gamma. PD-L1 interacts with PD-1, a co-receptor expressed by exhausted T cells, to encourage an immunosuppressive tumor microenvironment by decreasing T cell receptor mediated proliferation and cytokine production. The PD-1/PD-L1 interaction functions as an immune checkpoint in a process known as immunoeediting where the host immune system eliminates highly immunogenic tumors while allowing less immunogenic tumor to evade it. Multiple solid tumor types including melanoma, renal cell carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer, ovarian, and colorectal cancer utilize this PD-1/PD-L1 immunoeediting mechanism. Current treatment has focused on blocking the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction to reduce tumor evasion by inhibiting PD-1, with new focus on PD-L1 as well.

Intended Use:

The KRIBIOLISA™ PD-L1 ELISA is used as an analytical tool for quantitative determination of PD-L1 in serum, plasma and cell culture supernatant.

Principle:

The method employs the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. Antibodies to PD-L1 are pre-coated onto microwells. Samples and standards are pipetted into microwells and PD-L1 present in the sample are bound by the capture antibody. Then, a HRP (horseradish peroxidase) conjugated antibody against PD-L1 is pipetted and incubated. After washing microwells in order to remove any non-specific binding, the ready to use substrate solution (TMB) is added to microwells and color develops proportionally to the amount of PD-L1 in the sample. Color development is then stopped by addition of stop solution. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm.

**Materials Provided:**

1. Anti – PD-L1 Coated Microtiter Plate (12x8 wells) – 1 no
2. PD-L1 Standard, (0.5 ml/vial) – 20 ng/ml
3. HRP Conjugate – 12 ml
4. Assay Diluent – 30 ml
5. Wash Buffer (20X) – 50 ml
6. TMB Substrate – 12 ml
7. Stop Solution – 12 ml
8. Instruction Manual

Materials to be provided by the End-User:

1. Microtiter Plate Reader able to measure absorbance at 450 nm.
2. Adjustable pipettes and multichannel pipettor to measure volumes ranging from 25µl to 1000µl
3. Deionized (DI) water
4. Wash bottle or automated microplate washer
5. Semi-Log graph paper or software for data analysis
6. Timer
7. Absorbent Paper

Handling/Storage:

1. All reagents should be stored at 2°C to 8°C for stability.
2. All the reagents and wash solutions should be used within 12 months from manufacturing date.
3. Before using, bring all components to room temperature (18-25°C). Upon assay completion ensure all components of the kit are returned to appropriate storage conditions.
4. The Substrate is light-sensitive and should be protected from direct sunlight or UV sources.

Health Hazard Warnings:

1. Reagents that contain preservatives may be harmful if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.
2. For Research Use Only.



Sample Preparation and Storage:

Blood is taken by venipuncture. Serum is separated after clotting by centrifugation. Plasma can be used, too. Lipaemic, hemolytic or contaminated samples should not be run. Repeated freezing and thawing should be avoided. If samples are to be used for several assays, initially aliquot samples and keep at - 20°C.

For Cell Culture Supernatant – If necessary, centrifuge to remove debris prior to analysis. Samples can be stored at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Preparation Before Use:

Allow samples to reach room temperature prior to assay. Take care to agitate patient samples gently in order to ensure homogeneity.

Test Sample preparation - Samples have to be diluted 1:4 (v/v), e.g. for 1:4 (60 µl sample + 180 µl sample diluent) prior to assay. The samples may be kept at 2 - 8°C for up to three days. Long-term storage requires - 20°C.

Reagent Preparation (all reagents should be diluted immediately prior to use):

1. Label any aliquots made with the kit Lot No and Expiration date and store it at appropriate conditions mentioned.
2. Bring all reagents to Room temperature before use.
3. To make Wash Buffer (1X); dilute 50 ml of 20X Wash Buffer in 950 ml of DI water.
4. To make PD-1 standard: Dilute 20 ng/ml to 5 ng/ml with assay diluent.
5. Prepare two-fold serial dilutions of the 10 ng/mL Standard with assay diluent.

Concentration	Solution
5 ng/ml	0.15 mL of 20 ng/mL + 0.45 mL of Assay Diluent (Main Stock)
2.5 ng/ml	0.25 mL of 5 ng/mL + 0.25 mL of Assay Diluent
1.25 ng/ml	0.25 mL of 2.5 ng/mL + 0.25 mL of Assay Diluent
0.625 ng/ml	0.25 mL of 1.25 ng/mL + 0.25 mL of Assay Diluent
0.313 ng/ml	0.25 mL of 0.625 ng/mL + 0.25 mL of Assay Diluent
0.156 ng/ml	0.25 mL of 0.313 ng/mL + 0.25 mL of Assay Diluent
0.078 ng/ml	0.25 mL of 0.156 ng/mL + 0.25 mL of Assay Diluent
0.00 ng/ml	0.25 mL of Assay Diluent

Procedural Notes:

1. In order to achieve good assay reproducibility and sensitivity, proper washing of the plates to remove excess un-reacted reagents is essential.
2. High Dose Hook Effect may be observed in samples with very high concentrations of PD-L1. High Dose Hook Effect is due to excess of antibody for very high concentrations of PD-L1 present in the sample. High Dose Hook effect is most likely encountered from samples early in the purification process. If Hook Effect is possible, the samples to be assayed should be diluted with a compatible diluent. Thus if the PD-L1

concentration of the undiluted sample is less than the diluted sample, this may be indicative of the Hook Effect.

3. Avoid assay of Samples containing sodium azide (NaN_3), as it could destroy the HRP activity resulting in under-estimation of the amount of PD-L1.
4. It is recommended that all Standards and Samples be assayed in duplicates.
5. Maintain a repetitive timing sequence from well to well for all the steps to ensure that the incubation timings are same for each well.
6. If the Substrate has a distinct blue color prior to use it may have been contaminated and use of such substrate can lead to compromisation of the sensitivity of the assay.
7. The plates should be read within 30 minutes after adding the Stop Solution.
8. Make a work list in order to identify the location of Standards and Samples.

Assay Procedure:

1. It is strongly recommended that all Controls and Samples be run in duplicates or triplicates. A standard curve is required for each assay. All steps must be performed at RT.
2. Add **100 µl** of **Standards** or **Samples** into the respective wells.
3. Cover the plate and incubate for 60 minutes at room temperature.
4. Aspirate and wash plate 4 times with **Wash Buffer (1X)** and blot residual buffer by firmly tapping plate upside down on absorbent paper. Wipe of any liquid from the bottom outside of the microtiter wells as any residue can interfere in the reading step.
5. Add **100 µl** of **HRP Conjugate** into each well.
6. Cover the plate and incubate for 1.0 hour at room temperature.
7. Aspirate and wash plate 4 times with **Wash Buffer (1X)** and blot residual buffer by firmly tapping plate upside down on absorbent paper. Wipe of any liquid from the bottom outside of the microtiter wells as any residue can interfere in the reading step.
8. Add **100 µl** of **TMB Substrate** in each well.
9. Incubate the plate at room temperature for 15-30 minutes in dark. DO NOT SHAKE or else it may result in higher backgrounds and worse precision. Positive wells should turn bluish in color.
10. Pipette out **100 µl** of **Stop Solution**. Wells should turn from blue to yellow in color.
11. Read the absorbance at 450 nm with a microplate reader.

Calculation of Results:

Determine the Mean Absorbance for each set of duplicate or triplicate Standards and Samples. Using Semi-Log graph paper, plot the average value (absorbance 450nm) of each standard on the Y-axis versus the corresponding concentration of the standards on the X-axis. Draw the best fit curve through the standard points. To determine the unknown PD-L1 concentrations, find the unknown's Mean Absorbance value on the Y-axis and draw a horizontal line to the standard curve. At the point of intersection, draw a vertical line to the X-axis and read the PD-L1 Concentration. If samples were diluted, multiply by the appropriate dilution factor. Software which is able to generate a cubic spline curve-fit is best recommended for automated results.

Note:

It is recommended to repeat the assay at a different dilution factor in the following cases:

- If the sample absorbance value is below the first standard.
- If the absorbance value is equivalent or higher than the 5 ng/ml standard.

Quality Control:

It is recommended that for each laboratory assay appropriate quality control samples in each run to be used to ensure that all reagents and procedures are correct.

Performance Characteristics of the Kit:

This kit has been validated as per EMA/FDA guidelines in line with ICH Code for Harmonization of Biological Assays.

Sensitivity:

Limit Of Detection: It is defined as the lowest detectable concentration corresponding to a signal of Mean of '0' standard plus 2* SD.

10 replicates of '0' standards were evaluated and the LOD was found to be less than 0.07 ng/ml

Linearity:

Standards provided in the kit will be used for measuring the linearity range of PD-L1 present in matrix.

Precision:

Precision is defined as the percent coefficient of variation (%CV) i.e. standard deviation divided by the mean and multiplied by 100. Assay precision was determined by both intra (n=5 assays) and inter assay (n=5 assays) reproducibility on two pools with low (0.078 ng/ml), medium (0.625 ng/ml) and high (5 ng/ml) concentrations. While actual precision may vary from laboratory to laboratory and technician to technician, it is recommended that all operators achieve precision below these design goals before reporting results.

Pool	Intra Assay %CV	Inter Assay %CV
Low	<10%	<10%
Medium	<5%	<5%
High	<5%	<5%

Safety Precautions:

- **This kit is for research use only.** Follow the working instructions carefully.
- The expiration dates stated on the kit are to be observed. The same relates to the stability stated for reagents
- Do not use or mix reagents from different lots.
- Do not use reagents from other manufacturers.
- Avoid time shift during pipetting of reagents.
- All reagents should be kept in the original shipping container.
- Some of the reagents contain small amount of sodium azide (< 0.1 % w/w) as preservative. They must not be swallowed or allowed to come into contact with skin or mucosa.
- Source materials maybe derived from human body fluids or organs used in the preparation of this kit were tested and found negative for HBsAg and HIV as well as for HCV antibodies. However, no known test guarantees the absence of such viral agents. Therefore, handle all components and all patient samples as if potentially hazardous.
- Since the kit contains potentially hazardous materials, the following precautions should be observed
 - Do not smoke, eat or drink while handling kit material
 - Always use protective gloves
 - Never pipette material by mouth
 - Wipe up spills promptly, washing the affected surface thoroughly with a decontaminant.
- In any case GLP should be applied with all general and individual regulations to the use of this kit.



References:

1. Predictive correlates of response to the anti-PD-L1 antibody MPDL3280A in cancer patients...., Herbst, Roy S., et al. Nature..2014
2. PD-L1 expression as a predictive biomarker in cancer immunotherapy.. Patel, Sandip Pravin, and Razelle Kurzrock... Molecular cancer therapeutics...2015
3. Targeting the PD-1/B7-H1 (PD-L1) pathway to activate antitumor Immunity...., Topalian, Suzanne L., Charles G. Drake, and Drew M. Pardoll. ...Current opinion in immunology...2012

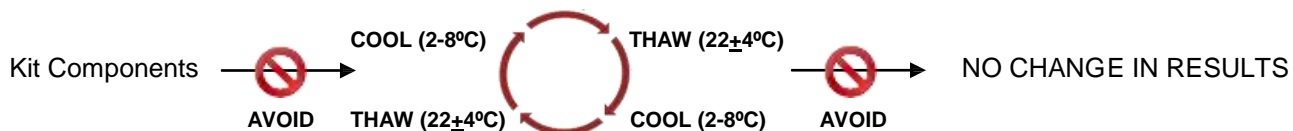
4. Contribution of the PD-L1/PD-1 pathway to T-cell exhaustion: an update on implications for chronic infections and tumor evasion...Blank, Christian, and Andreas Mackensen...Cancer immunology, immunotherapy ...2007
5. Restoring function in exhausted CD8 T cells during chronic viral infection... Barber, Daniel L., et al... Nature ...2006
6. Classifying cancers based on T-cell infiltration and PD-L1...Teng, Michele WL, et al. ...Cancer research ...2015.

SCHEMATIC ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. Remove all components, 30 minutes before adding into the assay plate.



2. Avoid repeated cool-thaw of the components as there will be a loss of activity and this can affect the results.



3. Pipette **100 µl Standards / Samples** into the respective wells

4. Cover plate and incubate for at Room Temperature.

5. Aspirate and wash wells 5 times with **Wash Buffer (1X)**

6. Pipette **100 µl HRP Conjugate** into each well

7. Cover plate and incubate for at Room Temperature.

8. Aspirate and wash wells 5 times with **Wash Buffer (1X)**

9. Pipette **100 µl TMB Substrate** into each well

10. Cover plate and incubate for at Room Temperature.

11. Pipette **100µl Stop Solution** into each well.

12. Read absorbance at 450nm with a microplate reader within of stopping reaction.

Typical Example of a Work List

Well #	Contents	Absorbance at 450nm	Mean Absorbance	ng/ml PD-L1 equivalent
1A 2A	zero std zero std			
1B 2B	0.078 ng/ml 0.078 ng/ml			
1C 2C	0.156 ng/ml 0.156 ng/ml			
1D 2D	0.313 ng/ml 0.313 ng/ml			
1E 2E	0.625 ng/ml 0.625 ng/ml			
1F 2F	1.25 ng/ml 1.25 ng/ml			
1G 2G	2.5 ng/ml 2.5 ng/ml			
1H 2H	5.0 ng/ml 5.0 ng/ml			
3A 4A	Sample			
3B 4B	Sample			

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