

Lysozyme ELISA

For the determination of lysozyme in serum, urine and liquor

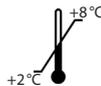
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P: 617-419-2019 F: 617-419-1110
WWW.EAGLEBIO.COM — INFO@EAGLEBIO.COM



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Immundiagnostik AG, Stubenwald-Allee 8a, 64625 Bensheim, Germany

Tel.: +49 6251 70190-0

Fax: + 49 6251 849430

e.mail: info@immundiagnostik.com www.immundiagnostik.com

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1. INTENDED USE

This Immundiagnostik AG assay is an enzyme immunoassay intended for the quantitative determination of lysozyme in human serum, urine and liquor. For *research* use only.

2. INTRODUCTION

Lysozyme (muramidase) is a protein with a molecular weight of approx. 15 kDa and belongs to the group of alkaline glycosidases. Lysozyme is produced by granulocytes, monocytes and macrophages. The main source for faecal lysozyme are the intestinal granulocytes. Lysozyme can be detected in all cells of the inflammatory infiltrate during an acute attack of Crohn's disease. To some extent, lysozyme is also secreted actively by mononuclear cells into the bowel lumen.

Indications

- Diagnosis and monitoring of Crohn's disease
- Early diagnosis of rejection reactions in kidney transplantation cases
- Differential diagnosis and monitoring of leukosis
- Diagnosis and treatment monitoring of urinary tract infections in children
- Differential diagnosis between viral and bacterial meningitis in children
- Identification of sepsis in neonates

3. MATERIAL SUPPLIED

| Cat. No. | Label | Kit components | Quantity |
|--------------|-----------|--|--------------|
| K 6902 | PLATE | Microtiter plate, pre-coated | 12 x 8 wells |
| K 0001.C.100 | WASHBUF | Wash buffer concentrate, 10x | 2 x 100 ml |
| K 6902 | CONJBUF | Conjugate dilution buffer, ready-to-use | 2 x 15 ml |
| K 6902 | CONJ | Conjugate concentrate, (rabbit-anti-lysozyme, peroxidase-labelled) | 1 x 50 µl |
| K 6902 | STD | Standards, ready-to-use (0; 1.1; 3.3; 10; 30 ng/ml) | 5 x 1 ml |
| K 6902 | CTRL1 | Control, ready-to-use (see specification for range) | 1 x 1 ml |
| K 6902 | CTRL2 | Control, ready-to-use (see specification for range) | 1 x 1 ml |
| K 6902 | SAMPLEBUF | Sample dilution buffer, ready-to-use | 1 x 50 ml |

| Cat. No. | Label | Kit components | Quantity |
|-----------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| K 0002.15 | SUB | Substrate (Tetramethylbenzidine) | 1 x 15 ml |
| K 0003.15 | STOP | Stop solution, ready-to-use | 1 x 15 ml |

For reorders of single components, use the catalogue number followed by the label as product number.

4. MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

- Ultrapure water*
- Calibrated precision pipettors and 10–1000 µl single-use tips
- Foil to cover the microtiter plate
- Horizontal microtiter plate shaker
- Multi-channel pipets or repeater pipets
- Centrifuge
- Vortex
- Standard single-use laboratory glass or plastic vials, cups, etc.
- Microtiter plate reader (required filters see chapter 7)

* Immundiagnostik AG recommends the use of ultrapure water (water type 1; ISO 3696), which is free of undissolved and colloidal ions and organic molecules (free of particles >0.2 µm) with an electrical conductivity of 0.055 µS/cm at 25 °C (≥ 18.2 MΩ cm).

5. STORAGE AND PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

- To run the assay more than once, ensure that reagents are stored at the conditions stated on the label. **Prepare only the appropriate amount necessary for each run.** The kit can be used up to 4 times within the expiry date stated on the label.
- Reagents with a volume less than **100 µl** should be centrifuged before use to avoid loss of volume.
- **Preparation of the wash buffer:** The **wash buffer concentrate (WASHBUF)** has to be diluted with ultrapure water **1:10** before use (100 ml WASHBUF + 900 ml ultrapure water), mix well. Crystals could occur due to high salt concentration in the concentrate. Before dilution, the crystals have to be redissolved at room temperature or in a water bath at 37 °C. The **WASHBUF** is stable at **2–8 °C** until the expiry date stated on the label. **Wash buffer** (1:10 diluted WASHBUF) can be stored in a closed flask at **2–8 °C for 1 month**.
- **Preparation of the conjugate:** Before use, the **conjugate concentrate (CONJ)** has to be diluted **1:1001** in **conjugate dilution buffer (CONJBUF)**

(10 µl CONJ + 10 ml CONJBUF). The CONJ is stable at **2–8 °C** until the expiry date stated on the label. **Conjugate (1:1001 diluted CONJ) is not stable and cannot be stored.**

- All other test reagents are ready-to-use. Test reagents are stable until the expiry date (see label) when stored at **2–8 °C**.

6. STORAGE AND PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

Serum

Serum should be centrifuged within one hour after collection. **Store samples at -20 °C** if not assayed on the same day.

Lysozyme should be determined within **8 hours**, after this time the concentration decreases at **room temperature**. The sample can be stored **6 days at 4 °C**.*

Lipemic or hemolytic samples may give false results. Samples should be mixed well before assaying. Samples are diluted between **1:500** and **1:1 000** with wash buffer.

Use this dilution factor to calculate the lysozyme concentration.

*Thomas, L., 1998, Labor und Diagnose, 5th ed. TH-Books, Frankfurt.

Urine

We recommend a dilution of **1:5** with sample dilution buffer for the urine samples before analysis.

Liquor

We recommend a dilution of **1:50** in wash buffer for the liquor samples before analysis.

7. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Principle of the test

The assay utilises the “sandwich” technique with two selected antibodies that recognise human lysozyme.

Standards, controls and diluted samples, which are assayed for human lysozyme, are added into the wells of a micro plate coated with a high affine anti-human lysozyme antibody. During the first incubation step, lysozyme is bound by the immobilised antibody. Then a peroxidase-conjugated anti-human lysozyme antibody is added into each microtiter well and a “sandwich” of capture antibody – human lysozyme – peroxidase-conjugate is formed. Tetramethylbenzidine is used as peroxidase sub-

strate. Finally, an acidic stop solution is added to terminate the enzymatic reaction. The colour changes from blue to yellow. The intensity of the yellow colour is directly proportional to the concentration of lysozyme. A dose response curve of the absorbance unit (optical density, OD at 450 nm) vs. concentration is generated using the values obtained from the standards. Lysozyme, present in the samples, is determined directly from this curve.

Test procedure

Bring all **reagents and samples to room temperature** (15–30 °C) and mix well.

Mark the positions of standards/controls/samples on a protocol sheet.

Take as many microtiter strips as needed from the kit. Store unused strips together with the desiccant bag in the closed aluminium packaging at 2–8 °C. Strips are stable until the expiry date stated on the label.

For automated ELISA processors, the given protocol may need to be adjusted according to the specific features of the respective automated platform. For further details please contact your supplier or Immundiagnostik AG.

We recommend to carry out the tests in duplicate.

| | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Before use , wash the wells 5 times with 250 µl wash buffer . After the final washing step, remove residual wash buffer by firmly tapping the plate on absorbent paper. |
| 2. | Add each 100 µl standards/controls/samples into the respective wells. |
| 3. | Cover the strips and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature (15–30 °C) on a horizontal shaker* . |
| 4. | Discard the content of each well and wash 5 times with 250 µl wash buffer . After the final washing step, remove residual wash buffer by firmly tapping the plate on absorbent paper. |
| 5. | Add 100 µl conjugate (diluted CONJ) into each well. |
| 6. | Cover the strips and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature (15–30 °C) on a horizontal shaker* . |
| 7. | Discard the content of each well and wash 5 times with 250 µl wash buffer . After the final washing step, remove residual wash buffer by firmly tapping the plate on absorbent paper. |
| 8. | Add 100 µl substrate (SUB) into each well. |
| 9. | Incubate for 10–20 min** at room temperature (15–30 °C) in the dark . |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 10. | Add 100 µl stop solution (STOP) into each well and mix well. |
| 11. | Determine absorption immediately with an ELISA reader at 450 nm against 620 nm (or 690 nm) as a reference. If no reference wavelength is available, read only at 450 nm. If the extinction of the highest standard exceeds the range of the photometer, absorption must be measured immediately at 405 nm against 620 nm as a reference. |

* We recommend shaking the strips at 550 rpm with an orbit of 2 mm.

** The intensity of the colour change is temperature sensitive. We recommend observing the colour change and stopping the reaction upon good differentiation.

8. RESULTS

The following algorithms can be used alternatively to calculate the results. We recommend using the "4 parameter algorithm".

1. 4 parameter algorithm

It is recommended to use a linear ordinate for the optical density and a logarithmic abscissa for the concentration. When using a logarithmic abscissa, the zero standard must be specified with a value less than 1 (e.g. 0.001).

2. Point-to-point calculation

We recommend a linear ordinate for the optical density and a linear abscissa for the concentration.

3. Spline algorithm

We recommend a linear ordinate for the optical density and a linear abscissa for the concentration.

The plausibility of the duplicate values should be examined before the automatic evaluation of the results. If this option is not available with the programme used, the duplicate values should be evaluated manually.

Serum

The obtained results have to be multiplied with the **corresponding dilution factor** to get the actual concentrations.

Urine

The obtained results have to be multiplied with the **dilution factor of 5** to get the actual concentrations.

Liquor

The obtained results have to be multiplied with the **dilution factor of 50** to get the actual concentrations.

In case **another dilution factor** has been used, multiply the obtained result with the dilution factor used.

9. LIMITATIONS

Samples with concentrations above the measurement range (see definition below) can be further diluted and re-assayed. Please consider this higher dilution when calculating the results.

Samples with concentrations lower than the measurement range (see definition below) cannot be clearly quantified.

The upper limit of the measurement range can be calculated as:

highest concentration of the standard curve × sample dilution factor to be used

The lower limit of the measurement range can be calculated as:

detection limit × sample dilution factor to be used

10. QUALITY CONTROL

Immundiagnostik AG recommends the use of external controls for internal quality control, if possible.

Control samples should be analysed with each run. Results, generated from the analysis of control samples, should be evaluated for acceptability using appropriate statistical methods. The results for the patient samples may not be valid if within the same assay one or more values of the quality control sample are outside the acceptable limits.

Reference range

Serum*

700–2 580 ng/ml

The lysozyme concentration depends on its production by monocytes, macrophages, granulocytes as well as kidney parenchyma cells.

Lysozyme is elevated in: myelomonocytic leukaemia, sarcoidosis

Lysozyme is reduced in: newborn sepsis, panmyelopathy

Urine*

1,7–123 ng/ml

Lysozyme in urine is elevated in: myelomonocytic leukemia, urinary passage infection of children**Lysozyme in urine is reduced in:** panmyelopathy**Liquor***

< 62 ng/ml

* Labor Dr. Limbach, Heidelberg, <http://www.labor-limbach.de>

We recommend each laboratory to establish its own reference range.

11. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS*Precision and reproducibility***Intra-Assay (n = 26)**

| Sample | Lysozyme [ng/ml] | CV [%] |
|--------|------------------|--------|
| A | 658.4 | 2.2 |
| B | 397.9 | 2.8 |

Inter-Assay (n = 18)

| Sample | Lysozyme [ng/ml] | CV [%] |
|--------|------------------|--------|
| A | 696.5 | 4.6 |
| B | 391.4 | 6.4 |

Dilution recovery

A patient's sample was diluted and analysed. The results are shown below (n = 1):

| Sample | Dilution | Lysozyme expected [ng/ml] | Lysozyme measured [ng/ml] |
|--------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A | 1:500 | 626.3 | 626.3 |
| | 1:1000 | 313.2 | 324.2 |
| | 1:2000 | 156.6 | 173.0 |

Spiking Recovery

Two samples were spiked with different lysozyme concentrations and measured using this assay (n = 2).

| Sample | Unspiked Sample [ng/ml] | Spike [ng/ml] | Lysozyme expected [ng/ml] | Lysozyme measured [ng/ml] |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A | 0.46 | 1.8 | 2.26 | 2.17 |
| | | 2.7 | 3.16 | 3.21 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.46 | 5.51 |
| B | 0.74 | 1.8 | 2.54 | 2.48 |
| | | 2.7 | 3.44 | 3.50 |
| | | 3.7 | 4.44 | 4.65 |

Analytical Sensitivity

The zero standard was measured 21 times. The detection limit was set as $B_0 + 1.645 \text{ SD}$ and estimated to be 0.144 ng/ml.

Specificity

No cross reactivity to other plasma proteins was observed.

12. PRECAUTIONS

- All reagents in the kit package are for research use only.
- Human materials used in kit components were tested and found to be negative for HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C. However, for safety reasons, all kit components should be treated as potentially infectious.
- Kit reagents contain sodium azide or ProClin as bactericides. Sodium azide and ProClin are toxic. Substrates for the enzymatic colour reactions are toxic and carcinogenic. Avoid contact with skin or mucous membranes.
- The stop solution consists of diluted sulphuric acid, a strong acid. Although diluted, it still must be handled with care. It can cause burns and should be handled with gloves, eye protection, and appropriate protective clothing. Any spill should be wiped up immediately with copious quantities of water. Do not breath vapour and avoid inhalation.

13. TECHNICAL HINTS

- Do not interchange different lot numbers of any kit component within the same assay. Furthermore we recommend not assembling wells of different microtiter plates for analysis, even if they are of the same batch.
- Control samples should be analysed with each run.
- Reagents should not be used beyond the expiration date stated on kit label.
- Substrate solution should remain colourless until use.
- To ensure accurate results, proper adhesion of plate sealers during incubation steps is necessary.
- Avoid foaming when mixing reagents.
- Do not mix plugs and caps from different reagents.
- The assay should always be performed according to the enclosed manual.

14. GENERAL NOTES ON THE TEST AND TEST PROCEDURE

- The guidelines for medical laboratories should be followed.
- Incubation time, incubation temperature and pipetting volumes of the components are defined by the producer. Any variation of the test procedure, which is not coordinated with the producer, may influence the results of the test. Immundiagnostik AG can therefore not be held responsible for any damage resulting from incorrect use.
- Warranty claims and complaints regarding deficiencies must be logged within 14 days after receipt of the product. The product should be sent to Immundiagnostik AG along with a written complaint.

15. REFERENCES

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4. Volman, Julia J, Ronald P Mensink, Wim a Buurman, and Jogchum Plat. 2011. "In Vivo Effects of Dietary (1→3), (1→4)-B-D-Glucans from Oat on Mucosal Immune Responses in Man and Mice." *Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology* **46** (5) (May): 603–10. doi:10.3109/00365521.2010.545830.
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Used symbols:

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|  | Temperature limitation |  | Catalogue Number |
|  | For Research Use Only |  | To be used with |
|  | Manufacturer |  | Contains sufficient for <n> tests |
|  | Lot number |  | Use by |
|  | Attention |  | Consult instructions for use |
|  | Consult specification data sheet | | |