



SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Sunlong Medical™ Rat Insulin Competitive ELISA Kit

Catalog Number: EL0023Ra

Size: 48 Test, 96 Test

Storage: 2-8°C

Validity Period: Two Years

Sensitivity: 0.15 ng/mL

Assay range: 0.16 ng/mL - 20 ng/mL

For the **quantitative determination** of rat Insulin concentrations in **cell culture supernates, serum and plasma**.

This package insert must be read entirely before using this product. For proper performance, follow the protocol provided with each individual kit.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY	1
-------------------------------	---

Introduction

Description	2
Principle of the Assay	2
Limitations of the Procedure	2

General Information

Materials Provided	3
Storage	3
Other Supplies Required	4
Precaution	4
Technical Hints	5












Assay Protocol

Sample Collection and Storage	5
Reagent Preparation	6, 7
Plate Setup	7, 8
Assay Procedure	8, 9

Analysis

Calculation of Results	9
Typical Data	9, 10
Sensitivity	10
Precision	10
Recovery	10
Linearity	11
Calibration	11
Sample Values	11
Specificity	11

ASSAY PROCEDURE SUMMARY

1. Prepare all reagents and standards as directed.

2. Add 300 μL of *Washing Bufer (1 \times)* per well to soak for about 30 seconds. Use immediately after aspirate.

3. Add 100 μL of serial diluted *Standard* to Standard wells. Add 100 μL of *Standard Diluent* or *cell culture medium* to NSB and B₀ wells.

4. Serum/Plasma: Add 80 μL of *Assay Bufer (1 \times)* and 20 μL sample to the sample well.
Cell Culture Supernatants: Add 100 μL of cell culture supernatants to the sample well.

5. Add 50 μL of *Assay Bufer (1 \times)* to NSB well. Add 50 μL of diluted *Insulin Conjugate* to each well except Blank, NSB and TA wells. Ensure reagent addition in step 3, 4 and 5 is uninterrupted and completed within 15 minutes.

6. Incubate for 1.5 hours at 22-28 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Aspirate and wash 6 times.

7. Add 100 μL of diluted *Streptavidin-HRP* to each well except Blank and TA wells.

8. Incubate for 30 minutes at 22-28 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Aspirate and wash 6 times

9. Add 10 μL of diluted *Streptavidin-HRP* to TA well.

10. Add 100 μL *Substrate Solution* to each well. Incubate for 5 - 30 minutes at 22-28 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.
Protect from light.

11. Add 100 μL *Stop Solution* to each well.

12. Read at 450 nm within 30 minutes. Correction 570 or 630 nm.

DESCRIPTION

Insulin is a disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein secreted by the pancreatic Islets of Langerhans. Mature Insulin is generated by the proteolytic removal of a peptide from proInsulin. It is involved in the regulation of glucose metabolism through interactions with the Insulin Receptor. Insulin plays an important role in sugar, fat and protein metabolism by promoting the absorption of glucose from the blood by fat, liver and skeletal muscle cells. The glucose absorbed by these tissues is converted into glycogen or fat (triglycerides), with the exception of the liver, which absorbs glucose into both glycogen and fat. Glucose production in the liver is strongly inhibited by high levels of Insulin in the blood. When Insulin levels are high in the blood, it acts as an assimilating hormone that promotes the conversion of small molecules in the blood into larger molecules in cells. When Insulin concentration in the blood is low, it has the opposite effect by promoting widespread catabolism. When the islet beta cells are destroyed by autoimmune processes, Insulin is no longer synthesized or secreted into the blood, leading to type 1 diabetes. A combination of genetic predisposition and environmental factors can lead to Insulin resistance, which is type 2 diabetes. In addition, excess Insulin production by islet beta cells or reactive hypoglycemia are associated with Insulinoma

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This assay employs a solid-phase competitive Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) technique. Rabbit anti-rat Insulin polyclonal antibody has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Biotin-labeled Insulin conjugate and purified Insulin/sample is added to compete for limited sites on the antibody. After removal of any unbound substances, streptavidin-HRP is added for a second incubation. After washing, substrate solution reacts with HRP and color develops in proportion to the amount of Insulin bound by the immobilized antibody. The color development is stopped by addition of acid and the optical density value is measured by microplate reader.

LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

- ⊕ FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.
- ⊕ Do not use expired kit or reagents.
- ⊕ Do not use reagents from other lots or manufacturers. Do not prepare component by yourself.
- ⊕ If concentration of assayed factor in samples is higher than the highest standard, dilute the serum/plasma samples with *Assay Buffer*, dilute the cell culture supernatant samples with *cell culture medium*. Reanalyze these and multiply results by the appropriate dilution factor.
- ⊕ Any variation in testing personnel, sample preparation, standard dilution, pipetting technique, washing techniques, incubation time, temperature, kit age and equipment can cause variation in results.
- ⊕ This assay is designed to eliminate interference by factors present in biological samples. Until all factors have been tested in the ELISA immunoassay, the possibility of interference cannot be excluded.

MATERIALS PROVIDED (96 Test)

Unopened kit should be stored at 2 - 8°C.



- ⊕ **Rabbit anti-rat Insulin Microplate** (1 plate): 96-well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a polyclonal antibody against rat Insulin.
- ⊕ **Insulin Standard** (2 vials): Recombinant Rat Insulin in a buffered protein base with preservatives; lyophilized.
- ⊕ **Insulin Conjugate** (1 vial, 100 µL): Recombinant Biotin-conjugated Insulin in organic solvent; 100× liquid.
- ⊕ **Standard Diluent** (1 bottle, 5 mL): In some, very rare cases, an insoluble precipitate of stabilizing protein has been seen in the Standard Diluent. This precipitate does not interfere in any way with the performance of the test and can thus be ignored.
- ⊕ **Streptavidin-HRP** (1 vial, 140 µL): 100× liquid.
- ⊕ **Assay Buffer (10×)** (1 bottle, 5 mL): PBS with 0.5 % Tween-20 and 5 % BSA.
- ⊕ **Substrate** (1 bottle, 11 mL): TMB (tetramethyl-benzidine).
- ⊕ **Stop Solution** (1 bottle, 11 mL): 0.18 M sulfuric acid.
- ⊕ **Washing Buffer (20×)** (1 bottle, 50 mL): PBS with 1 % Tween-20.
- ⊕ **Plate Covers** (6 strips).

STORAGE

Store kit reagents between 2 and 8°C. Immediately after use remaining reagents should be returned to cold storage (2 to 8°C). Expiry of the kit and reagents is stated on labels.

Expiration date of the kit components can only be guaranteed if the components are stored properly, and if, in case of repeated use of one component, this reagent is not contaminated by the first handling.

Unopened kit		Store at 2 - 8°C (See expiration date on the label).
Opened/ Reconstituted Reagents	1× Washing Buffer 1× Assay Buffer Stop Solution Substrate TMB Standard Diluent Insulin Conjugate Streptavidin-HRP	Up to 1 month at 2 - 8°C.
	Insulin Standard	Up to 1 month at ≤ -20°C in a manual defrost freezer. Discard after use.
	Microplate Wells	Up to 1 month at 2 - 8°C. Return unused strips to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, reseal along entire edge to maintain plate integrity.

Provided this is within the expiration date of the kit.

OTHER SUPPLIES REQUIRED

- ④ **Microplate reader** capable of measuring absorbance at 450 nm, with correction wavelength set at 570 nm or 630 nm.
- ④ **Pipettes and pipette tips.**
- ④ 50 μ L to 300 μ L adjustable **multichannel micropipette** with disposable tips.
- ④ Multichannel micropipette **reservoir**.
- ④ **Beakers, flasks, cylinders** necessary for preparation of reagents.
- ④ **Deionized or distilled water.**
- ④ **Polypropylene** test tubes for dilution.

PRECAUTION

- ④ All chemicals should be considered as potentially hazardous.
- ④ We therefore recommend that this product is handled only by those persons who have been trained in laboratory techniques and that it is used in accordance with the principles of good laboratory practice. Wear suitable protective clothing such as laboratory overalls, safety glasses and gloves.
- ④ Care should be taken to avoid contact with skin or eyes. In the case of contact with skin or eyes wash immediately with water. See material safety data sheet(s) and/or safety statement(s) for specific advice.
- ④ The Stop Solution provided with this kit is an acid solution. Wear eyes, hand, face, and clothing protection when using this material.
- ④ Reagents are intended for research use only and are not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
- ④ Do not mix or substitute reagents with those from other lots or other sources.
- ④ Do not use kit reagents beyond expiration date on label.
- ④ Do not expose kit reagents to strong light during storage and incubation.
- ④ Do not eat or smoke in areas where kit reagents or samples are handled.
- ④ Avoid contact of skin or mucous membranes with kit reagents or specimens.
- ④ Rubber or disposable latex gloves should be worn while handling kit reagents or specimens.
- ④ Avoid contact of substrate solution with oxidizing agents and metal.
- ④ Avoid splashing or generation of aerosols.
- ④ In order to avoid microbial contamination or cross- contamination of reagents or specimens which may invalidate the test use disposable pipette tips and/or pipettes.
- ④ Use clean, dedicated reagent trays for dispensing the conjugate and substrate reagent.
- ④ Exposure to acid inactivates the HRP and antibody conjugate.
- ④ Glass-distilled water or deionized water must be used for reagent preparation.
- ④ Substrate solution must be warmed to room temperature(22-28 $^{\circ}$ C) prior to use.
- ④ Decontaminate and dispose specimens and all potentially contaminated materials as they could contain infectious agents. The preferred method of decontamination is autoclaving for a minimum of 1 hour at 121.5 $^{\circ}$ C.
- ④ Liquid wastes not containing acid and neutralized waste may be mixed with sodium hypochlorite in volumes such that the final mixture contains 1.0 % sodium hypochlorite. Allow 30 minutes for effective decontamination. Liquid waste containing acid must be neutralized prior to the addition of sodium hypochlorite.
- ④ In some cases, an insoluble precipitate of stabilizing protein has been seen in the Standard Diluent. This precipitate does not interfere in any way with the performance of the test and can thus be ignored. Or remove precipitate by centrifuging at 6,000 \times g for 5 minutes.

TECHNICAL HINTS

- ⌚ When mixing or reconstituting protein solutions, always avoid foaming.
- ⌚ To avoid cross-contamination, change pipette tips between additions of each standard level, between sample additions, and between reagent additions. Also, use separate reservoirs for each reagent.
- ⌚ When using an automated plate washer, adding a 30 seconds soak period before washing step and/or rotating the plate between wash steps may improve assay precision.
- ⌚ To ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary.
- ⌚ Substrate Solution should remain colorless until added to the plate. Keep Substrate Solution protected from light. Substrate Solution should change from colorless to gradations of blue.
- ⌚ Stop Solution should be added to the plate in the same order as the Substrate Solution.
- ⌚ The color developed in the wells will turn from blue to yellow upon addition of the Stop Solution. Wells that are green in color indicate that the Stop Solution has not mixed thoroughly with the Substrate Solution.
- ⌚ It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate.
- ⌚ Take care not to scratch the inner surface of the microwells.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Cell Culture Supernatants – Remove particulates by centrifugation at $300 \times g$ for 10 minutes and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at $\leq -20^\circ\text{C}$.

Serum – Use a serum separator tube (SST) and allow samples to clot for 30 minutes before centrifugation for 10 minutes at $1,000 \times g$. Remove serum and assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at $\leq -20^\circ\text{C}$.

Plasma – Collect plasma using EDTA, citrate or heparin as anticoagulant. Centrifuge at $1,000 \times g$ within 30 minutes of collection. Assay immediately or aliquot and store samples at $\leq -20^\circ\text{C}$.

Other biological samples might be suitable for use in the assay. Cell culture supernatants, serum and plasma were tested with this assay.

Note: Samples containing a visible precipitate must be clarified prior to use in the assay. Do not use grossly hemolyzed or lipemic specimens.

Samples should be aliquoted and must be stored frozen at -20°C to avoid loss of bioactive Rat Insulin. If samples are to be run within 24 hours, they may be stored at 2 to 8°C .

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Prior to assay, the frozen sample should be brought to room temperature ($22-28^\circ\text{C}$) slowly and mixed gently.

REAGENT PREPARATION

Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature(22-28 °C) before use.

If crystals form in the Buffer Concentrates, warm and gently stir them until completely dissolved.

Washing Buffer (1×)

Pour entire contents (50 mL) of the **Washing Buffer (20×)** into a clean 1000 mL graduated cylinder. Bring to final volume of 1000 mL with pure or deionized water.

Mix gently to avoid foaming.

Transfer to a clean wash bottle and store at 2 to 25 °C. Washing Buffer (1×) is stable for 30 days.

Assay Buffer (1×)

Pour the entire contents (10 mL) of the **Assay Buffer (10×)** into a clean 100 mL graduated cylinder. Bring to final volume of 100 mL with distilled water. Mix gently to avoid foaming.

Store at 2 to 8 °C. Assay Buffer (1×) is stable for 30 days.

Insulin Conjugate

Mix well prior to making dilutions.

Make a **1: 100** dilution of the concentrated **Insulin Conjugate** solution with Assay Buffer (1×) in a clean plastic tube as needed.

The diluted Insulin Conjugate should be used within 30 minutes after dilution.

Streptavidin-HRP

Mix well prior to making dilutions.

Make a **1: 100** dilution of the concentrated **Streptavidin-HRP** solution with Assay Buffer (1×) in a clean plastic tube as needed.

The diluted Streptavidin-HRP should be used within 30 minutes after dilution.

Sample Dilution

If your samples have high Insulin content, dilute serum/plasma samples with Assay Buffer (1×). For cell culture supernatants, dilute with cell culture medium without serum.

Insulin Standard

The concentration of provided **Rat Insulin Standard** is 40 ng/mL. The Standard contains an organic solvent. Pipette the Standard up and down several times to wet the pipet tip before transfer to insure that volumes are dispensed accurately.

Use polypropylene tubes.

For serum/plasma samples, mixing *concentrated Rat Insulin standard* (230 μL) with 230 μL of *Standard Diluent* creates the high standard (20 ng/mL). Pipette 230 μL of *Standard Diluent* into each tube. Use the high standard to produce a 1:1 dilution series (scheme below). Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer.

For cell culture supernatants, mixing *concentrated Rat Insulin standard* (230 μL) with 230 μL of cell culture medium without serum creates the high standard (20 ng/mL). Pipette 230 μL of cell culture medium without serum into each tube. Use the high standard to produce a 1:1 dilution series. Mix each tube thoroughly before the next transfer.

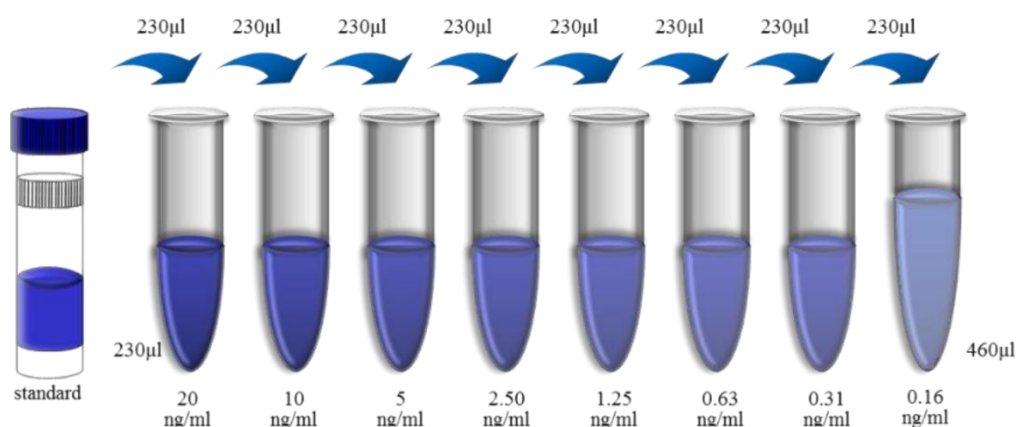


PLATE SETUP

Each plate or set of strips must contain a minimum of two Blanks, two non-specific binding wells (NSB), two maximum binding wells (B_0), and an eight point standard curve run in duplicate.

Note: Each assay must contain this minimum configuration in order to ensure accurate and reproducible results. Each sample should be assayed at two dilutions and each dilution should be assayed in duplicate. For statistical purposes, we recommend assaying samples in triplicate.

A suggested plate format and pipetting summary are shown below. The user may vary the location and type of wells present as necessary for each particular experiment.

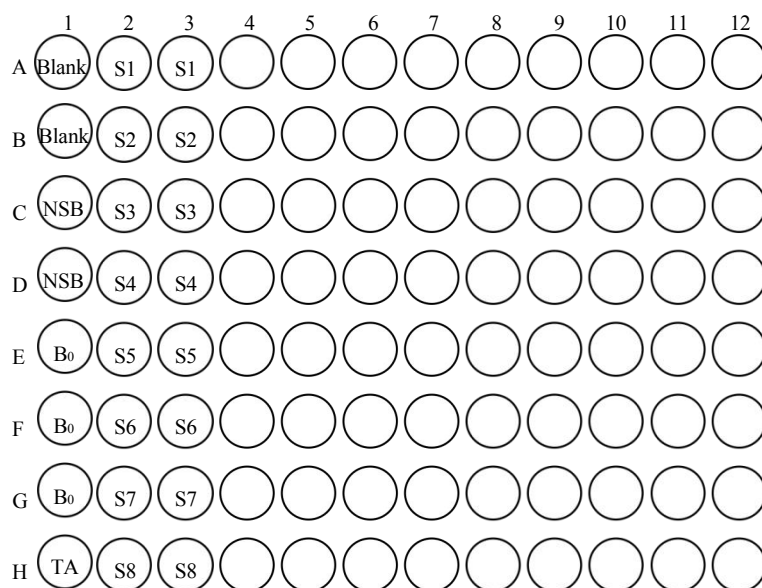
Component Well	Standard Diluent	Assay Buffer(1 \times)	Standard	Sample	Insulin Conjugate	SA-HRP
Blank	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSB	100 μL	50 μL	-	-	-	100 μL
B_0	100 μL	-	-	-	50 μL	100 μL
TA	-	-	-	-	-	10 μL (at develop step)
Standard	-	-	100 μL	-	50 μL	100 μL
Sample	-	-	-	100 μL	50 μL	100 μL

Blank: background absorbance.

NSB (Non-Specific Binding): non-immunological binding of the conjugate to the well.

TA (Total Activity): total enzymatic activity of the conjugate.

B_0 (Maximum Binding): maximum amount of the conjugate that the antibody can bind in the absence of free analyte.



ASSAY PROCEDURE

Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature(22-28 °C) before use.

1. Prepare all reagents including microplate, samples, standards and working solution as described in the previous sections.
2. Remove excess microplate strips and return them to the foil pouch containing the desiccant pack, and reseal for further use.
3. Add 300 μ L *Washing Buffer* (1 \times) per well, and allow it for about 30 seconds before aspiration. Soaking is highly recommended to obtain a good test performance. Empty wells and tap microwell strips on absorbent pad or paper towel to remove excess *Washing Buffer* (1 \times). Use the microwell strips immediately after washing. **Do not allow wells to dry.**
4. Add 100 μ L of serial diluted *Standard* to Standard wells. Add 100 μ L of *Standard Diluent* (serum/plasma) or *cell culture medium* (cell culture supernatants) to B₀ wells. Add 50 μ L of diluted *Antibody* to each well **except Blank, NSB and TA wells.**
5. **For Serum/Plasma Samples:** Add 80 μ L of *Assay Buffer* (1 \times) and 20 μ L sample to the sample well. **For Cell Culture Supernatants:** Add 100 μ L of cell culture supernatants to the sample well.
6. Add 50 μ L of *Assay Buffer* (1 \times) to NSB well. Add 50 μ L of diluted *Insulin Conjugate* to each well **except Blank, NSB and TA wells.** Ensure reagent addition in step 4, 5 and 6 is uninterrupted and completed within 15 minutes.
7. Cover with an adhesive strip. Incubate at room temperature (22 to 28 °C) for 1.5 hours on a microplate shaker set at 300 rpm.
8. Aspirate each well and wash, repeating the process five times for a total six washes. Wash by filling each well with 300 μ L *Washing Buffer* (1 \times). Complete removal of liquid at each step is essential to good performance. After the last wash, remove any remaining Washing Buffer by aspirating or decanting. Invert the plate and blot it against clean paper towels.
9. Add 100 μ L of diluted *Streptavidin-HRP* to each well **except Blank and TA wells.**
10. Seal the plate with a fresh *adhesive film*. Incubate at room temperature (22 to 28 °C) for 30 minutes on a microplate shaker set at 300 rpm. Repeat aspiration/wash as in step 6.

11. Add 10 μ L of diluted *Streptavidin-HRP* to TA well.
12. Add 100 μ L of *Substrate Solution* to each well. Incubate for 5 - 30 minutes at room temperature(22-28 °C). Protect from light.
13. Add 100 μ L of *Stop Solution* to each well. The color will turn yellow. If the color in the well is green or if the color change does not appear uniform, gently tap the plate to ensure thorough mixing.
14. Measure the optical density value within 30 minutes by microplate reader set to 450 nm. If wavelength correction is available, set to 570 nm or 630 nm. If wavelength correction is not available, subtract readings at 570 nm or 630 nm from the readings at 450 nm. This subtraction will correct for optical imperfections in the plate. Reading directly at 450 nm without correction may generate higher concentration than true value.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

Average the duplicate readings for each standards (including B₀) and sample, and subtract the average NSB optical density (O.D.).

% B/B₀ can be calculated by dividing the corrected O.D. for each standard or sample by the corrected B₀ O.D. and multiplying by 100.

Plot % B/B₀ for standards S1 - S8 versus Insulin concentration using linear (y) and log (x) axes and draw the best-fit curve through the plotted points (e.g. 4-parameter logistic).

Calculate the concentration of Insulin corresponding to the mean absorbance from the standard curve.

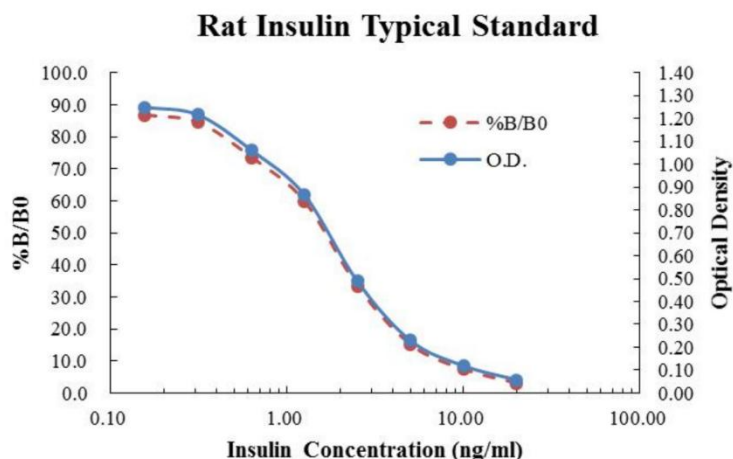
Note: Blank and TA values are not used in the standard curve calculations. Rather, they are used as diagnostic tools.

The finally concentration of top standard is 20 ng/mL. If samples have been diluted following the instruction, the final dilution factor is 5. If sample have been diluted by other means, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the appropriate dilution factor.

TYPICAL DATA

A standard curve must be run within each assay. This standard curve is provided for demonstration only.

ng/mL	O.D.		Average	Corrected	%B/B ₀
NSB	0.015	0.015	0.015	-	-
B ₀	1.329	1.387	1.358	1.343	-
0.16	1.270	1.229	1.250	1.235	91.92
0.31	1.218	1.214	1.216	1.201	89.43
0.63	1.062	1.062	1.062	1.047	77.96
1.25	0.871	0.862	0.867	0.852	63.40
2.50	0.483	0.494	0.489	0.474	35.26
5.00	0.238	0.221	0.230	0.215	15.97
10.00	0.115	0.123	0.119	0.104	7.74
20.00	0.059	0.056	0.058	0.043	3.16



SENSITIVITY

The minimum detectable dose (MDD) of Insulin is typically less than 0.15 ng/mL.

The MDD was determined by subtracting two standard deviations to the mean optical density value often zero standard replicates and calculating the corresponding concentration.

PRECISION

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay)

Three serum-based and buffer-based samples of known concentration were tested twenty times on one plate to assess intra-assay precision.

Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays)

Three serum-based and buffer-based samples of known concentration were tested in six separate assays to assess inter-assay precision.

	Intra-assay precision			Inter-assay precision		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Sample	1	2	3	1	2	3
n	20	20	20	6	6	6
Mean (ng/mL)	0.67	2.59	9.87	0.71	2.62	9.79
Standard deviation	0.05	0.12	0.53	0.06	0.15	0.72
CV (%)	7.31	4.58	5.37	8.85	5.88	7.31

RECOVERY

The spike recovery was evaluated by spiking 3 levels of Insulin into five health serum samples. The un-spiked serum was used as blank in these experiments.

The recovery ranged from 85 % to 116 % with an overall mean recovery of 103 %.

LINEARITY

To assess the linearity of the assay, five samples were spiked with high concentration of Insulin in serum and diluted with Standard Diluent to produce samples with values within the dynamic range of the assay.

	Average (%)	Range (%)
1:2	92	80 - 112
1:4	89	81 - 110
1:8	88	80 - 102
1:16	89	79 - 105

CALIBRATION

This immunoassay is calibrated against a highly purified recombinant rat Insulin produced at Sunlong Medical™.

SAMPLE VALUES

Serum/Plasma - Thirty samples from apparently healthy rats were evaluated for the presence of Insulin in this assay.

Sample Matrix	Number of Samples Evaluated	Range (ng/mL)	Detectable (%)	Mean of Detectable (ng/mL)
Serum	30	14.9 – 25.1	100	19.8

Note: The sample range is non-physiological range. The sample range of healthy rats will difference according to geographical, ethnic, sample preparation, and testing personnel, equipment varies. The above information is only reference.

SPECIFICITY

This kit could assay both natural and recombinant Rat Insulin. A panel of substances listed below were prepared at 1 ng/mL in Assay Buffer (1×) to determine cross-reactivity. Preparations of the following substances at 1 ng/mL in a mid-range Insulin control to determine interference. No significant cross-reactivity or interference was observed.

Human	Mouse	Rat
BDNF	C-peptide	C-peptide
C-peptide	IL-1 β	IL-1 β
IL-1 β	IL-2	
IL-6	IL-6	
Insulin	Insulin	
VEGF		