

## Human Resistin ELISA E50

Resistin, a cysteine-rich protein of 11,3 kDa, was firstly found in mice and constitutes together with RELM $\alpha$ , RELM $\beta$  and RELM $\gamma$  the protein family of **resistin-like molecules** (RELM).

In humans, Resistin and RELM $\beta$  but no other proteins of the RELM family were found. The human form of Resistin shows a homology of 53% to the murine protein. It has 11 cysteine-residues, is synthesized as a propeptide of 108 amino acids and secreted as a dimer, build by a disulfide bridge of cysteine residues. Beside this intermolecular disulfide bridge, 5 additional intramolecular ones exist. Appearance of multi- and oligomer formation was proved by size exclusion chromatography.

In humans, **Resistin expression** in adipocytes can be detected but only at a very low level. Human Resistin gene is expressed in **pancreatic islets, pre-adipocytes, macrophages** and **bone marrow**. So, Resistin is of relevance for inflammation processes as well as for lipid metabolism.

Resistin	
Influencing factors	Sex, Puberty, Obesity
Circadian variation	none
Half-Life in Circulation	5 h
Bioactive/Multimeric/ Analog Forms	Homodimeric protein, subunits linked by disulfid bridge Homologs: RELM $\alpha$ (FIZZ1); RELM $\beta$ (FIZZ2)
Binding Proteins	Not known
Recommended sample matrix	Serum or Plasma
Recommended Sampling time	all day
Sample Stability	
Short term	Serum samples: 3 days at 37°C
Long term	Serum samples 2.5 years at -20°C
Freeze-thaw cycles	3

In human studies results are not clear – several studies show an association of Resistin serum concentration and adiposity or insulin resistance. But others failed in confirming these results. Therefore, there is requirement for **valid and reproducible determination of Resistin** serum concentration.

Experiments with endothelial cells gave interesting results. Here, **Resistin** was shown to **enhance expression of VCAM-1 and ICAM-1**. By this way, Resistin is potentially able to influence **endothelial inflammation** and, thereby atherosclerosis. These results were confirmed by experiments in mice,

where endothelin-1 was shown to regulate Resistin secretion.

Female				Resistin (ng/ml):	
Age (Years):	n:	AV Age:	AV BMI:	AV $\pm$ SD:	25.- 75. Percentile
18 - 30	96	23.0	23,1	7.2 $\pm$ 2.6	5.4 – 8.8
31 - 40	63	36.5	24,3	8.1 $\pm$ 2.3	6.4 – 9.6
41 - 50	67	44.9	24,8	7.3 $\pm$ 2.5	5.7 – 8.1
51 - 60	29	54.7	25,0	7.2 $\pm$ 2.6	5.4 – 8.5
61 - 65	9	62.7	25,2	6.6 $\pm$ 1.1	6.0 – 6.7
Male				Resistin (ng/ml):	
Age (Years):	n:	AV Age:	AV BMI:	AV $\pm$ SD:	25.- 75. Percentile
18 - 30	107	23.9	24,1	6,4 $\pm$ 1,8	5,0 – 7,6
31 - 40	59	35,9	25,0	6,7 $\pm$ 3,2	4,8 – 7,4
41 - 50	66	45,0	25,2	6,5 $\pm$ 2,8	4,5 – 7,4
51 - 60	36	54,8	26,4	6,1 $\pm$ 2,1	4,7 – 7,2
61 - 68	20	63,2	25,6	7,2 $\pm$ 1,8	6,0 – 8,2

n=Number of Proband, AV=Average Value, BMI=Body Mass Index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>), SD=Standard Deviation

In recent research human Resistin was shown to increase pre-adipocyte proliferation and lipolysis of mature adipocytes.

### Mediagnost Resistin ELISA E50

Highly specific antibodies allow quantitative detection of human Resistin in serum and plasma. Haemolytic samples however are measured non-correctly high. **This ELISA can also be used for Resistin measurement.** In comparison of human and rat/mice probes Mediagnost ELISA recognizes rat/mice Resistin to a high degree. Exact validation is in process.

This assay is calibrated with **recombinant resistin**. We provide reference values of 550 healthy humans measured by Prof. Dr. J. Kratzsch, Institute for Laboratory Medicine, University of Leipzig.

- ✓ Analytical sensitivity of 0.012 ng/ml
- ✓ Results on your hands in about 4 h
- ✓ single standards (0.02, 0.1, 0.3, 0.6 and 1 ng/ml), freeze-dried
- ✓ Intra- and Inter-assay variance  $\leq$  7%
- ✓ 2 internal control sera: RiliBÄK conform
- ✓ Calibrated against recombinant Resistin

Mediagnost ELISA E50 has an **European Approval for Clinical Diagnostics**: EC Directive 98/79EG (CE).

## MEDIAGNOST RESISTIN ELISA E50

Reagent preparation:	Reconstitution:	Dilution:
Standards A – E	in 750 µl Sample Buffer PP	
Control Serum KS1	in 250 µl Dilution Buffer VP	1:21 with Sample Buffer PP
Control Serum KS2	in 250 µl Dilution Buffer VP	1:21 with Sample Buffer PP
Antibody Conjugate AK		1:100 with Dilution Buffer VP
Enzyme Conjugate EK		1:100 with Dilution Buffer VP
Washing Buffer WP		1:20 with Aqua.dest. (e.g., add the complete contents of the flask (50 ml) into a graduated flask and fill with A.dest. to 1000 ml).
<b>Sample dilution: 1:21</b> (e.g. 15 µl Serum with 300 µl Sample Buffer PP)		

### Assay Procedure for Double Determination

Pipette	Reagents	Position
100 µl	Sample Puffer PP (blank value)	A1/2
100 µl	Standard A (0.02 ng/ml)	B1/2
100 µl	Standard B (0.1 ng/ml)	C1/2
100 µl	Standard C (0.3 ng/ml)	D1/2
100 µl	Standard D (0.6 ng/ml)	E1/2
100 µl	Standard E (1.0 ng/ml)	F1/2
100 µl	Control Serum KS1 (diluted)	G1/2
100 µl	Control Serum KS2 (diluted)	H1/2
100 µl	Sample dilution	following wells
Cover the wells with the sealing tape.		
<b>Incubation: 2 h at RT, 350 rpm</b>		
5x 300 µl	Aspirate the contents of the wells and wash 5x with 300 µl Wash Buffer WP	each well
100 µl	1:100 diluted Antibody Conjugate AK	each well
<b>Incubation: 1 h at RT, 350 rpm</b>		
5x 300 µl	Aspirate the contents of the wells and wash 5x with 300 µl Wash Buffer WP	each well
100 µl	1:100 diluted Enzyme Conjugate EK	each well
<b>Incubation: 30 min at RT, 350 rpm</b>		
5x 300 µl	Aspirate the contents of the wells and wash 5x with 300 µl Wash Buffer WP	each well
100 µl	Substrate Solution S	each well
<b>Incubation: 30 min in the dark at RT</b>		
100 µl	Stop Solution SL	each well
<b>Measure the absorbance within 30 min at 450 nm with <math>\geq</math> 590 nm as reference wavelength</b>		