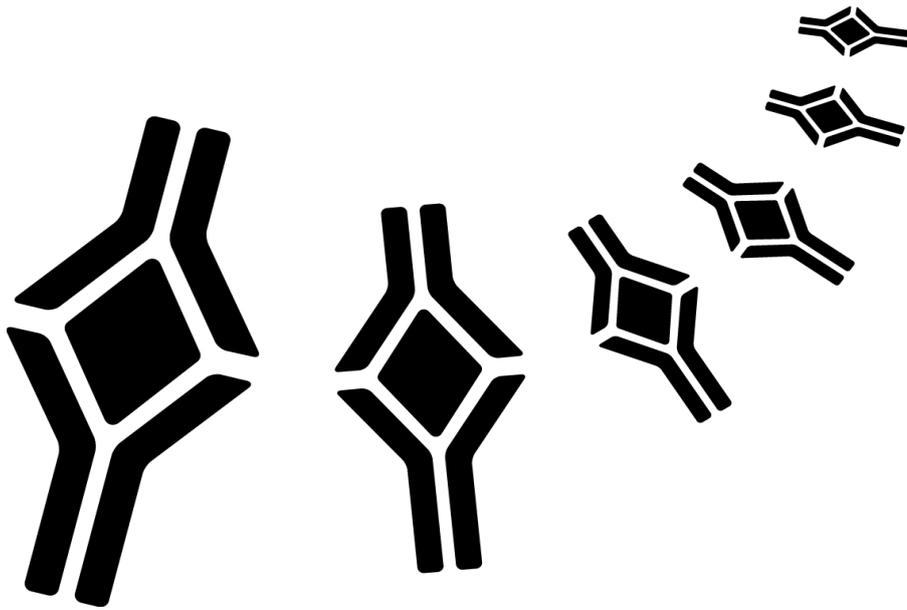


BioVendor

Research
and Diagnostic Products



HUMAN ACYLATED GHRELIN ELISA

Product Data Sheet

Cat. No.: RA194062400-384R

For Research Use Only

CONTENTS

1.	HUMAN GHRELIN ACYLATED ELISA	3
2.	PRECAUTION FOR USE	3
3.	BACKGROUND	4
4.	PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY	5
5.	MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED	6
6.	SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION	7
7.	REAGENT PREPARATION	7
8.	ASSAY PROCEDURE	9
9.	DATA ANALYSIS	11
10.	ACCEPTABLE RANGE	12
11.	TYPICAL RESULTS	12
12.	ASSAY TROUBLE SHOOTING	14
13.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	14

**»» This kit is manufactured by:
BioVendor – Laboratorní medicína a.s.**

»» Use only the current version of Product Data Sheet enclosed with the kit!

1. HUMAN GHRELIN ACYLATED ELISA

384 wells

Storage: -20°C

Expiry date: stated on the package

This kit contains:

REAGENTS	COLOUR CODE	Quantity	Form
Acylated ghrelin precoated 384 well Microtiter plate	Blister with zip	1	
Conjugate Solution (Tracer for 384 well plate))	Green	2	lyophilized
Human Acylated Ghrelin Standard	Blue with red septum	1	lyophilized
Quality Control	Green with red septum	1	lyophilized
Dilution Buffer (EIA buffer)	Blue	1	lyophilized
Wash Solution Conc. (400x)	Silver	1	liquid
Substrate Solution (Ellman's reagent)	Black with red septum	2	lyophilized
Tween 20	Transparent	1	liquid
Cover Sheet		1	

Each kit contains sufficient reagents for 384 wells. This allows for the construction of one standard curve in duplicate and the assay of 176 samples in duplicate or screening of 352 samples in simplicate.

2. PRECAUTION FOR USE

Users are recommended to read all instructions for use before starting work.

Each time a new pipette tip is used, aspirate a sample or reagent and expel it back into the same vessel. Repeat this operation two or three times before distribution in order to equilibrate the pipette tip.

- For research laboratory use only.
- Not for diagnostic use.
- Do not pipet liquids by mouth.
- Do not use kit components beyond the expiration date.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in area in which kit reagents are handled.
- Avoid splashing.

The total amount of reagents contains less than 100 µg of sodium azide. Flush the drains thoroughly to prevent the production of explosive metal azides.

Wearing gloves, laboratory coat and glasses is recommended when assaying kit material and samples.

Temperature:

Unless otherwise specified, all the experiments are done at room temperature (RT), that is around +20°C. Working at +25°C or more affects the assay and decreases its efficiency.

3. BACKGROUND

Acetylcholinesterase AChE® Technology

Acetylcholinesterase (AChE®), the enzymatic label for EIA, has the fastest turnover rate of any enzymatic label. This specific AChE is extracted from the electric organ of the electric eel, *Electrophorus electricus*, and it's capable of massive catalytic turnover during the generation of the electrochemical discharges. The use of AChE as enzymatic label for EIA has been patented by the French academic research Institute CEA [1, 2, 3].

AChE® assays are revealed with Substrate Solution (Ellman's reagent) , which contains acetylthiocholine as a substrate. The final product of the enzymatic reaction (5-thio-2-nitrobenzoic acid), is bright yellow and can be read at 405-414 nm. AChE® offers several advantages compared to enzymes conventionally used in EIAs:

- **Kinetic superiority and high sensitivity:** AChE® shows true first-order kinetics with a turnover of 64,000 sec⁻¹. That is nearly 3 times faster than Horse Radish Peroxidase (HRP) or alkaline phosphate. AChE® allows a greater sensitivity than other labeling enzymes.
- **Low background:** non-enzymatic hydrolysis of acetylthiocholine in buffer is essentially absent. So, AChE® allows a very low background and an increased signal/noise ratio compared to other substrate of enzymes which is inherently unstable.
- **Wide dynamic range:** AChE® is a stable enzyme and its activity remains constant for many hours as, unlike other enzymes, its substrate is not suicidal. This permits simultaneous assays of high diluted and very concentrated samples.
- **Versatility:** AChE® is a completely stable enzyme, unlike peroxidase which is suicidal. Thus, if a plate is accidentally dropped after dispatch of the AChE® substrate solution (Ellman's reagent) or if it needs to be revealed again, one only needs to wash the plate, add fresh Substrate Solution (Ellman's reagent) and proceed with a new development. Otherwise, the plate can be stored at +4°C with Wash Buffer in vials while waiting for technical advice from the Bioreagent Department.

Ghrelin

Ghrelin discovered in 1999, is fast becoming an endocrinology target of the millennium. Ghrelin, identified in rat stomach as an endogenous ligand for the GH secretagogue receptor, is mainly produced in stomach, but has been demonstrated in many other organs [4, 5]. In addition to GH-releasing properties and its orexant action, Ghrelin could act as a hormone having effects on gastric motility (similarity with the peptide hormone motilin), acidic secretion, cardiovascular action, antiproliferative effects, pancreatic and glucose metabolism function, sleep [6, 7, 8]...

Ghrelin gene raises to mRNA prepro-ghrelin of 117 amino acids. This precursor is processed into Ghrelin, 28 amino acids (human). Before being secreted, this peptide is octanoylated at Ser 3 by GOAT (Ghrelin Octanoyl Acyl Transferase). This step is essential for biological activity making GOAT a perfect target for drugs in feeding behaviour. Interestingly, the potential therapeutic importance of this hormone is not restricted to regulation of food intake [9] but also in cachexia (related to cancer treatment, anorexia nervosa or ischemia) [10] gastric motility and may be involved in osteoporosis, somatopause, infertility and ovulation induction, neurological disorders (Alcoholism, Post Traumatic Stress disorders...) [11] and cardiovascular diseases.

4. PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

This Enzyme Immunometric Assay (EIA) is based on a double antibody sandwich technique. The wells of the plate supplied are coated with a monoclonal antibody specific to the C-terminal part of Ghrelin.

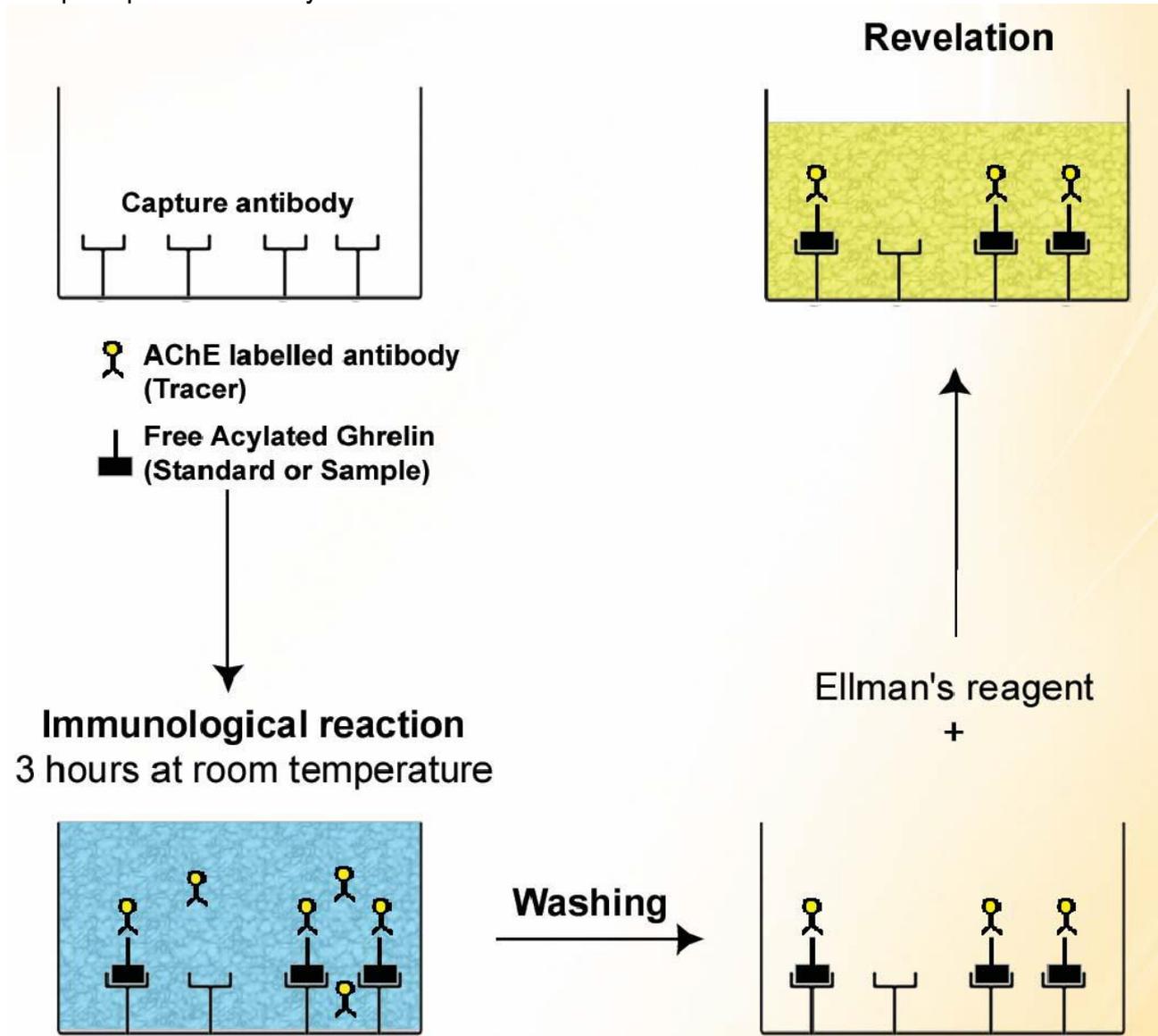
This antibody will bind to any Ghrelin introduced into the wells (standard or sample). The acetylcholinesterase (AChE) - Fab' conjugate (Tracer) which recognises the N-terminal part of Acylated Ghrelin is also added to the wells.

The two antibodies then form a sandwich by binding on different parts of the Acylated Ghrelin. The sandwich is immobilised on the plate so reagents in excess may be washed away.

The concentration of Acylated Ghrelin (human) is determined by measuring the enzymatic activity of immobilized Tracer using Substrate Solution (Ellman's Reagent). AChE Tracer acts on Substrate Solution (Ellman's Reagent) to form a yellow compound that strongly absorbs at 414 nm.

The intensity of the colour, which is determined by spectrophotometry, is proportional to the amount of Acylated Ghrelin (human) present in the well during the immunological incubation.

The principle of the assay is summarised below:



5. MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

In addition to standard laboratory equipment, the following material is required:

FOR THE ASSAY

- Precision micropipettes (20 to 1000 μL) or a robotic platform
- Spectrophotometer plate reader (405 or 414 nm filter)
- Microplate washer (or wash-bottles)
- Orbital Microplate shaker
- Multichannel pipette and disposable tips 30-300 μl
- Ultra pure water
- Polypropylene tubes

Water used to prepare all EIA reagents and buffers must be Ultra Pure, deionized & free from organic contaminants traces.

Otherwise, organic contamination can significantly affect the enzymatic activity of the tracer AcetylCholinesterase. Do not use distilled water, HPLC-grade water or sterile water.

- Ultra pure water may be purchased from BioVendor

6. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

- This assay has been developed to screen GOAT activity by monitoring Acylated Ghrelin production in cell culture media.

Cells over-expressing GOAT are cultivated in large excess of Unacylated Ghrelin, GOAT transforming Unacylated Ghrelin into Acylated Ghrelin.

The kit detects Acylated Ghrelin with 10^3 to 10^5 more Unacylated Ghrelin in the sample.

- Alternatively, it can be used for measuring Acylated Ghrelin in human biological samples.

For this application, please contact technical support at techsupport@biovendor.com.

General precautions

- All samples must be free of organic solvents prior to assay.
- Samples should be assayed immediately after collection or should be stored at -20°C .

Sample preparation

No extraction or dilution are necessary providing that the sample concentration is within the standard curve range. Otherwise, dilute with Acylated Ghrelin DILUTION Buffer.

7. REAGENT PREPARATION

Each kit contains sufficient reagents for 384 wells. This allows for the construction of one standard curve in duplicate and the assay of 176 samples in duplicate or screening of 352 samples in simplicate.

All reagents need to be brought to room temperature, around $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$, prior to the assay.

• Dilution Buffer

Reconstitute the vial Dilution buffer with 50 mL of UltraPure water. Allow it to stand 5 minutes until completely dissolved and then mix thoroughly by gentle inversion.

Stability at 4°C : 1 month

- **Acylated Ghrelin (human) Standard**

Reconstitute the Standard vial with 1 mL of UltraPure water. Allow it to stand 5 minutes until completely dissolved and then mix thoroughly by gentle inversion.

The concentration of the first standard S1 is 250 pg/mL.

Prepare seven propylene tubes for the other standards and add 500 µL of Dilution Buffer into each tube. Then prepare the standards by serial dilutions as follows:

Standard	Volume of Standard	Volume of DILUTION Buffer	Standard concentration pg/mL
S1	-	-	250
S2	500 µL of S1	500 µL	125
S3	500 µL of S2	500 µL	62.5
S4	500 µL of S3	500 µL	31.3
S5	500 µL of S4	500 µL	15.6
S6	500 µL of S5	500 µL	7.8
S7	500 µL of S6	500 µL	3.9
S8	500 µL of S7	500 µL	2.0

Stability at 4°C: 1 week

- **Acylated Ghrelin (human) Quality Control**

The Quality Control provided in this kit has been prepared by spiking Acylated Ghrelin (human) peptide in Dilution Buffer.

Reconstitute the Quality Control vial with 1 mL of UltraPure water. Allow it to stand 5 minutes until completely dissolved and then mix thoroughly by gentle inversion.

Stability at +4°C: 1 week

- **Acylated Ghrelin Conjugate Solution**

Reconstitute the vial Conjugate Solution with 6 mL of Dilution Buffer. Allow it to stand 5 minutes until completely dissolved and then mix thoroughly by gentle inversion.

Stability at +4°C: 1 week

- **Wash Buffer**

Dilute 2 mL of concentrated Wash Buffer with 800 mL of UltraPure water. Add 400 µL of Tween20. Use a magnetic stirring bar to mix the content.

Stability at +4°C: 1 week

- **Substrate Solution (Ellman's Reagent)**

5 minutes before use (development of the plate), reconstitute one vial of Substrate Solution (Ellman's Reagent_49+1) with 49 mL of UltraPure water and 1 mL of concentrated Wash Buffer. The tube content should be thoroughly mixed.

Stability at 4°C and in the dark: 24 hours

8. ASSAY PROCEDURE

It is recommended to follow the instructions hereafter.

Plate preparation

Prepare the Wash Buffer as indicated in the reagent preparation section. Open the plate packet.

Rinse each well 5 times with the Wash Buffer 65 μL /well.

Just before distributing reagents and samples, remove the buffer from the wells by inverting the plate and shaking out the last drops on a paper towel.

Distribution of reagents and samples

A plate set-up is suggested on the following page.

The contents of each well may be recorded on the template sheet provided at the end of this technical booklet.

Note that the first row is dedicated to 8 Blank wells and 8 Non Specific Binding wells (NSB).

Pipetting the reagents

All samples and reagents must reach room temperature prior to performing the assay.

Use different tips to pipette the buffer, standard, sample, conjugate, antiserum and other reagents.

Before pipetting, equilibrate the pipette tips in each reagent. Do not touch the liquid already in the well when expelling with the pipette tip.

• Dilution Buffer

Dispense 25 μL to Non Specific Binding NSB wells and 50 μL to the Blank (Bk) wells.

• Acylated Ghrelin (human) Standards

Dispense 25 μL of each of the eight standards S1 to S8 in duplicate to appropriate wells.

Start with the lowest concentration standard S8 and equilibrate the tip in the next higher standard before pipetting.

• Quality Control and samples

Dispense 25 μL in duplicate or in triplicate to appropriate wells. Highly concentrated samples may be diluted in Dilution Buffer.

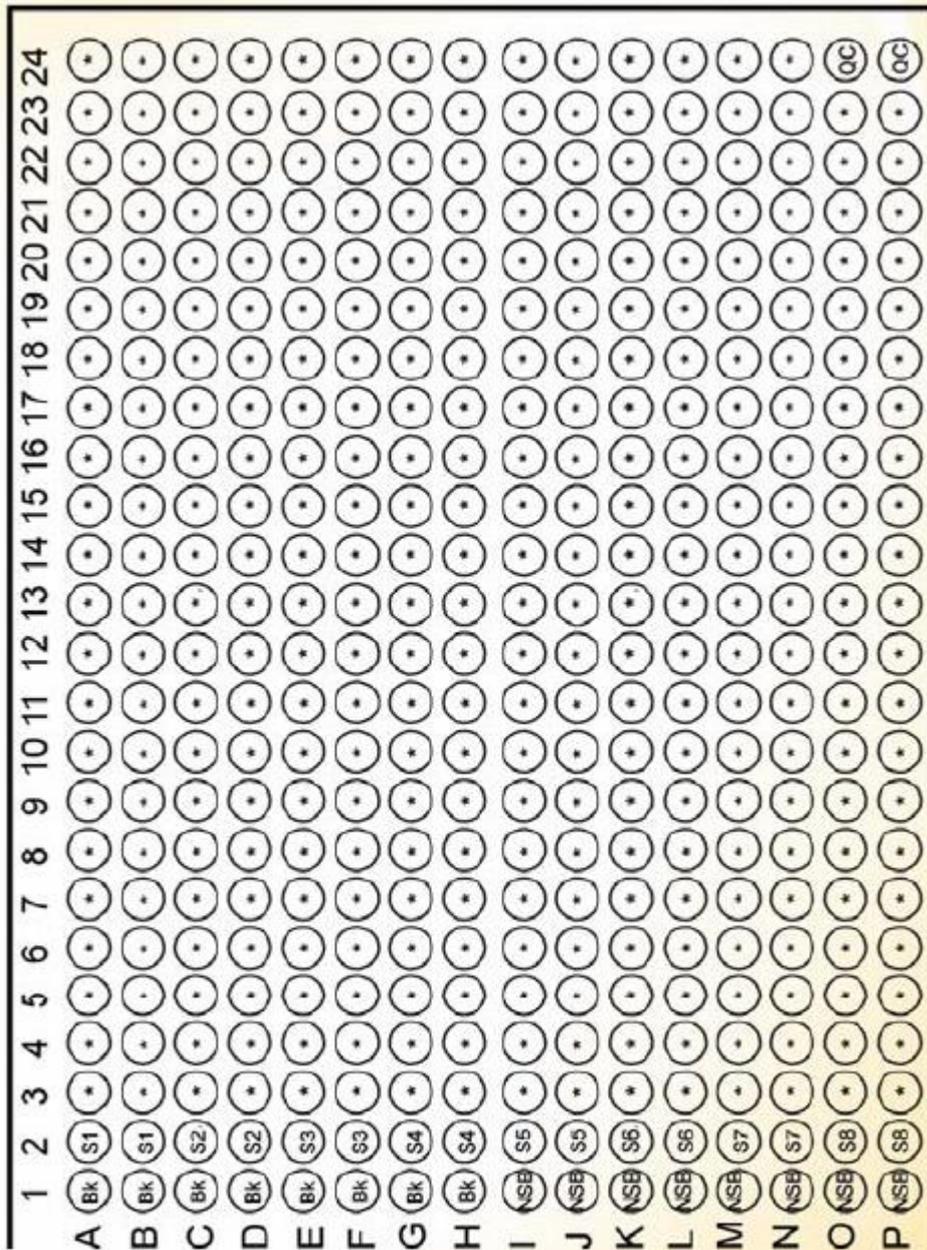
• Acylated Ghrelin Conjugate Solution

Dispense 25 μL to each well, **except** the 8 Blank (Bk) wells.

Incubating the plate

Cover the plate with the cover sheet and incubate for 3 hours at room temperature.

A longer immunological reaction (20 hours at $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$) is also possible, increasing the sensitivity of the assay.



B : Blank

S1-S8: Standards 1-8

* : Samples

NSB : Non Specific Binding

QC: Quality Controls

Developing and reading the plate

- Reconstitute Substrate Solution (Ellman's reagent) as mentioned in the Reagent preparation section.
- Empty the plate by turning over. Rinse each well five times with 65 μ L Wash Buffer. The 5th time, slightly shake the plate for 5 minutes on an orbital shaker. Then rewash five times with 300 μ L Wash Buffer. At the end of the last washing step, empty the plate and blot the plate on a paper towel to discard any trace of liquid.
- Add 50 μ L of Substrate Solution (Ellman's reagent) to each 384 well. Cover the plate with aluminium sheet and incubate in the dark at room temperature. Optimal development is

obtained using an orbital shaker.

- Wipe the bottom of the plate with a paper towel, and make sure that no liquid has splashed outside the wells.
- Read the plate at a wavelength between 405 and 414nm (yellow colour).

After addition of Substrate Solution (Ellman's reagent), the absorbance has to be checked periodically (every 30 minutes) until the maximum absorbance has reached a minimum of 0.3 A.U. blank subtracted.

384-well Enzyme Immunoassay Protocol (volumes are in μL)				
	Blank	NSB	Standard	Sample or QC
DILUTION Buffer	50	25	-	-
Standard	-	-	25	-
Sample or QC	-	-	-	25
Tracer	-	25	25	25
Cover plate, incubate 3 hours at RT				
Wash plate 5 times, shake 5 min, wash 5 times & discard liquid from the wells				
Ellman's reagent	50			
Incubate with an orbital shaker in the dark at RT				
Read the plate between 405 and 414 nm				

9. DATA ANALYSIS

Make sure that your plate reader has subtracted the absorbance readings of the blank well (absorbance of Substrate Solution (Ellman's reagent) alone) from the absorbance readings of the rest of the plate. If not, do it now.

Calculate the average absorbance for each NSB, standard and sample.

For each standard, plot the absorbance on y axis versus the concentration on x axis. Draw a best-fit line through the points.

To determine the concentration of your samples, find the absorbance value of each sample on the y axis.

Read the corresponding value on the x axis which is the concentration of your unknown sample. Do not forget to integrate the dilution factor of your own samples

Samples with a concentration greater than 250 pg/mL should be re-assayed after dilution in Dilution Buffer.

Most plate readers are supplied with curve-fitting software capable of graphing these data (logit/log or 4-parameter logistic fit 4PL). If you have this type of software, we recommend using it. Refer to it for further information.

One vials of Quality Control are provided with this kit. Your standard curve is validated only if the calculated concentration of the Quality Control obtained with the assay is +/- 25% of the expected concentration (written on the Quality Control Sheet)

10. ACCEPTABLE RANGE

Non Specific Binding < 60 mA.U.

Sensitivity: <5 pg/mL

Limit of detection in the sample before dilution <8 pg/mL

QC sample: $\pm 25\%$ of the expected concentration (see on the Quality Control Sheet)

False positive: <1%

Determined as samples giving a signal 35% lower than expected for a QC at 200 pg/mL, corresponding to 35% inhibition of GOAT.

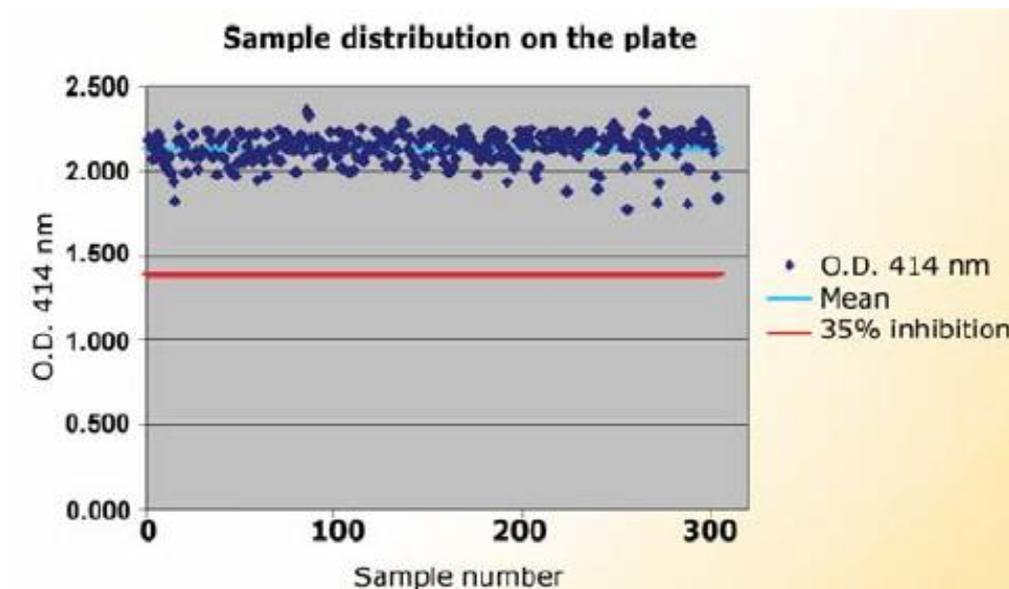
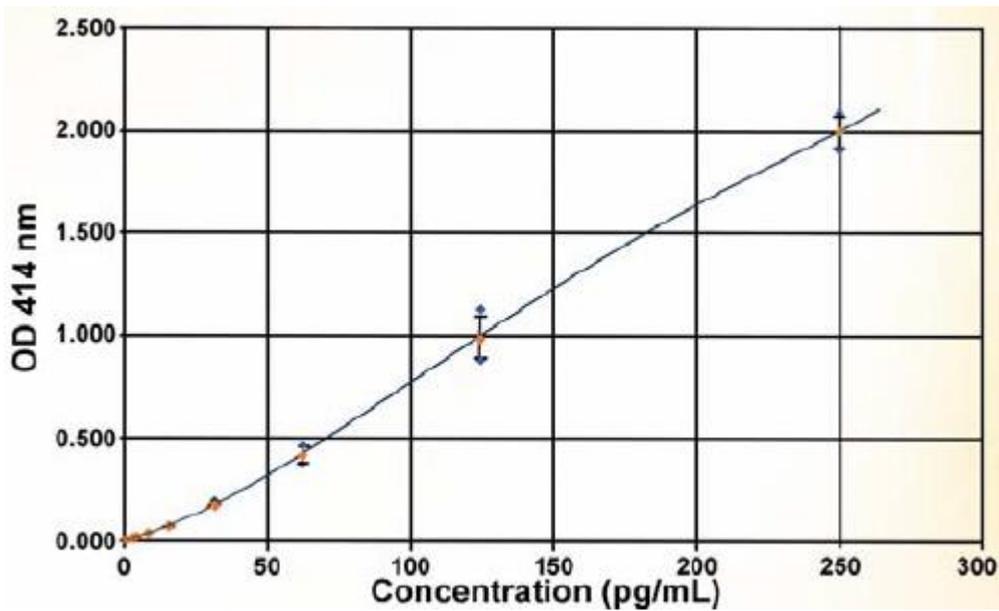
11. TYPICAL RESULTS

The following data are for demonstration purpose only. Your data may be different and still correct.

These data were obtained using all reagents as supplied in this kit under the following conditions: 3 hours at room temperature immunological incubation, then 90 minutes developing at room temperature, reading at 414 nm. A 4-parameter logistic fitting was used to determine the concentrations.

	Acylated Ghrelin (human) pg/mL	Absorbance (mAU)
Standard S1	250	1596
Standard S2	125	924
Standard S3	62.5	506
Standard S4	31.3	239
Standard S5	15.6	97
Standard S6	7.8	31
Standard S7	3.9	18
Standard S8	2.0	12

Typical Human Acylated ghrelin 384 wells standard curve



12. ASSAY TROUBLE SHOOTING

Absorbance values too low: organic contamination of water, one reagent has not been dispensed, incorrect preparation/dilution, assay performed before reagents reached room temperature, reading time not long enough.

High signal and background in all wells: Inefficient washing or overdeveloping (incubation time should be reduced) or high ambient temperature.

High dispersion of duplicates: Poor pipetting technique or irregular plate washing.

If a plate is accidentally dropped after dispatch of the AChE® substrate solution (Ellman's reagent) or if it needs to be revealed again: one only needs to wash the plate, add fresh Substrate Solution and proceed with a new development. Otherwise, the plate can be stored at +4°C with wash buffer in wells while waiting for technical advice from the Bioreagent Department.

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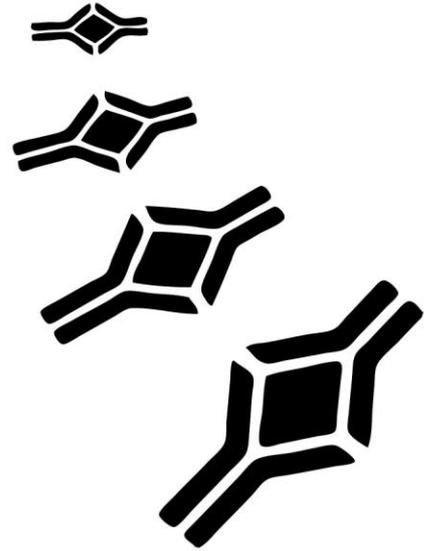
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BioVendor – Laboratorní medicína a.s.

Karasek 1767/1, 621 00 Brno, Czech Republic

Phone: +420-549-124-185, Fax: +420-549-211-460

E-mail: info@biovendor.com, sales@biovendor.com

Web: www.biovendor.com

There are BioVendor branches and distributors near you.

To find the office closest to you, visit www.biovendor.com/contact

