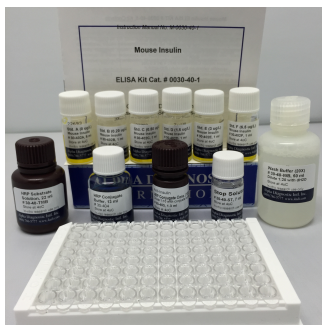


Mouse Insulin

ELISA Kit Cat. # 0030-40-1

For Quantitative Determination of
Mouse Insulin In Serum or Plasma



For In Vitro Research Use Only



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Components	96 tests
Anti-Insulin coated microwell strip plate (96 wells), Cat. # 30-401	1 plate
Mouse Insulin Calibrator A , 5 ml, 0 ug/ml; #30-402A (yellow)	1 vial
Mouse Insulin Calibrators B-F ; 1 ml x 5 (lot specific values on the vials) #30-402B-F	5 vials
Anti-Insulin-HRP Conj Conc (10X) 1.3 ml, dilute 1:10 with conjugate buffer #30-403	1 vial
HRP Conjugate buffer, 13 ml, #30-404	1 vial
Wash Buffer Conc (20X); 50 ml, dilute 1:20 with distilled water; #30-40-WB	1 bottle
HRP substrate Solution , 22 ml #30-40-TMB	1 bottle
Stop solution, 7 ml, #30-40-ST	1 bottle
Instruction Manual, M - 0 3 0 4 0	1

Introduction

Insulin is the principal hormone responsible for glucose metabolism. It is synthesized in the cells of the islets of Langerhans as the precursor, proinsulin, which is processed to form C-peptide and insulin and both are secreted in equimolar amounts into the portal circulation. The mature insulin molecule comprises two polypeptide chains, the A chain (21 amino acids) and the B chain (30 amino acids), which are linked by two inter-chain disulphide bridges. There is, in addition, a single intra-chain disulphide bridge in the A chain. The sequence of insulin is highly conserved in mammalian species, and is homologous with the insulin-like growth factors IGF-I and IGF-II. Secretion of insulin is mainly controlled by plasma glucose concentration and the hormones have a number of important metabolic actions. Its principal function is to control the uptake and utilization of glucose in peripheral tissues via the glucose transporter. This and other hypoglycemic activities, such as the inhibition of hepatic gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis are counteracted by the hyperglycemic hormones including glucagons, epinephrine (adrenaline), growth hormone and cortisol. Insulin concentrations are severely reduced in insulin-dependent diabetes (IDDM) and some other conditions such as hypopituitarism. Insulin concentrations may be raised in non-insulin-dependant diabetes (NIDDM), obesity, insulinoma and some endocrine dysfunctions such as Cushing's Syndrome and Acromegaly. The main clinical utility measurement is in the investigation of hypoglycemia. Insulin assay have been used in the following applications:

1. To assess the residual cell function, especially in newly diagnosed cases of IDDM.
2. As an aid to the discrimination between IDDM and NIDDM.
3. The diagnosis of insulinoma.
4. In the investigation of the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus.

Insulin assays are the essentials in various dynamic tests, such as oral or intravenous glucose tolerance tests (OGTT and IVGTT), to determine the insulin response of the pancreas and the degree of insulin resistance. In many applications, insulin measurements may be complicated by cross-reactivity with partially degraded insulin, proinsulin and split forms of proinsulin. Immune complexes of these molecules are essentially problematic in patients who have developed anti-insulin antibodies through animal insulin administration.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

Insulin ELISA kit is based on simultaneous binding of Insulin from samples to two antibodies, one immobilized on microtiter well plates, and other conjugated to the enzyme horseradish peroxidase. After a washing step, chromogenic substrate is added and color developed. The enzymatic reaction (color) is directly proportional to the amount of Insulin present in the sample. Adding stopping solution terminates the reaction. Absorbance is then measured on a microtiter well ELISA reader at 450 nm and the concentration of Insulin in samples and control is read off the standard curve.

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Adjustable micropipet (5-100 ul) and Multichannel pipet with disposable plastic tips. Reagent troughs, Plate shaker (orbital shaker), Plate washer (recommended) and ELISA plate Reader.

PRECAUTIONS

The Alpha Diagnostic Intl., Inc. Insulin ELISA test is intended for *in vitro research* use only. The reagents contain thimerosal as preservative; necessary care should be taken when disposing solutions. The Control Serum has been prepared from human sera shown to be negative for HBsAg and HIV antibodies. Nevertheless, such tests are unable to prove the complete absence of viruses, therefore, sera should be handled with appropriate precautions.

Applicable **MSDS**, if not already on file, for the following reagents can be obtained from ADI or the web site. TMB (substrate), H₂SO₄ (stop solution), and Proclin-300 (0.1% v/v in standards, sample diluent and HRP-conjugates). All waste material should be properly disinfected before disposal. Avoid contact with the stop solution (1N sulfuric acid). Applicable MSDS, if not already on file, for the following reagents can be obtained from ADI or the web site. TMB (substrate), H₂SO₄ (stop solution), and Proclin-300 (0.1% v/v in standards, sample diluent and HRP-conjugates).

Reagent Preparation:

Dilute wash buffer (1:20) with distilled water (**50 ml** stock buffer and **950 ml** of distilled water). Store at 4°C

Dilute Enzyme conjugate 1:10 with Enzyme conjugate buffer (100 ul stock conjugate and 0.9 ml of the buffer). Prepare 1 ml per strip or 10 ml for full plate. Do not keep diluted stock and dilute as needed.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

Collect blood by venipuncture, allow clotting, and separating the **serum** by centrifugation at room temperature. Do not heat inactivate the serum. If sera cannot be immediately assayed, these could be stored at -20°C for up to six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of samples. No preservatives should be added to the serum. Citrate, EDTA, heparin **plasma** can be stored at -20°C or stored up to 24-hrs for testing.

Sample Dilution

No dilution is normally required. Sample containing >6.5 ug/L or the highest standards should be diluted 1:5 or 1:10 with calibrator 0. Solution containing azide cannot be used in this kit.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

The microtiter well plate and all other reagents are stable at 2-8°C until the expiration date printed on the label. The whole kit stability is usually 6 months from the date of shipping. Standards are stable for two month at 2-8°C. The unused portions of the standards can be frozen in suitable aliquots for long-term use. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended.

TEST PROCEDURE (ALLOW ALL REAGENTS TO REACH ROOM TEMPERATURE BEFORE USE).

Dilute wash buffer (1:20) with distilled water (50 ml stock in 1-L of distilled water). Dilute Antibody-HRP Conjugate (1:10) with HRP Conjugate buffer in required volume.

1. Label or mark the microtiter well strips to be used on the plate.
2. Pipet **10 ul of calibrators** and serum samples into appropriate wells in *duplicate*. Dispense **100 ul** of 1x Antibody-Enzyme Conjugate into each well. Gently mix the samples, cover the plate and incubate at **room temp (20-25°C) for 2 hrs on a plate shaker (600-800 rpm) min.** if plate shaker is not available, plates can be manually mixed 3-4 times during the incubation.
3. Wash the plate **6X** with 1x-wash buffer (**350 ul/wash**). We recommend using an automated ELISA plate Washer for better consistency. Failure to wash the wells properly will lead to high blank or zero values. If washing manually, plate must be tapped over paper towel between washings to ensure proper washing
4. Dispense **200 ul TMB substrate per well**. Mix gently for 5-10 seconds, cover the plate and incubate at room temp for **15 min**. Blue color develops in positive wells.
5. Stop the reaction by adding **50 ul of stop solution** to all wells. Mix gently for 5-10 seconds. Blue color turns yellow. Measure the **absorbance at 450 nm** using an ELISA reader within 30 min.

NOTES- Read instructions carefully before the assay. Do not allow reagents to dry on the wells. Careful aspiration of the washing solution is essential for good assay precision. Since timing of the incubation steps is important to the performance of the assay, pipet the samples without interruption and it should not exceed 5 minutes to avoid assay drift. If more than one plate is being used in one run, it is recommended to include a standard curve on each plate. The unused strips should be stored in a sealed bag at 4°C.

Addition of the HRP substrate solution starts a kinetic reaction, which is terminated by dispensing the stopping solution. Therefore, keep the incubation time for each well the same by adding the reagents in identical sequence. Plate readers measure absorbance vertically. Do not touch the bottom of the wells.

EXPECTED VALUES

It is recommended that each laboratory determine its own reference values.

Testing of other Biological Fluids Species Crossreactivity

This kit is primarily designed to test human serum samples. It is possible to use the plasma and other biological fluids. However, the sample volume and dilutions must be adjusted according to the expected concentrations or unknown samples be tested at several dilutions to determine the optimum range.

Crossreactivity of insulin antibodies used in the kit with insulin from other species (human, bovine, monkey etc) has not been established.

SPECIFICITY

There is no cross reactivity with C-peptide at the concentration of 5000 pmo/mL, with intact human proinsulin (biosynthetic) 0.3%. High concentrations of lipid or bilirubin do not interfere in the insulin assay. Purified hemoglobin up to 50 ug/mL does not interfere in the test. No interference for rheumatoid factor or human anti-mouse antibodies (HAMA) was observed.

INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL

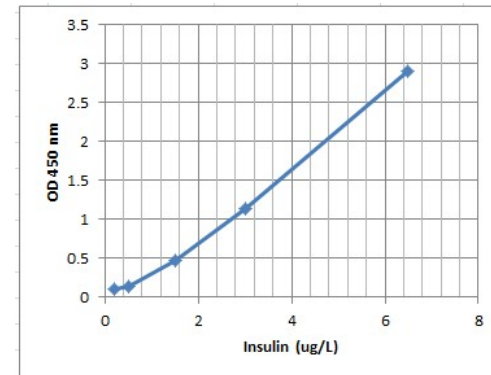
Commercial controls such as ADI's Diabetes Antigen Control Rat/Mouse (L, M, H) and/or internal serum pools with low, intermediate and high insulin concentrations should routinely be assayed as samples, and results charted from day to day. It is good laboratory practice to record the following data for each assay: kit lot number, dilution and/or reconstitution dates of kit components, OD values for the blank, Calibrators and controls.

References: 1. Clark PMS & Hales CN (1991) Assay of Insulin. In P.C. Pickup and G. Williams eds. Textbook of Diabetes, Vol 1, 335-347, Blackwell Scientific Publications; 2. Clark PMS and Hales CN (1994) How to Measure Plasma Insulin. Diabetes/Metabolism Reviews, 10:79-90; 3. Andersen L, Dinesen B, Jorgensen PN, Poulsen F and Roder MF (1993) Enzyme Immunoassay for Intact Human Insulin in Serum or Plasma. Clin Chem 38:578-582; 4. Volund A (1993) Conversion of Insulin units to SI units. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 58:714-715

WORKSHEET OF TYPICAL ASSAY

Wells	Stds/samples	Mean A _{450nm}	Calculated Conc. (ug/L)
A1, A2	Calib. 0 (0.0 ug/L)	0.072	
B1, B2	Std. B (0.20 ug/L)	0.099	
C1, C2	Std. C (0.50 ug/L)	0.136	
D1, D2	Std. D (1.5 ug/L)	0.466	
E1, E2	Std. E (3 ug/L)	1.136	
F1, F2	Std. F (6.5 ug/L)	2.901	
G1, G2	Sample 1	1.10	1.450

NOTE: These data are for **demonstration purpose only**. A complete standard curve must be run in every assay to determine sample values. Each laboratory should determine their own normal reference values.



Kits-spec-XL

A typical std. assay curve (do not use this for calculating sample values)

Calculation of Results

Subtract the absorbance of the zero standard from the mean absorbance values of calibrators and samples.

Plot the A₄₅₀ values of the calibrators against the concentration and use cubic spline regression. For manual plots, read the conc from the calibrator curve.

Insulin unit conversion

1 ug=174 pmol

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

DETECTION LIMIT - Based on sixteen replicates determinations of the zero standards, the minimum concentration of human Insulin detected using this assay is ~ 0.2 ug/L. The detection limit is defined as the value deviating by 2 SD from the zero standards.

Recovery:

Sample dilution (mean 85%); Dilution (mean 96%)

Hook Effect:

No hook effect with high insulin concn up to 500 ng/ml.

Precision:

Intrassay (2.8-5 CV%);
Inter-assay (3.5-11 CV%).

Species reactivity

Cross reactivity with rat, human, porcine, ovine, and bovine insulin. Other species not tested.

	Insulin (%)	Proinsulin I & II (%)	C-peptide I & II (%)	IGF-I (%)	IGF-II %
Mouse		43, 60	<0.002, <0.002	0.02	0.02
Rat	146	14, 60	14, 60		
Human	195	82			
Porcine	628				
Ovine	256				
Bovine	110				

Related Items

Catalog#	ProdDescription
0010	Human Leptin ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative, 96 tests, Quantitative
0020	Human Beta-2 microglobulin (B2M) ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative
0030-10-B1	Bovine Insulin ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative, 96 tests, Quantitative
0030-20-I	Human Insulin-Biotin ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative, 96 tests
0030-40-1	Mouse Insulin ELISA Kit, High Sensitivity, Quantitative, 96 tests
0030-50-1	Rat Insulin ELISA Kit, High Sensitivity, Quantitative, 96 tests
0030-60-1	Mouse/Rat Proinsulin ELISA Kit, High Sensitivity, Quantitative, 96 tests
0030-70-1	Mouse/Rat C-Peptide ELISA Kit, High Sensitivity, Quantitative, 96 tests
0030N	Human Insulin ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative, 96 tests
0035-IA	Human Insulin & Insulin Analogs (Lispro/Humalog, Aspart, Glargine, Glulisine, Detemir) ELISA Kit, 96 tests,
0040	Human C-peptide ELISA Kit, 96 tests, Quantitative

ELISA kits available from ADI (see details at the web site)

#0010	Human Leptin		
#200-120-AGH	Human globular Adiponectin (gAcrp30)		
#0700	Human Sex Hormone Binding Glob (SHBG)		
#0900	Human IGF-Binding Protein 1 (IGFBP1)		
#1000	Human C-Reactive Protein (CRP)		
#100-110-RSH	Human Resistin /FIZZ3		
#100-140-ADH	Human Adiponectin (Acrp30)		
#100-160-ANH	Human Angiogenin		
#100-180-APH	Human Angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2)		
#100-190-B7H	Human Bone Morphogenic Protein 7 (BMP-7)		
#1190	Human Serum Albumin	#1200	Human Albumin (Urinary)
#1750	Human IgG (total)	#1760	Human IgM
#1800	Human IgE	#1810	Human Ferritin
#1210	Human Transferrin (Tf)	#0020	Beta-2 microglobulin
#1600	Human Growth Hormone (GH)		
#0060	Human Pancreatic Colorectal cancer (CA-242)		
#1820	Human Ovarian Cancer (CA125)	#1830	Human CA153
#1840	Human Pancreatic & GI Cancer (CA199)		
#1310	Human Pancreatic Lipase		
#1400	Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP)		
#1500	Human Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA)	#1510	free PSA (fPSA)
#0500	Human Alpha Fetoprotein (AFP)		
#0050	Human Neuron Specific Enolase (NSE)		
#0030	Human Insulin	#0040	Human C-peptide
#0100	Human Luteinizing Hormone (LH)		
#0200	Human Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)		
#0300	Human Prolactin (PRL)		
#0400	Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG)	#0410	HCG-free beta
#0600	Human Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)		
#1100	Human Total Thyroxine (T4)	#1110	Human Free T4 (ft4)
#1650	Human free triiodothyronine (ft3)	#1700	Human T3 (total)
#1850	Human Cortisol	#1860	Human Progesterone
#1865	Human Pregnenolone	#1875	Human Aldosterone
#1880	Human Testosterone	#1885	Human free Testosterone
#1910	Human Androstenedione	#1920	Human Estradiol
#1925	Human Estrone	#1940	Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)
#1950	Human DHEA-sulphate (DHEA-S)		
#3400	Human serum Neopterin		
#3000	Human Rheumatoid Factors IgM (RF)		
#3100	Human anti-dsDNA		
#3200	Anti-Nuclear Antibodies (ANA)		