

## Product Information

### C-Peptide ELISA Kit

Catalog Number: EA101026

Storage Temperature: 2 – 8°C

## Instruction for Use

**THIS KIT IS INTENDED FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.**

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Intended Use

The **ORIGENE C-Peptide ELISA** is an enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of C-Peptide in serum, plasma (EDTA-, heparin- or citrate plasma) and urine.

#### 1.2 Summary and Explanation

Insulin is synthesized in the pancreatic beta cells as a 6000 MW component of an 86 amino acid polypeptide called proinsulin (1, 2, 3). Proinsulin is subsequently cleaved enzymatically, releasing insulin into the circulation along with a residual 3000 MW fragment called connection ("C") peptide, so-named because it connects A and B chains of insulin within the proinsulin molecule (1, 2, 3, 4). Human C-Peptide, a 31 amino acid residue peptide, has a molecular mass of approximately 3000 daltons. C-Peptide has no metabolic function. However, since C-Peptide and insulin are secreted in equimolar amounts, the immunoassay of C-Peptide permits the quantitation of insulin secretion (4, 5, 6). This is the reason for the clinical interest of serum and urinary determinations of C-Peptide. Moreover, C-Peptide measurement has several advantages over immunoassays of insulin.

The half-life of C-Peptide in the circulation is between two and five times longer than that of insulin (7). Therefore, C-Peptide levels are a more stable indicator of insulin secretion than the more rapidly changing levels of insulin. A very clear practical advantage of C-Peptide measurement arising from its relative metabolic inertness as compared to insulin is that C-Peptide levels in peripheral venous blood are about 5-6 times greater than insulin levels (3). Also, relative to an insulin assay, the C-Peptide assay's advantage is its ability to distinguish endogenous from injected insulin.

Thus, low C-Peptide levels are to be expected when insulin is diminished (as in insulin-dependent diabetes) or suppressed (as a normal response to exogenous insulin), whereas elevated C-Peptide levels may result from the increased  $\beta$ -cell activity observed in insulinomas (3, 6, 9).

C-Peptide has also been measured as an additional means for evaluating glucose tolerance and glibenclamide glucose tests (2, 3, 9, 10).

C-Peptide levels are in many ways a better measurement of endogenous insulin secretion than peripheral insulin levels. C-Peptide may be measured in either blood or urine (9). With improved sensitive C-Peptide immunoassays, it is now possible to measure C-Peptide values at extremely low levels. The clinical indications for C-Peptide measurement include diagnosis of insulinoma and differentiation from factitious hypoglycemia, follow-up of pancreatectomy, and evaluation of viability of islet cell transplants (11, 12, 13). Recently, these indications have been dramatically expanded to permit evaluation of insulin dependence in maturity onset diabetes mellitus.

## 2 PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The **ORIGENE C-Peptide ELISA** Kit is a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), based on the principle of competitive binding.

The microtiter wells are coated with anti-mouse antibody, which binds a monoclonal antibody directed towards a unique antigenic site on the C-Peptide molecule. Endogenous C-Peptide of a patient sample competes with a C-Peptide-horseradish peroxidase conjugate for binding to the coated antibody. After incubation the unbound conjugate is washed off.

The amount of bound peroxidase conjugate is inversely proportional to the concentration of C-Peptide in the sample. After addition of the substrate solution, the intensity of colour developed is inversely proportional to the concentration of C-Peptide in the sample.

## 3 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1. This kit is for research use only. For professional use only.
2. All reagents of this test kit which contain human serum or plasma have been tested and confirmed negative for HIV I/II, HBsAg and HCV by FDA approved procedures. All reagents, however, should be treated as potential biohazards in use and for disposal.
3. Before starting the assay, read the instructions completely and carefully. Use the valid version of the package insert provided with the kit. Be sure that everything is understood.
4. The microplate contains snap-off strips. Unused wells must be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C in the sealed foil pouch and used in the frame provided.
5. Pipetting of samples and reagents must be done as quickly as possible and in the same sequence for each step.
6. Use reservoirs only for single reagents. This especially applies to the substrate reservoirs. Using a reservoir for dispensing a substrate solution that had previously been used for the conjugate solution may turn solution colored. Do not pour reagents back into vials as reagent contamination may occur.
7. Mix the contents of the microplate wells thoroughly to ensure good test results. Do not reuse microwells.
8. Do not let wells dry during assay; add reagents immediately after completing the rinsing steps.
9. Allow the reagents to reach room temperature (21 °C – 26 °C) before starting the test. Temperature will affect the absorbance readings of the assay. However, values for the patient samples will not be affected.
10. Never pipet by mouth and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
11. Do not smoke, eat, drink or apply cosmetics in areas where specimens or kit reagents are handled.
12. Wear disposable latex gloves when handling specimens and reagents. Microbial contamination of reagents or specimens may give false results.
13. Handling should be done in accordance with the procedures defined by an appropriate national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
14. Do not use reagents beyond expiry date as shown on the kit labels.
15. All indicated volumes have to be performed according to the protocol. Optimal test results are only obtained when using calibrated pipettes and microtiterplate readers.
16. Do not mix or use components from kits with different lot numbers. It is advised not to exchange wells of different plates even of the same lot. The kits may have been shipped or stored under different conditions and the binding characteristics of the plates may result slightly different.
17. Avoid contact with *Stop Solution* containing 0.5M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. It may cause skin irritation and burns.
18. Some reagents contain Proclin 300, BND and/or MIT as preservatives. In case of contact with eyes or skin, flush immediately with water.
19. 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. If inhaled, take the person to open air.

20. Chemicals and prepared or used reagents have to be treated as hazardous waste according to the national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.

#### 4 REAGENTS

##### 4.1 Reagents provided

1. **Microtiterwells**, 12 x 8 (break apart) strips, 96 wells;  
Wells coated with anti-mouse-antibody
2. **Standard (Standard 0-5)**, 6 vials, lyophilized, 0.75 mL  
Concentrations: 0 – 16 ng/mL (see exact value on the vial label or on the QC-Datasheet).  
*The standards are calibrated against WHO approved Reference material IRR C-Peptide, code 84/510.*  
see „Preparation of Reagents“  
Contain non-mercury preservative.
3. **Sample Diluent**, 1 vial, 3 mL, ready to use,  
Contains non-mercury preservative.
4. **Antiserum**, 1 vial, 7 mL, ready to use  
monoclonal mouse anti C-Peptide antibody  
Contains non-mercury preservative.
5. **Enzyme Conjugate**, 1 vial, 14 mL, ready to use  
biotinylated C-Peptide  
Contains non-mercury preservative.
6. **Enzyme Complex**, 1 vial, 14ml, ready to use  
contains horseradish Peroxidase  
Contains non-mercury preservative.
7. **Substrate Solution**, 1 vial, 14 mL, ready to use  
TMB
8. **Stop Solution**, 1 vial, 14 mL, ready to use  
contains 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
Avoid contact with the stop solution. It may cause skin irritations and burns.
9. **Wash Solution**, 1 vial, 30 mL (40X concentrated)  
see „Preparation of Reagents“

**Note:** Additional *Sample Diluent* for sample dilution is available upon request.

##### 4.2 Materials required but not provided

- A microtiter plate calibrated reader (450 ± 10 nm) (e.g. the ORIGENE Instruments Microtiter Plate Reader).
- Calibrated variable precision micropipettes.
- Absorbent paper.
- Distilled or deionized water
- Timer
- Semi logarithmic graph paper or software for data reduction

##### 4.3 Storage Conditions

When stored at 2 °C to 8 °C unopened reagents will retain reactivity until expiration date. Do not use reagents beyond this date.

Opened reagents must be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C. Microtiter wells must be stored at 2 °C to 8 °C. Once the foil bag has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly again.

Opened kits retain activity for 2 months if stored as described above.

#### 4.4 Reagent Preparation

Bring all reagents and required number of strips to room temperature prior to use.

##### **Standards**

Reconstitute the lyophilized contents of the standard vial with 0.75 mL deionized water and let stand for 10 minutes in minimum. Mix several times before use.

**Note:** *The reconstituted standards are stable for 3 days at 2 °C to 8 °C.*

*For longer storage the reconstituted standards should be aliquoted and stored at -20 °C.*

##### **Wash Solution**

Add deionized water to the 40X concentrated Wash Solution.

Dilute 30 mL of concentrated *Wash Solution* with 1170 mL deionized water to a final volume of 1200 mL.

*The diluted Wash Solution is stable for 2 weeks at room temperature.*

#### 4.5 Disposal of the Kit

The disposal of the kit must be made according to the national regulations. Special information for this product is given in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

#### 4.6 Damaged Test Kits

In case of any severe damage to the test kit or components, ORIGENE has to be informed in writing, at the latest, one week after receiving the kit. Severely damaged single components should not be used for a test run. They have to be stored until a final solution has been found. After this, they should be disposed according to the official regulations.

### 5 SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Serum, plasma (EDTA-, heparin- or citrate plasma) or urine can be used in this assay.

Do not use haemolytic, icteric or lipaemic specimens.

Please note: Samples containing sodium azide should not be used in the assay.

#### 5.1 Specimen Collection

##### **Serum:**

Collect blood by venipuncture (e.g. Sarstedt Monovette for serum), allow to clot, and separate serum by centrifugation at room temperature. Do not centrifuge before complete clotting has occurred. Patients receiving anticoagulant therapy may require increased clotting time.

##### **Plasma:**

Whole blood should be collected into centrifuge tubes containing anti-coagulant (e.g. Sarstedt Monovette with the appropriate plasma preparation) and centrifuged immediately after collection.

##### **Urine:**

The total volume of urine excreted during a 24 hour period should be collected and mixed in a single container.

**Note:** Specimens should be stored at 2 °C - 8 °C during collection period and total volume collected should be recorded.

#### 5.2 Specimen Storage and Preparation

##### **Serum / Plasma:**

Specimens should be capped and may be stored for up to 24 hours at 2 °C to 8 °C prior to assaying.

Specimens held for a longer time should be frozen only once at -20 °C prior to assay. Thawed samples should be inverted several times prior to testing.

**Urine:**

Aliquot a well-mixed sample to be used in the assay. Centrifuge sample to clear. Urine samples may be stored for up to 36 hours at 2 °C - 8 °C prior to assaying.

Specimens held for a longer time should be frozen only once at -20 °C prior to assay.

**5.3 Specimen Dilution**

If in an initial assay, a specimen is found to contain more than the highest standard, the specimens can be diluted with *Sample Diluent* and reassayed as described in Assay Procedure.

For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

Example:

a) dilution 1:10:           10 µL Serum + 90 µL *Sample Diluent* (mix thoroughly)

b) dilution 1:100:        10 µL dilution a) 1:10 + 90 µL *Sample Diluent* (mix thoroughly).

**Urine Samples**

Prior to use dilute urine samples **1:20** with *Sample Diluent*.

If the Sample Diluent included in the kit is insufficient, you can order additional *Sample Diluent* (40 mL vial).

**6 ASSAY PROCEDURE****6.1 General Remarks**

- All reagents and specimens must be allowed to come to room temperature before use. All reagents must be mixed without foaming.
- Once the test has been started, all steps should be completed without interruption.
- Use new disposal plastic pipette tips for each standard, control or sample in order to avoid cross contamination.
- Absorbance is a function of the incubation time and temperature. Before starting the assay, it is recommended that all reagents are ready, caps removed, all needed wells secured in holder, etc. This will ensure equal elapsed time for each pipetting step without interruption.
- As a general rule the enzymatic reaction is linearly proportional to time and temperature.

## 6.2 Test Procedure

Each run must include a standard curve.

1. Secure the desired number of Microtiter wells in the frame holder.
2. Dispense **100 µL** of each Standard, controls and samples with new disposable tips into appropriate wells.
3. Dispense **50 µL** Antiserum into each well
4. Dispense **100 µL** Enzyme Conjugate into each well.  
Thoroughly mix for 10 seconds. It is important to have a complete mixing in this step.
5. Incubate for **60 minutes** at room temperature with shaking (500 - 600 rpm).
6. Briskly shake out the contents of the wells.  
Rinse the wells 3 times with diluted Wash Solution (400 µL per well). Strike the wells sharply on absorbent paper to remove residual droplets.

### Important note:

The sensitivity and precision of this assay is markedly influenced by the correct performance of the washing procedure!

7. Add **100 µL** of Enzyme Complex to each well.
8. Incubate for **30 minutes** at room temperature with shaking (500 - 600 rpm).
9. Briskly shake out the contents of the wells.  
Rinse the wells 3 times with diluted Wash Solution (400 µL per well). Strike the wells sharply on absorbent paper to remove residual droplets.
10. Add **100 µL** of Substrate Solution to each well.
11. Incubate for **20 minutes** at room temperature.
12. Stop the enzymatic reaction by adding **100 µL** of Stop Solution to each well.
13. Determine the absorbance (OD) of each well at **450 ± 10 nm** with a microtiter plate reader.  
It is recommended that the wells be read **within 10 minutes** after adding the *Stop Solution*.

## 6.3 Calculation of Results

1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of standards, controls and patient samples.
2. Using semi-logarithmic graph paper, construct a standard curve by plotting the mean absorbance obtained from each standard against its concentration with absorbance value on the vertical (Y) axis and concentration on the horizontal (X) axis.
3. Using the mean absorbance value for each sample determine the corresponding concentration from the standard curve.
4. Automated method: The results in the IFU have been calculated automatically using a 4 Parameter curve fit (4 Parameter Rodbard or 4 Parameter Marquardt are the preferred methods). Other data reduction functions may give slightly different results.
5. The concentration of the samples can be read directly from this standard curve. Samples with concentrations higher than that of the highest standard have to be further diluted or reported as > 16 ng/mL. For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

### 6.3.1 Example of Typical Standard Curve

The following data is for demonstration only and **cannot** be used in place of data generations at the time of assay.

Standard	Optical Units (450 nm)
Standard 0 (0 ng/mL)	1.82
Standard 1 (0.2 ng/mL)	1.64
Standard 2 (0.7 ng/mL)	1.46
Standard 3 (2.0 ng/mL)	1.02
Standard 4 (6.0 ng/mL)	0.47
Standard 5 (16 ng/mL)	0.21

## 7 QUALITY CONTROL

Good laboratory practice requires that controls be run with each calibration curve. A statistically significant number of controls should be assayed to establish mean values and acceptable ranges to assure proper performance.

It is recommended to use control samples according to state and federal regulations. The use of control samples is advised to assure the day to day validity of results.

The controls and the corresponding results of the QC-Laboratory are stated in the QC certificate added to the kit. The values and ranges stated on the QC sheet always refer to the current kit lot and should be used for direct comparison of the results.

It is also recommended to make use of national or international Quality Assessment programs in order to ensure the accuracy of the results.

Employ appropriate statistical methods for analysing control values and trends. If the results of the assay do not fit to the established acceptable ranges of control materials patient results should be considered invalid.

In this case, please check the following technical areas: Pipetting and timing devices; photometer, expiration dates of reagents, storage and incubation conditions, aspiration and washing methods.

After checking the above mentioned items without finding any error contact your distributor or ORIGENE directly.



## **8 PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

### **8.1 Assay Dynamic Range**

The range of the assay is between 0.06 – 16 ng/mL.

### **8.2 Specificity of Antibodies (Cross Reactivity)**

The cross-reactivity of intact or split-Proinsulin is clinically not significant.

## **9 LIMITATIONS OF USE**

Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is performed with a complete understanding of the package insert instruction and with adherence to good laboratory practice.

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

### **9.1 Interfering Substances**

Haemoglobin (up to 4 mg/mL), Bilirubin (up to 0.5 mg/mL) and Triglyceride (up to 30 mg/mL) have no influence on the assay results.

### **9.2 Drug Interferences**

Until today no substances (drugs) are known to us, which have an influence to the measurement of C-Peptide in a sample.

### **9.3 High-Dose-Hook Effect**

No hook effect was observed in this test.

## **10 LEGAL ASPECTS**

### **10.1 Reliability of Results**

The test must be performed exactly as per the manufacturer's instructions for use. Moreover the user must strictly adhere to the rules of GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) or other applicable national standards and/or laws. This is especially relevant for the use of control reagents. It is important to always include, within the test procedure, a sufficient number of controls for validating the accuracy and precision of the test.

The test results are valid only if all controls are within the specified ranges and if all other test parameters are also within the given assay specifications. In case of any doubt or concern please contact ORIGENE.

### **10.2 Liability**

Any modification of the test kit and/or exchange or mixture of any components of different lots from one test kit to another could negatively affect the intended results and validity of the overall test. Such modification and/or exchanges invalidate any claim for replacement.

Claims submitted due to customer misinterpretation of laboratory results subject are also invalid. In the event of any claim, the manufacturer's liability is not to exceed the value of the test kit. Any damage caused to the test kit during transportation is not subject to the liability of the manufacturer.

**11 REFERENCES / LITERATURE**

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