

Revised 25 Aug. 2010 rm (Vers. 2.1)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Intended Use

The **DRG Cortisol CLIA** is a **chemiluminescence immunoassay** for measurement of Cortisol in serum and plasma (EDTA, heparin). In the United States, this kit is intended for Research Use Only.

2 PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The DRG Cortisol CLIA Kit is a chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA), based on the principle of competitive binding.

The microtiter wells are coated with a monoclonal antibody directed towards an antigenic site on the Cortisol molecule. Endogenous Cortisol of a donor sample competes with a Cortisol-horseradish peroxidase conjugate for binding to the coated antibody. After incubation the unbound conjugate is washed off.

The amount of bound peroxidase conjugate is inversely proportional to the concentration of Cortisol in the sample. After addition of the substrate solution, the intensity of emitted light is inversely proportional to the concentration of Cortisol in the donor sample.

3 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1. In the United States, this kit is intended for Research Use Only.
2. For information on hazardous substances included in the kit please refer to Material Safety Data Sheets.
3. All reagents of this test kit which contain human serum or plasma have been tested and confirmed negative for HIV I/II, HBsAg and HCV by FDA approved procedures. All reagents, however, should be treated as potential biohazards in use and for disposal.
4. Never pipet by mouth and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
5. Do not smoke, eat, drink or apply cosmetics in areas where specimens or kit reagents are handled.
6. Wear disposable latex gloves when handling specimens and reagents. Microbial contamination of reagents or specimens may give false results.
7. Handling should be in accordance with the procedures defined by an appropriate national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
8. Do not use reagents beyond expiry date as shown on the kit labels.
9. All indicated volumes have to be performed according to the protocol. Optimal test results are only obtained when using calibrated pipettes and microtiter plate luminometer.
10. The luminescence substrate reagents (*Reagent A* and *Reagent B*) are sensitive to light and should be stored in the original dark bottle away from direct sunlight.
11. Do not mix or use components from kits with different lot numbers. It is advised not to exchange wells of different plates even of the same lot. The kits may have been shipped or stored under different conditions and the binding characteristics of the plates may result slightly different.
12. Chemicals and prepared or used reagents have to be treated as hazardous waste according the national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
13. Safety Data Sheets for this product are available upon request directly from DRG International, Inc.
The Safety Data Sheets fit the demands of: EU-Guideline 91/155 EC.

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4 REAGENTS

4.1 Reagents provided

1. **Microtiterwells**, 12x8 (break apart) strips, 96 wells;
Wells coated with a anti-Cortisol antibody (monoclonal).
 2. **Standard (Standard 0-5)**, 6 vials, 1 mL, ready to use;
Concentrations: 0, 20, 50, 200, 400, 800 ng/mL,
thus corresponding to 0, 55.2, 138, 552, 1104, 2208 nmol/L.
Conversion factor: 1 ng/mL = 2.76 nmol/l.
The standards are calibrated against European Reference Materials (Reference Material Number BCR-192 and BCR-193).
* contain 0.03% Proclin 300, 0.020% BND and 0.010% MIT as preservative.
 3. **Control**, 2 vials, 1.0 mL, ready to use
2 levels (low and high).
For control values and ranges please refer to vial label or QC-Datasheet.
* contain 0.03% Proclin 300, 0.020% BND and 0.010% MIT as preservative.
 4. **Enzyme Conjugate**, 1 vial, 12 mL, ready to use;
Cortisol conjugated to horseradish Peroxidase.
Contains 0.010% MIT and 0.020% BND as a preservative
 5. **Chemiluminescence Substrate Solution**,
Reagent A, 1 vial, 4 mL, *Note: light sensitive!*
Reagent B, 1 vial, 4 mL, *Note: light sensitive!*
Reagent C, 1 vial, 8 mL
see „Preparation of Reagents“.
 6. **Wash Solution**, 1 vial, 30 mL (40X concentrated);
see „Preparation of Reagents“.
- * BND = 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane
MIT = 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one

Note: Additional *Standard 0* for sample dilution is available upon request.

4.2 Equipment and material required but not provided

- A microtiter plate luminometer.
- Calibrated variable precision micropipettes.
- Absorbent paper.
- Distilled or deionized water
- Timer
- Semi logarithmic graph paper or software for data reduction

4.3 Storage Conditions

When stored at 2°C - 8°C unopened reagents will retain reactivity until expiration date. Do not use reagents beyond this date.

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Opened reagents must be stored at 2°C - 8°C. Microtiter wells must be stored at 2°C - 8°C. Once the foil bag has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly again.

Opened kits retain activity for 2 months if stored as described above.

4.4 Reagent Preparation

Allow all reagents and required number of strips to reach room temperature prior to use.

Wash Solution

Add deionized water to the 40X concentrated Wash Solution.

Dilute 30 mL of concentrated Wash Solution with 1170 mL deionized water to a final volume of 1200 mL.

The diluted Wash Solution is stable for 2 weeks at room temperature.

Chemiluminescence Substrate Solution

Mix **1 part** of the chemiluminescence **Reagent A** with **1 parts** of **Reagent B** and dilute this mixture 1:2 with **Reagent C**.

This gives the ready to use substrate solution.

The prepared substrate solution is stable for one hour. Prepare fresh before use.

If the whole plate is to be used prepare the substrate solution as follows:

Add 2.5 mL of each **Reagent A** and **Reagent B** into 5 mL **Reagent C**

4.5 Disposal of the Kit

The disposal of the kit must be made according to the national regulations. Special information for this product is given in the Material Safety Data Sheets (see chapter 13).

4.6 Damaged Test Kits

In case of any severe damage to the test kit or components, DRG has to be informed in writing, at the latest, one week after receiving the kit. Severely damaged single components should not be used for a test run. They have to be stored until a final solution has been found. After this, they should be disposed according to the official regulations.

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5 SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Serum or plasma (EDTA- or Heparin- plasma) can be used in this assay.

Do not use haemolytic, icteric or lipaemic specimens.

Please note: Samples containing sodium azide should not be used in the assay.

5.1 Specimen Collection

Serum:

Collect blood by venipuncture (e.g. Sarstedt Monovette # 02.1388.001), allow to clot, and separate serum by centrifugation at room temperature. Do not centrifuge before complete clotting has occurred. Donors receiving anticoagulant therapy may require increased clotting time.

Plasma:

Whole blood should be collected into centrifuge tubes containing anti coagulant and centrifuged immediately after collection.

(E.g. for EDTA plasma Sarstedt Monovette – red cap - # 02.166.001;
for Heparin plasma Sarstedt Monovette – orange cap - # 02.165.001.)

5.2 Specimen Storage and Preparation

Specimens should be capped and may be stored for up to 5 days at 2°C - 8°C prior to assaying.

Specimens held for a longer time should be frozen only once at -20°C prior to assay. Thawed samples should be inverted several times prior to testing.

5.3 Specimen Dilution

If in an initial assay, a specimen is found to contain more than the highest standard, the specimens can be diluted with *Standard 0* and reassayed as described in Assay Procedure.

For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

Example:

- a) Dilution 1:10: 10 µL Serum + 90 µL *Standard 0* (mix thoroughly)
b) Dilution 1:100: 10 µL dilution a) 1:10 + 90 µL *Standard 0* (mix thoroughly).

6 ASSAY PROCEDURE

6.1 General Remarks

- All reagents and specimens must be allowed to come to room temperature before use. All reagents must be mixed without foaming.
- Once the test has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption.
- Use new disposal plastic pipette tips for each standard, control or sample in order to avoid cross contamination.
- Light intensity is a function of the incubation time and temperature. Before starting the assay, it is recommended that all reagents are ready, caps removed, all needed wells secured in holder, etc. This will ensure equal elapsed time for each pipetting step without interruption.
- As a general rule the enzymatic reaction is linearly proportional to time and temperature.

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6.2 Test Procedure

Each run must include a standard curve.

1. Secure the desired number of Microtiter wells in the holder.
2. Dispense **20 µL** of each *Standard, Control* and samples with new disposable tips into appropriate wells.
3. Dispense **100 µL Enzyme Conjugate** into each well.
4. Thoroughly mix for 10 seconds. It is important to have a complete mixing in this step.
5. Incubate for **30 minutes** at room temperature (without covering the plate).
6. Briskly shake out the contents of the wells.
Rinse the wells 5 times with diluted *Wash Solution* (400 µL per well). Strike the wells sharply on absorbent paper to remove residual droplets.

Important note:

The sensitivity and precision of this assay is markedly influenced by the correct performance of the washing procedure!

7. Add **100 µL** of the freshly prepared Substrate Solution to each well. (See "*Preparation of Reagents.*")
8. Incubate for **10 minutes** at room temperature.
9. Read the RLU with a microtiter plate luminometer **within 20 minutes** after incubation time of substrate.

6.3 Calculation of Results

1. Calculate the average Relativ Light Units (RLU) values for each set of standards, controls and donor samples.
2. Construct a standard curve by plotting the mean RLU obtained from each standard against its concentration with RLU value on the vertical(Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.
3. Using the mean RLU value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the standard curve.
4. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) curve fit. Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
5. The concentration of the samples can be read directly from this standard curve. Samples with concentrations higher than that of the highest standard have to be further diluted. For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

6.3.1 Example of Typical Standard Curve

The following data** is for demonstration only and **cannot** be used in place of data generations at the time of assay.

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Standard	RLU (x10 ³)	RLU/RLU _{max} (%)
Standard 0 (0 ng/mL)	2259	100
Standard 1 (20 ng/mL)	1330	58.9
Standard 2 (50 ng/mL)	882	39.0
Standard 3 (200 ng/mL)	354	15.7
Standard 4 (400 ng/mL)	238	10.5
Standard 5 (800 ng/mL)	158	7.0

** It is recommended to use the RLU/RLU_{max} values for comparative purposes since luminometers vary considerably between manufacturers. Results from different luminometers will show different RLU values, however, the RLU/RLU_{max} values remain consistent.

7 QUALITY CONTROL

Good laboratory practice requires that controls be run with each calibration curve. A statistically significant number of controls should be assayed to establish mean values and acceptable ranges to assure proper performance.

It is recommended to use control samples according to state and federal regulations. The use of control samples is advised to assure the day to day validity of results. Use controls at both normal and pathological levels.

The controls and the corresponding results of the QC-Laboratory are stated in the QC certificate added to the kit. The values and ranges stated on the QC sheet always refer to the current kit lot and should be used for direct comparison of the results.

It is also recommended to make use of national or international Quality Assessment programs in order to ensure the accuracy of the results.

Employ appropriate statistical methods for analysing control values and trends. If the results of the assay do not fit to the established acceptable ranges of control materials donor results should be considered invalid.

In this case, please check the following technical areas: Pipetting and timing devices; photometer, expiration dates of reagents, storage and incubation conditions, aspiration and washing methods.

After checking the above mentioned items without finding any error contact your distributor or DRG directly.

8 LIMITATIONS OF USE

Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is performed with a complete understanding of the package insert instruction and with adherence to good laboratory practice.

Any improper handling of samples or modification of this test might influence the results.

8.1 Interfering Substances

Haemoglobin (up to 4 mg/mL), Bilirubin (up to 0.5 mg/mL) and Triglyceride (up to 30 mg/mL) have no influence on the assay results.

8.2 Drug Interferences

Until today no substances (drugs) are known to us, which have an influence to the measurement of Cortisol in a sample.

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9 LEGAL ASPECTS

9.1 Reliability of Results

The test must be performed exactly as per the manufacturer's instructions for use. Moreover the user must strictly adhere to the rules of GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) or other applicable national standards and/or laws. This is especially relevant for the use of control reagents. It is important to always include, within the test procedure, a sufficient number of controls for validating the accuracy and precision of the test.

9.2 Liability

Any modification of the test kit and/or exchange or mixture of any components of different lots from one test kit to another could negatively affect the intended results and validity of the overall test. Such modification and/or exchanges invalidate any claim for replacement.

Claims submitted due to customer misinterpretation of laboratory results are invalid. Regardless, in the event of any claim, the manufacturer's liability is not to exceed the value of the kit. Any damage caused to the kit during transportation is not subject to the liability of the manufacturer.

10 REFERENCES

1. L. Thomas, Labor und Diagnose, 4. Auflage, 1992
2. Tietz, N.W., Textbook of Clinical Chemistry, Saunders, 1968