



## Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)

Please use only the valid version of the package insert provided with the kit.

### NAME AND INTENDED USE

Anti-GBM is an indirect solid phase enzyme immunoassay (ELISA) for the quantitative measurement of IgG class autoantibodies to glomerular basement membrane (GBM) in human serum or plasma. The assay is intended for in vitro use only as an aid in the determination of autoimmune renal disorders such as Goodpasture syndrome.

## SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

Primarily, Goodpasture syndrome is an autoimmune disorder of the kidneys. Ernest Goodpasture, an American pathologist was the first in 1919 who described the coexistence of a fatal lung hemorrhage coming along with proliferative glomerulonephritis in a young man. The syndrome is now considered as an autoimmune disorder consisting of the triad of glomerulonephritis, lung hemorrhage and antiglomerular basement antibodies formation. The incidence of the Goodpasture syndrome is about 0.5 to 1 cases per million inhabitants per year. Patients in the third and seventh decade are mainly affected. Goodpasture syndrome is a medical emergency with a case fatality rate of 75 to 90 % due to kidney and respiratory insufficiency, if not treated. Histologically, the disorder is characterized by continuos linear depostion of immunoglobulins along the glomerular basement membrane (GBM), demonstrable by direct immunofluorescence on kidney biopsies. Nowadays, the determination of circulating autoantibodies against the C-terminal end of the a-3 chain of type IV collagen is considered the diagnostic criterion. Basement membranes form an anatomical barrier wherever epithelia meets connective tissue. Type IV collagen, that is only found in GBM forms a matrix in which additional molecules (e.g. Laminin, Entactin) are integrated. Three out of six a-chains (polypeptides with more than 1650amino acids) form a triple helix and characterize the structural subunits of type IV collagen. All C-terminal ends of the a-chains form a globular domain, that can be dissolved from the triple helix by treatment with bacterial collagenase. The reactivity of Goodpasture specific anti-GBM autoantibodies is directed against the 29 kDaNC1 domain of the a-3 chain of type IV collagen of GBM. After the target antigen has been entirely characterized nowadays the triad of glomerulonephritis, lung hemorrhage and the antibodies against the a-3 chain of type IV collagen of GBM are the essential elements of diagnosis of Goodpasture syndrome. ELISA test systems provided with the corresponding pure antigen exhibit sensitivities and sensitivities of about 98 to 99%.

### **PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST**

Highly purified GBM is bound to microwells. Antibodies against this antigen, if present in diluted serum or plasma, bind to the respective antigen. Washing of the microwells removes unspecific serum and plasma components. Horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugated anti-human IgG immunologically detects the bound patient antibodies forming a conjugate/anti-body/antigen complex. Washing of the microwells removes unbound conjugate. An enzyme substrate in the presence of bound conjugate hydrolyzes to form a blue color. The addition of an acid stops the reaction forming a yellow end-product. The intensity of this yellow color is measured photometrically at 450 nm. The amount of colour is directly proportional to the concentration of IgG antibodies present in the original sample.





## Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)



### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 1. All reagents of this kit are strictly intended for in vitro determinations only.
- 2. Do not interchange kit components from different lots.
- 3. Components containing human serum were tested and found negative for HBsAg, HCV, HIV1 and HIV2 by FDA approved methods. No test can guarantee the absence of HBsAg, HCV, HIV1 and HIV2, and so all human serum based reagents in this kit must be handled as though capable of transmitting infection.
- 4. Avoid contact with the TMB (3,3',5,5'-Tetramethyl-benzidine). If TMB comes into contact with skin, wash thoroughly with water and soap.
- 5. Avoid contact with the Stop Solution which is acid. If it comes into contact with skin, wash thoroughly with water and seek medical attention.
- 6. Some kit components (i.e. Controls, Sample buffer and Buffered Wash Solution) contain Sodium Azide as preservative. Sodium Azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) is highly toxic and reactive in pure form. At the product concentrations (0.09%), though not hazardous. Despite the classification as non-hazardous, we strongly recommend using prudent laboratory practices (see 8., 9., 10.).
- 7. Some kit components contain Proclin 300 as preservative. When disposing reagents containing Proclin 300, flush drains with copious amounts of water to dilute the components below active levels.
- 8. Wear disposable gloves while handling specimens or kit reagents and wash hands thoroughly afterwards.
- 9. Do not pipette by mouth.
- 10. Do not eat, drink, smoke or apply makeup in areas where specimens or kit reagents are handled.
- 11. Avoid contact between the buffered Peroxide Solution and easily oxidized materials; extreme temperature may initiate spontaneous combustion.

Observe the guidelines for performing quality control in medical laboratories by assaying controls and/or pooled sera. During handling of all kit reagents, controls and serum samples observe the existing legal regulations.





# Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)



### **CONTENTS OF THE KIT**

Package size	96 determinations
Qty.1	Divisible microplate consisting of 12 modules of 8 wells each, coated with human
	Nucleosomes. Ready to use.
5 vials, 1.5 ml each	Anti-GBM Calibrators (A-E) in a serum/buffer matrix
	(PBS, BSA, NaN <sub>3</sub> <0.1% (w/w))
	containing 0; 20; 40; 80; 200 U/ml. Ready to use.
2 vials, 1.5 ml each	Anti- GBM Controls in a serum/buffer matrix (PBS, BSA, NaN <sub>3</sub> <0.1% (w/w)) positive (1)
	and negative (2), for the respective concentrations see the enclosed QC insert. Ready to use.
1 vial, 20 ml	Sample buffer (Tris, NaN <sub>3</sub> $< 0.1\%$ (w/w)), yellow, concentrate (5x).
1 vial, 15 ml	Enzyme conjugate solution (PBS, Proclin 300 <0.5% (v/v)), (light red) containing polyclonal
	rabbit anti-human IgG; labelled with horseradish peroxidase.
	Ready to use.
1 vial, 15 ml	TMB substrate solution. Ready to use.
1 vial, 15 ml	Stop solution (contains acid). Ready to use.
1 vial, 20 ml	Wash solution (PBS, NaN <sub>3</sub> $< 0.1\%$ (w/w)), concentrate (50x).

## STORAGE AND STABILITY

- 1. Store the kit at 2-8 °C.
- 2. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants.
- 3. The reagents are stable until expiration of the kit.
- 4. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage.
- 5. Diluted sample buffer and wash buffer are stable for at least 30 days when stored at 2-8 °C.

### **MATERIALS REQUIRED**

### Equipment

- Microplate reader capable of endpoint measurements at 450 nm
- Multi-Channel Dispenser or repeatable pipet for 100 μl
- Vortex mixer
- Pipets for 10  $\mu$ l, 100  $\mu$ l and 1000  $\mu$ l
- Laboratory timing device
- Data reduction software

### **Preparation of reagents**

- Distilled or deionized water
- Graduated cylinder for 100 and 1000 ml
- Plastic container for storage of the wash solution



# Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)

### SPECIMEN COLLECTION, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- o Collect whole blood specimens using acceptable medical techniques to avoid hemolysis.
- Allow blood to clot and separate the serum by centrifugation.
- Test serum should be clear and non-hemolyzed. Contamination by hemolysis or lipemia is best avoided, but does not interfere with this assay.
- Specimens may be refrigerated at 2-8 °C for up to five days or stored at -20 °C up to six months.
- o Avoid repetitive freezing and thawing of serum samples. This may result in variable loss of autoantibody activity.
- Testing of heat-inactivated sera is not recommended.

### **PROCEDURAL NOTES**

- 1. Do not use kit components beyond their expiration dates.
- 2. Do not interchange kit components from different lots.
- 3. All materials must be at room temperature (20-28 °C).
- 4. Have all reagents and samples ready before start of the assay. Once started, the test must be performed without interruption to get the most reliable and consistent results.
- 5. Perform the assay steps only in the order indicated.
- 6. Always use fresh sample dilutions.
- 7. Pipette all reagents and samples into the bottom of the wells.
- 8. To avoid carryover contamination change the tip between samples and different kit controls.
- 9. It is important to wash microwells thoroughly and remove the last droplets of wash buffer to achieve best results.
- 10. All incubation steps must be accurately timed.
- 11. Control sera or pools should routinely be assayed as unknowns to check performance of the reagents and the assay.
- 12. Do not re-use microplate wells.

For all controls, the respective concentrations are provided on the labels of each vial. Using these concentrations a calibration curve may be calculated to read off the patient results semi-quantitatively.











# Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)



# PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

### Preparation of sample buffer

Dilute the contents of each vial of the sample buffer concentrate (5x) with distilled or deionized water to a final volume of 100 ml prior to use.

Store refrigerated: stable at 2-8 °C for at least 30 days after preparation or until the expiration date printed on the label.

### Preparation of wash solution

Dilute the contents of each vial of the buffered wash solution concentrate (50x) with distilled or deionized water to a final volume of 1000 ml prior to use.

Store refrigerated: stable at 2-8 °C for at least 30 days after preparation or until the expiration date printed on the label.

### Sample preparation

Dilute all patient samples **1:50** with sample buffer before assay. Therefore combine 10  $\mu$ l of sample with 490  $\mu$ l of sample buffer in a polystyrene tube. Mix well. Controls are ready to use and need not be diluted.

### **TEST PROCEDURE**

- 1. Prepare a sufficient number of microplate modules to accommodate controls and prediluted patient samples.
- 2. Pipet 100 µl of calibrators, controls and prediluted patient samples (1:50 dilution) in duplicate into the wells.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Α	SA	SE	P2	P6		
В	SA	SE	P2	P6		
С	SB	C1	P3	Р		
D	SB	C1	P3	Р		
Ε	SC	C2	P4			
F	SC	C2	P4			
G	SD	P1	P5			
Н	SD	P1	P5			

SA-SE:	standards A to F
P1, P2:	patient sample 1, 2
C1:	positive control
C2:	negative control

- 3. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature (20-28 °C).
- 4. Discard the contents of the microwells and wash 3 times with 300 µl of wash solution.
- 5. Dispense **100 µl** of enzyme conjugate into each well.
- 6. Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature.
- 7. Discard the contents of the microwells and wash 3 times with  $300 \mu l$  of wash solution.
- 8. Dispense 100 µl of TMB substrate solution into each well.
- 9. Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature.



# Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)

- 10. Add **100** µl of stop solution to each well of the modules and incubate for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- 11. Read the optical density at 450 nm and calculate the results. Bi-chromatic measurement with a reference at 600-690 nm is recommended.

The developed colour is stable for at least 30 minutes. Read optical densities during this time.

### Automation

The Anti-GBM ELISA is suitable for use on open automated ELISA processors. The test procedure detailed above is appropriate for use with or without automation.

## **INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

### Quality Control

This test is only valid if the optical density at 450 nm for Positive Control (1) and Negative Control (2) as well as for the Calibrator A and E complies with the respective range indicated on the Quality Control Certificate enclosed to each test kit ! If any of these criteria is not fulfilled, the results are invalid and the test should be repeated.

### Calculation of results

For Anti-GBM IgG a 4-Parameter-Fit with lin-log coordinates for optical density and concentration is the data reduction method of choice.

### **Recommended Lin-Log Plot**

First calculate the averaged optical densities for each calibrator well. Use lin-log graph paper and plot the averaged optical density of each calibrator versus the concentration. Draw the best fitting curve approximating the path of all calibrator points. The calibrator points may also be connected with straight line segments. The concentration of unknowns may then be estimated from the calibration curve by interpolation.

### Interpretation of results

In a normal range study with serum samples from healthy blood donors the following ranges have been established with the Anti- GBM test:

	Anti- GBM Ab	[U/ml]
normal:	< 20	
elevated:	$\geq$ 20	

Positive results should be verified concerning the entire clinical status of the patient. Also every decision for therapy should be taken individually. It is recommended that each laboratory establishes its own normal and pathological ranges of serum Anti-GBM.













# Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)

# **PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

### Parallelism

n dilution experiments sera with high antibody concentrations were diluted with sample buffer and assayed in the Anti-GBM kit. The assay shows linearity over the full measuring range.

### Precision (Reproducibility)

Statistics for coefficients of variation (CV) were calculated for each of three samples from the results of 24 determinations in a single run for Intra-Assay precision. Run-to-run precision was calculated from the results of 5 different runs with 6 determinations of each sample:

Intra-Assay				
Sample No	Mean (U/ml)	CV (%)		
1	15.6	5.3		
2	85.8	5.4		
3	143.4	5.7		

Inter-Assay					
Sample	Mean	CV (%)			
INO	(0/111)	(70)			
1	14.2	6.4			
2	90.1	5.4			
3	154.4	5.8			

### Sensitivity

The lower detection limit for Anti-GBM has been determined at 1.0 U/ml.

### Specificity

The microplate is coated with highly purified GBM as antigen. No cross reactivities have been observed.

### Calibration

Since no international reference preparation for anti-GBM autoantibodies is available, the assay system is calibrated in relative arbitrary units.

### LIMITATIONS OF PROCEDURE

The Anti-GBM IgG ELISA is a diagnostic aid. A definite clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single test, but should be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

### **INTERFERING SUBSTANCES**

No interference has been observed with haemolytic (up to 1000 mg/dL), lipemic (up to 3 g/dL triglycerides) or bilirubin (up to 40 mg/dL) containing sera. Nor have any interfering effects been observed with the use of anticoagulants. However for practical reasons it is recommended that grossly hemolyzed or lipemic samples should be avoided.









## Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)



### **REFERENCES / Literature**

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# Revised 16 June 2010 rm (Vers. 3.0)



# Symbols used with DRG Assays

Symbol	English	Deutsch	Français	Español	Italiano
Ĩ	Consult instructions for use	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	Consulter les instructions d'utilisation	Consulte las instrucciones de uso	Consultare le istruzioni per l'uso
CE	European Conformity	CE-Konfirmitäts- kennzeichnung	Conformité aux normes européennes	Conformidad europea	Conformità europea
IVD	In vitro diagnostic device	In-vitro-Diagnostikum	Usage Diagnostic in vitro	Para uso Diagnóstico in vitro	Per uso Diagnostica in vitro
RUO	For research use only	Nur für Forschungszwecke	Seulement dans le cadre de recherches	Sólo para uso en investigación	Solo a scopo di ricerca
REF	Catalogue number	Katalog-Nr.	Numéro de catalogue	Número de catálogo	Numero di Catalogo
LOT	Lot. No. / Batch code	Chargen-Nr.	Numéro de lot	Número de lote	Numero di lotto
Σ	Contains sufficient for <n> tests/</n>	Ausreichend für "n" Ansätze	Contenu suffisant pour "n" tests	Contenido suficiente para <n> ensayos</n>	Contenuto sufficiente per "n" saggi
<b>1</b>	Storage Temperature	Lagerungstemperatur	Température de conservation	Temperatura de conservación	Temperatura di conservazione
$\Sigma$	Expiration Date	Mindesthaltbarkeits-datum	Date limite d'utilisation	Fecha de caducidad	Data di scadenza
	Legal Manufacturer	Hersteller	Fabricant	Fabricante	Fabbricante
Distributed by	Distributor	Vertreiber	Distributeur	Distribuidor	Distributore
Content	Content	Inhalt	Conditionnement	Contenido	Contenuto
Volume/No.	Volume / No.	Volumen/Anzahl	Volume/Quantité	Volumen/Número	Volume/Quantità