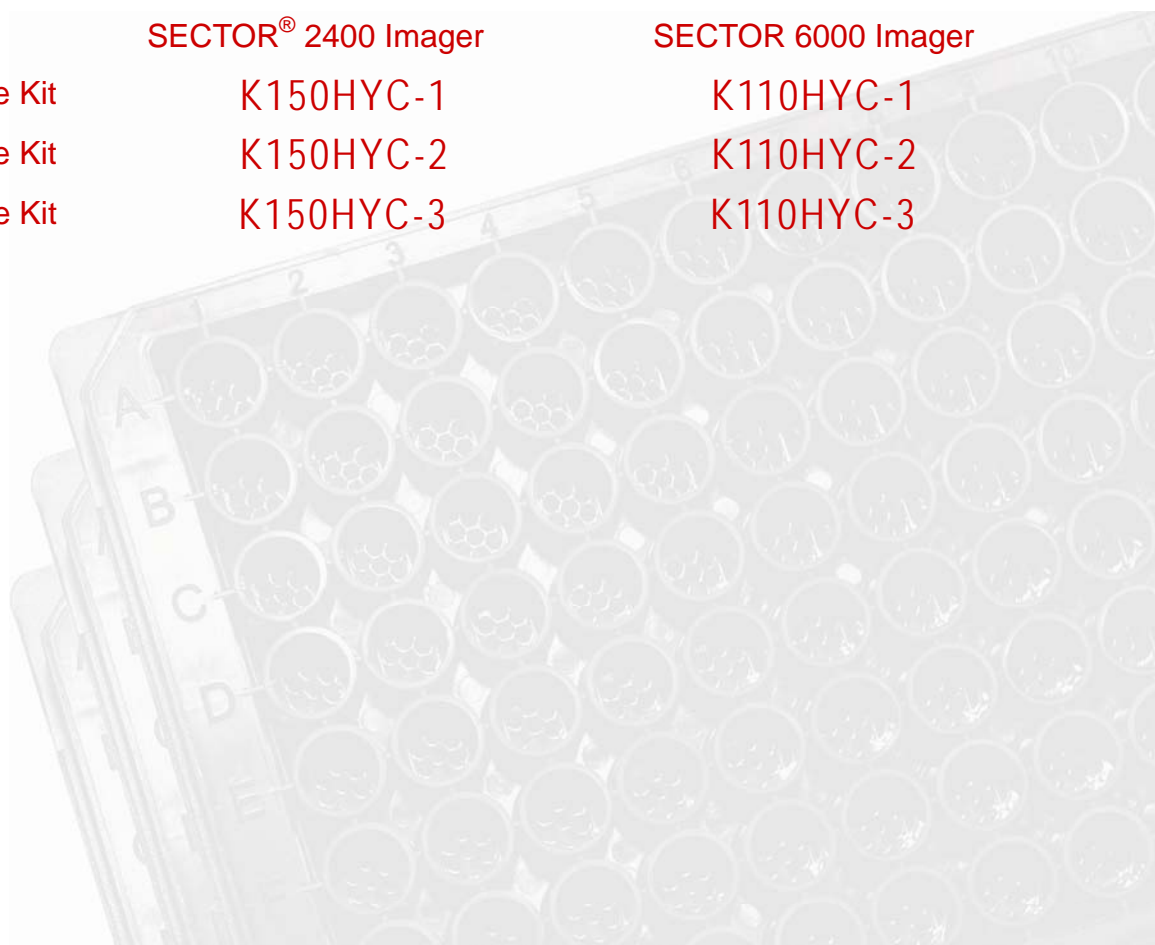


Meso Scale Discovery[®]

MULTI-ARRAY[®] Assay System

Mouse/Rat Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide Assay Kit

	SECTOR [®] 2400 Imager	SECTOR 6000 Imager
1-Plate Kit	K150HYC-1	K110HYC-1
5-Plate Kit	K150HYC-2	K110HYC-2
20-Plate Kit	K150HYC-3	K110HYC-3



Meso Scale Discovery Meso Scale Discovery Meso Scale Discovery Meso Scale Discovery Meso Scale Discovery Meso Scale Discovery Meso Scale Di



MSD Metabolic Assays

Mouse/Rat Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide Assay Kit

This package insert must be read in its entirety before using this product.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.

NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES.

Meso Scale Discovery

A division of Meso Scale Diagnostics, LLC.

9238 Gaither Road

Gaithersburg, MD 20877 USA

www.mesoscale.com

Meso Scale Discovery, Meso Scale Diagnostics, www.mesoscale.com, MSD, MSD (design), Discovery Workbench, Quickplex, Multi-Array, Multi-Spot, Sulfo-Tag and Sector are trademarks of Meso Scale Diagnostics, LLC.

© 2009 Meso Scale Discovery a division of Meso Scale Diagnostics, LLC. All rights reserved.

Table of Contents

table of contents

Introduction.....	4
Principle of the Assay	5
Reagents Supplied	6
Required Material and Equipment – not supplied	6
Safety	7
Reagent Preparation	7
Assay Protocol.....	9
Analysis of Results	9
Typical Standard Curve	10
Sensitivity	10
Spike Recovery	11
Linearity	11
Cross-Reactivity	11
Kit Components	12
References	12
Summary Protocol	13
Plate Diagrams	15

Ordering Information

ordering information

MSD Customer Service

Phone: 1-301-947-2085
Fax: 1-301-990-2776
Email: CustomerService@mesoscale.com

MSD Scientific Support

Phone: 1-301-947-2025
Fax: 1-240-632-2219 attn: Scientific Support
Email: ScientificSupport@mesoscale.com

Introduction

i n t r o d u c t i o n

Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) is a 3.5 kD protein hormone produced in intestinal L cells and is associated with lowering blood glucose levels. By activation of different physiological systems, it plays roles in gastric emptying upon intake of nutrients, the regulation of short-term feeding behavior, the promotion of glucose-dependent insulin secretion and insulin biosynthesis, and also the inhibition of glucagon secretion. The cleaved peptides, commonly referred to as GLP-1 (7-36)amide and GLP-1 (7-37), are the biologically active forms of GLP-1. *In vivo*, the amidated form is rapidly degraded by dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP IV). Since GLP-1, in its bioactive form, plays a crucial role in blood glucose regulation, GLP-1 mimetics and inhibitors of DPP IV are currently being evaluated as potential drug candidates in treatment of diabetes. MSD offers a comprehensive array of GLP-1 assays that measure both the active and total GLP-1 protein using detection antibodies specific for the C-terminal, 36th and/or 37th amino acids.

Principle of the Assay

principle of the assay

MSD® metabolic assays provide a rapid and convenient method for measuring the levels of protein targets within a single small-volume sample. The assays are available in both singleplex and multiplex formats. In a singleplex assay, an antibody for a specific protein target is coated on one electrode (or “spot”) per well. In a multiplex assay, an array of capture antibodies against different targets is patterned on distinct spots in the same well. Our Mouse/Rat Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide Assay detects only the GLP-1 (7-36)amide isoform in a sandwich immunoassay (Figure 1 and 2). MSD provides a plate that has been pre-coated with GLP-1 Active capture antibody. The user adds the sample and a solution containing the labeled detection antibody—anti-GLP-1 (7-36)amide labeled with an electrochemiluminescent compound, MSD SULFO-TAG™ label—over the course of one or more incubation periods. GLP-1 (7-36)amide in the sample binds to capture antibody immobilized on the working electrode surface; recruitment of the labeled detection antibody by bound analyte completes the sandwich. The user adds an MSD read buffer that provides the appropriate chemical environment for electrochemiluminescence and loads the plate into an MSD SECTOR instrument for analysis. Inside the SECTOR instrument, a voltage applied to the plate electrodes causes the labels bound to the electrode surface to emit light. The instrument measures intensity of emitted light to afford a quantitative measure of GLP-1 (7-36)amide present in the sample.

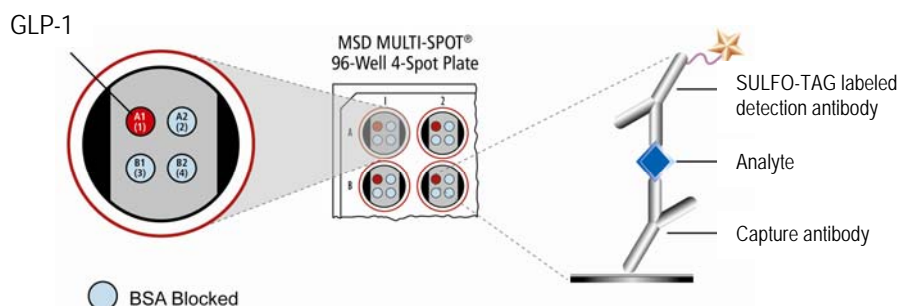


Figure 1. Sandwich immunoassay on MSD platform. The numbering convention for the different spots is maintained in the software visualization tools, on the plate packaging, and in the data files. Any spot that is not coated with a specific capture antibody is blocked with BSA to reduce non-specific binding to that spot. A unique bar code label on each plate allows complete traceability back to MSD manufacturing records.

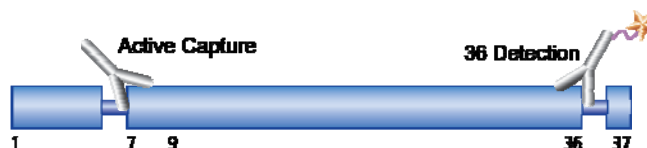


Figure 2. Schematic of the antibodies recognition sites for the Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide Assay on GLP-1 protein amino acids 1-37.



Reagents Supplied

reagents supplied

Product Description	Storage	Quantity per Kit		
		K150HYC-1 K110HYC-1	K150HYC-2 K110HYC-2	K150HYC-3 K110HYC-3
MULTI-SPOT 96-well Active GLP-1 Plate(s) N450ICA-1 (K150HYC) N410ICA-1 (K110HYC)	2-8°C	1 plate	5 plates	20 plates
SULFO-TAG Anti-GLP-1 (7-36)amide Antibody ¹ (100X)	2-8°C	1 vial (40 µL)	1 vial (200 µL)	4 vials (200 µL ea)
GLP-1 (7-36)amide Calibrator 1 µg/mL	≤-70°C	1 vial (15 µL)	5 vials (15 µL ea)	20 vials (15 µL ea)
Blocker A kit R93AA-2 (250 mL)	RT	1 bottle (250 mL)	1 bottle (250 mL)	4 bottles (250 mL ea)
Aprotinin (200,000 KIU/mL)	2-8°C	1 vial (50 µL)	1 vial (250 µL)	4 vials (250 µL ea)
Diluent 6 R53BB-4 (8 mL) R53BB-3 (40 mL) R53BB-2 (200 mL)	≤-10°C	1 bottle (8 mL)	1 bottle (40 mL)	1 bottle (200 mL)
Diluent 12 R50JA-4 (10 mL) R50JA-3 (50 mL)	≤-10°C	1 bottle (10 mL)	1 bottle (50 mL)	2 bottles (50 mL ea)
Read Buffer T (with surfactant), 4X R92TC-3 (50 mL) R92TC-2 (200 mL)	RT	1 bottle (50 mL)	1 bottle (50 mL)	1 bottle (200 mL)



Required Materials and Equipment - not supplied

required materials and equipment — not supplied

- Deionized water for diluting concentrated buffers
- 50 mL tubes for reagent preparation
- 15 mL tubes for reagent preparation
- Microcentrifuge tubes for preparing serial dilutions
- Phosphate buffered saline plus 0.05% Tween-20 (PBS-T) for plate washing
- Appropriate liquid handling equipment for desired throughput, capable of dispensing 10 to 150 µL into a 96-well microtiter plate
- Plate washing equipment: automated plate washer or multichannel pipette
- Adhesive plate seals
- Microtiter plate shaker

¹ Some SULFO-TAG labeled detection antibodies may be light-sensitive, so they should be stored in the dark.

V Safety

s a f e t y

Safe laboratory practices and personal protective equipment such as gloves, safety glasses, and lab coats should be used at all times during the handling of all kit components. All hazardous samples should be handled and disposed of properly, in accordance with local, state, and federal guidelines.

VI Reagent Preparation

r e a g e n t p r e p a r a t i o n

Bring all plates and diluents to room temperature.

Important: Upon first thaw, separate Diluent 6 and Diluent 12 into aliquots appropriate to the size of your assay needs. These diluents can go through up to three freeze-thaw cycles without significantly affecting the performance of the assay.

Prepare Blocker A Solution

Follow instructions included with the Blocker A Kit.

Prepare Metabolic Assay Working Solution

In a 15 mL tube combine (per plate):

- 35 μ L of Aprotinin
- 6965 μ L of Diluent 6

Important: Aprotinin should be added prior to use. The Metabolic Assay Working Solution should be kept on ice. Do not freeze the Metabolic Assay Working Solution for later use.

Prepare Calibrator and Control Solutions

Calibrator for the GLP-1 (7-36)amide Assay is supplied at 1 μ g/mL. For the assay, an 8-point standard curve is recommended with 4-fold serial dilution steps and a zero Calibrator. The table below shows the concentrations of the 8-point standard curve:

Standard	GLP-1 (7-36)amide conc. (pg/mL)	Dilution Factor
Stock Cal. Vial	1000000	
STD-01	10000	100
STD-02	2500	4
STD-03	625	4
STD-04	156	4
STD-05	39	4
STD-06	9.8	4
STD-07	2.4	4
STD-08	0	n/a

To prepare this 8-point standard curve:

- 1) Prepare the highest Calibrator by adding 10 μL of the Calibrator stock solution at 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ to 990 μL of Metabolic Assay Working Solution.
- 2) Prepare the next Calibrator by transferring 75 μL of the diluted Calibrator to 225 μL of Metabolic Assay Working Solution. Repeat 4-fold serial dilutions 5 additional times to generate 7 Calibrators.
- 3) Reserve 150 μL of Metabolic Assay Working Solution to be used as zero calibrator.
- 4) Diluted Calibrators should be kept on ice prior to addition to the plate.

Preparation of Serum and Plasma Samples

- 1) The assay format requires 25 μL of sample per well. An adequate volume of each sample should be prepared depending upon desired number of replicates.
- 2) There are numerous proteases in serum and plasma that may cause degradation of GLP-1. Blood samples should be drawn into tubes containing 500 KIU Aprotinin per mL of whole blood. Alternately, Aprotinin should be added immediately following blood draw. Invert the blood tube several times to mix the sample.
 - a. To obtain serum, tubes containing Aprotinin should be allowed to clot for 30' on a rocker. Spin the tubes for 10 minutes at 1000 x g (4°C) and aliquot serum into separate tubes and store at -80°C until use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw (> 2) of these aliquots.
 - b. Plasma samples should be obtained in vacutainer or syringe containing Na_2EDTA (1.25 mg/mL) and 500 KIU Aprotinin per mL of whole blood. Tubes should be spun for 10 minutes at 1000 x g (4°C) and then plasma immediately aliquotted into separate tubes and stored at -80°C until use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw (> 2) of these aliquots.
- 3) Keep isolated or thawed serum/plasma samples on ice or at 4°C prior to subsequent processing or until use in the assay.
- 4) Samples with hemolysis or significant lipemia may hinder accurate assay measurements.

Prepare Detection Antibody Solution

The Detection Antibody is provided as a 100X stock of Anti-GLP-1 (7-36)amide Antibody. The working Detection Antibody Solution should contain 1X as final concentration. For each plate used, dilute 30 μL of the stock Detection Antibody stock into a final volume of 3 mL of Diluent 12.

Prepare Read Buffer

The Read Buffer should be diluted in deionized water to make a final concentration of 1X Read Buffer T. Add 5 mL of stock Read Buffer T (4X) to 15 mL of deionized water for each plate.

Prepare MSD Plate

This plate has been pre-coated with antibody for the analyte shown in Figure 1. The plate can be used as delivered; no additional preparation (e.g., pre-wetting) is required. The plate has also been exposed to a proprietary stabilizing treatment to ensure the integrity and stability of the immobilized antibodies.

VII Assay Protocol

assay protocol

1. **Addition of Blocker A Solution:** Dispense 150 μL of Blocker A Solution into each well. Seal the plate with an adhesive plate seal and incubate for 1 hour with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) at room temperature.
2. **Wash and Addition of Sample or Calibrator:** Wash the plate 3X with PBS-T. First, dispense 25 μL of Metabolic Assay Working Solution into each well of the MSD plate. Then, immediately add 25 μL of sample or Calibrator into the appropriate wells of the MSD plate. Seal the plate with an adhesive plate seal and incubate for 2 hours with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) at room temperature.
3. **Wash and Addition of the Detection Antibody Solution:** Wash the plate 3X with PBS-T. Dispense 25 μL of the 1X Detection Antibody Solution into each well of the MSD plate. Seal the plate and incubate for 1 hour with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) at room temperature.
4. **Wash and Read:** Wash the plate 3X with PBS-T. Add 150 μL of 1X Read Buffer T to each well of the MSD plate. Analyze the plate on the SECTOR Imager. Plates may be read immediately after the addition of Read Buffer.

Notes

Shaking a 96-well MSD MULTI-SPOT plate typically accelerates capture at the working electrode.

Bubbles in the fluid will interfere with reliable reading of MULTI-SPOT plate. Use reverse pipetting techniques to insure bubbles are not created when dispensing the Read Buffer.

VIII Analysis of Results

analysis of results

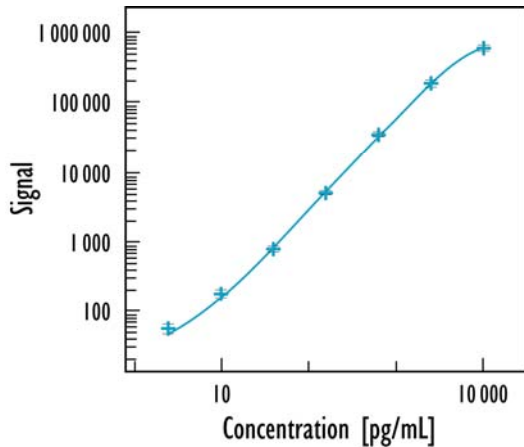
The calibrators should be run in duplicate to generate a standard curve. The standard curve is modeled using least squares fitting algorithms so that signals from samples with known levels of the analyte of interest can be used to calculate the concentration of analyte in the sample. The assays have a wide dynamic range (3–4 logs) which allows accurate quantitation in many samples without the need for dilution. The MSD Discovery Workbench[®] analysis software utilizes a 4-parameter logistic model (or sigmoidal dose-response) and includes a $1/Y^2$ weighting function. The weighting functionality is important because it provides a better fit of data over a wide dynamic range, particularly at the low end of the standard curve.

IX Typical Standard Curve

typical standard curve

The MSD Mouse/Rat Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide Assay is designed for use with mouse or rat serum and plasma samples.

The following standard curve is an example of the dynamic range of the assay. The actual signals may vary. A standard curve should be run for each set of samples and on each plate for the best quantitation of unknown samples.



Conc. (pg/mL)	Mean	%CV
0	21	37
2.4	56	17
9.8	176	14
39	770	9
156	4936	6
625	34284	6
2500	184417	11
10000	585306	10

X Sensitivity

sensitivity

The lower limit of detection (LLOD) is the calculated concentration of the signal that is 2.5 standard deviations over the zero calibrator. The value below represents the average LLOD over multiple kit lots.

	Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide
LLOD (pg/mL)	3.0

XI Spike Recovery

spike recovery

Serum, heparin plasma, and EDTA plasma were spiked with the calibrators at multiple values throughout the range of the assay. Measured analyte represents average spike recovery in 4-6 pooled mouse serum and plasma. MSD recommends using plasma samples for optimal assay performance. % Recovery = (measured value *100)/expected value

	Spike Conc. (pg/mL)	% Recovery
Spiked Serum	100	58
	500	87
	1000	66
Spiked Heparin Plasma	100	89
	500	99
	1000	101
Spiked EDTA Plasma	100	95
	500	127
	1000	112

XII Linearity

linearity

Measured spiked analyte levels in pooled mouse plasma followed by subsequent dilution. % Recovery = (measured value * dilution factor*100)/predicted value

	Serum	EDTA Plasma	Heparin Plasma
Fold Dilution	% Recovery	% Recovery	% Recovery
2	128	99	98
4	117	93	92
8	103	72	88

XIII Cross-Reactivity

cross-reactivity

The cross-reactivity shown below is calculated based on signal generated using different GLP-1 isoforms.

Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide	
Form	Cross-Reactivity
GLP-1 (7-36)amide	100%
GLP-1 (9-36)amide	<0.1%
GLP-1 (1-36)amide	<0.1%
GLP-1 (7-37)	<0.1%
GLP-1 (1-37)	<0.1%

XIV

Kit Components

kit components

Calibrator	
Analyte	GLP-1 (7-36)amide
Source	Synthetic amidated peptide (amino acids 7-36) of human GLP-1

Capture Antibody	
Analyte	Active GLP-1
Source	Mouse monoclonal
Isoforms Recognized	Reacts with GLP-1 (7-36)amide and GLP-1 (7-37), does not react with GLP-1 (9-36) or GLP-1 (9-37)
Species cross-reactivity	Human, mouse, rat (100% conserved in all mammalian species)

Detection Antibody	
Analyte	GLP-1
Source	Mouse monoclonal
Isoforms Recognized	Reacts with the amidated C terminus of GLP-1 (7-36)amide, and GLP-1 (1-36)amide, does not react with GLP-1 (7-37)
Species cross-reactivity	Human, mouse, rat (100% conserved in all mammalian species)

XV

References

references

1. Kieffer TJ, Habener JF. The Glucagon-Like Peptides. *Endo Reviews*. 2006 Dec;20(6):876-913
2. Pospisilik JA, Martin J, Doty T, et al. Dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor treatment stimulates beta-cell survival and islet neogenesis in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. *Diabetes*. 2003 Mar;52(3):741-50.
3. Baggio LL, Drucker DJ. Biology of incretins: GLP-1 and GIP. *Gastroenterology*. 2007 May;132(6):2131-57.
4. Holst JJ, Deacon CF. Glucagon-like peptide 1 and inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase IV in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Curr Opin Pharmacol*. 2004 Dec;4(6):589-96
5. Deacon CF, Johnsen AH, Holst JJ. Degradation of glucagon-like peptide-1 by human plasma in vitro yields an N-terminally truncated peptide that is a major endogenous metabolite in vivo. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 1995 Mar;80(3):952-7

Summary Protocol

MSD 96-well MULTI-ARRAY Mouse/Rat Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide Assay Kit

MSD provides this summary protocol for your convenience.
Please read the entire detailed protocol prior to performing
the Mouse/Rat Active GLP-1 (7-36)amide Assay.

Step 1 : Sample and Reagent Preparation

Bring appropriate Diluents and plates to room temperatures.

Prepare Blocker A Solution.

Prepare serum or plasma samples.

Prepare Metabolic Assay Working Solution and keep on ice.

The GLP-1 (7-36)amide Calibrator stock solution should be thawed and kept on ice.

Prepare an 8-point standard curve using supplied calibrator:

- The Calibrator should be diluted in Metabolic Assay Working Solution.
- Dilute the stock Calibrator 1:100 as indicated in Reagent Preparation section, then perform a series of 4-fold dilution steps and a no calibrator blank.
- Diluted Calibrators should be kept on ice until use.

Prepare Detection Antibody Solution by diluting the 100X Anti-GLP-1 (7-36)amide Antibody to 1X in 3.0 mL of Diluent 12 per plate.

Prepare 20 mL of 1X Read Buffer T by diluting 4X MSD Read Buffer T (with surfactant) with deionized water.

Step 2 : Add Blocker A Solution

Dispense 150 μ L/well Blocker A Solution.

Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) for 1 hour.

Step 3 : Wash and Add Sample or Calibrator

Wash plate 3X with PBS-T.

Dispense 25 μ L/well Metabolic Assay Working Solution.

Immediately, dispense 25 μ L/well Calibrator or Sample.

Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) for 2 hours.

Step 4 : Wash and Add Detection Antibody Solution

Wash plate 3X with PBS-T.

Dispense 25 μ L/well 1X Detection Antibody Solution.

Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) for 1 hour.

Step 5 : Wash and Read Plate

Wash plate 3X with PBS-T.

Dispense 150 μ L/well 1X Read Buffer T.

Analyze plate on SECTOR instrument.

