

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
Standard 1 (0 ng/ml)	0.014
Standard 2 (0.2 ng/ml)	0.044
Standard 3 (1.0 ng/ml)	0.219
Standard 4 (2.0 ng/ml)	.527
Standard 5 (5.0 ng/ml)	1.656
Standard 6 (10 ng/ml)	3.042

LIMITATION OF THE PROCEDURE

1. Do not use sodium azide as preservative. Sodium azide inhibits HRP enzyme activities.

REFERENCES

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4. Bonger, A. and Garcia-Webb, P.: C-Peptide Measurement: Methods and Clinical Utility. *CRC Critical Reviews in Clinical Laboratory Sciences*. 19:297, 1984.
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7. Horwitz, D., et al.: Proinsulin, Insulin and C-Peptide concentrations in Human Portal and Peripheral Blood. *Journal of Clinical Investigation*. 55:1278, 1975

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Cat#: CP179S (96 Tests)

For Order and Inquiries, please contact



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www.calbiotech.com**C-Peptide ELISA**

Catalog No. CP179S (96 Tests)

INTENDED USE

The Calbiotech, Inc. C-peptide ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) kit is intended for the quantitative determination of human C-peptide levels in human serum, plasma, and urine. For research use only.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Human C-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. This is the reason for the clinical interest of serum or plasma 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. 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. Also, relative to an insulin assay, the C-Peptide assay's advantage is its ability to distinguish endogenous from injected insulin. C-Peptide has also been measured as an additional means for evaluating glucose tolerance and glibenclamide glucose tests. 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. 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. Recently, these indications have been dramatically expanded to permit evaluation of insulin dependence in maturity onset diabetes mellitus.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The C-Peptide is a solid phase direct sandwich ELISA method. The standards, samples and controls are added into the selected wells coated with anti C-Peptide monoclonal antibody. C-Peptide in the standards, controls and patient's serum binds to anti- C-Peptide Ab on the wells. Unbound protein is washed off by wash buffer. The anti- C-Peptide -HRP conjugated second antibody is added and then binds to C-Peptide. Unbound proteins and HRP conjugate is washed off by wash buffer. Upon the addition of the substrate, the enzyme activities are proportional to the concentration of C-Peptide in the samples. A standard curve is prepared relating color intensity to the concentration of the C-Peptide.

MATERIALS PROVIDED	96 Tests
Microwells coated with anti-C-peptide Ab	12x8x1
Standards (1-6) 6 vials, lyophilized	Reconstitute with 2ml DH ₂ O
Enzyme Conjugate (Ready to use)	12 ml
TMB Solution	12 ml
Stop Solution	12 ml
Wash Solution 20X	25 ml

MATERIALS NOT PROVIDED

1. Distilled or deionized water
2. Precision pipettes
3. Disposable pipette tips
4. ELISA reader capable of reading absorbance at 450 nm
5. Absorbance paper or paper towel
6. Graph paper

STORAGE AND STABILITY

1. Store the kit at 2 – 8° C.
2. Keep microwells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants.
3. The reagents are stable until expiration of the kit.
4. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1. Potential biohazardous materials:
The standard set contain human source components which have been tested and found non-reactive for hepatitis B surface antigen as well as HIV antibody with FDA licensed reagents. However, as there is no test method that can offer complete assurance that HIV, Hepatitis B virus or other infectious agents are absent, these reagents should be handled at the Biosafety Level 2, as recommended in the Centers for Disease Control/National Institutes of Health manual, "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories." 1984
2. This kit is designed for research use only.
3. Do not pipette by mouth. Do not smoke, eat, or drink in the areas in which specimens or kit reagents are handled.
4. The components in this kit are intended for use as an integral unit. The components of different lots should not be mixed.
5. It is recommended that standards, control and serum samples be run in duplicate
6. Optimal results will be obtained by strict adherence to this protocol. Accurate and precise pipetting, as well as following the exact time and temperature requirements prescribed are essential. Any deviation from this may yield invalid data.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION PREPARATION

1. **Serum:**
 - a) Collect blood specimens and separate the serum immediately.
 - b) Specimens may be stored refrigerated at (2-8° C) for 2 days. If storage time exceeds 2 days, store frozen at (-20° C) for up to one month.
 - c) Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.
 - d) Prior to assay, frozen sera should be completely thawed and mixed well.
 - e) Do not use grossly lipemic specimens.
2. **Urine:**
 - a) The total volume of urine excreted during a 24-hour period should be collected and mixed in a single container.
 - b) Specimens should be stored at 2-8°C during collection period and total volume collected should be recorded.
 - c) Aliquot a well-mixed sample to be used in the assay. Centrifuge sample to clear, store at -10°C until ready for assay.
 - d) **Assay sample at a 1:20 dilution with the Specimen Diluent.**

REAGENT PREPARATION

Standards: Reconstitute the lyophilized standards with 2.0 ml distilled water. Allow them to remain undisturbed until completely dissolved, and then mix well by gentle inversion.

Wash Buffer: Prepare 1X Wash buffer by adding the contents of the bottle (25 ml, 20X) to 475 ml of distilled or deionized water. Store at room temperature (18-26°C).

Assay Procedure

Before proceeding with the assay, bring all reagents, serum references and controls to room temperature (18-26°C).

1. Format the microplate wells for each reference, control and patient specimen to be assayed in duplicate. Replace any unused microwell strips back into the aluminum bag, seal and store at 2-8°C.
2. Pipette 50µl of the appropriate standard, control or specimen (urine samples should be diluted 1:20 in sample diluent) into the assigned well.
3. Pipette 100µl Enzyme Conjugate into each well.
4. Gently mix plate for 15-20 seconds.
5. Incubate for 60 minutes at room temperature.
6. Remove liquid from all wells. Wash wells three times with 300ul of 1X wash buffer (see Reagent Preparation Section). Blot on absorbent paper towels.
7. Add 100 µl of TMB substrate to all wells.
8. Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature.
9. Add 50µl of stop solution to each well and gently mix for 15-20 seconds.
10. Read the absorbance on ELISA Reader of each well at 450nm within 15 minutes after adding the stop solution.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

The standard curve is constructed as follows:

1. Check C-Peptide standard value on each standard vial. This value might vary from lot to lot. Make sure you check the value on every kit. See example of the standard attached.
2. To construct the standard curve, plot the OD for each C-Peptide standard point (vertical axis) versus the C-Peptide standard concentrations (horizontal axis) on a linear graph paper. Draw the best curve through the points.
3. Read the concentration (ng/ml) for controls and each unknown sample from the curve. Record the value for each control or unknown sample

EXPECTED VALUES

It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own range of normal C-Peptide level. The normal range values observed with C-Peptide ELISA kit with normal adult males and females are as follows:

	n	Mean ± 2SD
Adult(Serum)	30	0.5 – 3.0 ng/ml
Urine		1-200ug/day

C-Peptide levels have been shown to increase after intake of glucose by 100-600 %.