



## Invitron C-peptide Assay Kit

IV2-004/104

Rev 01

### Kit Contents

- **Standards:** Synthetic C-peptide in a serum matrix, lyophilised and sealed under vacuum for stability.
- **Labelled Antibody Concentrate:** Chemiluminescent labelled antibody in a protein matrix including preservatives and 0.05% sodium azide.
- **Labelled Antibody Diluent:** For diluting the labelled antibody to its working strength. Protein matrix including preservatives and 0.05% sodium azide.
- **Coated Microtitre Plate:** Microtitre plate coated with a specific polyclonal antibody. The plate is sealed inside a foil pouch with a desiccant to maintain a moisture-free environment.
- **Wash Buffer Concentrate:** (x10) phosphate buffered saline containing a detergent and 0.09% sodium azide.
- **Plate sealers**
- **Product Insert**

### Materials Required But Not Provided

- Deionised water
- Detection reagents (Invitron Catalogue No. IV1-001)
- Uncoated strips

### Introduction

The Invitron C-peptide Assay is an immunometric assay for the quantitative measurement of C-peptide in human plasma samples.

### Summary

C-peptide is a product of the metabolic processing of proinsulin to insulin by the pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell. It is produced in equimolar amounts in relation to insulin, though its significantly greater half-life results in relatively high peripheral plasma concentrations. C-peptide is cleared by the kidney. Traditionally, C-peptide assays have been employed in the differential diagnosis of insulinoma, where lack of suppression by insulin-induced hypoglycaemia is indicative of a tumour. Conversely, suppressed circulating levels of C-peptide in patients with high plasma insulin, may indicate factitious hypoglycaemia (caused by administration of exogenous insulin). Though not biologically active in itself, C-peptide is a valuable marker of pancreatic function in insulin resistant syndromes, both in non-insulin dependent as well as insulin dependent diabetics. It is therefore a valuable research tool for the investigation and monitoring of type II diabetes.

The Invitron C-peptide assay is an immunometric method, employing a chemiluminescent end-point, that has been designed to perform well over the extremely wide range of circulating concentrations occurring in both healthy subjects and diabetic patients (type 1 and type 2).

### Principle

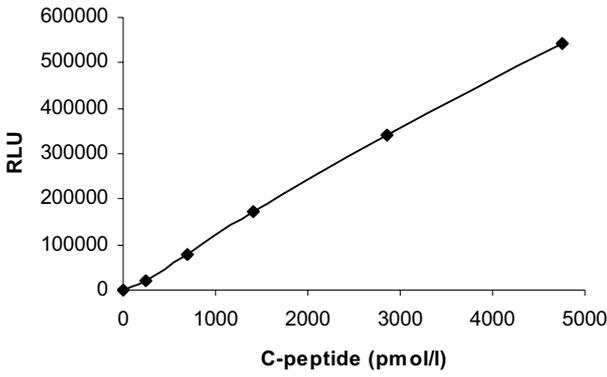
The Invitron C-peptide Assay is a two-site immunoassay, employing a C-peptide-specific solid phase antibody immobilised on microtitre wells, and a soluble antibody labelled with a chemiluminescent acridinium ester. The plasma sample is incubated simultaneously with the labelled antibody solution in the microtitre well, followed by a wash step to remove unbound labelled antibody before measurement. The bound luminescence is quantified by a microtitre plate luminometer capable of *in situ* reagent addition. The luminescent reaction is a rapid flash type (>95% complete in 1 second) which permits the entire plate to be read in approximately 5 minutes.

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### Procedure

1. Bring all kit components and samples to room temperature before use.
2. Reconstitute each of the standards by the addition of 1 ml of deionised water. Allow these to stand for 5 minutes, then mix gently to ensure all solids are dissolved.
3. Pipette 900  $\mu$ l of labelled antibody concentrate into one bottle of labelled antibody diluent and mix thoroughly.
4. Make up working strength wash buffer by diluting 1 part of wash buffer concentrate with 9 parts of deionised water.
5. Assemble the required number of coated strips in the plate holder. Any strips not used immediately may be stored inside a sealed bag with silica gel desiccant. Make sure to fill remaining spaces in the plate holder with uncoated strips to ensure uniform heat transfer during incubation.
6. Pipette 100  $\mu$ l labelled antibody solution into each well to be used.
7. Pipette 25  $\mu$ l of standard or sample into each well as appropriate. It is strongly recommended that samples be run in duplicate.
8. Attach the plate sealer and incubate for 2 hours at 37°C.
9. Remove the plate sealer and perform 3 wash cycles with working strength wash buffer using an automatic plate washer.
10. Measure the light output from each well in a plate luminometer.

### Typical Standard Curve



N.B. This curve is for illustration purposes only, and must not be used for result calculation. RLU = Relative Light Units.

### Precision Profile

The precision of duplicate measurements was calculated for 69 patient samples. The mean coefficient of variation for these duplicates, which covered the analytical range 100-2800 pmol/l was 5.2%.

### Between Assay Precision

C-peptide (pmol/l)	CV%	n
361	11.3	7
1683	7.7	7

### Spiking Recovery

Five plasma samples containing low endogenous C-peptide were spiked with synthetic C-peptide at 3 levels. Recoveries are shown as percentages of the expected result.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5
Spike 5%	103.1	107.2	101.7	105.2	104.8
Spike 10%	102.9	99.8	101.9	101.2	99.5
Spike 15%	101.8	101.6	101.6	104.1	100.5

Mean spiking recovery was 101.9%.

### Dilution Recovery

Five plasma samples were diluted with charcoal stripped human plasma by factors of 10%, 20% and 50%. Recoveries of C-peptide are shown as percentages of the expected result.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5
10% dilution	119.9	115.8	107.7	99.7	116.4
20% dilution	120.9	121.8	113.0	98.1	121.2
50% dilution	97.3	92.1	102.2	92.9	104.3

Mean dilution recovery was 108.2%.

### Sensitivity

Sensitivity was estimated as two standard deviations from the mean of 20 replicates of a zero standard. Calculated in this way, analytical sensitivity of the C-peptide Assay is 5.0 pmol/l

### High Dose Hook Effect

No high dose hook effect has been observed at C-peptide concentrations up to 30,000 pmol/l.

### Cross Reactivity

Cross reactivities of related proteins were investigated at concentrations of 100 pM. Results are expressed as percentages of the reactivity of an identical concentration of C-peptide.

Peptide	CR (%)
C-peptide	100
Insulin	0.0
Intact proinsulin	2.0

### Range of Standards (Typically)

0-5000 pmol/l

### Specimen

Plasma samples should be used for the C-peptide assay. The assay is not suitable for the measurement of post-mortem or urine samples

## Safety Precautions

1. Use good laboratory practice at all times.
2. Wear appropriate protective clothing when using this kit and when handling samples.
3. This kit contains no human-derived material.

## Technical Precautions

1. Do not use components after their expiry date.
2. Once components have been opened or reconstituted, they can be used within a two-week period, provided they have been stored at 2-8°C.
3. Do not mix reagents from different lots.
4. Take care to avoid contamination of any reagent.

**This kit is intended for research use only.**

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