KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Darbepoetin (ARANESP™) ELISA

REF : KBI2030

Ver 2.0

RUO

Enzyme Immunoassay for Quantitative Detection of Anti-Darbepoetin in human serum and plasma.

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

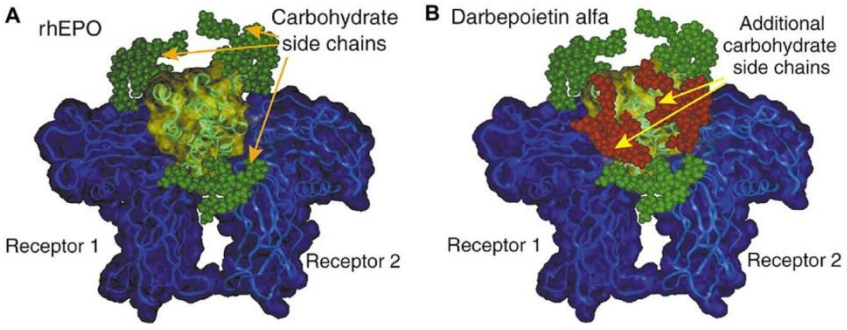
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Introduction:

Erythropoietin (EPO) is a heavily glycosylated protein with a molecular weight of about 30,000 - 34,000 Daltons. Human EPO is a polypeptide consisting of 165 amino acids, containing one O-linked and three N-linked carbohydrate chains. The recombinant EPO is a good substitute for the native protein for use in an immunoassay. Darbepoetin is a re-engineered form of erythropoietin, contains 5 N-linked oligosaccharide chains and has a molecular weight of 37,100 Daltons and a carbohydrate composition of 51%.It has a 3-fold longer serum half-life compared to epoetin alpha and epoetin beta.



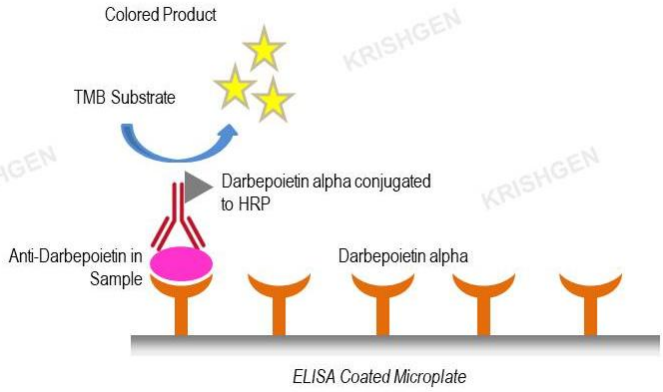
Molecular structures of rhEPO (**A**) and darbepoetin alfa (**B**). Reprinted by permission from Macmillan Publishers Ltd: Nature Biotechnology [7], 2003. rhEPO = recombinant human erythropoietin.

Intended Use:

The KRIBIOLISA™ Anti-Darbepoetin (ARANESP) ELISA is used for quantitative detection of Anti-Darbepoetin in human serum and plasma.

Principle:

The method employs enzyme linked immunoassay technique. Standard or samples are pipetted into microwells pre-coated with Darbepoetin and Anti-Darbepoetin present in the sample and standards are bound by Darbepoetin. In the second step, HRP conjugate is pipetted and incubated. Free HRP conjugate will be removed by washing. Addition of TMB substrate will develop blue color and reaction is stopped by addition of stop solution. Colour of the solution turns yellow. Intensity of yellow colour in wells is directly proportional to the concentration of Anti-Darbepoetin present in Standard or sample. Absorbance is measured at 450 nm.



Materials Provided:

Part	Description	Qty
Darbepoetin Coated Microtiter Plate	96 well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with Darbepoetin monoclonal antibody.	1 x 96 wells
Anti-Darbepoetin / EPO Standard	Recombinant Anti-Darbepoetin / EPO in a buffered protein base with preservative sodium azide - lyophilized (5 ug/ml)	2 vials
Darbepoetin:HRP Conjugate	Darbepoetin conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase with protein stabilizer and preservatives 0.02% methylisothiazolone and 0.02% bromonitrodioxane.	12 ml

Part	Description	Qty
(1X) Sample Diluent	Buffered protein base with preservative thiomersol < 0.01%	2 x 50 ml
(1X) Standard Diluent	Buffered protein base with 1:1000 dilution human serum and preservative sodium azide < 0.01%	10 ml
(20X) Wash Buffer	20-fold concentrated solution of buffered surfactant with preservative thiomersol < 0.01%. May turn yellow over time.	25 ml
TMB Substrate	Stabilized Chromogen	12 ml
Stop Solution	2N Sulfuric Acid	12 ml
Instruction Manual		1 no

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 25 ul to 1000 ul
3. Deionized (DI) water
4. Wash bottle or automated microplate washer
5. Graph paper or software for data analysis
6. Timer
7. Absorbent Paper

Handling/Storage:

1. All reagents should be stored at 2ºC to 8ºC 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 (18-25ºC). 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 -80ºC. 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 1:1000 (v/v), e.g. 1 ul sample + 999 ul 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 25 ml of 20X Wash Buffer in 475 ml of DI water.
4. **Standards Preparation**: Reconstitute the concentrated Standard lyophilized vial with 1 ml of Standard Diluent (1X) to obtain a concentration of 5 ug/ml. Keep the vial for 15 mins with gentle agitation before making further dilutions. Dilute 200ul of original **Standard (5 ug/ml)** with 300 ul of Standard Diluent (1X) to generate a **2000 ng/ml Standard Solution**. Prepare further **Standards** by serially diluting the Standard Solution as per the below table. Use the Standard Diluent (1X) as the Zero Standard (Standard No.0).

Standard Concentration	Standard Vial	Dilution Particulars
5 ug/ml	Lyophilized Standard	Lyophilized Standard provided in the Kit + 1ml of Standard Diluent (1X)
2000 ng/ml	Standard No.6	200 ul Reconstituted Standard (5ug/ml) + 300 ul Standard Diluent (1X)
1000 ng/ml	Standard No.5	250 ul Standard No.6 + 250 ul Standard Diluent (1X)
500 ng/ml	Standard No.4	250 ul Standard No.5 + 250 ul Standard Diluent (1X)
250 ng/ml	Standard No.3	250 ul Standard No.4 + 250 ul Standard Diluent (1X)
125 ng/ml	Standard No.2	250 ul Standard No.3 + 250 ul Standard Diluent (1X)
62.5 ng/ml	Standard No.1	250 ul Standard No.2 + 250 ul Standard Diluent (1X)
0 ng/ml	Standard No.0	Only Standard Diluent (1X)

Use the Standards immediately upon reconstitution. Discard balance standard after use. Do not store them for further experiments.

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 Anti-Darbepoetin Antibody. High Dose Hook Effect is due to excess of very high concentrations of Anti-Darbepoetin 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 Anti-Darbepoetin 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 Anti-Darbepoetin.
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.
   Make a work list in order to identify the location of Standards and Samples

Assay Procedure:

1. It is strongly recommended that all Standards and Samples be run in duplicates or triplicates. A standard curve is required for each assay. All steps must be performed at 37°C

2. Pipette **100 ul** of prepared **Standards** or diluted **Samples** into the respective wells.

3. Cover the plate and incubate for 60 minutes at 37°C

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 ul** of **Darbepoetin:HRP Conjugate** into each well.

6. Cover the plate and incubate for 60 minutes at 37°C

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 ul** of **TMB Substrate** in each well.

9. Incubate the plate at 37°C for 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 ul** 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:

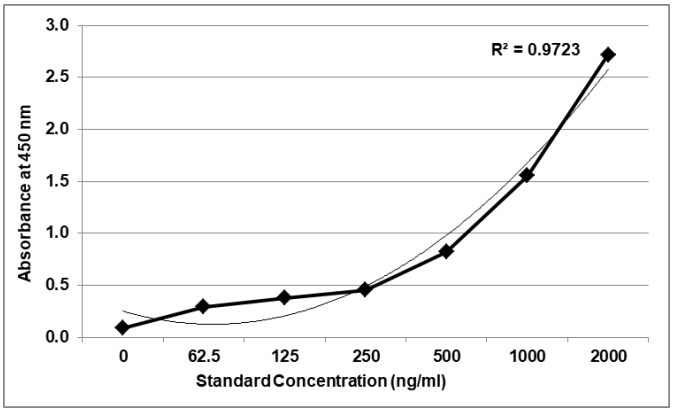
Determine the Mean Absorbance for each set of duplicate or triplicate Standards and Samples. Using Semi-Log graph paper, plot the average value (absorbance 450nm) of each standard on the Y-axis versus the corresponding concentration of the standards on the X-axis. Draw the best fit curve through the standard points. To determine the unknown Anti-Darbepoetin 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 Anti-Darbepoetin 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 2000 ng/ml standard.

Typical Data

Standard Concentration (ng/ml)	Mean Absorbance	Interpolated Concentration	% Interpolated Concentration against Actual Concentration
0	0.091	--	--
62.5	0.292	100.8	161.2
125	0.380	160.4	128.3
250	0.455	212.0	84.8
500	0.822	472.7	94.5
1000	1.555	1027.2	102.7
2000	2.719	1994.5	99.7

Typical Graph



Abs = absorbance at 450 nm

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 40 ng/ml

Specificity:
Recombinant Darbepoetin is used for capture and detection of the antibodies to Darbepoetin. The standards provided in the kit are monoclonal antibodies having a binding affinity towards Darbepoetin and EPO.

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 (62.5ng/ml), medium (250ng/ml) and high (2000ng/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

… cell, SPR-based biosensor immunoassay for the detection, semi-quantitation, and characterization of antibodies to darbepoetin alfa and epoetin alfa in human serum
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N Casadevall - Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2003 - academic.oup.com

SCHEMATIC ASSAY PROCEDURE

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

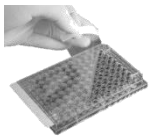
Components (2-8ºC) → 30 mins RT Before Use → 

Thaw at Room Temperature (18-24ºC) → USE NOW

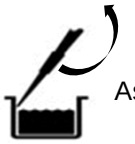
2. Avoid repeated cool-thaw of the components as there will be a loss of activity and this can affect the results.

Kit Components → AVOID → COOL (2-8ºC) → THAW (22±4ºC) → THAW (22±4ºC) → COOL (2-8ºC) → AVOID → NO CHANGE IN RESULTS

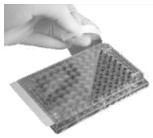
3.  Pipette **100 ul** prepared **Standards** / diluted **Samples** into each well.

4. Cover plate  and incubate for 

at 37°C.

5.  Aspirate and wash wells 4 times with **Wash Buffer (1X).**

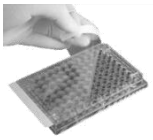
6.  Pipette **100 ul Darbepoetin:HRP Conjugate** into each well.

7. Cover plate  and incubate for 

at 37°C.

8.  Aspirate and wash wells 4 times with **Wash Buffer (1X).**

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

10. Cover plate  and incubate for 

at 37°C.

11.  Pipette **100 ul 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 Anti-Darbepoetin equivalent
1A 2A	zero std zero std			
1B 2B	62.5 ng/ml 62.5 ng/ml			
1C 2C	125 ng/ml 125 ng/ml			
1D 2D	250 ng/ml 250 ng/ml			
1E 2E	500 ng/ml 500 ng/ml			
1F 2F	1000 ng/ml 1000 ng/ml			
1G 2G	2000 ng/ml 2000 ng/ml			
1H 2H	Sample Sample			
3A 4A	Sample Sample			
3B 4B	Sample Sample			

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SYMBOLS KEY

MTP	Darbepoetin Coated Microtiter Plate (12 x 8 wells)
STD	Anti-Darbepoetin Standard, lyophilized
HRP CONJ	Conjugate Horseradish Peroxidase
1X STD DIL	(1X) Standard Diluent
1X SAMP DIL	(1X) Sample Diluent
20X WASH BUF	(20X) Wash Buffer
SUB TMB	TMB Substrate
SOLN STOP	Stop Solution
	Consult Instructions for Use
REF	Catalog Number
	Expiration Date
	Storage Temperature