



# INSTRUCTION MANUAL

REF 3750

April 01, 2014

## Anti-GP2 IgA

- 96 determinations -



IVD *In vitro* diagnostic device

Enzyme immunoassay for the determination of IgA autoantibodies against glycoprotein 2 in human serum

<b>REF</b>	Catalogue number	<b>LOT</b>	Batch code
	Consult accompanying documents		Manufactured by
	Temperature limitation		Use by
	Consult operating instruction		Biological risk



**GA GENERIC ASSAYS GmbH**

Ludwig-Erhard-Ring 3

15827 Dahlewitz, Germany

Telephone: +49 (0) 33708-9286 - 0

Fax: +49 (0) 33708-9286 - 50

[www.genericassays.com](http://www.genericassays.com)

### INTENDED USE

Anti-GP2 IgA is used for the quantitative determination of IgA antibodies against glycoprotein 2 (GP2) in human serum for the diagnosis of Crohn's disease.

Non-specific inflammatory bowel disease including Crohn's disease (Enteritis regionalis) and ulcerative colitis (UC) are characterised by unknown etiology as well as chronic-remitting inflammatory processes of the intestine. Whereas the inflammation of ulcerative colitis is restricted to the mucosa and submucosa of colon and rectum, Crohn's disease (CD) shows a wide spread inflammation of gastro-intestinal tract with granuloma formation. The risk developing one of these diseases is strongly correlated to immunologic, genetic, infectious and environmental factors.

The differential diagnosis of inflammatory bowel diseases to chronic diarrhea, recurrent abdominal dolor, infectious colitis, anorexia as well as the differentiation of CD to UC is still a challenge.

Autoantibodies of exocrine pancreas (PAB) were identified as specific serological marker for CD. A prevalence of 39 % of these autoantibodies in patients with CD could be demonstrated by indirect immune fluorescence (Stöcker et al. 1987). Glycoprotein 2 (GP2), a membrane-bound pancreatic protein, could be identified/verified as the major target of PAB's (Roggenbuck et al., 2009). In combination with the detection of autoantibodies to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (ASCA) with a prevalence of 70 % in patients with CD and atypical antineutrophile cytoplasmatic antigens (aANCA) which are mainly found in patients with UC, PAB's against GP2 could be used as a highly specific serological marker for differential diagnosis of CD to UC.

Stöcker W, Otte M, Ulrich S, Normann D, Finkbeiner H, Stöcker K, Jantschek G, Scriba PC: Autoimmunity to pancreatic juice in Crohn's disease. Results of an autoantibody screening in patients with chronic inflammatory bowel disease. *Scand J Gastroenterol Suppl.* 1987; 139: 41-52.

Roggenbuck D, Hausdorf G, Martinez-Gamboa L, Reinhold D, Büttner T, Jungblut PR, Porstmann T, Laass MW, Henker J, Büning C, Feist E, Conrad K: Identification of GP2, the major zymogen granule membrane glycoprotein, as the autoantigen of pancreatic antibodies in Crohn's disease. *Gut*, 2009;58:1620-8.

### PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

Anti-GP2 IgA is an enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative determination of IgA antibodies to glycoprotein 2.

The antibodies of the calibrators, positive control, and diluted patient samples react with the antigen immobilized on the solid phase of microtiter plates. After an incubation period of 60 min at room temperature (18...25°C), unbound serum components are removed by a wash step.

The bound IgA autoantibodies react specifically with anti-human-IgA-antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) within the incubation period of 30 min at room temperature. Excessive conjugate is separated from the solid-phase immune complexes by the following wash step.

HRP converts the colorless substrate solution of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) added into a blue product. This enzyme reaction is stopped by dispensing an acidic solution (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) into the wells after 15 min at room temperature turning the solution from blue to yellow.

The optical density (OD) of the solution at 450 nm is directly proportional to the amount of specific antibodies bound. The standard curve is established by plotting the concentrations of the antibodies of the calibrators (x-axis) and their corresponding OD values (y-axis) measured. The concentration of antibodies of the specimen is directly read off the standard curve.

## PATIENT SAMPLES

### Specimen collection and storage

Blood is taken by venipuncture. Serum is separated after clotting by centrifugation. Lipaemic, hemolytic and contaminated samples should not be used.

Samples are stable up to 3 days at 2-8°C, for extended storage freeze at -20 °C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be avoided. If samples are to be used for several assays, initially aliquot samples and keep at -20 °C.

### Preparation before use

Allow samples to reach room temperature prior to assay. Take care to agitate serum samples gently in order to ensure homogeneity.

**Note:** *Patient samples have to be diluted 1 + 100 (v/v), e.g. 10 µl sample + 1.0 ml sample diluent (C), prior to assay.*

## TEST COMPONENTS FOR 96 DETERMINATIONS

<b>A</b> Ag 96	<b>Microtiter plate</b> , 12 breakable strips per 8 wells; coated with recombinant glycoprotein 2	1 vacuum sealed with desiccant
<b>B</b> BUF WASH 10x	<b>Concentrated wash buffer</b> sufficient for 1000 ml solution	100 ml concentrate capped white
<b>C</b> DIL	<b>Sample diluent</b>	100 ml ready for use capped black
<b>D</b> CONJ	<b>Conjugate</b> containing anti-human-IgA (sheep) coupled with HRP	15 ml ready for use capped purple
<b>E</b> SOLN TMB	<b>Substrate</b> 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine in citrate buffer containing hydrogen peroxide	15 ml ready for use capped blue
<b>F</b> H2SO4 0.25M	<b>Stop solution</b> 0.25 M sulfuric acid	15 ml ready for use capped yellow
<b>0 - 4</b> CAL	<b>Calibrators</b> (diluted serum) conc.: 1, 10, 30, 100, 300 U/ml	1 ml each ready for use capped white
<b>P</b> CONTROL	<b>Positive control</b> (diluted serum) conc.: see leaflet enclosed	1 ml ready for use capped red
<b>N</b> CONTROL	<b>Negative control</b> (diluted serum) conc.: see leaflet enclosed	1 ml ready for use capped green

### Materials required in addition

- micropipette 100 - 1000 µl
- micropipette 10 - 100 µl
- multi-channel pipette 50 - 200 µl
- 8-channel wash comb with vacuum pump and waste bottle or microplate washer
- microplate reader with optical filters for 450 nm and 620 nm or 690 nm
- graduated cylinders
- tubes (2 ml) for sample preparation

## Size and storage

Anti-GP2 IgA has been designed for 96 determinations.

The expiry date of each component is reported on its respective label that of the complete kit on the box labels.

Upon receipt, all components of the Anti-GP2 IgA have to be kept at 2 - 8 °C, preferably in the original kit box.

After opening all kit components are stable for at least 2 months, provided proper storage.

## Preparation before use

Allow all components to reach room temperature prior to use in the assay.

The microtiter plate is vacuum-sealed in a foil with desiccant. The plate consists of a frame and strips with breakable wells. Allow the sealed microplate to reach room temperature before opening. Unused wells should be stored refrigerated and protected from moisture in the original cover carefully resealed.

Prepare a sufficient amount of wash solution by diluting the concentrated wash buffer 10 times (1 + 9) with de-ionized or distilled water.

For example, dilute 8 ml of the concentrate with 72 ml of distilled water. The wash solution prepared is stable up to 30 days at 2 - 8 °C.

Make sure the soak time of the wash buffer in the wells is at least 5 seconds per wash cycle.

Avoid exposure of the TMB substrate solution to light!

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

- Dilute patient sera with sample diluent (C) 1 + 100 (v/v), e.g. 10 µl serum + 1.0 ml of sample diluent (C).
- Avoid any time shift during pipetting of reagents and samples.

1. Bring all reagents to room temperature (18...25°C) before use. Mix gently, avoid foam.
2. Dispense  
100 µl calibrators (0 optional) 1 - 4  
100 µl control P (N optional)  
100 µl diluted patient samples  
into the respective wells.
3. Seal plate, incubate **60 min** at room temperature.
4. Decant, then wash each well **three** times using **300 µl** wash solution (made of B).
5. Add **100 µl** of conjugate (D) solution to each well.
6. Seal plate, incubate **30 min** at room temperature.
7. Decant, then wash each well **three** times using **300 µl** wash solution (made of B).
8. Add **100 µl** of substrate (E) to each well.
9. Incubate **15 min** protected from light at room temperature.
10. Add **100 µl** of stop solution (F) to each well and mix gently.
11. Read the OD at **450 nm** versus 620 or 690 nm within **30 min** after adding the stop solution.

## DATA PROCESSING

The standard curve is established by plotting the mean OD-values of the calibrators (0 optional) 1 - 4 on the ordinate, y-axis, (lin. scale) versus their respective antibody concentrations on the abscissa, x-axis, (log. scale). Anti-GP2 IgA concentrations of the unknown samples are directly read off in U/ml against the respective OD values.

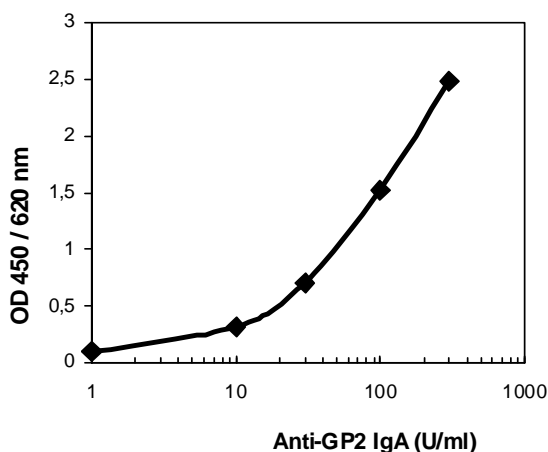
Using the recommended dilution of 1 + 100 (v/v) for patient's sera, no correction factor is necessary, as all other components of the kit are supplied accordingly.

The evaluation of Anti-GP2 IgA may be achieved also with computer assisted analysis software integrated in the photometers.

### Example of typical assay results

well	OD (a)	OD (b)	OD(mean)	U/ml
Calibrator 0	0.092	0.100	0.096	1
Calibrator 1	0.316	0.325	0.321	10
Calibrator 2	0.697	0.720	0.709	30
Calibrator 3	1.564	1.500	1.523	100
Calibrator 4	2.508	2.450	2.479	300
Patient 1	0.355	0.346	0.350	11

### TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE



### Test validity

The test run is valid if:

- the mean OD of the calibrators 4 is  $\geq 1.2$
- Concentration of Control P see leaflet enclosed
- Control N is negative

If the above mentioned quality criteria are not met, repeat the test and make sure that the test procedure is followed correctly (incubation times and temperatures, sample and wash buffer dilution, wash steps etc.). In case of repeated failure of the quality criteria contact your supplier.

## REFERENCE VALUES

Anti-GP2 IgA	U/ml
negative	< 5
positive	> 10
grey zone	5 – 10

Specimens with concentrations detected in the grey zone should be retested.

It is recommended that each laboratory establishes its own normal and pathological reference ranges for serum anti-glycoprotein 2 IgA levels, as usually done for other diagnostic parameters, too. Therefore, the above mentioned reference values only provide a guide to values which might be expected.

### Limitations of Method

Healthy individuals should be tested negative by the Anti-GP2 IgA. However, asymptomatic patients might attain positive results.

Any clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of in vitro diagnostic methods alone. Physicians are supposed to consider all clinical and laboratory findings possible to state a diagnosis.

## CHARACTERISTIC ASSAY DATA

### Calibration

Due to the lack of an international reference material the Anti-GP2 IgA is calibrated in arbitrary units (U/ml).

### Diagnostic Sensitivity

Sera of 115 patients with clinically characterized Crohn's Disease have been tested in Anti-GP2 IgA. 16 patients showed positive IgA antibodies at least in one sample during the disease. This corresponds to a sensitivity of 13.9 %.

### Diagnostic Specificity

The specificity of Anti-GP2 IgA was determined to 100 % by evaluation of sera of 131 non-selected blood donors.

### Precision

Intra-assay coefficient of variation (n = 20)

serum	mean U/ml	CV %
1	220.9	1.7
2	61.5	2.3
3	17.3	4.5

Inter-assay coefficient of variation (n = 10x5)

serum	mean U/ml	CV %
1	215.6	3.0
2	58.8	3.9
3	19.0	7.6

## INCUBATION SCHEME

# Anti-GP2 IgA (3750)

<b>Dilute patients sample</b>	<b>10 µl serum + 1.0 ml sample diluent (C)</b>
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1	Bring all ready for use reagents to room temperature (18...25°C) before use.				
			calibrators	control	sera
2	Pipette	Calibrators (0 - 4) Controls (P, N) prediluted 1 + 100 patient sera	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
3	Incubate	60 minutes at room temperature			
4	Wash	Decant, Dispense 3 x 300 µl (made of B)			
5	Pipette conjugate (D)		100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
6	Incubate	30 minutes at room temperature			
7	Wash	Decant, Dispense 3 x 300 µl (made of B)			
8	Pipette substrate (E)		100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
9	Incubate protected from light	15 minutes at room temperature			
10	Pipette stop solution (F)		100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
11	Measure 450 nm versus 620 (690) nm				

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- **This kit is for in vitro use only.** Follow the working instructions carefully. GA GENERIC ASSAYS GmbH and its authorized distributors shall not be liable for damages indirectly or consequentially brought about by changing or modifying the procedure indicated. The kit should be performed by trained technical staff only.
- The expiration dates stated on the respective labels are to be observed. The same relates to the stability stated for reconstituted reagents.
- Do not use or mix reagents from different lots.
- Do not use reagents from other manufacturers.
- Avoid time shift during pipetting of reagents.
- All reagents should be kept at 2 - 8 °C before use in the original shipping container.
- Some of the reagents contain small amounts of Neolone M10 (< 0.1 % w/v) as preservative. They must not be swallowed or allowed to come into contact with skin or mucosa.
- Source materials derived from human body fluids or organs used in the preparation of this kit were tested and found negative for HBsAg and HIV as well as for HCV antibodies. However, no known test guarantees the absence of such viral agents. Therefore, handle all components and all patient samples as if potentially hazardous.
- Since the kit contains potentially hazardous materials, the following precautions should be observed:
  - Do not smoke, eat or drink while handling kit material,
  - Always use protective gloves,
  - Never pipette material by mouth,
  - Wipe up spills promptly, washing the affected surface thoroughly with a decontaminant.