



## AlphaLISA<sup>®</sup> GAD67 (Human) Detection Kit

**Product number:** AL397 HV/C/F

Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### Product Information

**Application:** This kit is designed for the quantitative determination of human glutamate decarboxylase 67 (hGAD67) in serum, plasma, and cell culture supernatants using a homogeneous AlphaLISA assay (no wash steps). The assay shows less than 5% cross reactivity with mouse GAD67. Cross-reactivity with other species has not tested.

**Sensitivity:** Lower Detection Limit (LDL): 257 pg/mL  
Lower Limit of Quantification (LLOQ): 846 pg/mL  
EC<sub>50</sub>: 968 ng/mL

**Dynamic range:** 257 – 1 000 000 pg/mL (Figure 1).

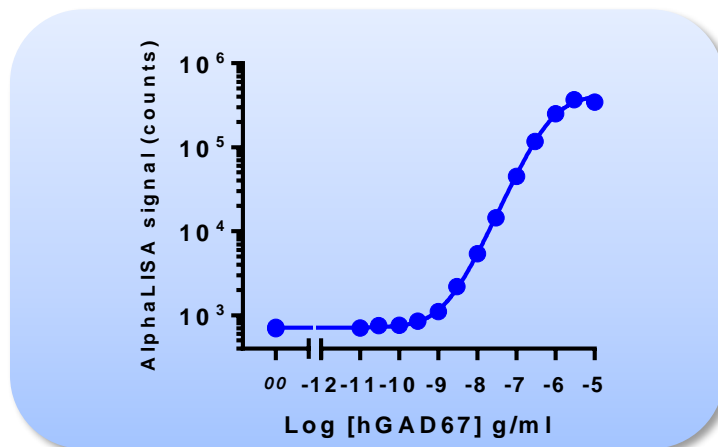


Figure 1. Typical sensitivity curve in AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer. The data was generated using a white Optiplate<sup>™</sup>-384 microplate and the EnVision<sup>®</sup> Multilabel Plate Reader 2103 with Alpha option.

**Storage:** Store kit in the dark at +4°C. Store reconstituted analyte at -20°C.

**Stability:** This kit is stable for at least 6 months from the manufacturing date when stored in its original packaging and the recommended storage conditions.

## Analyte of Interest

Glutamic acid decarboxylase 67 (GAD67) is an enzyme that catalyzes more than 90% of  $\gamma$ -amino butyric acid by glutamate decarboxylation. GAD67 is expressed in the brain and must be active at all times for normal cellular functioning. Dysregulation of GAD67 in the hippocampal stratum oriens layer correlates to the pathophysiology of schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, and Parkinson's. This enzyme, as well as GAD65, is a target of autoantibodies in humans who develop type 1 diabetes later in their life. This AlphaLISA detection kit allows for the detection of GAD67 levels in serum, plasma, and cell culture supernatants.

## Description of the AlphaLISA Assay

AlphaLISA technology allows the detection of molecules of interest in buffer, cell culture media, serum and plasma in a highly sensitive, quantitative, reproducible and user-friendly mode. In an AlphaLISA assay, a Biotinylated Anti-Analyte Antibody binds to the Streptavidin-coated Alpha Donor beads, while another Anti-Analyte Antibody is conjugated to AlphaLISA Acceptor beads. In the presence of the analyte, the beads come into close proximity. The excitation of the Donor beads provokes the release of singlet oxygen molecules that triggers a cascade of energy transfer in the Acceptor beads, resulting in a sharp peak of light emission at 615 nm (Figure 2).

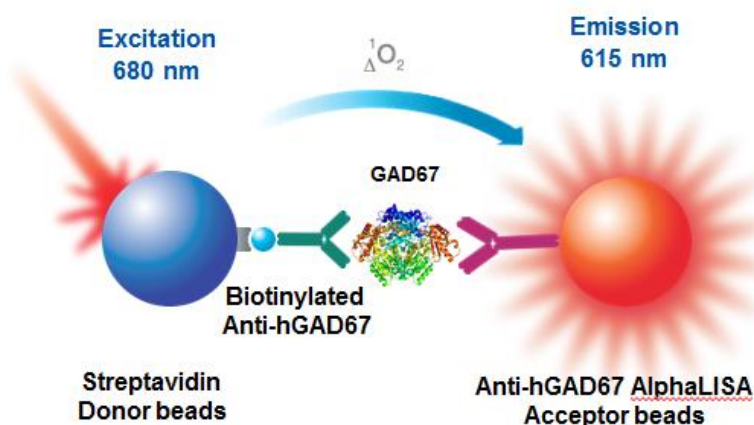


Figure 2. AlphaLISA Assay Principle.

## Precautions

- The Alpha Donor beads are light-sensitive. All the other assay reagents can be used under normal light conditions. All Alpha assays using the Donor beads should be performed under subdued laboratory lighting (< 100 lux). Green filters (LEE 090 filters (preferred) or Roscolux filters #389 from Rosco) can be applied to light fixtures.
- All blood components and biological materials should be handled as potentially hazardous. The analyte included in this kit is from a human source.
- Some analytes are present in saliva. Take precautionary measures to avoid contamination of the reagent solutions.
- The Biotinylated Anti-Analyte Antibody contains sodium azide. Contact with skin or inhalation should be avoided.

## Kit Content: Reagents and Materials

Kit components	AL397HV (100 assay points <sup>***</sup> )	AL397C (500 assay points <sup>***</sup> )	AL397F (5000 assay points <sup>***</sup> )
AlphaLISA Anti-GAD67 Acceptor beads stored in PBS, 0.05% Kathon, pH 7.2	20 µL @ 5 mg/mL (1 brown tube, <u>white</u> cap)	50 µL @ 5 mg/mL (1 brown tube, <u>white</u> cap)	500 µL @ 5 mg/mL (1 brown tube, <u>white</u> cap)
Streptavidin (SA)-coated Donor beads stored in 25 mM HEPES, 100 mM NaCl, 0.05% Kathon, pH 7.4	80 µL @ 5 mg/mL (1 brown tube, <u>black</u> cap)	200 µL @ 5 mg/mL (1 brown tube, <u>black</u> cap)	2 X 1.0 mL @ 5 mg/mL (2 brown tubes, <u>black</u> caps)
Biotinylated Anti-GAD67 Antibody stored in PBS, 0.1% Tween-20, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> , pH 7.4	20 µL @ 500 nM (1 tube, <u>black</u> cap)	50 µL @ 500 nM (1 tube, <u>black</u> cap)	500 µL @ 500 nM (1 tube, <u>black</u> cap)
Lyophilized GAD67 Analyte*	2.5 µg (1 tube, <u>clear</u> cap)	2.5 µg (1 tube, <u>clear</u> cap)	2.5 µg (1 tube, <u>clear</u> cap)
AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer (10X) **	2 mL, 1 small bottle	10 mL, 1 small bottle	100 mL, 1 large bottle

\* Reconstitute GAD67 in 50 µL Milli-Q® grade H<sub>2</sub>O. The reconstituted analyte should be used within 60 minutes or aliquoted into screw-capped polypropylene vials and stored at -20°C for further experiments. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles. One vial contains an amount of GAD67 sufficient for performing 2 standard curves. Additional vials can be ordered separately (cat # AL397S).

\*\* Extra buffer can be ordered separately (cat # AL000C: 10 mL, cat # AL000F: 100 mL).

\*\*\* The number of assay points is based on an assay volume of 100 µL in 96-well plates or 50 µL in 96- or 384-well assay plates using the kit components at the recommended concentrations.

Sodium azide should **not** be added to the stock reagents. High concentrations of sodium azide (> 0.001 % final in the assay) might decrease the AlphaLISA signal. Note that sodium azide from the Biotinylated Antibody stock solution will not interfere with the AlphaLISA signal (0.0001% final in the assay).

### Specific additional required reagents and materials:

The following materials are recommended:

Item	Suggested source	Catalog #
TopSeal™-A Plus Adhesive Sealing Film	Revvity Inc.	6050185
EnVision®-Alpha Reader	Revvity Inc.	-

## Recommendations

- The volume indicated on each tube is guaranteed for single pipetting. Multiple pipetting of the reagents may reduce the theoretical amount left in the tube. To minimize loss when pipetting beads, it is preferable not to pre-wet the tip.
- Centrifuge all tubes (including lyophilized analyte) before use to improve recovery of content (2000g, 10-15 sec). Re-suspend all reagents by vortexing before use.
- Use Milli-Q® grade H<sub>2</sub>O (18 MΩ•cm) to dilute 10X AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer and to reconstitute the lyophilized analyte.
- When diluting the standard or samples, change tips between each standard or sample dilution. When loading reagents in the assay microplate, change tips between each standard or sample addition and after each set of reagents.
- When reagents are added to the microplate, make sure the liquids are at the bottom of the well.
- Small volumes may be prone to evaporation. It is recommended to cover microplates with TopSeal-A Adhesive Sealing Films to reduce evaporation during incubation. Microplates can be read with the TopSeal-A Film.
- The AlphaLISA signal is detected with an EnVision Multilabel Reader equipped with the Alpha option using the AlphaScreen standard settings (e.g. Total Measurement Time: 550 ms, Laser 680 nm Excitation Time: 180 ms, Mirror: D640as, Emission Filter: M570w, Center Wavelength 570 nm, Bandwidth 100 nm, Transmittance 75%).
- AlphaLISA signal will vary with temperature and incubation time. For consistent results, identical incubation times and temperature should be used for each plate.
- The standard curves shown in this technical data sheet are provided for information only. A standard curve must be generated for each experiment. The standard curve should be performed in the AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer for serum and/or plasma samples.

## Assay Procedure

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS BELOW BEFORE USE

- The manual described below is an example for generating one standard curve in a 50 µL final assay volume (48 wells, triplicate determinations). The manuals also include testing samples in 452 wells. If a different amount of samples are tested, the volumes of all reagents have to be adjusted accordingly, as shown in the table below. These calculations do not include excess reagent to account for losses during transfer of solutions or dead volumes.
- The standard dilution manual is provided for information only. As needed, the number of replicates or the range of concentrations covered can be modified.
- Use of four background points in triplicate (12 wells) is recommended when LDL/LLOQ is calculated. One background point in triplicate (3 wells) can be used when LDL/LLOQ is not calculated

Format	# of data points	Final	Volume				Plate recommendation
			Sample	AlphaLISA Acceptor beads	Biotinylated Antibody	SA-Donor beads	
AL397HV	100	100 µL	10 µL	20 µL	20 µL	50 µL	White OptiPlate-96 (cat # 6005290) White ½ AreaPlate-96 (cat # 6005560)
AL397C	250	100 µL	10 µL	20 µL	20 µL	50 µL	White OptiPlate-96 (cat # 6005290) White ½ AreaPlate-96 (cat # 6005560)
	500	50 µL	5 µL	10 µL	10 µL	25 µL	White ½ AreaPlate-96 (cat # 6005560) White OptiPlate-384 (cat # 6007290) Light gray AlphaPlate™-384 (cat # 6005350)
	1 250	20 µL	2 µL	4 µL	4 µL	10 µL	Light gray AlphaPlate-384 (cat # 6005350) ProxiPlate™-384 Plus (cat # 6008280) White OptiPlate-384 (cat # 6007290)
	2 500	10 µL	1 µL	2 µL	2 µL	5 µL	Light gray AlphaPlate-1536 (cat # 6004350)
AL397F	5 000	50 µL	5 µL	10 µL	10 µL	25 µL	White ½ AreaPlate-96 (cat # 6005560) White OptiPlate-384 (cat # 6007290) Light gray AlphaPlate-384 (cat # 6005350)
	12 500	20 µL	2 µL	4 µL	4 µL	10 µL	Light gray AlphaPlate-384 (cat # 6005350) ProxiPlate-384 Plus (cat # 6008280) White OptiPlate-384 (cat # 6007290)
	25 000	10 µL	1 µL	2 µL	2 µL	5 µL	Light gray AlphaPlate-1536 (cat # 6004350)

**3 Step Manual described below is for 500 assay points including one standard curve (48 wells) and samples (452 wells). If a different amount of samples are tested, the volumes of all reagents have to be adjusted accordingly.**

- 1) Preparation of 1X AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer:  
Add 5 mL of 10X AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer to 45 mL Milli-Q® grade H<sub>2</sub>O.
- 2) Preparation of GAD67 analyte standard dilutions:
  - a. Reconstitute lyophilized GAD67 (2.5 µg) in **50 µL** Milli-Q® grade H<sub>2</sub>O.
  - b. Prepare standard dilutions as follows in 1X AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer (change tip between each standard dilution):

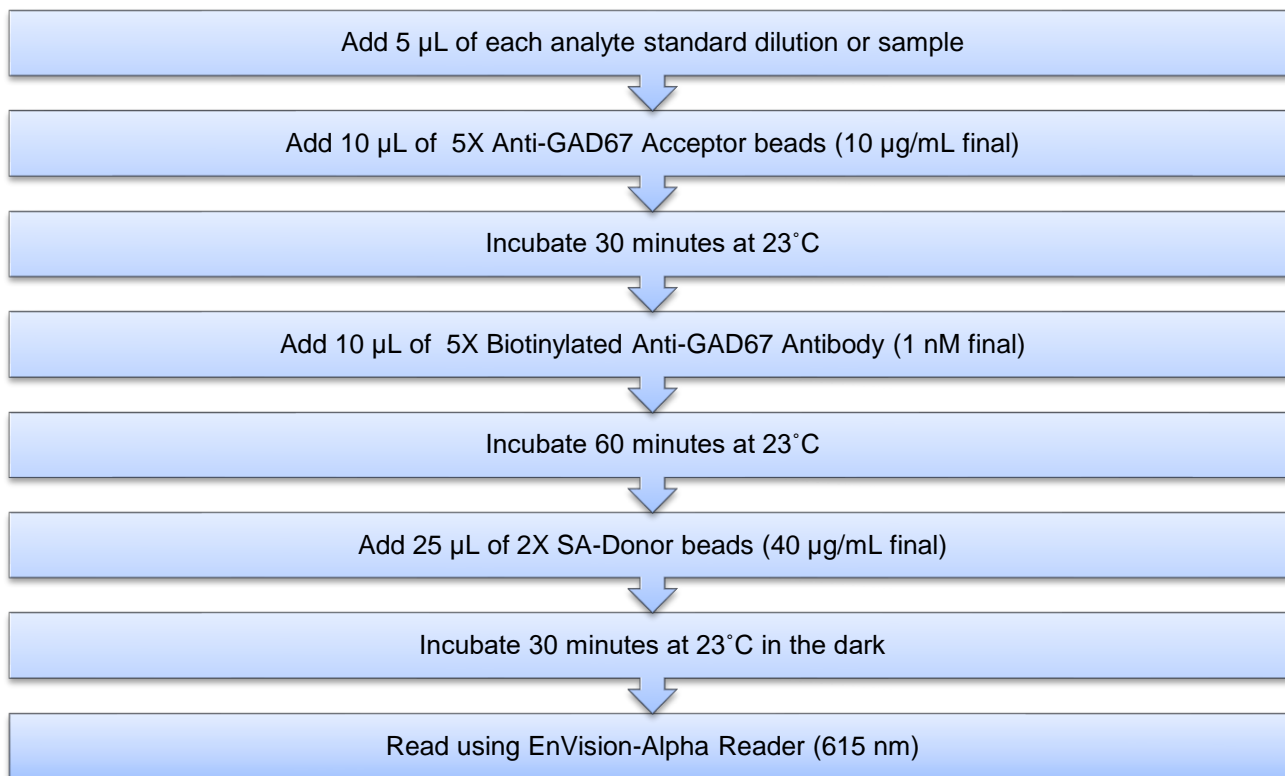
Tube	Vol. of GAD67 (µL)	Vol. of diluent (µL) *	[GAD67] in standard curve	
			(g/mL in 5 µL)	(pg/mL in 5 µL)
A	20 µL of reconstituted GAD67	80	1.0E-05	10 000 000
B	60 µL of tube A	140	3.0E-06	3 000 000
C	60 µL of tube B	120	1.0E-06	1 000 000
D	60 µL of tube C	140	3.0E-07	300 000
E	60 µL of tube D	120	1.0E-07	100 000
F	60 µL of tube E	140	3.0E-08	30 000
G	60 µL of tube F	120	1.0E-08	10 000
H	60 µL of tube G	140	3.0E-09	3 000
I	60 µL of tube H	120	1.0E-09	1 000
J	60 µL of tube I	140	3.0E-10	300
K	60 µL of tube J	120	1.0E-10	100
L	60 µL of tube K	140	3.0E-11	30
M ** (background)	0	100	0	0
N ** (background)	0	100	0	0
O ** (background)	0	100	0	0
P ** (background)	0	100	0	0

\* Dilute standards in diluent (e.g. 1X AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer).  
At low concentrations of analyte, a significant amount of analyte can bind to the vial. Therefore, load the analyte standard dilutions in the assay microplate within 60 minutes of preparation.

\*\* Four background points in triplicate (12 wells) are used when LDL is calculated. If LDL does not need to be calculated, one background point in triplicate can be used (3 wells).

- 3) Preparation of 5X AlphaLISA Anti-GAD67 Antibody Acceptor beads (50 µg/mL):
  - a. Prepare just before use.
  - b. Add 50 µL of 5 mg/mL AlphaLISA Anti-GAD67 Antibody Acceptor to 4950 µL of 1X AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer.
- 4) Preparation of 5X Biotinylated Anti-GAD67 Antibody (5 nM):
  - a. Prepare just before use.
  - b. Add 50 µL of 500 nM Biotinylated Anti-GAD67 Antibody to 4950 µL of 1X AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer.
- 5) Preparation of 2X Streptavidin (SA) Donor beads (80 µg/mL):
  - a. Prepare just before use.
  - b. Keep the beads under subdued laboratory lighting.
  - c. Add 200 µL of 5 mg/mL SA-Donor beads to 12300 µL of 1X AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer

6) In a white Optiplate (384 wells):



## Data Analysis

- Calculate the average count value for the background wells.
- Generate a standard curve by plotting the AlphaLISA counts versus the concentration of analyte. A log scale can be used for either or both axes. No additional data transformation is required.
- Analyze data according to a nonlinear regression using the 4-parameter logistic equation (sigmoidal dose-response curve with variable slope) and a  $1/Y^2$  data weighting (the values at maximal concentrations of analyte after the hook point should be removed for correct analysis).
- The LDL is calculated by interpolating the average background counts (12 wells without analyte) + 3 x standard deviation value (average background counts + (3xSD)) on the standard curve.
- The LLOQ as measured here is calculated by interpolating the average background counts (12 wells without analyte) + 10 x standard deviation value (average background counts + (10xSD)) on the standard curve. Alternatively, the true LLOQ can be determined by spiking known concentrations of analyte in the matrix and measuring the percent recovery, and then determining the minimal amount of spiked analyte that can be quantified within a given limit (usually +/- 20% or 30% of the real concentration).
- Read from the standard curve the concentration of analyte contained in the samples.
- If samples have been diluted, the concentration read from the standard curve must be multiplied by the dilution factor

## Assay Performance Characteristics

AlphaLISA assay performance described below was determined using the 3 step manual using AlphaLISA Immunoassay Buffer (IAB) or cell culture medium.

- Assay Sensitivity:

The LDL and LLOQ were calculated as described above. The values correspond to the lowest concentration of analyte that can be detected in a volume of 5 µL using the recommended assay conditions.

LDL (pg/mL)	Buffer/Serum/Medium	# of experiments
257	IAB	6
245	DMEM with 10%FBS	6
474	RPMI with 10%FBS	6

\* The standard was prepared in these diluents. Note that LDL/ LLOQ can be decreased (i.e. sensitivity increased) by preparing standards in different matrixes.

- Assay Precision:

The following assay precision data were calculated from the three independent assays using two different kit lots. In each lot, the analytes were prepared in IAB, DMEM, or RPMI. Each assay consisted of one standard curve comprising 12 data points (each in triplicate) and 12 background wells (no analytes). The assays were performed in 384-well format using IAB.

- Intra-assay precision:

The intra-assay precision was determined using a total of 16 independent determinations in triplicate. Shown as CV%.

GAD67	IAB	DMEM	RPMI
CV (%)	3	4	4

- Inter-assay precision:

The inter-assay precision was determined using a total of 3 independent determinations with 9 measurements for 3 ng/mL sample. Shown as CV%.

GAD67	IAB	DMEM	RPMI
CV (%)	8	9	6

- Spike Recovery:

Three known concentrations of analyte were spiked in IAB, or in cell culture media. All samples, including non-spiked buffer or media were measured in the assay. The average recovery from three independent measurements is reported. Note that the standard curves were prepared in IAB, DMEM, and RPMI.



Spiked GAD67 (ng/mL)	% Recovery		
	IAB	DMEM	RPMI
1000	98	102	103
100	98	98	91
10	102	99	104

- Specificity:

Cross-reactivity of the hGAD67 Kit was tested using mouse GAD67. The kit detected less than 5% cross reactivity with mouse GAD67.

Protein	% Cross-reactivity
Mouse GAD67	2

## Human Serum Experiments

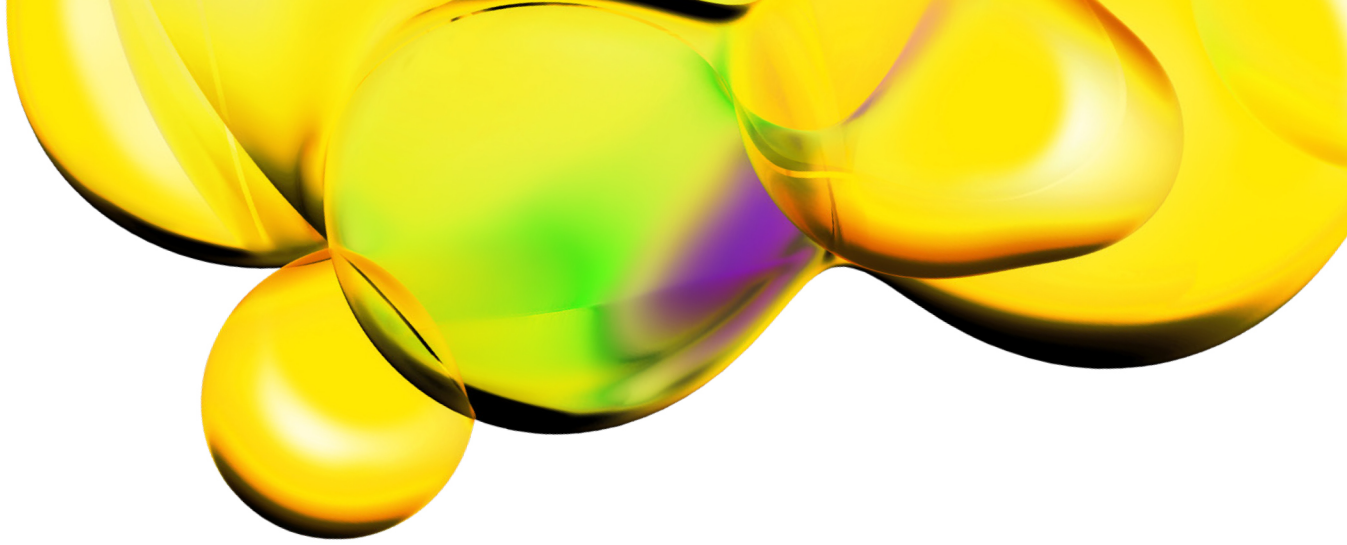
To validate the assay kit, commercially available human serum with unknown concentrations of GAD67 was used to examine dilution linearity. Human GAD67 (13 to 42.8 ng/mL) is detected in the human serum. Dilution linearity was tested with human serum containing 3000 ng/mL (spiked) human GAD67. Good recovery was obtained when the spiked serum was diluted with IAB more than 3 folds.

GAD67 (ng/mL) in spiked Serum	% Recovery
3000	51
1000	90
300	101
100	117
30	121
10	108
3	111
1	114
0.3	119
0.1	63

## Troubleshooting Guide

You will find detailed recommendations for common situations you might encounter with your AlphaLISA Assay kit at: [www.revivity.com](http://www.revivity.com)

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