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Instructions for use L-Glutamine ELISA







L-Glutamine ELISA

1. Intended use and principle of the test

Enzyme Immunoassay for the quantitative determination of L-Glutamine (Gln) in plasma samples. After extraction and derivatization L-Glutamine is quantitatively determined by ELISA.

The competitive ELISA uses the microtiter plate format. The antigen is bound to the solid phase of the microtiter plate. The processed standards, controls and samples and the solid phase bound analyte compete for a fixed number of antiserum binding sites. When the system is in equilibrium, free antigen and free antigen-antiserum complexes are removed by washing. The antibody bound to the solid phase is detected by an anti-rabbit IgG-peroxidase conjugate using TMB as a substrate. The reaction is monitored at 450 nm. Quantification of unknown samples is achieved by comparing their absorbance with a reference curve prepared with known standards.

2. Procedural cautions, guidelines, warnings and limitations

2.1 Procedural cautions, guidelines and warnings

- (1) This kit is intended for professional use only. Users should have a thorough understanding of this protocol for the successful use of this kit. Only the test instruction provided with the kit is valid and has to be used to run the assay. Reliable performance will only be attained by strict and careful adherence to the instructions provided.
- (2) This assay was validated for certain types of samples as indicated in *Intended Use* (please refer to Chapter 1). Any off-label use of this kit is in the responsibility of the user and the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
- (3) The principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) have to be followed.
- (4) In order to reduce exposure to potentially harmful substances, wear lab coats, disposable protective gloves and protective glasses where necessary.
- (5) All kit reagents and specimens should be brought to room temperature and mixed gently but thoroughly before use. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of reagents and specimens.
- (6) For dilution or reconstitution purposes, use deionized, distilled or ultra-pure water.
- (7) The microplate contains snap-off strips. Unused wells must be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C in the sealed foil pouch with desiccant and used in the frame provided.
- (8) Duplicate determination of sample is highly recommended to be able to identify potential pipetting errors.
- (9) Once the test has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption. Make sure that the required reagents, materials and devices are prepared ready at the appropriate time.
- (10) Incubation times do influence the results. All wells should be handled in the same order and time intervals.
- (11) To avoid cross-contamination of reagents, use new disposable pipette tips for dispensing each reagent, sample, standard and control.
- (12) A standard curve must be established for each run.
- (13) The controls should be included in each run and fall within established confidence limits. The confidence limits are listed in the QC-Report.
- (14) Do not mix kit components with different lot numbers within a test and do not use reagents beyond expiry date as shown on the kit labels.
- (15) Avoid contact with Stop Solution containing 0.25 M H₂SO₄. It may cause skin irritation and burns. In case of contact with eyes or skin, rinse off immediately with water.
- (16) TMB substrate has an irritant effect on skin and mucosa. In case of possible contact, wash eyes with an abundant volume of water and skin with soap and abundant water. Wash contaminated objects before reusing them.
- (17) For information on hazardous substances included in the kit please refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS). The Safety Data Sheet for this product is made available directly on the website of the manufacturer or upon request.
- (18) The expected reference values reported in this test instruction are only indicative. It is recommended that each laboratory establishes its own reference intervals.
- (19) The results obtained with this test kit should not be taken as the sole reason for any therapeutic consequence but have to be correlated to other diagnostic tests and clinical observations.
- (20) Kit reagents must be regarded as hazardous waste and disposed of according to national regulations.

2.2 Limitations

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

Samples containing precipitates or fibrin strands or which are haemolytic or lipemic might cause inaccurate results.

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3. Storage and stability

Store the unopened reagents at 2 - 8 °C until expiration date. Do not use components beyond the expiry date indicated on the kit labels. Once opened the reagents are stable for 1 month when stored at 2 - 8 °C. Once the resealable pouch has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly with desiccant again.

4. Materials

4.1 Contents of the kit

BA D-0090 FOILS Adhesive Foil - Ready to use

Contents: Adhesive Foils in a resealable pouch

Volume: 1 x 4 foils

IS I-0324 REAC-PLATE Reaction Plate - Ready to use Contents: 1 x 96 well plate, empty in a resealable pouch

BA E-0030 WASH-CONC 50x Wash Buffer Concentrate - Concentrated 50x

Contents: Buffer with a non-ionic detergent and physiological pH

Volume: 1 x 20 mL/vial, light purple cap

BA E-0040 CONJUGATE Enzyme Conjugate - Ready to use

Contents: Goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulins conjugated with peroxidase

Volume: 1 x 12 mL/vial, red cap

BA E-0055 SUBSTRATE Substrate - Ready to use

Contents: Chromogenic substrate containing tetramethylbenzidine, substrate buffer and hydrogen

peroxide

Volume: 1 x 12 mL/black vial, black cap

BA E-0080 STOP-SOLN Stop Solution - Ready to use

Contents: 0.25 M sulfuric acid

Volume: 1 x 12 mL/vial, light grey cap

Hazards identification:

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

Contents: 1 x 96 well (12x8) antigen precoated microwell plate in a resealable pouch with

desiccant, silver bag

IS I-1110 AS GLN L-Glutamine Antiserum - Ready to use

Contents: Rabbit anti-L-Glutamine antibody, yellow coloured

Volume: 1 x 12 mL/vial, green cap

BA E-2413 ASSAY-BUFF Assay Buffer - Ready to use

Contents: Buffer with alkaline pH
Volume: 1 x 20 mL/vial, yellow cap

BA E-2428 EQUA-REAG Equalizing Reagent - Lyophilized

Contents: Lyophilized protein Volume: 1 vial, brown cap

BA E-2446 D-REAGENT **D-Reagent** - Ready to use

Contents: Crosslinking agent in dimethylsulfoxide

Volume: 1 x 4 mL/vial, white cap

BA E-0429 RED-CONC 100x Reducing Concentrate – Concentrated 100X

Contents: Reducing agent in sodium hydroxide

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Volume: 1 x 1 mL/vial, pink cap

Hazards identification



H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child

BA E-2788 PBS - Ready to use

Contents: Phosphate Buffered Saline Volume: 2 x 20 mL/vial, orange cap

BA E-2721 PREC-REAG Precipitating Reagent - Ready to use

Contents: Acidic reagent for precipitation of plasma/serum proteins, red coloured

Volume: 2 x 4 mL/vial, white cap

Standards and Controls - Ready to use

Cat. no.	Component	Colour/Cap	Concentration µg/mL	Concentration	Volume/ Vial
IS I-1101	STANDARD A	white	0	0	4 mL
IS I-1102	STANDARD B	light yellow	11,7	80	4 mL
IS I-1103	STANDARD C	orange	29,2	200	4 mL
IS I-1104	STANDARD D	dark blue	73,1	500	4 mL
IS I-1105	STANDARD E	light grey	182,7	1250	4 mL
IS I-1106	STANDARD F	black	456,7	3125	4 mL
IS I-1151	CONTROL 1	light green	Refer to QC-Report for	expected value and	4 mL
IS I-1152	CONTROL 2	dark red	acceptable range!		4 mL
Conversion	I Clutamina (ug/ml) v 6 94 –	L Clutamina (umal/L)		

Conversion: L-Glutamine (μ g/mL) x 6,84 = L-Glutamine (μ mol/L)

Contents: Acidic buffer with non-mercury stabilizer, spiked with defined quantity of L-Glutamine

4.2 Additional materials and equipment required but not provided in the kit

- Calibrated precision pipettes to dispense volumes between 10 300 μL; 12.5 mL
- Polystyrene or polypropylene tubes (0.5 mL) and suitable rack
- Microtiter plate washing device (manual, semi-automated or automated)
- ELISA reader capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm and if possible 620 650 nm
- Microtiter plate shaker (shaking amplitude 3 mm; approx. 600 rpm)
- Absorbent material (paper towel)
- Water (deionized, distilled or ultra-pure)
- Vortex mixer

5. Sample collection and storage

EDTA Plasma

Whole blood should be collected into centrifuge tubes containing EDTA as anti-coagulant (MonovetteTM or VacuetteTM for plasma) and centrifuged according to manufacturer's instructions at room temperature immediately after collection.

Haemolytic and especially lipemic samples should not be used for the assay.

Storage: up to 48 hours at 2 - 8 °C, for longer period (up to 6 month) at -20 °C.

Repeated freezing and thawing should be avoided.

6. Test procedure

Allow all reagents and samples to reach room temperature and mix thoroughly by gentle inversion before use. Duplicate determinations are recommended. To do that, perform duplicates $after\ derivatization\ (1\ derivatization\ well = 2\ competition\ wells).$

It is recommended to number the strips of the microwell plate before usage to avoid any mix-up.

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The binding of the antisera and of the enzyme conjugate and the activity of the enzyme are temperature dependent, and the absorbance values may vary if a thermostat is not used. The higher the temperature, the higher the extinction values will be. Corresponding variations also apply to the incubation times. The optimal temperature during the Enzyme Immunoassay is between 20 - 25 °C.

6.1 Preparation of reagents

Wash Buffer

Dilute the 20 mL Wash Buffer Concentrate with water (deionized, distilled or ultra-pure) to a final volume of 1000 ml .

Storage: 1 month at 2 - 8 °C

Equalizing Reagent

Reconstitute the Equalizing Reagent with 12.5 mL of Assay Buffer.

Reconstituted Equalizing Reagent which is not used immediately has to be stored in aliquots for max 1 month at -20 °C and may be thawed only once.

D-Reagent

The D-Reagent has a freezing point of 18.5 °C. It must be ensured that the D-Reagent has reached room temperature and forms a homogeneous, crystal-free solution.

Reducing Solution

Dilute Reducing Concentrate 1:100 with water (deionized, distilled, or ultra-pure) and mix thoroughly. Use immediately!

Examples for the preparation of Reducing Solution:

Reducing Concentrate	40 μL	50 μL	80 μL	160 μL
Water	3.96 ml	4.95 ml	7.92 ml	15.84 ml

L-Glutamine Microtiter Strips

In rare cases residues of the blocking and stabilizing reagent can be seen in the wells as small, white dots or lines. These residues do not influence the quality of the product.

6.2 Precipitation

- 1. Pipette 10 μL of standards, controls and samples into the respective tubes.
- 2. Add 400 µL of PBS to all tubes.
- 3. Add **50 µL Precipitating Reagent** to all tubes.
- 4. Mix the tubes thoroughly (vortex) and centrifuge for 15 minutes at 3000 x g.
- \bigwedge Take **25 µL** of the clear supernatant for the **derivatization**.

6.3 Derivatization

- 1. Pipette 25 μ L of the **precipitated standards, controls** and **samples** into the appropriate wells of the **Reaction Plate.**
- 2. Add 50 μ L of the **Equalizing Reagent** into all wells.
- 3. Mix 2 min at RT on a plate shaker at 700 rpm to homogenize the medium.
- **4.** Add **10** μ L of the **D-Reagent** into all wells (immerse the tips into the reaction medium).
- 5. Cover plate with **Adhesive Foil** and incubate for **2 h** at **RT** (20 25 °C) on a **shaker** (approx. 500 rpm).
- 6. Prepare Reducing Solution 1X from Reducing Concentrate 100X in sterile water (see 6.1)

The Reducing Solution should be prepared directly prior to use!

- 7. Add 100 μ L of the Reducing Solution 1X into all wells.
- **8.** Incubate for **10 min** at **RT** (20 25 °C) on a **shaker** (approx. 500 rpm).
- ♠ Use 50 µL for the ELISA!

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6.4 L-Glutamine ELISA

- 1. Pipette 10 μL of the prepared standards, controls and samples into the appropriate wells of the L-Glutamine Microtiter Strips.

 Be carefull not to pipette bubbles!
- 2. Add 90 µL of the L-Glutamine Antiserum into all wells and mix shortly.
- 3. Cover plate with Adhesive Foil and incubate for 15 20 h (overnight) at 2 8 °C.
- 4. Remove the foil. Discard or aspirate the content of the wells. Wash the plate 4 x by adding 300 μL of Wash Buffer, discarding the content and blotting dry each time by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material.
- 5. Pipette 100 μ L of the Enzyme Conjugate into all wells.
- **6.** Incubate for **30 min** at **RT** (20 25 °C) on a **shaker** (approx. 500 rpm).
- 7. Discard or aspirate the content of the wells. Wash the plate 4 x by adding 300 μL of Wash Buffer, discarding the content and blotting dry each time by tapping the inverted plate on absorbent material
- 8. Pipette 100 μL of the Substrate into all wells and incubate for 15 25 min at RT (20 25 °C) on a shaker (approx. 500 rpm). Avoid exposure to direct sunlight!
- **9.** Add **100 μL** of the **Stop Solution** to each well and shake the microtiter plate to ensure a homogeneous distribution of the solution.
- **10. Read** the **absorbance** of the solution in the wells within 10 minutes, using a microplate reader set to **450 nm** (if available a reference wavelength between 620 nm and 650 nm is recommended).

7. Calculation of results

Measuring range	L-Glutamine		
	3 – 457 μg/mL (21 – 3125 μM)		

The calibration curve is obtained by plotting the absorbance readings (calculate the mean absorbance) of the standards (linear, y-axis) against the corresponding standard concentrations (logarithmic, x-axis). Use non-linear regression for curve fitting (e.g. spline, 4- parameter, akima).

This assay is a competitive assay. This means: the OD-values are decreasing with increasing concentrations of the analyte. OD-values found below the standard curve correspond to high concentrations of the analyte in the sample.

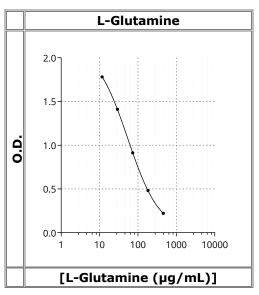
The concentrations of the samples and controls can be read directly from the standard curve.

7.1 Quality control

The confidence limits of the kit controls are indicated on the QC-Report.

7.2 Typical standard curve

 $ilde{ igwedge}$ Example, do not use for calculation!



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8. Assay characteristics

Analytical Sensitivity	L-Glutamine
(Limit of Detection)	0.44 μg/mL (3 μM)

	Substance	Cross Reactivity (%)	
	L-Glutamine	100	
Analytical Specificity	Ornithine	<0.1	
(Cross Reactivity)	Arginine	<0.1	
	Asparagine	<1	
	D-Glutamine	<2	
	L-Glutamic acid	<0.1	

Intra-Assay					
Sample	Mean (µg/mL)	SD (µg/mL)	CV (%)		
1 (n = 8)	107	4	3		
2 (n = 8)	179	6	3		
3 (n = 8)	383	13	3		

Linearity on Diagram	Plasma Samples (Serial dilution up to 1:32)	Range Linearity (%)	Mean Linearity (%)
Linearity on Plasma	1	100 - 111	105
	2	100 - 107	104

December on Blacks	Plasma Samples	Range Recovery (%)	Mean Recovery (%)	
Recovery on Plasma	1	99 - 110	103	
	2	97 - 100	98	

Methode Comparison:	Plasma	$[L-Glutamine]_{ELISA} = 1,148*[L-$	$R^2 = 0.99$
ELISA vs LC-MS	Samples	Glutamine] _{LC-MS} - 61,39	N = 40

For updated literature or any other information please contact your local supplier.

Symbols:

+ <u>2</u>	Storage temperature	***	Manufacturer	Σ	Contains sufficient for <n> tests</n>
	Expiry date	LOT	Batch code	RUO	For research use only!
[]i	Consult instructions for use	CONT	Content		
\triangle	Caution	REF	Catalogue number		

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