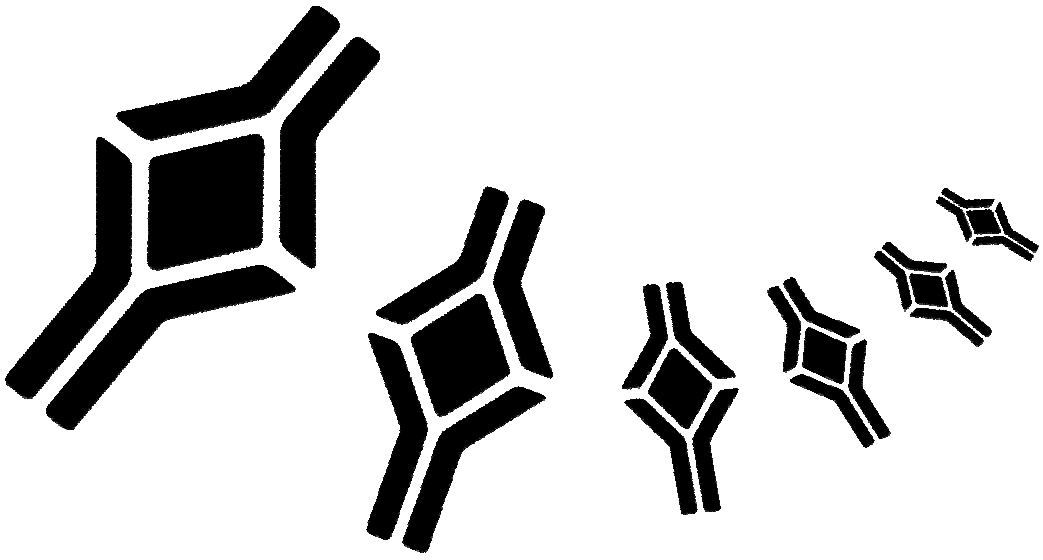
BioVendor
Research
and Diagnostic Products



HUMAN SECRETAGOGIN ELISA

Product Data Sheet

Cat. No.: RD191120200R

For Research Use Only

VERSION 99 090311 19

CONTENTS

» **This kit is manufactured by:**
BioVendor – Laboratorní medicína a.s.

» **Use only the current version of Product Data Sheet enclosed with the kit!**

1. INTENDED USE

The RD191120200R Human Secretagogin ELISA is a sandwich enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of human secretagogin (SCGN).

Features

- **It is intended for research use only**
- The total assay time is less than 3.5 hours
- The kit measures human secretagogin in serum and plasma (EDTA)
- Assay format is 96 wells
- Quality Controls are human serum based. No animal sera are used
- Standard is recombinant protein based
- Components of the kit are provided ready to use, concentrated or lyophilized

2. STORAGE, EXPIRATION

Store the complete kit at 2-8°C. Under these conditions, the kit is stable until the expiration date (see label on the box).

For stability of opened reagents see Chapter 9.

3. INTRODUCTION

Secretagogin (SCGN, SEGN, CALBL, setagin) is a Ca-binding protein which consists of six-EF hand Ca-binding domains and is characterised by molecular weight of 32 kDa. Generally, Ca-binding proteins seem to be involved in several pathological conditions in the CNS, such as epilepsy or neurodegenerative disorders, for example Alzheimer´s disease. Secretagogin is expressed in central nervous system, particularly in the cerebellum, pituitary gland and hypotalamus, but also in thalamic tissue.
Moreover, recent study shown, that secretagogin is detectable in human serum after ischemic brain damage. The secretagogin mRNA was identified as one of the most abundant transcripts in pancreatic islets, highlighting the potential importance of secretagogin in this tissue. Secretagogin is down-regulated in pancreatic islets exposed to high concentration of glucose, in human non-functional pituitary adenomas and in adenocarcinomas. These results suggest that secretagogin may be involved in suppressing cell growth, and it has been proposed as a novel biomarker for diagnosis of different forms of cancer.
Additionally, its strong expression in insulin secreting cells, its influence on insulin expression might contribute to insulin homeostasis.

Areas of investigation:
Neurodegenerative disease
Brain injury
Insulin secretion
Cancer

4. TEST PRINCIPLE

In the BioVendor Human Secretagogin ELISA, the standards, quality controls and samples are incubated in microtitrate wells pre-coated with polyclonal anti-human secretagogin antibody. After 60 min incubation and a washing, biotin labelled polyclonal anti-human secretagogin antibody is added and incubated with captured secretagogin for 60 min. After another washing, the streptavidin-HRP conjugate is added. After 30 min incubation and the last washing step, the remaining conjugate is allowed to react with the substrate solution (TMB). The reaction is stopped by addition of acidic solution, and absorbance of the resulting yellow product is measured. The absorbance is proportional to the concentration of secretagogin. A standard curve is constructed by plotting absorbance values against concentrations of standards, and concentrations of unknown samples are determined using this standard curve.

5. PRECAUTIONS

- **For professional use only**
- Wear gloves and laboratory coats when handling immunodiagnostic materials
- Do not drink, eat or smoke in the areas where immunodiagnostic materials are being handled
- This kit contains components of human origin. These materials were found non-reactive for HBsAg, HCV antibody and for HIV 1/2 antigen and antibody. However, these materials should be handled as potentially infectious, as no test can guarantee the complete absence of infectious agents
- Avoid contact with the acidic Stop Solution and Substrate Solution, which contains hydrogen peroxide and tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). Wear gloves and eye and clothing protection when handling these reagents. Stop and/or Substrate Solutions may cause skin/eyes irritation. In case of contact with the Stop Solution and the Substrate Solution wash skin/eyes thoroughly with water and seek medical attention, when necessary
- The materials must not be pipetted by mouth

6. TECHNICAL HINTS

- Reagents with different lot numbers should not be mixed
- Use thoroughly clean glassware
- Use deionized (distilled) water, stored in clean containers
- Avoid any contamination among samples and reagents. For this purpose, disposable tips should be used for each sample and reagent
- Substrate Solution should remain colourless until added to the plate. Keep Substrate Solution protected from light
- Stop Solution should remain colourless until added to the plate. The colour developed in the wells will turn from blue to yellow immediately after the addition of the Stop Solution. Wells that are green in colour indicate that the Stop Solution has not mixed thoroughly with the Substrate Solution
- Dispose of consumable materials and unused contents in accordance with applicable national regulatory requirements

7. REAGENT SUPPLIED

Kit Components	*State*	*Quantity*
Antibody Coated Microtiter Strips	ready to use	96 wells
Biotin Labelled Antibody Conc. (100x)	concentrated	0.13 ml
Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate	ready to use	13 ml
Master Standard	lyophilized	1 vial
Quality Control HIGH	lyophilized	2 vials
Quality Control LOW	lyophilized	2 vials
Biotin Ab - Diluent	ready to use	13 ml
Dilution Buffer	ready to use	20 ml
Wash Solution Conc. (10x)	concentrated	100 ml
Substrate Solution	ready to use	13 ml
Stop Solution	ready to use	13 ml
Instruction Manual + Certificate of Analysis	-	1 pc

8. MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

- Deionized (distilled) water
- Test tubes for diluting samples
- Glassware (graduated cylinder and bottle) for Wash Solution (Dilution Buffer)
- Precision pipettes to deliver 10-1000 µl with disposable tips
- Multichannel pipette to deliver 100 µl with disposable tips
- Absorbent material (e.g. paper towels) for blotting the microtitrate plate after washing
- Vortex mixer
- Orbital microplate shaker capable of approximately 300 rpm
- Microplate washer (optional). [Manual washing is possible but not preferable.]
- Microplate reader with 450 ± 10 nm filter, preferably with reference wavelength 630 nm (alternatively another one from the interval 550-650 nm)
- Software package facilitating data generation and analysis (optional)

9. PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

» **All reagents need to be brought to room temperature prior to use**

» **Always prepare only the appropriate quantity of reagents for your test**

» **Do not use components after the expiration date marked on their label**

- **Assay reagents supplied ready to use:**

Antibody Coated Microtiter Strips
Stability and storage:
Return the unused strips to the provided aluminium zip-sealed bag with desicant and seal carefully. Remaining Microtiter Strips are stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C and protected from the moisture.

Biotin Ab-Diluent
Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate
Substrate Solution
Stop Solution
Dilution Buffer (small white crystals might be obtained in Dilution Buffer. Make sure, it is warmed up to room temperature and shake well before use)
Stability and storage:
Opened reagents are stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C.

- **Assay reagents supplied concentrated or lyophilized:**

Human SCGN Master Standard
Refer to the Certificate of Analysis for current volume of Dilution Buffer needed for reconstitution of standard!!!
Reconstitute the lyophilized Master Standard with Dilution Buffer just prior to the assay. Let it dissolve at least 15 minutes with occasional gentle shaking (not to foam). The resulting concentration of the human secretagogin in the stock solution is **2 000 pg/ml**.

Prepare the set of standards from stock solution using Dilution Buffer as follows:

Volume of Standard	*Dilution Buffer*	*Concentration*
250 µl of Stock	-	2 000 pg/ml
250 µl of 2 000 pg/ml	250 µl	1 000 pg/ml
250 µl of 1 000 pg/ml	250 µl	500 pg/ml
250 µl of 500 pg/ml	250 µl	250 pg/ml
250 µl of 250 pg/ml	250 µl	125 pg/ml
250 µl of 125 pg/ml	250 µl	62.5 pg/ml

Prepared Standards are ready to use, do not dilute them.

Stability and storage:

Reconstituted Master Standard must be used immediately or aliquoted and stored frozen at –20 °C for 3 months. Avoid repeating freezing/thawing cycles.

Do not store the diluted Standard solutions.

Quality Controls HIGH, LOW

Refer to the Certificate of Analysis for current volume of Dilution Buffer needed for reconstitution and for current Quality Control concentration!!!

Reconstitute each Quality Control (HIGH and LOW) with Dilution Buffer just prior to the assay. Let it dissolve at least 15 minutes with occasional gentle shaking (not to foam).

The reconstituted Quality Controls are ready to use, do not dilute them.

Stability and storage

The reconstituted Quality Controls must be used immediately or aliquoted and frozen at -20°C for 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Biotin Labelled Antibody Conc. (100x)

Prepare the working Biotin Labelled Antibody solution by adding 1 part Biotin Labelled Antibody Concentrate (100x) with 99 parts Biotin-Ab Diluent. Example: 10 µl of Biotin Labelled Antibody Concentrate (100x) + 990 µl of Biotin-Ab Diluent for 1 strip (8 wells).

Stability and storage:

Opened Biotin Labelled Antibody Concentrate (100x) is stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C.

Do not store diluted Biotin Labelled Antibody solution.

Wash Solution Conc. (10x)

Dilute Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) ten-fold in distilled water to prepare a 1x working solution. Example: 100 ml of Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) + 900 ml of distilled water for use of all 96-wells.

Stability and storage:

The diluted Wash Solution is stable 1 month when stored at 2-8°C. Opened Wash Solution Concentrate (10x) is stable 3 months when stored at 2-8°C.

10. PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

The kit measures human secretagogin in serum and plasma (EDTA).

Samples should be assayed immediately after collection or should be stored at -20°C. Mix thoroughly thawed samples just prior to the assay and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles, which may cause erroneous results. Avoid using hemolyzed or lipemic samples.

Dilute serum or plasma samples 3x with Dilution Buffer just prior to the assay (e.g. 50 µl of sample + 100 µl of Dilution Buffer when assaying samples as singlets or preferably 100 µl of sample + 200 µl of Dilution Buffer for duplicates). **Mix well** (not to foam). Vortex is recommended.

Stability and storage:

Samples should be stored at -20°, or preferably at -70°C for long-term storage**.** Avoid repeated freeze/ thaw cycles.

Do not store the diluted samples.

See Chapter 13 for stability of serum samples when stored at 2-8°C and effect of freezing/thawing on the concentration of secretagogin.

Note: It is recommended to use a precision pipette and a careful technique to perform the dilution in order to get precise results!

11. ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. Pipet **100 µl** of Standards, reconstituted Quality Controls and diluted samples, preferably in duplicates, into the appropriate wells. See *Figure 1* for example of work sheet.
2. Incubate the plate at room temperature (ca. 25°C) for **1 hour**, shaking at ca. 300 rpm on an orbital microplate shaker.
3. Wash the wells 3-times with Wash Solution (0.35 ml per well). After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel.
4. Pipet **100 µl** of Biotin Labelled Antibody solution into each well.
5. Incubate the plate at room temperature (ca. 25°C) for **1 hour**, shaking at ca. 300 rpm on an orbital microplate shaker.
6. Wash the wells 3-times with Wash Solution (0.35 ml per well). After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel.
7. Pipet **100 µl** of Streptavidin-HRP Conjugate into each well.
8. Incubate the plate at room temperature (ca. 25°C) for **30 minutes**, shaking at ca. 300 rpm on an orbital microplate shaker.
9. Wash the wells 3-times with Wash Solution (0.35 ml per well). After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel.
10. Add **100 µl** of Substrate Solution. (Avoid exposing the microtiter plate to direct sunlight. Covering the plate with e.g. aluminium foil is recommended.)
11. Incubate the plate for **10 minutes** at room temperature. (The incubation time may be extended [up to 20 minutes] if the reaction temperature is below than 20°C). No shaking!
12. Stop the colour development by adding **100 µl** of Stop Solution.
13. Determine the absorbance of each well using a microplate reader set to 450 nm, preferably with the reference wavelength set to 630 nm (acceptable range: 550 - 650 nm). Subtract readings at 630 nm (550 - 650 nm) from the readings at 450 nm. **The absorbance should be read within 5 minutes following step 12.**

Note: If some samples and standard/s have absorbances above the upper limit of your microplate reader, perform a second reading at 405 nm. A new standard curve, constructed using the values measured at 405 nm, is used to determine secretagogin concentration of off-scale standards and samples. The readings at 405 nm should not replace the readings for samples that were "in range" at 450 nm.

Note 2: Manual washing: Aspirate wells and pipet 0.35 ml Wash Solution into each well. Aspirate wells and repeat twice. After final wash, invert and tap the plate strongly against paper towel. Make certain that Wash Solution has been removed entirely.

	strip 1+2	strip 3+4	strip 5+6	strip 7+8	strip 9+10	strip 11+12
A	**Standard 2 000**	**Blank**	Sample 8	Sample 16	Sample 24	Sample 32
B	**Standard 1 000**	Sample 1	Sample 9	Sample 17	Sample 25	Sample 33
C	**Standard 500**	Sample 2	Sample 10	Sample 18	Sample 26	Sample 34
D	**Standard 250**	Sample 3	Sample 11	Sample 19	Sample 27	Sample 35
E	**Standard 125**	Sample 4	Sample 12	Sample 20	Sample 28	Sample 36
F	**Standard 62.5**	Sample 5	Sample 13	Sample 21	Sample 29	Sample 37
G	**QC HIGH**	Sample 6	Sample 14	Sample 22	Sample 30	Sample 38
H	**QC LOW**	Sample 7	Sample 15	Sample 23	Sample 31	Sample 39

Figure 1: Example of a work sheet.

12. CALCULATIONS

Most microtiter plate readers perform automatic calculations of analyte concentration. The Standards curve is constructed by plotting the absorbance (Y) of Standards against *log* of the known concentration (X) of Standards, using the four-parameter algorithm. Results are reported as concentration of secretagogin (pg/ml) in samples.

Alternatively, the *logit log* function can be used to linearize the standard curve (i.e. *logit* of absorbance (Y) is plotted against *log* of the known concentration (X) of standards).

The measured concentration of samples calculated from the standard curve must be multiplied by their respective dilution factor, because samples have been diluted prior to the assay, e.g. 585.56 pg/ml (from standard curve) x 3 (dilution factor) = 1 756.68 pg/ml.

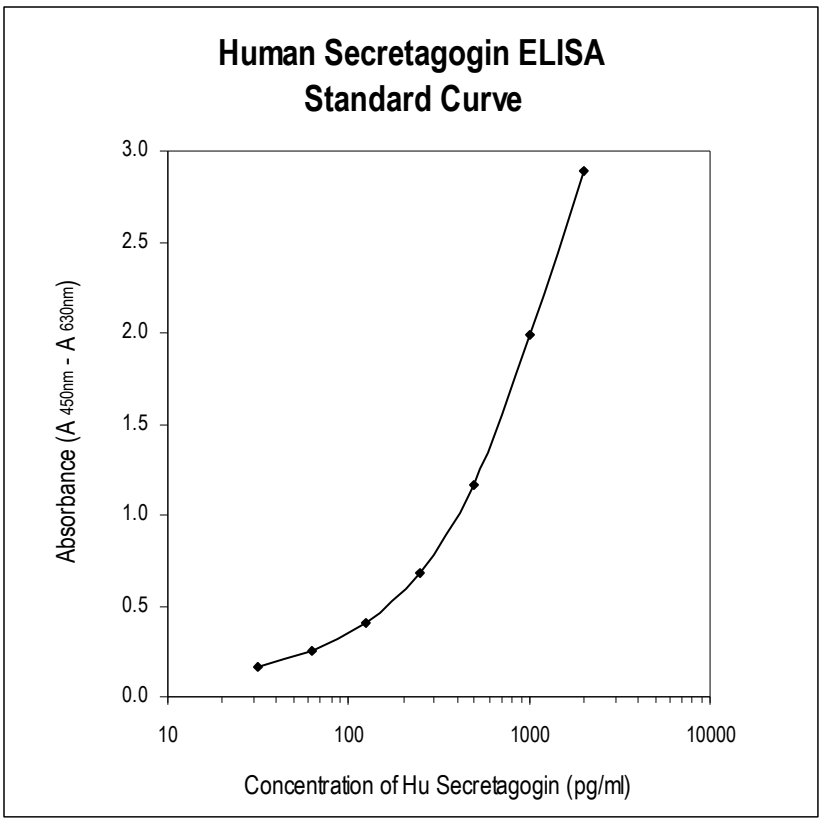


Figure 2: Typical Standard Curve for Human Secretagogin ELISA.

13. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Typical analytical data of BioVendor Human Secretagogin ELISA are presented in this chapter

- **Sensitivity**

Limit of Detection (LOD) (defined as concentration of analyte giving absorbance higher than mean absorbance of blank* plus three standard deviations of the absorbance of blank: A_{blank} + $3xSD_{blank}$) is calculated from the real secretagogin values in wells and is 11 pg/ml.
*Dilution Buffer is pipetted into blank wells.

- **Limit of assay**

Results exceeding serum secretagogin level of 2 000 pg/ml should be repeated with more diluted samples. Dilution factor needs to be taken into consideration in calculating the secretagogin concentration.

- **Specificity**

The antibodies used in this ELISA are specific for human secretagogin.

» Presented results are multiplied by respective dilution factor

- **Precision**

Intra-assay (Within-Run) (n=8)

Sample	*Mean (pg/ml)*	*SD (pg/ml)*	*CV (%)*
1	966.43	58.2	6.0
2	870.9	62.9	7.2

Inter-assay (Run-to-Run) (n=8)

Sample	*Mean (pg/ml)*	*SD (pg/ml)*	*CV (%)*
1	300.87	19.8	6.6
2	633.74	40.4	6.4

- **Spiking Recovery**

Serum samples were spiked with different amounts of human secretagogin and assayed.

Sample	***O**bserved (pg/ml)*	***E**xpected (pg/ml)*	*Recovery **O/E** (%)*
1	323.31	-	-
	1 543.17	1 823.31	84.6
	940.47	1 073.31	97.6
	652.68	698.31	93.5
2	653.31	-	-
	2 061.57	2 153.31	95.7
	1 313.25	1 403.31	93.6
	969.57	1 028.31	94.3

- **Linearity**

Serum samples were serially diluted with Dilution Buffer and assayed.

Sample	*Dilution*	***O**bserved (pg/ml)*	***E**xpected (pg/ml)*	*Recovery **O/E** (%)*
1	-	1 756.68	-	-
	2x	818.13	878.34	93.1
	4x	455.94	439.17	103.8
	8x	239.67	219.59	109.1
2	-	1 027.59	-	-
	2x	541.47	513.80	105.4
	4x	295.23	256.90	114.9
	8x	149.07	128.45	116.1

- **Stability of samples stored at 2-8°C**

Samples should be stored at –20°C. However, no decline in concentration of secretagogin was observed in serum samples after 7 days when stored at 2-8°C. To avoid microbial contamination, samples were treated with ε-aminocaproic acid and thimerosal, resulting in the final concentration of 0.03% and 0.05%, respectively.

Sample	*Incubation Temp, Period*	*Serum (pg/ml)*
1	-20°C	1 302.9
	2-8°C, 1 day	1 020.2
	2-8°C, 7 days	829.7
2	-20°C	300.7
	2-8°C, 1 day	329.9
	2-8°C, 7 days	318.7
3	-20°C	26.1
	2-8°C, 1 day	24.3
	2-8°C, 7 days	31.5

- **Effect of Freezing/Thawing**

No decline was observed in concentration of human secretagogin in serum samples after repeated (5x) freeze/thaw cycles. However it is recommended to avoid unnecessary repeated freezing/thawing of the samples.

Sample	*Number of f/t cycles*	*Serum (pg/ml)*
1	1x	968.6
	3x	903.7
	5x	1 127.2
2	1x	343.9
	3x	310.3
	5x	348.5
3	1x	22.5
	3x	30.6
	5x	33.4

- **Reference ranges**

It is recommended that each laboratory include its own panel of control sample in the assay. Each laboratory should establish its own normal and pathological reference ranges for human secretagogin levels with the assay.

14. DEFINITION OF THE STANDARD

In this assay, the recombinant protein is used as a Standard. The recombinant secretagogin is 286 amino acid residues protein produced in *E. coli*. The calculated molecular weight is 33.3 kDa.

15. METHOD COMPARISON

Human Secretagogin ELISA has not been compared to any other immunoassay.

16. TROUBLESHOOTING AND FAQS

›› Weak signal in all wells

Possible explanations:

- Omission of a reagent or a step
- Improper preparation or storage of a reagent
- Assay performed before reagents were allowed to come to room temperature
- Improper wavelength when reading absorbance

›› High signal and background in all wells

Possible explanations:

- Improper or inadequate washing
- Overdeveloping; incubation time with Substrate Solution should be decreased before addition of Stop Solution
- Incubation temperature over 30°C

›› High coefficient of variation (CV)

Possible explanation:

- Improper or inadequate washing
- Improper mixing Standards, Quality Controls or samples

17. REFERENCES

References to secretagogin:

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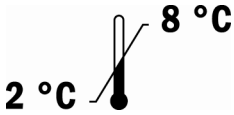
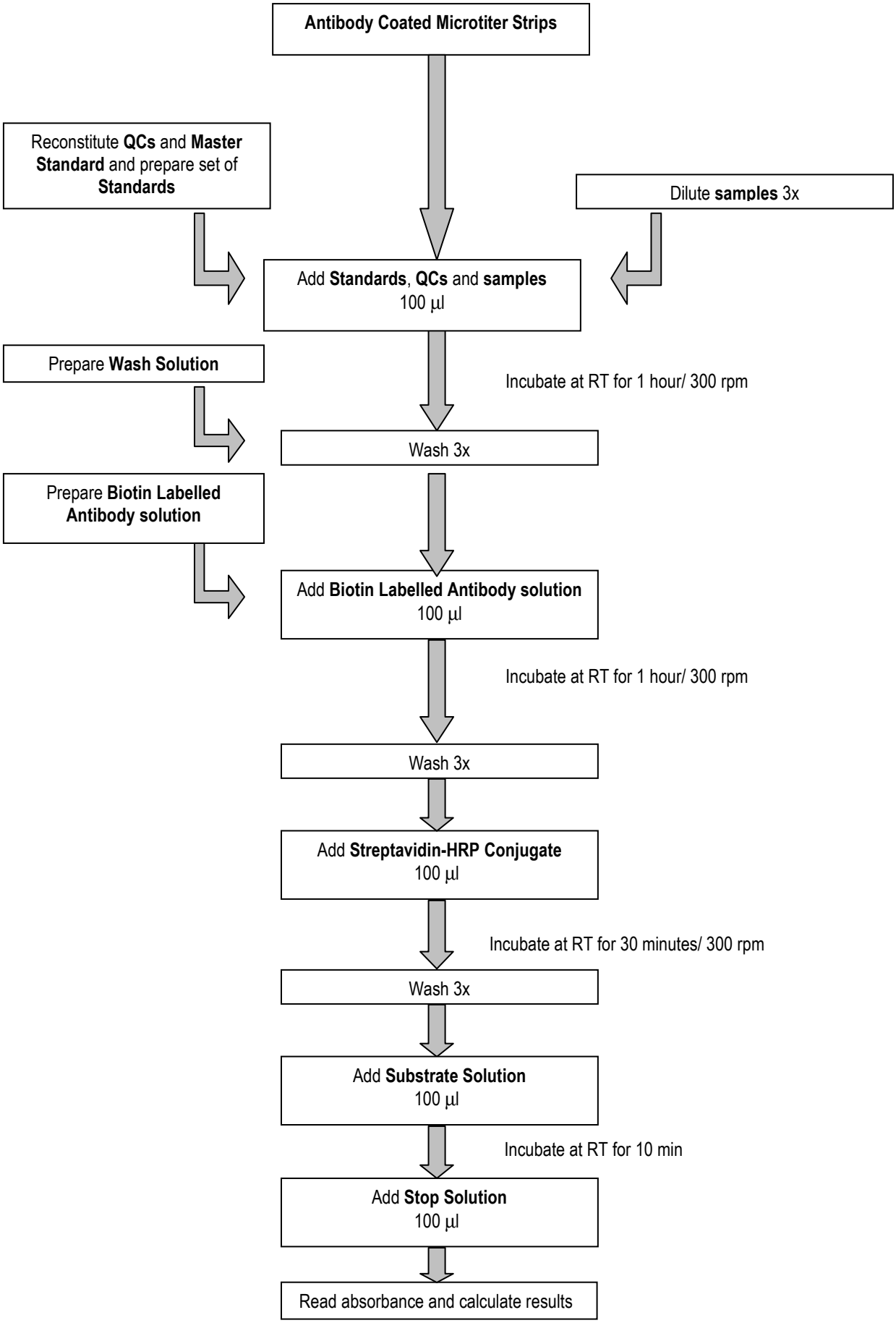
For more references on this product see our WebPages at www.biovendor.com

18. EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

REF	Catalogue number
Cont.	Content
LOT	Lot number
	See instructions for use
	Biological hazard
	Expiry date
	Storage conditions
	Identification of packaging materials

Assay Procedure Summary



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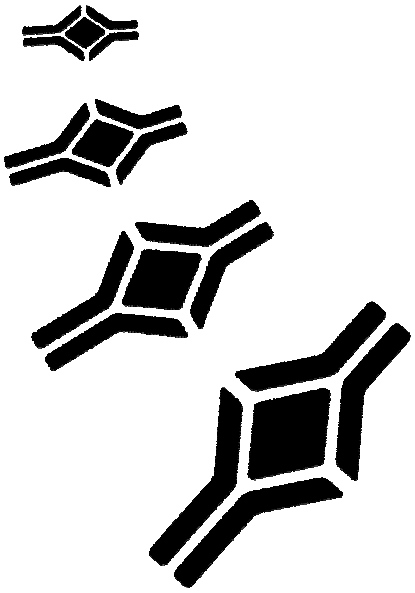

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