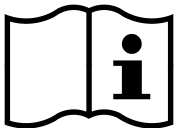

Instructions for Use

PAPP-A US
(ultra sensitive) ELISA

IVD

CE

REF **EIA-4512**

Σ **96**

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Please use only the valid version of the Instructions for Use provided with the kit.

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

The **DRG PAPP-A US (ultra sensitive) Enzyme Immunoassay Kit** provides materials for the quantitative determination of **PAPP-A** in serum.

This kit is NOT intended to be used for the risk evaluation of trisomy 21.

2 PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The DRG PAPP-A US ELISA Kit is a solid phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) based on the sandwich principle.
The microtiter wells are coated with a polyclonal anti PAPP-A antibody. An aliquot of patient sample containing endogenous PAPP-A is incubated in the coated well. After incubation the unbound material is washed off. In another incubation step a sandwich complex is formed with a polyclonal biotinylated anti PAPP-A antibody peroxidase conjugate. Having added the substrate solution, the intensity of color developed is proportional to the concentration of PAPP-A in the patient sample.

3 PRECAUTIONS

- This kit is for in vitro diagnostic use only.
- For information on hazardous substances included in the kit please refer to Material Safety Data Sheets.
- 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.
- Avoid contact with Stop Solution containing 0.5 M H_2SO_4. It may cause skin irritation and burns.
- Never pipet by mouth and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
- Do not smoke, eat, drink or apply cosmetics in areas where specimens or kit reagents are handled.
- Wear disposable latex gloves when handling specimens and reagents. Microbial contamination of reagents or specimens may give false results.
- Handling should be in accordance with the procedures defined by an appropriate national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
- Do not use reagents beyond expiry date as shown on the kit labels.
- All indicated volumes have to be performed according to the protocol. Optimal test results are only obtained when using calibrated pipettes.
- Do not mix or use components from kits with different lot numbers. It is advised not to exchange wells of different plates even if 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.
- Chemicals and prepared or used reagents have to be treated as hazardous waste according the national biohazard safety guideline or regulation.
- Safety Data Sheets for this product are available upon request directly from DRG Instruments GmbH.

4 KIT COMPONENTS

4.1 Contents of the Kit

1. **Microtiterwells**, 12x8 (break apart) strips, 96 wells
   Wells coated with polyclonal anti-PAPP-A antibody
2. **Standard (Standard 0-4)**, 5 vials (lyoph.), 1 ml
   see „Preparation of Reagents“
   0.00 - 11.25 – 45.0 – 112.5 - 450 ng/ml
   Conversion factor: 1 IU/l = 4500 ng/ml
3. **Sample Diluent**, 1 vial, 3 ml, ready to use
4. **Conjugate**, 1 vial, 14 ml, ready to use
   contains biotinylated PAPP-A Antibody
5. **Enzyme Complex,** 1 vial, 14ml, ready to use
   contains horseradish peroxidase
6. **Substrate Solution**, 1 vial, 14 ml, ready to use
   TMB
7. **Stop Solution**, 1 vial, 14 ml, ready to use
   contains 0.5M H_2SO_4
   Avoid contact with the stop solution. It may cause skin irritations and burns.
8. **Wash Solution**, 1 vial, 30 ml (40X concentrated)
   see „Preparation of Reagents“

4.1.1 Equipment and material required but not provided

- A microtiterplate calibrated reader (450±10 nm)
- Calibrated variable precision micropipettes
- Absorbent paper
- Aqua dest.

4.2 Storage and stability of the Kit

When stored at 2-8°C unopened reagents will retain reactivity until expiration date. Do not use reagents beyond this date.
All opened reagents must be stored at 2-8°C. Microtiter wells must be stored at 2-8°C. Once the foilbag has been opened, care should be taken to close it tightly again.

4.3 Preparation of Reagents

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

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 1 week at room temperature.

Standards
Reconstitute the lyophilized contents of the standard vial with 1 ml Aqua dest.
Note: *The reconstituted standards are stable for 3 days at 2-8°C. For longer storage freeze at -20°C.*

4.4 Disposal of the Kit

The disposal of the kit must be made according to the national official regulations.

4.5 Damaged Test Kits

In case of any severe damage of the test kit or components, DRG have to be informed written, 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

Serum can be used in this assay.
Do not use haemolytic, icteric or lipaemic specimens.

5.1 Specimen Collection

Serum:
Collect blood by venipuncture (e.g Sarstedt Monovette # 02.1388.001), allow to clot, and separate serum by centrifugation at room temperature.

5.2 Specimen Storage

Specimens should be capped and may be stored for up to 5 days at 2-8°C prior to assaying.
Specimens held for a longer time (up to two months) should be frozen only once at -20°C prior to assay.
Thawed samples should be inverted several times prior to testing.

5.3 Specimen Dilution

If in an initial assay, a serum specimen is found to contain more than the highest standard, the specimens can be diluted 10-fold or 100 fold 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).

6 TEST 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 pipet tips for each standard, control of sample in order to avoid crossconamination
- Absorbance is a function of the incubation time and temperature. Before starting the assay, it is recommended that all reagents be 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 Assay Procedure

1. Secure the desired number of Microtiterwells in the holder.
2. Dispense **100 µl** of each Standard and samples with new disposable tips into appropriate wells.
3. Incubate for **60 minutes** at room temperature without covering the plate.
4. Briskly shake out the contents of the wells.
   Rinse the wells 5 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!
5. Dispense **100 µl** Conjugate into each well.
6. Thoroughly mix for 10 seconds. It is important to have a complete mixing in this step.
7. Incubate for **60 minutes** at room temperature without covering the plate.
8. Briskly shake out the contents of the wells.
   Rinse the wells 5 times with diluted Wash Solution (400 µl per well). Strike the wells sharply on absorbent paper to remove residual droplets.
9. Add **100 µl** of Enzyme Complex to each well.
10. Incubate for **30 minutes** at room temperature.
11. Briskly shake out the contents of the wells.
    Rinse the wells 5 times with diluted Wash Solution (400 µl per well). Strike the wells sharply on absorbent paper to remove residual droplets.
12. Add **100 µl** of Substrate Solution to each well.
13. Incubate for **15 minutes** at room temperature.
14. Stop the enzymatic reaction by adding **100 µl** of Stop Solution to each well.
15. Read the OD at **450±10 nm** with a microtiterplate reader **within 10 minutes** after adding the Stop Solution.

6.3 Calulation of Results

1. Calculate the average absorbance values for each set of standards, controls and patient samples.
2. 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: Computer programs using cubic spline, 4 PL (4 Parameter Logistics) or Logit-Log can generally give a good fit.
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. For the calculation of the concentrations this dilution factor has to be taken into account.

Below is listed a typical example of a standard curve with the PAPP-A US ELISA.

Standard	Optical Units (450 nm)
Standard 0 (0.00 ng/ml)	0.08
Standard 1 (11.25 ng/ml)	0.22
Standard 2 (45.00 ng/ml)	0.46
Standard 3 (112.50 ng/ml)	0.88
Standard 4 (450.00 ng/ml)	2.11

7 EXPECTED VALUES

It is strongly recommended that each laboratory should determine its own normal and abnormal values.

	5 – 95% Percentile
Healthy individuals (119 Men and women):	< **23.14 ng/ml**

8 ASSAY CHARACTERISTICS

8.1 Assay Dynamic Range

The range of the assay is between 0 – 450 ng/ml.

8.2 Specificity of Antibodies (Cross Reactivity)

The antibody used for the DRG PAPP-A US ELISA is specific for human PAPP-A. There is no cross-reactivity to other species.
No reaction is seen with normal human plasma.

8.3 Analytical Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity was calculated from the mean plus two standard deviations of twenty (20) replicate analyses of *Standard 0* and was found to be **0.023 ng/ml**.

8.4 Precision

8.4.1 Intra Assay Variation

The within assay variability is shown below:

Sample	n	Mean (ng/ml)	CV (%)
5	20	173,32	4,27
6	20	11,96	6,86
7	20	348,97	4,92

8.4.2 Inter Assay Variation

The between assay variability is shown below:

Sample	n	Mean (ng/ml)	CV (%)
1	20	164,14	5,86
2	20	9,92	9,40
3	20	365,89	7,99

8.5 Accuracy

8.5.1 Quality Control

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. Use controls at both normal and pathological levels.
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 DRG directly.

8.5.2 Recovery

Samples have been spiked by adding PAPP-A solutions with known concentrations in a 1:1 ratio.
The expected values were calculated by addition of half of the values determined for the undiluted samples and half of the values of the known solutions. The % Recovery has been calculated by multiplication of the ratio of the measurements and the expected values with 100.

Sample	Added Concentration 1:1 (ng/ml)	Measured Conc. (U/ml)	Expected Conc. (U/ml)	Recovery (%)
4	0,00	173,02	173,02	100,00
	450,00	367,64	311,51	118,02
	112,50	168,58	142,76	118,08
	45,00	118,95	109,01	109,12
	11,25	99,82	92,14	108,34

8.5.3 Linearity

Sample	Dilution	Measured Conc. (ng/ml)	Expected Conc. (ng/ml)	Recovery (%)
1	None	110,471	110,47	100,00
	1:2	53,174	55,24	96,27
	1:4	22,254	27,62	80,58
	1:8	14,483	13,81	104,88
2	None	49,07	49,07	100,00
	1:2	22,32	24,53	90,95
	1:4	12,93	12,27	105,39
	1:8	7,26	6,13	118,32

9 LIMITATIONS OF USE

9.1 Interfering Substances

Any improper handling of samples or modification of this test might influence the results.
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 PAPP-A in a sample.

9.3 High-Dose-Hook Effect

No hook effect was observed in this test until a PAPP-A concentration of 4500 ng/ml.

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 DRG.

10.2 Therapeutical Consequences

Therapeutical consequences should never be based on laboratory results alone even if all test results are in agreement with the items as stated under point 10.1. Any laboratory result is only a part of the total clinical picture of a patient.
Only in cases where the laboratory results are in acceptable agreement with the overall clinical picture of the patient should therapeutical consequences be derived.
The test result itself should never be the sole determinant for deriving any therapeutical consequences.

10.3 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 to point 10.2. are also invalid. Regardless, 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.

SYMBOLS USED

Symbol	English	Deutsch	Italiano	Español	Français
CE	European Conformity	CE-Konformitäts-kennzeichnung	Conformità europea	Conformidad europea	Conformité normes européennes
	Consult instructions for use *	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten *	Consultare le istruzioni per l'uso	Consulte las instrucciones de uso	Consulter les instructions d'utilisation
IVD	*In vitro* diagnostic medical device *	*In-vitro*-Diagnostikum *	Dispositivo medico-diagnostico in vitro	Producto sanitario para diagnóstico in vitro	Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro
REF	Catalogue number *	Artikelnummer *	No. di Cat.	No de catálogo	Référence
LOT	Batch code *	Fertigungslosnummer, Charge *	Lotto no	Número de lote	No. de lot
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests *	Ausreichend für <n> Prüfungen *	Contenuto sufficiente per "n" saggi	Contenido suficiente para <n> ensayos	Contenu suffisant pour "n" tests
	Temperature limit *	Temperaturbegrenzung *	Temperatura di conservazione	Temperatura de conservacion	Température de conservation
	Use-by date *	Verwendbar bis *	Data di scadenza	Fecha de caducidad	Date limite d'utilisation
	Manufacturer *	Hersteller *	Fabbricante	Fabricante	Fabricant
	Biological risks *	Biologische Risiken *	Rischi biologici	Riesgos biológicos	Risques biologiques
	Caution *	Achtung *	Attenzione	Precaución	Attention
RUO	For research use only	Nur für Forschungszwecke	Solo a scopo di ricerca	Sólo para uso en investigación	Seulement dans le cadre de recherches
Distributed by	Distributed by	Vertreiber	Distributore	Distribuidor	Distributeur
Content	Content	Inhalt	Contenuto	Contenido	Conditionnement
Volume/No.	Volume / No.	Volumen / Anzahl	Volume / Quantità	Volumen / Número	Volume / Quantité
Microtiterwells	Microtiterwells	Mikrotiterwells	Micropozzetti	Placas multipocillo	Microplaques
Antiserum	Antiserum	Antiserum	Antisiero	Antisuero	Antisérum
Enzyme Conjugate	Enzyme Conjugate	Enzymkonjugat	Tracciante enzimatico	Conjugado enzimático	Conjugué enzymatique
Enzyme Complex	Enzyme Complex	Enzymkomplex	Complesso enzimatico	Complejo enzimático	Complexe enzymatique
Substrate Solution	Substrate Solution	Substratlösung	Soluzione di substrato	Solución de sustrato	Solution substrat
Stop Solution	Stop Solution	Stopplösung	Soluzione d´ arresto	Solución de parada	Solution d'arrêt
Zero Standard	Zero Standard	Nullstandard	Standard zero	Estándar cero	Zero Standard
Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Estándar	Standard
Control	Control	Kontrolle	Controllo	Control	Contrôle
Assay Buffer	Assay Buffer	Assaypuffer	Tampone del test	Tampón de ensayo	Tampon d'essai
Wash Solution	Wash Solution	Waschlösung	Soluzione di lavaggio	Solución de lavado	Solution de lavage
1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH	1N NaOH (idrossido di sodio 1N)	1N NaOH	1N NaOH
1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1 N HCl	1N HCl
Sample Diluent	Sample Diluent	Probenverdünnungs-medium	Diluente dei campioni	Solución para dilución de la muestra	Solution pour dilution de l'échantillon
Conjugate Diluent	Conjugate Diluent	Konjugatverdünnungs-medium	Diluente del tracciante	Solución para dilución del conjugado	Solution pour dilution du conjugué