MESO SCALE DISCOVERY

MULTI-ARRAY® Assay System

Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Assay Kit

1-Plate Kit 5-Plate Kit 25-Plate Kit K150JWC-1 K150JWC-2 K150JWC-4

MESO SCALE DISCOVERY MESO SCALE DISCOVERY



MSD® Metabolic Assays

Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Assay Kit

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

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.

NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES.

MESO SCALE DISCOVERY®

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Ordering Information

ordering information

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Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), a post-translational product of preproglucagon, is a 3.5 kD protein hormone produced in intestinal L cells and plays a key role in the promotion of glucose-dependent insulin secretion and insulin biosynthesis. In addition, GLP-1 works in concert with insulin to inhibit glucose secretion and thus lower overall blood glucose levels. Through the activation of different physiological systems, it plays roles in gastric emptying upon nutrient intake and in the regulation of short-term feeding behavior. Upon release, its action is mediated through a single G-protein-coupled receptor. GLP-1 receptors have been identified in several tissues, including pancreatic islets, lung, gastrointestinal tract and the central nervous system (CNS). Emerging evidence suggests GLP-1 also can provide beneficial, cyto-protective effects on neuronal cells, skeletal muscle and the myocardium, elevating its potential role in Alzheimer's and cardiovascular homeostasis and disease.

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*, these active isoforms are rapidly cleaved 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. The primary amino acid sequence for GLP-1 is conserved among mammalian species, i.e. human, mouse, rat, monkey, canine, etc.

MSD offers a comprehensive array of GLP-1 assays that measure active, total and amidated isoforms of the GLP-1 protein using detection antibodies that recognize the amino acids in the C-terminus region of the peptide.



Principle of the Assay

principle of the assay

MSD metabolic assays provide rapid and convenient methods for measuring the levels of protein targets within single small-volume samples. 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. The Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Assay detects GLP-1 (7-36) amide and GLP-1 (7-37) in a sandwich immunoassay (Figure 1). For this Assay, MSD provides a plate that has been pre-coated with Active GLP-1 capture antibody. The user adds the sample and a solution containing the labeled detection antibody—anti-GLP-1 labeled with an electrochemiluminescent compound, MSD SULFO-TAG™ label—over the course of one or more incubation periods. Active GLP-1 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 instrument for analysis. Inside the MSD 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 and GLP-1 (7-37) present in the sample (Figure 2).

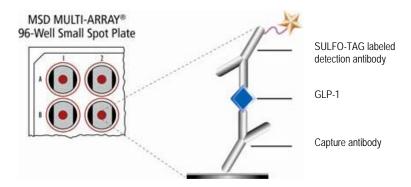


Figure 1. Sandwich immunoassay on MSD platform



Figure 2. Schematic of the antibody recognition sites for the Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Assay on GLP-1 protein amino acids 1-37



Reagents Supplied

reagents supplied

			uantity per	
Product Description	Storage	K150JWC- 1	K150JWC- 2	K150JWC- 4
MULTI-ARRAY 96-well Small Spot Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Plate(s) L450JWA-1	2-8°C	1 plate	5 plates	25 plates
SULFO-TAG Anti-GLP-1 (A) Antibody ¹ (50X)	2-8°C	1 vial (75 μL)	1 vial (375 μL)	5 vials (375 μL ea)
GLP-1 (7-36) amide Calibrator (20X)	<u><</u> -70°C	1 vial (15 μL)	5 vials (15 µL ea)	25 vials (15 µL ea)
Blocker A Kit R93AA-2 (250 mL) R93AA-1	RT	1 bottle (250 mL)	1 bottle (250 mL)	5 bottles (250 mL ea)
Aprotinin (200,000 KIU/mL)	2-8°C	1 vial (50 μL)	1 vial (250 μL)	5 vials (250 μL ea)
Diluent 13 R56BB-4 (10 mL) R56BB-3 (50 mL)	<u><</u> -10°C	1 bottle (10 mL)	1 bottle (50 mL)	5 bottles (50 mL ea)
Diluent 12 R50JA-4 (10 mL) R50JA-3 (50 mL)	<u><</u> -10°C	1 bottle (10 mL)	1 bottle (50 mL)	5 bottles (50 mL ea)
Read Buffer T (4X) R92TC-3 (50 mL)	RT	1 bottle (50 mL)	1 bottle (50 mL)	5 bottles (50 mL ea)

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
- DPP-IV inhibitor (optional)

Safety

Safety

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.

¹ SULFO-TAG labeled detection antibodies should be stored in the dark.





Reagent Preparation

reagent preparation

Bring all reagents to room temperature and thaw the Calibrator stock on ice.

Important: Upon first thaw, separate Diluent 12 and Diluent 13 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 µL of Aprotinin
6965 µL of Diluent 13

Note: Addition of a final concentration of 0.1 mM DPP-IV inhibitor in the Metabolic Assay Working Solution is strongly recommended (not included in kit*)

Important: Aprotinin & DPP-IV Inhibitor 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.

*Addition of DPP-IV Inhibitor to the Metabolic Assay Working Solution will aid in limiting enzymatic action of DPP-IV present in serum/plasma and provides the most accurate measurement of Active GLP-1.

Prepare Calibrator and Control Solutions

Calibrator for the Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Assay is supplied at 20-fold higher concentration than the recommended highest Calibrator. For the assay, an 8-point standard curve is recommended with 4-fold serial dilution steps and a zero Calibrator. The stock Calibrator should be thawed and kept on ice. 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	20 000	
STD-01	1000	20
STD-02	250	4
STD-03	63	4
STD-04	16	4
STD-05	3.9	4
STD-06	1.0	4
STD-07	0.2	4
STD-08	0	n/a



To prepare this 8-point standard curve:

- 1) Prepare the highest Calibrator by adding 10 μ L of the 20X Calibrator stock to 190 μ L of Metabolic Assay Working Solution.
- 2) Prepare the next Calibrator by transferring 60 μL of the diluted Calibrator to 180 μL of Metabolic Assay Working Solution. Repeat 4-fold serial dilutions 5 additional times to generate 7 Calibrators.
- 3) The recommended 8th Standard is Metabolic Assay Working Solution (i.e. zero Calibrator).
- 4) Diluted Calibrators should be kept on ice prior to addition to the plate.

Note: The standard curve can be modified as necessary to meet specific assay requirements.

Preparation of Serum and Plasma Samples

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.

- a) Samples can be collected using BD™ P800 Blood Collection and Preservation System which contains DPP-IV and other protease inhibitor cocktails (Product Number 366420). Alternatively, whole blood should be collected into a lavender top BD Vacutainer® EDTA-plasma tube (Product Number 367841). DPP-IV inhibitor and Aprotinin should be added immediately to avoid cleavage/degradation of GLP-1. Spin the tubes for 10 minutes at 1000 x g (4°C).
- b) Samples can be stored at 2-8°C if used within 3 hours. Samples for later use should immediately be aliquotted into separate tubes and stored at ≤-70°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw (> 2) of these aliquots.
- c) Keep isolated or thawed samples on ice or at 4°C prior to subsequent processing or until use in the assay.
- d) Samples with hemolysis or significant lipemia may hinder accurate assay measurements.

Prepare Detection Antibody Solution

The Detection Antibody is provided as 50X stock of Anti-GLP-1 (A) Antibody. The final concentration of working Detection Antibody Solution should be at 1X.

In a 15 mL tube combine (per plate):

60 μL of SULFO-TAG Anti-GLP-1 (A) Antibody
2940 µL of Diluent 12	

Prepare Read Buffer

The Read Buffer should be diluted 2-fold in deionized water to make a final concentration of 2X Read Buffer T. Add 10 mL of 4X Read Buffer T to 10 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.





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 3 times with PBS-T. Dispense 25 μL of Metabolic Assay Working Solution into each well of the MSD plate. 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 3 times 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 3 times with PBS-T. Add 150 μL of 2X Read Buffer T to each well of the MSD plate. Analyze the plate on an MSD instrument. 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.



analysis of results

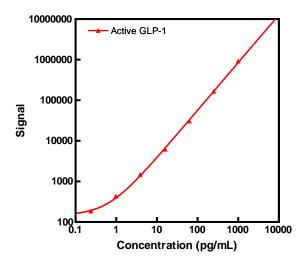
The Calibrators should be run in duplicate to generate a standard curve. The standard curve is modeled using least squares fitting algorithms so that signals from samples with known levels of the analyte of interest can be used to calculate the concentration of analyte in the sample. The assays have a wide dynamic range (3–4 logs) which allows accurate quantification 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/Y² 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.





The MSD Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Assay is designed for use with serum and plasma samples from human, mouse, and rat. Cynomologous monkey and canine samples have also been accurately measured using this assay. Other species have not been tested.

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 quantification of unknown samples.



Active GLP-1					
Conc. (pg/mL)	Average Signal	%CV			
0	92	8.0			
0.24	185	3.6			
0.98	430	6.4			
3.9	1486	4.5			
16	6184	1.9			
63	30 816	0.7			
250	164 880	1.1			
1000	925 335	0.5			

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.

1 pmol/L = 3.297 pg/mL

	Active GLP-1
LLOD (pg/mL)	0.12





Serum, EDTA plasma, and heparin plasma samples from human, mouse, and rat were spiked with the Calibrators at multiple values throughout the range of the assay. Measured analyte represents average spike recovery in multiple pooled serum and plasma samples. Results of spike-recovery may vary based on the individual samples.

% Recovery = measured /expected x 100

_	Human					
Sample	Spike Conc. (pg/mL)	Measured Conc. (pg/mL)	Measured Conc. %CV	% Recovery		
	0	0.49	10.3			
Serum	10	11	1.3	103		
Seruili	100	94	2.6	94		
	800	936	4.0	117		
	0	0.44	23.5			
EDTA	10	11	6.6	105		
Plasma	100	92	4.5	91		
	800	909	5.3	114		
	0	0.50	7.2			
Heparin	10	9.4	4.5	90		
Plasma	100	85	3.5	84		
	800	819	2.6	102		

	Mouse					R	at	
Sample	Spike Conc. (pg/mL)	Measured Conc. (pg/mL)	Measured Conc. %CV	% Recovery	Spike Conc. (pg/mL)	Measured Conc. (pg/mL)	Measured Conc. %CV	% Recovery
	0	0.57	4.3		0	0.9	11.9	
Serum	10	11	0.9	105	10	12	4.5	114
Seruin	100	89	0.4	88	100	116	1.6	115
	800	858	1.3	107	800	938	3.1	117
	0	0.65	8.7		0	0.4	2.8	
EDTA	10	9.0	1.8	85	10	11	2.9	104
Plasma	100	68	5.8	68	100	83	1.0	82
	800	631	6.5	79	800	833	1.0	104
	0	2.2	5.7		0	0.4	22.2	
Heparin	10	15	7.9	120	10	12	0.0	112
Plasma	100	112	6.7	110	100	81	0.3	81
	800	965	6.0	120	800	900	0.9	113





Linearity was measured by spiking Calibrator levels in pooled serum, EDTA plasma, and heparin plasma samples from human, mouse, and rat followed by subsequent dilution.

Percent recovery is calculated as the measured concentration divided by the concentration of the previous dilution (expected).

% Recovery = measured x dilution factor / expected x 100

_		Human				
Sample	Fold	Conc.	Conc.	%		
Sample	Dilution	(pg/mL)	%CV	Recovery		
	1	96	4.6			
Serum	2	48	3.1	99		
Seruili	4	23	1.6	97		
	8	13	1.6	109		
	1	87	0.5			
EDTA	2	43	0.9	98		
Plasma	4	22	3.4	104		
	8	11	11.2	101		
	1	85	3.5			
Heparin	2	43	4.0	101		
Plasma	4	22	2.3	103		
	8	12	7.8	105		

		Mouse			Rat		
Sample	Fold Dilution	Conc. (unit)	Conc. %CV	% Recovery	Conc. (unit)	Conc. %CV	% Recovery
	1	49	2.7		45	4.5	
Serum	2	26	0.6	107	25	4.9	111
Seruin	4	13	2.7	98	12	0.1	95
	8	7	4.9	111	7	0.1	112
	1	40	3.7		44	1.7	
EDTA	2	23	2.4	114	27	3.0	120
Plasma	4	12	5.8	102	13	4.6	98
	8	7	0.1	114	7	1.1	105
	1	44	0.8		39	5.9	
Heparin	2	23	0.8	106	23	1.9	116
Plasma	4	12	2.7	101	13	3.2	116
	8	7	2.8	111	7	3.6	104





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

Active GLP-1					
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)	31%				
GLP-1 (1-37)	< 0.1%				



XIV Assay Components

assay 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) amide or GLP-1 (9-37)	
Species cross-reactivity	Human, mouse, rat, cyno, canine (100% conserved in all mammalian species)	

Detection Antibody		
Analyte	GLP-1	
Source	Mouse monoclonal	
Isoforms Recognized	Reacts with the C terminus of all GLP-1 isoforms	
Species cross-reactivity	Human, mouse, rat, cyno, canine (100% conserved in all mammalian species)	



XV References



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- 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
- Deacon CF, Johnsen AH, Holst JJ. Degradation of glucagon-like peptide-1 by human plasma in vitro yields an Nterminally 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 Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Assay Kit

MSD provides this summary protocol for your convenience. Please read the entire detailed protocol prior to performing the Active GLP-1 (ver. 2) Assay.

Step 1:	Sa	mple and Reagent Preparation
		Bring all reagents to room temperature and thaw the Calibrator stock on ice.
		Prepare Blocker A Solution.
		Prepare serum or plasma samples.
		Prepare Metabolic Assay Working Solution and keep 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 20-fold in Metabolic Assay Working Solution then perform a series of 4-fold dilution steps and a no Calibrator blank.
		Diluted Calibrators should be kept on ice until use.
		Note: The standard curve can be modified as necessary to meet specific assay requirements.
		Prepare Detection Antibody Solution as indicated in Reagent Preparation section.
		Prepare 20 mL of 2X Read Buffer T by diluting 4X Read Buffer T with deionized water.
Step 2 :	Ad	d Blocker A Solution
		Dispense 150 μL/well Blocker A Solution.
		Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) for 1 hour.
Step 3 :	Wa	ash and Add Sample or Calibrator
		Wash plate 3 times with PBS-T.
		Dispense 25 μL/well Metabolic Assay Working Solution.
		Immediately, dispense 25 μL/well Calibrator or Sample.
		Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) for 2 hours.
Step 4:	Wa	ash and Add Detection Antibody Solution
		Wash plate 3 times with PBS-T.
		Dispense 25 μL/well 1X Detection Antibody Solution.
		Incubate at room temperature with vigorous shaking (300–1000 rpm) for 1 hour.
Step 5 :	Wa	ash and Read Plate
		Wash plate 3 times with PBS-T.
		Dispense 150 μL/well 2X Read Buffer T.
		Analyze plate on an MSD instrument.

