

**DRG<sup>®</sup> Insulin (feline) (EIA-4919)****As of 14 Nov. 2008 (Vers. 1.0)****For Veterinary Use Only****INTENDED USE**

The Feline Insulin ELISA provides a method for the direct quantitative determination of insulin levels in feline serum or plasma samples.

**SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST**

Insulin is the principal hormone responsible for the control of glucose metabolism. It is synthesised in the  $\beta$ -cells of the islets of Langerhans as the precursor, proinsulin, which is processed to form C-peptide and insulin. Both are secreted in equimolar amounts into the portal circulation. The mature insulin molecule comprises two polypeptide chains, The A chain and the B chain. The two chains are linked together by two inter-chain disulphide bridges. There is also an intra-chain disulphide bridge in the A chain.

Secretion of insulin is mainly controlled by plasma glucose concentration, and the hormone has a number of important metabolic actions. Its principal function is to control the uptake and utilisation of glucose in peripheral tissues via the glucose transporter. This and other hypoglycaemic activities, such as the inhibition of hepatic gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis are counteracted by the hyperglycaemic hormones including glucagon, epinephrine (adrenaline), growth hormone and cortisol.

Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common endocrine disorder in cats, with a form that closely resembles human type 2 diabetes. Its incidence rate among cats appears to be increasing, probably due to an increase in obesity and a decrease in physical activation in the cat population. Obesity increases the risk for diabetes 3- to 5-fold. Diabetes occurs in a wide range of cats, but most cats are over six years of age when diagnosed. Diabetic cats may go into remission and studies have shown that different insulin therapy treatments may have an influence on this.

**PRINCIPLE OF THE PROCEDURE**

The Feline Insulin ELISA is a solid phase two-site enzyme immunoassay. It is based on the direct sandwich technique in which two monoclonal antibodies are directed against separate antigenic determinants on the insulin molecule. During incubation, insulin in the sample reacts with peroxidase-conjugated anti-insulin antibodies and anti-insulin antibodies bound to the microtitration well. After a simple washing step that removes unbound enzyme labelled antibody, the bound conjugate is detected by reaction with 3,3'-5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB). The reaction is stopped by the addition of acid, giving a colorimetric endpoint that can be read spectrophotometrically.

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- The content of this kit and their residues must not be allowed to come into contact with ruminating animal or swine.
- The Stop Solution in this kit contains 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Follow routine precautions for handling hazardous chemicals.
- All patient samples should be handled as capable of transmitting infections.

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### MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Pipettes for 10, 50, 100, 200 and 1000 µl (repeat pipettes preferred for addition of enzyme conjugate solution, Substrate TMB and Stop Solution)
- Beakers and cylinders for reagent preparation
- Redistilled water
- Microplate reader (450 nm filter)
- Plate shaker (The recommended velocity is 700-900 cycles per minute, orbital movement)
- Microplate washing device

### REAGENTS

Each Feline Insulin ELISA kit contains reagents for 96 wells, sufficient for 42 samples and one standard curve in duplicate. For larger series of assays, use pooled reagents from packages bearing identical lot numbers. The expiry date for the complete kit is stated on the outer label. The recommended storage temperature is 2-8°C.

<b>Coated Plate</b> (Mouse monoclonal anti-insulin) For unused microtitration strips, reseal the bag using adhesive tape and store at 2-8°C for 2 months.	1 plate 8-well strips	96 wells	Ready for use
<b>Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</b> (Human insulin) Concentration indicated on vial label. Color coded yellow	5 vials	1000 µl	Ready for Use
<b>Standard 0</b> Color coded yellow	1 vial	5 ml	Ready for use
<b>Enzyme Conjugate 11X</b> (Peroxidase conjugated mouse monoclonal anti-insulin)	1 vial	2.5 ml	Preparation, see below
<b>Enzyme Conjugate Buffer</b> Color coded blue	1 vial	25 ml	Ready for use
<b>Wash Buffer 21X</b> Storage after dilution: 2-8°C for 2 months	1 bottle	40 ml	Dilute with 800 ml redistilled water to make wash buffer.
<b>Substrate TMB</b> (TMB) Colorless solution <i>Note! Light sensitive!</i>	1 bottle	22 ml	Ready for use
<b>Stop Solution</b> 0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1 vial	7 ml	Ready for use

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### 1.1 Preparation of enzyme conjugate solution

Prepare the needed volume of enzyme conjugate solution by dilution of Enzyme Conjugate 11X, (1+10) in Enzyme Conjugate Buffer or according to the table below. Mix gently.

When preparing enzyme conjugate solution for the whole plate or if the reagents are to be used within two weeks, pour all of the Enzyme Conjugate Buffer into the Enzyme Conjugate 11X vial.

Number of strips	Enzyme Conjugate 11X	EnzymeConjugate Buffer
12 strips	1 vial	1 vial
8 strips	1400 µl	14 ml
6 strips	1000 µl	10 ml
4 strips	800 µl	8 ml

Storage after dilution: 2-8°C for two weeks.

## SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

### Serum

Collect blood by venipuncture, allow to clot and separate the serum by centrifugation. Samples can be stored at 2-8°C up to 24 hours. For longer periods, store samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

### Plasma

Collect blood by venipuncture into tubes containing heparin, citrate or EDTA as anticoagulant, and separate the plasma fraction. Samples can be stored at 2-8°C up to 24 hours. For longer periods store samples at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

### 1.2 PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

Samples containing >700 ng/l should be diluted at least 1/10 v/v with Standard 0.

*Note!* Buffers containing sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) can not be used for sample dilution.

## TEST PROCEDURE

All reagents and samples must be brought to room temperature before use. Perform each determination in duplicate for standards and unknowns. Prepare a standard curve for each assay run.

1. Prepare enzyme conjugate solution (according to the table on previous page) and wash buffer.
2. Prepare sufficient microplate wells to accommodate Standards and samples in duplicate.
3. Pipette 10 µl each of Standards and samples into appropriate wells.
4. Add 200 µl of enzyme conjugate solution into each well.

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5. Incubate on a plate shaker (700-900 rpm) for 2 hours at room temperature (18-25°C).
6. Wash plate 6 times with 700 µl wash buffer per well with an automatic washer. \* After final wash, invert and tap the plate firmly against absorbent paper.
7. Add 200 µl Substrate TMB into each well.
8. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature (18-25°C).
9. Add 50 µl Stop Solution to each well.  
Place the plate on the shaker for approximately 5 seconds to ensure mixing.
10. Read optical density at 450 nm and calculate results.  
Read within 30 minutes.

\* The plate can be washed with an automatic washer or manually. When washing with an automatic washer please use the overflow function. If there is no overflow function available on the automatic washer please wash manually.

Manual wash can be done either with a pipette or a squirt bottle:

Aspirate the reaction volume and add 400 µl wash buffer to each well with a pipette or fill the wells completely by spraying wash buffer into the wells with a squirt bottle. Aspirate completely and repeat 5 times. The overflow is not a problem rather an advantage.

*Note!* To prevent contamination between the conjugate and substrate, separate pipettes are recommended.

### **INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL**

Commercial controls and/or internal serum pools with low, intermediate and high feline insulin concentrations should routinely be assayed as unknowns, and results charted from day to day. It is good laboratory practice to record the following data for each assay: kit lot number; reconstitution dates of kit components; OD values for the blank, Standards and Controls.

### **CALCULATION OF RESULTS**

#### **Computerized calculation**

The concentration of feline insulin is obtained by computerized data reduction of the absorbance for the Standards, except Standard 0, versus the concentration using cubic spline regression.

#### **Manual calculation**

1. Plot the absorbance values obtained for the Standards, except Standard 0, against the feline Insulin concentration on a lin-lin paper and construct a standard curve.
2. Read the concentration of the unknown samples from the standard curve.

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Example of results

Wells	Identity	A <sub>450</sub>	Mean conc. ng/l
1A-B	Standard 0	0.092/0.081	
1C-D	Standard 1 (5 ng/l)*	0.107/0.099	
1 E-F	Standard 2 (35 ng/l)*	0.169/0.175	
1G-H	Standard 3 (100 ng/l)*	0.378/0.405	
2A-B	Standard 4 (350 ng/l)*	1.092/1.030	
2C-D	Standard 5 (700 ng/l)*	2.149/2.073	
2E-F	Unknown 1	0.156/0.154	29.3
2G-H	Unknown 2	0.340/0.349	88.0
3A-B	Unknown 3	0.716/0.731	221.9

\*Exact concentration indicated on vial label.

### Conversion factor

1000 ng/l = 1 µg/l = 29mU/l; 1 mU/l = 6.0 pmol/l

### LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

As with all diagnostic tests, a definitive diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single test, but should be made by the physician after all clinical findings have been evaluated. Grossly lipemic, icteric or haemolyzed samples do not interfere in the assay.

### EXPECTED VALUES

Good practice dictates that each laboratory establishes its own expected range of values.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### 1.3 Detection limit

Detection limit is defined as the Capability of Detection according to ISO11843-Part 1. Capability of Detection should be seen as part of a method validation, rather than the lowest concentration that can be measured.

The detection limit is 5 (ng/l) as determined with the methodology described in ISO11843-Part 4.

Concentration of samples with absorbance below Standard 1 should not be calculated, instead expressed as less or equal to (≤) the concentration indicated on the vial for Standard 1.

#### 1.4 Recovery

Recovery upon addition is 93-122% (mean 107%) Recovery upon dilution is 79-113% (mean 95%)

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### 1.5 Hook effect

Samples with a concentration of up to 27 600 µg/l can be measured without giving falsely low results.

### 1.6 Precision

Each sample was analyzed in 2 replicates on 14 different occasions.

		Coefficient of variation		
Sample	Mean value (ng/l)	within assay %	between assay %	total assay %
1	27.90	4.0	8.8	9.2
2	89.03	4.7	6.0	6.8
3	214.93	3.0	6.3	6.6

### 1.7 Specificity

The following cross-reactions have been found:

NovoRapid <sup>®</sup> (Insulin aspart)	5.9 %
Levemir <sup>®</sup> (Insulin detemir)	< 0.008 %
Lantus <sup>®</sup> (Insulin glargin)	8.4 %
Humalog <sup>®</sup> (Insulin lispro)	< 0.00000002 %
Apidra <sup>®</sup> (Insulin glulisine)	< 0.0000007 %
Vetsulin <sup>®</sup> , Caninsulin <sup>®</sup>	57.4 %

## CALIBRATION

The Feline Insulin ELISA is calibrated against 1<sup>st</sup> International Reference Preparation 66/304.

## WARRANTY

The performance data presented here was obtained using the procedure indicated. Any change or modification in the procedure not recommended by DRG may affect the results, in which event DRG disclaims all warranties expressed, implied or statutory, including the implied warranty of merchantability and fitness for use. DRG and its authorized distributors, in such event, shall not be liable for damages indirect of consequential.

## REFERENCES





















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## SYMBOLS USED WITH DRG ASSAYS

Symbol	English	Deutsch	Français	Español	Italiano
	Consult instructions for use	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	Consulter les instructions d'utilisation	Consulte las instrucciones de uso	Consultare le istruzioni per l'uso
	European Conformity	CE-Konformitätskennzeichnung	Conformité aux normes européennes	Conformidad europea	Conformità europea
	In vitro diagnostic device	In-vitro-Diagnostikum	Usage Diagnostic in vitro	Para uso Diagnóstico in vitro	Per uso Diagnostica in vitro
	For research use only	Nur für Forschungszwecke	Seulement dans le cadre de recherches	Sólo para uso en investigación	Solo a scopo di ricerca
	Catalogue number	Katalog-Nr.	Numéro de catalogue	Número de catálogo	Numero di Catalogo
	Lot. No. / Batch code	Chargen-Nr.	Numéro de lot	Número de lote	Numero di lotto
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests/	Ausreichend für "n" Ansätze	Contenu suffisant pour "n" tests	Contenido suficiente para <n> ensayos	Contenuto sufficiente per "n" saggi
	Storage Temperature	Lagerungstemperatur	Température de conservation	Temperatura de conservación	Temperatura di conservazione
	Expiration Date	Mindesthaltbarkeitsdatum	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
Symbol	Portugues	Dansk	Svenska	Ελληνικά	
	Consulte as instruções de utilização	Se brugsanvisning	Se bruksanvisningen	Εγχειρίδιο χρήστη	
	Conformidade com as normas europeias	Europeaisk overensstemmelse	Europeisk överensstämmelse	Ευρωπαϊκή Συμμόρφωση	
	Diagnóstico in vitro	In vitro diagnostik	Diagnostik in vitro	in vitro διαγνωστικό	
					
	Catálogo n.º	Katalognummer	Katalog nummer	Αριθμός καταλόγου	
	No do lote	Lot nummer	Batch-nummer	Αριθμός Παρτίδος	
		Indeholder tilstrækkeligt til "n" test	Innehåller tillräckligt till "n" tester	Περιεχόμενο επαρκές για «n» εξετάσεις	
	Temperatura de conservação	Opbevarings-temperatur	Förvaringstemperatur	Θερμοκρασία αποθήκευσης	
	Prazo de validade	Udløbsdato	Bäst före datum	Ημερομηνία λήξης	
	Fabricante	Producent	Tillverkare	Κατασκευαστής	
Distributed by					
Content	Conteúdo	Indhold	Innehåll	Περιεχόμενο	
Volume/No.	Volume/Número	Volumen/antal	Volym/antal	Όγκος/αριθ..	