PRONTO® WarfaRisk™ Kit

For the detection of the following variant alleles:

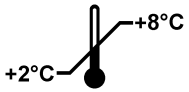
Cytochrome P450 2C9 ..... ***2 430C>T**

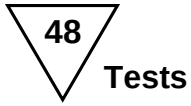
..... ***3 1075A>C**

Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1 (VKORC1) ... **-1639G>A**

Instructions for Use

REF **9979**





PRONTO DIAGNOSTICS

IVD CE

INTENDED USE

The PRONTO® WarfaRisk™ kit is a single nucleotide primer extension ELISA procedure, intended for the qualitative *in vitro* detection of the following three variant alleles in amplified human DNA: CYP2C9*2 and CYP2C9*3 in the cytochrome P450 2C9 (CYP2C9) gene, and the -1639G>A polymorphism in the vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1 (VKORC1) gene.

For *in vitro* diagnostic use.

BACKGROUND

Warfarin is the most commonly prescribed oral anticoagulant for the treatment and prevention of thromboembolic events. The correct maintenance dose of warfarin for a given patient is difficult to predict. The drug carries a high risk of toxicity, and variability among patients means that the safe dose range differs widely between individuals. Recent pharmacogenetic studies indicate that the routine incorporation of genetic testing into warfarin therapy protocols could substantially ease both the financial and health risks currently associated with this treatment. In particular, the variability in warfarin dose requirement is now recognized to be due, in large part, to polymorphisms in two genes: Cytochrome P450 2C9 and the Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1. The use of algorithms (see ref. 4, 5) that integrate all of the relevant genetic and physical factors into comprehensive, individualized predictive models for warfarin dose, can be used to translate the results of pharmacogenetic testing into actionable clinical application.

REFERENCES

1. Reynolds *et al.*, Future Medicine 2007; 4(1):11-31.
2. Daly *et al.*, Semin. Vasc. Med. 2003; 3(3):231-38.
3. Rieder *et al.*, N. Eng. J. Med. 2005; 352(22):2285-93.
4. Sconce *et al.*, Blood 2005; 106(7):2329-33
5. Gage *et al.*, Clin. Pharmaco. Ther. 2008; 84(3) 326-31
6. Nakai *et al.*, Life Sciences 2005; (78):107-11

7. The International Warfarin Pharmacogenetics Consortium, N. Eng. J. Med. 2009; 360(8):753-64.
8. Wadelius *et al*., Blood 2009; 113:784-792

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS

- Reagents supplied in this kit may contain up to 0.1% sodium azide that is toxic if swallowed. Sodium azide has been reported to form explosive lead or copper azides in laboratory plumbing. To prevent the accumulation of these compounds, flush the sink and plumbing with large quantities of water.
- TMB Substrate solution is an irritant of the skin and mucous membranes. Avoid direct contact.
- In addition to reagents in this kit, the user may come in contact with other harmful chemicals that are not provided, such as ethidium bromide and EDTA. The appropriate manufacturers' Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) should be consulted prior to the use of these compounds.

ASSAY OVERVIEW

The PRONTO® procedure detects predefined polymorphisms in DNA sequences, using a single nucleotide primer extension ELISA.

1 TARGET DNA AMPLIFICATION: The DNA fragments that encompass the tested polymorphisms are amplified. This amplified DNA is the substrate for the primer extension reaction.

2 POST-AMPLIFICATION TREATMENT: The amplified DNA is treated to inactivate free/unincorporated nucleotides, so that they will not interfere with the primer extension reaction.

3 PRIMER EXTENSION REACTION: A single-nucleotide primer extension reaction is carried out in a 96-well thermoplate. Each well contains a 5' labeled primer that hybridizes to the tested DNA next to the polymorphic site, and a single biotinylated nucleotide species, which complements the nucleotide base at the tested site. Each post-amplification treated sample is tested in two wells per polymorphism: the first well of each pair tests for the presence of one allele (i.e., the rare allele - well A) while the second well tests for the presence of the other allele (e.g., the normal or common allele - well B). The biotinylated nucleotide is added to the primer in the course of the reaction - or not added, depending on the genotype of the tested individual.

4 DETECTION BY ELISA: The detection of the extended primers is carried out by an ELISA procedure: The biotin-labeled primers bind to a streptavidin-coated ELISA plate and are detected by a peroxidase-labeled antibody (HRP) directed to the 5' antigenic moiety of the primer. A peroxidase reaction occurs in the presence of TMB-substrate.

5 INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS: The results are determined either visually (substrate remains clear or turns blue) or colorimetrically using an ELISA Reader.

DISCLAIMER

Confirmed results should be used and interpreted only in the context of the overall clinical picture. The manufacturer is not responsible for any clinical decisions that are taken.

CONTENTS OF THE KIT

WarfaRisk™ Amplification Mix	1 vial (clear cap)	(0.95 mL)
ProntoTaq™	1 vial	(20 µL)
PRONTO® Buffer 2	1 bottle	(3 mL)
Solution C	1 vial (yellow cap)	(130 µL)
Solution D	1 vial (red cap)	(100 µL)
ColoRed™ Oil	1 dropper bottle	(13 mL)
Assay Solution	1 bottle (green solution)	(100 mL)
Wash Solution (conc. 20x)	1 bottle	(100 mL)
HRP Conjugate	1 vial	(450 µL)
TMB Substrate	1 bottle	(40 mL)
PRONTO® WarfaRisk™ Plates	3 individually pouched plates	
Detection Plates	3 Streptavin-coated ELISA plates	

STORAGE AND STABILITY

- Store the ProntoTaq™ at -20°C.
- Keep the kit at 2-8ºC; Do not freeze.
- Do not use the kit beyond its expiration date (marked on box label). Stability is maintained even when components are re-opened several times.
- Minimize the time reagents spend at room temperature.
- This kit has been calibrated and tested as a unit; **do not mix reagents from kits with different lot numbers.**

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Deionized water (about two liters per kit)
- Thermowell plate or tubes (thin wall) for the amplification and post-amplification steps
- Sterile pipette tips
- Troughs/reagent reservoirs - for use with the detection reagents
- Thermocycler for a 96-well microplate
- Multichannel pipettes (5-50 µL and 50-200 µL)
- Positive displacement pipettes (1-5 µL, 5-50 µL, 50-200 µL & 200-1,000 µL)
- Filtered tips
- ELISA reader with 620 nm filter (optional)
- Polaroid camera and color film to record results (optional)
- Automated microtiter plate washer or squirt bottle
- Vortex mixer
- Timer

ASSAY PROCEDURE

DNA Extraction must be carried out prior to this assay using Pronto's DNA Extraction kit (REF: 9925) or other validated DNA purification procedures.

1 DNA AMPLIFICATION

PROCEDURE:

1. **Dispense** 2 µL template DNA (from an initial concentration of about 150 ng/µL) to a thermowell plate or tube.

2. **Prepare** a master mix in a sterile vial, according to the volumes indicated in the following table, plus one spare reaction volume.
   Add the ProntoTaq™ to the amplification mix shortly before dispensing the mix. Mix gently by pipetting.

PCR Master Mix

Solution	Volume for one sample
Amplification Mix WarfaRisk™	13.0 µL
ProntoTaq™	0. 2 µL

3. **Dispense** 13 µL Master Mix to each well or tube.

4. **Add** one drop of ColoRed™ Oil to each well. Do not touch the wells with the tip of the oil bottle. Even when using a thermocycler with a hot lid, it is recommended to use oil.

5. **Place** the thermoplate well or tube in a thermocycler previously programmed with the following protocol:

Cycling Protocol

1.	94ºC	2 min.	
2.	94ºC	30 sec.	35 cycles
3.	63ºC	45 sec.	
4.	72ºC	45 sec.	
5.	72ºC	5 min.	

6. To verify amplification, **subject** 5 µL of the amplified product to electrophoresis in a 2% Agarose gel.

Sizes of multiplex PCR fragments:

Gene	Variants	Fragment size
Cytochrome P450 (CYP2C9)	*2 C/T *3 A/C	288 bp 505 bp
Vitamin K epoxide reductase (VKORC1)	-1639 G/A	404 bp

Limitation of the test:
Different thermocyclers may influence the amplification yield dramatically. It is recommended to use a calibrated thermocycler

2 POST-AMPLIFICATION TREATMENT

! **Only 10 µL of each 15 µL amplified DNA sample will be used to carry out this assay**

1 **Prepare** a post-amplification treatment mix shortly before use. Combine in a single test tube the volumes appearing in the following table, multiplied by the number of tested samples, plus one spare volume.

Volumes for the Post-Amplification Treatment

Solution	Volume for one sample
PRONTO® Buffer 2	47.0 µL
Solution C	2.0 µL
Solution D	1.5 µL

2 **Mix** gently by pipetting this solution in and out five times. Do not vortex.

3 **Add** 50 µL of the post-amplification mix into each well or tube containing 10 µL of each amplified DNA sample.
Ensure that the solution you add becomes well mixed with the DNA sample by inserting the tip under the oil, down to the bottom of the tube and mixing the two solutions by pipetting.

4 **Add** one drop of ColoRed™ oil to each tube. Do not touch the tube with the tip of the oil bottle. Even when using a thermocycler with a hot lid, it is essential to use oil.

5 **Incubate** for 30 minutes. at 37ºC, then for 10 minutes at 95ºC in a thermocycler.

If not used immediately, the treated sample can be kept at 2-8ºC for a maximum of four hours.

3 PRIMER EXTENSION REACTION

1 **Program** the thermocycler as follows:

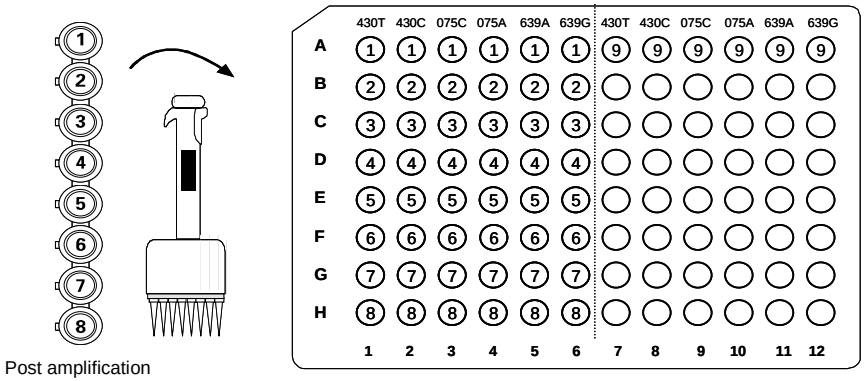
Cycle		Temperature	Time
20 cycles:	{	96ºC	20 sec.
		62ºC	15 sec.
End:		18-25ºC - Cool down to room temperature	

2 **Take** a PRONTO® Plate out of its pouch. Notice the color at the bottom of the wells. For each polymorphic site tested, use a pink well (well A) and a blue well (well B). Mark the plate with the ID numbers of your test.
If you intend to use less than a full plate, you can cut the plate and return the unused portion to the pouch. If you do this, seal the pouch immediately with its desiccant card inside.

3 **Dispense** 8 µL of post-amplification treated DNA into the first six wells in row A (see Fig. 1). Continue with the remaining samples. It is possible to transfer up to eight samples simultaneously using a multichannel pipette.

Ensure that the solution is at the bottom of each well by inspecting the plate from below. Be sure that the well does not contain air bubbles.

Figure 1: Scheme for dispensing Post-Amplification Treated DNA samples into the PRONTO® Plate



Post amplification
Treated samples

Recommendation: *Use a new set of tips for each column. Alternatively use the same set of tips, but do not touch the bottom of the wells.*

4 **Tilt** the plate and add one drop of ColoRed™ oil to each well. Do not touch the well with the tip of the oil bottle. Even when using a thermocycler with a hot lid, it is essential to use oil.

5 **Turn on** the thermocycler and start the cycling protocol.

6 When the thermal cycling is complete, you can proceed to the ELISA assay, or store the reaction products in the refrigerator and carry out the visualization steps within 24 hours.

4 ELISA ASSAY - COLOR DEVELOPMENT

The ELISA procedure consists of the following steps:

- **Binding** the biotinylated primer to the streptavidin-coated plate.
- **Washing** away the unbound primer.
- **Incubating** with the HRP conjugate.
- **Washing** away the unbound conjugate.
- **Incubating** with the TMB Substrate (color development).

The results of this assay can be determined in one of two ways:

a **Visually**: by monitoring the development of the blue color

or

b **Colorimetrically:** by measuring the absorbance using an ELISA reader at a wavelength of 620 nm

PREPARATION

- All components used in the detection step should reach room temperature before starting the assay.
- **Dilute** the 20x Wash Solution to 1x with deionized water.
  Dilute solution may be kept at 18-25º C for up to one month.
- **Peel** off the plastic cover of the Detection Plate. Mark the side of the plate with the kit name and test number.

- **Place** the PRONTO® Plate and the Detection Plate side by side, oriented in the same direction (see Fig. 2).

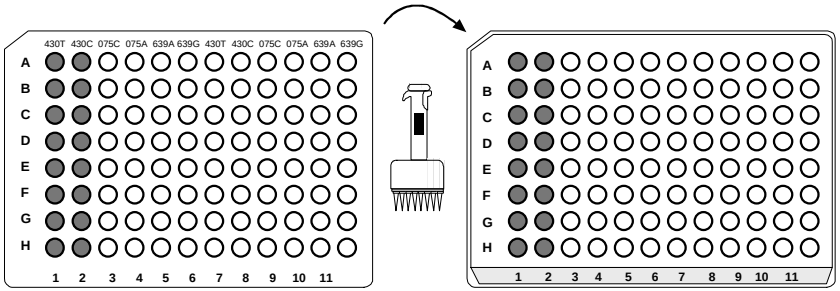
TRANSFER TO THE DETECTION PLATE

1 **Fill** a reagent reservoir /trough with the green colored Assay Solution. About 11 mL will be required for a 96-well plate.

2 **Add** 100 µL of Assay Solution to the bottom of each well in column 1 of the PRONTO® Plate with a multichannel pipette. Mix the Assay Solution with the solution in the wells.

3 **Without changing tips, transfer** 100 µL from each well in this column to the first column in the Detection Plate (see Fig. 2).
Ensure that the solution at the bottom of all wells of the PRONTO® Plate has turned green by inspecting them from below.

Figure 2 **Transferring the primer extension products from the PRONTO® Plate to Detection Plate.**



PRONTO® Plate Detection Plate

4 **Repeat** this procedure, using a new set of tips for each column. It is essential to maintain the order of the samples.
10 µL of oil carried over or 10 µL of the sample left behind will not significantly affect the detection process.

5 **Incubate** for 10 minutes at room temperature (18-25ºC).

6 While the incubation takes place, dilute the Conjugated HRP 1:100 in assay solution (green solution). About 11 mL are needed for a 96-well plate. This solution must be freshly prepared each time the test is run.

7 Empty the plates, wash four times with 350 µL 1x Wash Solution. Ensure that the plates are dry after the last wash step.

8 With a multichannel pipette add 100 µL freshly-diluted Conjugated HRP to all the wells.

9 Incubate for 10 minutes at RT.

10 Wash as in step 7.

11 Add 100 µL TMB substrate to each well with a multichannel pipette and incubate for 15 minutes at RT (18 to 25°C) until the blue color appears sufficiently strong.

12 **For Visual Detection:** Results may be documented by a standard Polaroid camera with color film (for example, Fuji FP-100C).

13 **For Colorimetric Detection**: **Agitate** the plate gently to homogenize the color in the wells. **Read** the results in an ELISA reader using a 620 nm filter (singe wavelength setting).

VALIDATION OF THE RESULTS

For Visual Detection:

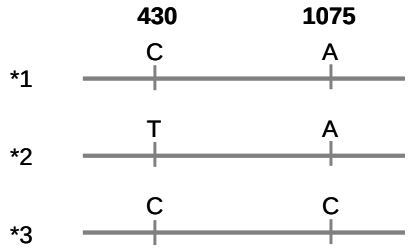
For every polymorphic site tested, at least one of the wells should develop a deep blue color. Otherwise, the results are invalid for the relevant polymorphism (see Fig. 4).

For Colorimetric Detection:

For every polymorphic site tested, at least one of the two wells should produce an O.D. ≥ 0.50 reading.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Figure 3: The nucleotide base pattern in each of the three common alleles of CYP2C9 gene.



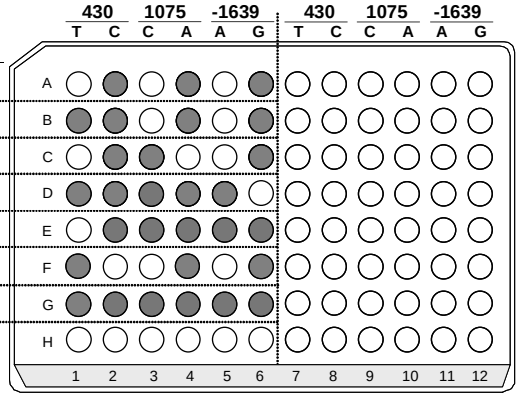
Criteria for Visual Interpretation

A deep blue color indicates a positive signal, while negative signals appear as a clear or pale blue-colored well.

Figure 4: Genotype assignment is carried out by visual inspection of the ELISA plate, according to the following scheme:

Genotype

CYP2C9	VKOR -1639
*1 / *1	G / G
*1 / *2	G / G
*3 / *3	G / G
*2 / *3	A / A
*1 / *3	G / A
*2 / *2	G / G
*2 / *3	G / A
Negative Control (no DNA)	



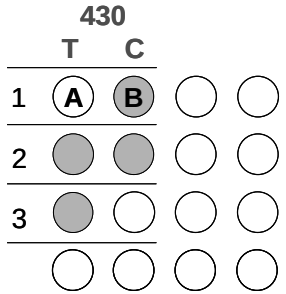
Criteria for Colorimetric Interpretation

For each sample, the genotype in each polymorphic site is determined according to two criteria (see example in Fig. 5):

1. The O.D. values of each of the wells
2. The ratio between the O.D. values of those two wells.

For each polymorphic site tested, calculate the ratio (*A/B)* between the two wells by dividing the O.D. of well *A* by the O.D. of well *B*.

Figure 5: Example of determination of the genotype in the CYP2C9 430 polymorphic site (*2) based on colorimetric measurement:



Identify the correct genotype according to the following table:

Genotype	Well A (O.D. 620)	Well B (O.D. 620)	A/B ratio
430 C/C	O.D. ≤ 0.35	O.D. ≥ 0.50	ratio < 0.5
430 C/T	O.D. ≥ 0.50	O.D. ≥ 0.50	0.5 < ratio <2.0
430 T/T	O.D. ≥ 0.50	O.D. ≤ 0.35	ratio > 2.0

! Samples with values not included in the above table are considered indeterminate and should be retested.

PRONTO® WarfaRisk - PROCEDURE SUMMARY

DNA EXTRACTION: from human whole blood, using a validated method.

DNA AMPLIFICATION:
Volumes per reaction: 2 µL Template DNA + 13 µL Amplification mix + 0.2 µL ProntoTaq™.
Cycling protocol:
94°C 2 min→35 cycles of {94°C 30 sec / 63°C 45 sec/ 72°C 45 sec} →72°C 5 min.

POST-AMPLIFICATION PROCEDURE:

- Volumes per reaction:

PRONTO® Buffer 2	47.0 µL
Solution C	2.0 µL
Solution D	1.5 µL

- **Pipette** in and out to mix.
- **Add** 50 µL into each well containing 10 µL amplified product, mix well.
- **Add** one drop of ColoRed™ oil.
- **Incubate** 30 minutes at 37° C, then 10 minutes at 95° C.

PRIMER EXTENSION REACTION:

- **Dispense** 8 µL of each post-amplification treated DNA into six wells of the PRONTO® Plate.
- **Add** one drop of ColoRed™ oil.
- **Start** the cycling protocol: 20 cycles of {96°C 20 sec. / 62°C 15 sec.} →Cool.

DETECTION:

- Add 100 µL Assay Solution to each well in the PRONTO® plate and mix.
- Transfer 100 µL from each well of the PRONTO® Plate to the respective position in the Detection Plate. Incubate 10 minutes at RT.
- Empty the wells and wash four times with 350 µL of 1x Wash Solution.
- Add 100 µL 1:100 Conjugate HRP to every well; incubate for 10 minutes at RT.
- Wash the wells again.
- Add 100 µL Substrate to each well; incubate at RT for 15 minutes.

For troubleshooting guide, please refer to our website:
www.prontodiagnostics.com/ts

The PRONTO® Technology is covered by US patent 5,710,028, by European patent 0648222 and by corresponding national patents.

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