



REF 4033

December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2007

# Anti-huTransG

- 96 determinations -



IVD *In vitro* diagnostic device

Enzyme immunoassay for the determination of IgA antibodies to tissue transglutaminase 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



**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-huTransG is used for the quantitative or semi-quantitative determination of IgA autoantibodies to human tissue transglutaminase in human serum for the differential diagnosis of celiac disease.

Celiac disease, or gluten-sensitivity, is found already in neonates and is characterized by small intestinal damages leading to a so-called "flat" mucosa. Due to this extensive lesions mal-absorption occurs frequently accompanied with a depletion of key nutrients. Gliadin the alcohol soluble fraction of gluten represents the causative agent of celiac disease that provokes an inflammatory process in the small intestine. Gliadin is a substrate of tTG and cross-linked into high molecular complexes triggering probably both cellular and humoral immune responses.

Incidence rates for celiac disease range from 1 in 300 (Western Ireland) to 1 in 4700 in European countries. However, a high number of subclinical cases of celiac disease have been detected by in-vitro tests revealing a prevalence of 4 in 1000. Individuals suffering from prolonged celiac disease additionally face an elevated risk of developing T cell lymphoma.

Diagnosis of celiac disease comprises small intestine biopsy demonstrating a "flat" mucosa prior to a gluten-free diet and the following reconstitution of the mucosa after onset of the diet. Determination of anti-gliadin IgG and IgA by ELISA as well as the detection of anti-endomysium IgA by immunofluorescence has been considered as the main serological parameters for celiac disease so far.

The identification of tissue transglutaminase as one of the main endomysial autoantigens and the availability of an easy to use and reliable ELISA kit employing recombinant human tissue transglutaminase promises the extension of diagnostic opportunities for celiac disease in future.

GENERIC ASSAYS range of diagnostic parameters for celiac disease includes also two kits for the determination of gliadin antibodies **Anti-Gliadin IgA** and **Anti-Gliadin IgG** as well as **Anti-huTtG IgG** for the determination of IgG antibodies to tTG. These kits employ congruent assay schemes and the same predilution of sera, allowing parallel determination of celiac related antibodies.

Schuppan D, Hahn EG: IgA anti-tissue transglutaminase: setting the stage for celiac disease screening. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2001 13 635-7.

Dieterich W, Ehnis T, Bauer M, Donner P, Volta U, Riecken EO, Schuppan D: Identification of tissue transglutaminase as the autoantigen of celiac disease. Nat Med 1997 3 797-801.

## PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

Anti-huTransG is an enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative or semi-quantitative determination of IgA autoantibodies to tissue transglutaminase in human serum.

Autoantibodies of the diluted patient samples, positive control, and calibrators react with human tissue transglutaminase immobilized on the solid phase of a microtiter plate. Anti-huTransG guarantees the specific binding of anti-tTG IgA autoantibodies of the specimen under investigation by employing highly purified, activated recombinant human tTG for coating. Following an incubation period of 60 min at room temperature (18...25°C), unbound serum components are removed by a wash step.

The bound 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. Evaluating the test by a semi-quantitative method is also possible.

## 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.

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.*

The samples may be kept at 2...8°C for up to two days. Long-term storage requires -20°C.

## TEST COMPONENTS FOR 96 DETERMINATIONS

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

### Materials required

- micropipette 100 - 1000 µl
- micropipette 10 - 100 µl
- multi-channel pipette 50 - 200 µl
- trough for multi-channel pipette
- 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
- distilled or de-ionized water

### Size and storage

Anti-huTransG 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-huTransG 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 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 - 4 (quantitative) or  
**100 µl** of calibrator 2 (semi-quantitative)  
**100 µl** positive control  
**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

Anti-huTransG allows both the quantitative (5 calibrators) and semi-quantitative (calibrator 2 for cut-off determination) evaluation of the results.

### Quantitative evaluation

**We recommend log / lin processing for best results.**

The standard curve is established by plotting the mean OD-values of the calibrators 0 - 4 on the ordinate, y-axis, (lin. scale) versus their respective anti-TransG concentrations on the abscissa, x-axis, (log. scale).

Anti-tissue transglutaminase 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.

### Semi-quantitative evaluation

Results are interpreted by calculating the binding index (BI) using **calibrator 2 (30 U/ml)** and a **factor of 0.667** as **cut-off control**. The BI is the ratio of the OD-value of a sample to the cut-off OD-value (calibrator 2 x factor).

$$BI = OD_{\text{sample}} / (OD_{\text{calibrator 2}} \times 0.667)$$

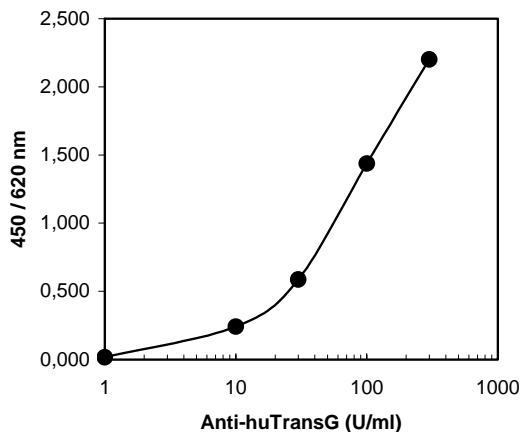
Both evaluation variants of Anti-huTransG may be achieved also with computer assisted analysis software intergrated in the photometers.

#### Example of typical assay results (quantitative)

well	OD (a)	OD (b)	OD (mean)	U/ml
Cal 0	0.012	0.024	0.018	1
Cal 1	0.24	0.28	0.26	10
Cal 2	0.59	0.59	0.59	30
Cal 3	1.44	1.50	1.47	100
Cal 4	2.20	2.22	2.21	300
Patient 1	1.24	1.26	1.25	59

The above mentioned standard concentrations are only an example for a typical standard curve. They can change from lot to lot.

#### Typical standard curve



### Test validity

The test run is valid if:

- the mean OD of calibrator 0 is  $\leq$  calibrator 1
- the mean OD of the calibrator 1 is  $\leq$  0.50
- the mean OD of the calibrator 4 is  $\geq$  1.20

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-huTransG	U / ml	BI
negative	< 20	< 1
positive	$\geq$ 20	$\geq$ 1

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

### Limitations of Method

Healthy individuals should be tested negative by the Anti-huTransG. However, transglutaminase autoantibody positive apparently healthy persons do occur.

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-huTransG is calibrated in arbitrary units (U/ml).

### Linearity

Dilutions of selected positive specimens in anti-tissue transglutaminase autoantibody free human serum are determined according to their expected theoretical values with Anti-huTransG.

### Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of the Anti-hu TransG is 3 U/ml.

### Diagnostic specificity and sensitivity

ROC analysis has been performed for Anti-huTransG by measuring sera from 35 patients suffering from celiac disease and 170 healthy blood donors.

Using a cut-off value of 20 U/ml the specificity was determined 97.1% and the sensitivity 91.4%.

### Precision

Intra-assay (n = 8)		Inter-assay (n = 4 x 8)	
mean (U/ml)	CV %	mean (U/ml)	CV %
206	8.9	231	13.7
148	2.8	154	10.2
59	3.5	63	8.6
29	2.7	27	7.7

## INCUBATION SCHEME

# Anti-huTransG (4033)

**Dilute patients sample★ 10 µl serum + 1.0 ml sample diluent (C)**

★ This dilution is also used for Anti-Gliadin IgG (3800), Anti-Gliadin IgA (3700), Anti-hutTG IgG (4044)

1	Bring all ready for use reagents to room temperature (18...25°C) before use.				
2	Pipette	Calibrators (1 - 4) or Calibrator 2 Positive Control (P) 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 Thimerosal (< 0.1 % w/v) and Kathon (1.0 % v/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.