INTRODUCTION

Secretory phospholipase A2 (sPLA2) enzymes are biomarkers of increased cardiovascular risk and are targets of emerging therapeutic agents.^{1,2} They are associated with incident coronary artherosclerosis in healthy men and women and with recurrent adverse cardiovascular events in patients with acute coronary syndromes.³ sPLA2-IIA is a member of the phospholipase A2 family and is a potent biomarker for cardiovascular risk assessment. It is widely expressed in hepatocytes, macrophages, platelets and vascular smooth muscle cells and is up regulated in response to pro-inflammatory compounds such as interleukin- $I\beta$, interleukin-6, tumor necrosis factor- α , interferon- γ and oxidized low-density lipoprotein $(LDL).^{I}$

The objective of this study was to develop a new quantitative, latex-enhanced immunoturbidimetric immunoassay to determine levels of sPLA2-IIA in human serum / plasma which have prognostic value in patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and can be employed to assess risk of future cardiovascular events. The assay is applicable to a variety of automated, clinical analyser systems, which ensures the reliability and accuracy of the measurements and facilitates the testing procedure.

METHODOLOGY

The assay is a latex-enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay based on the principle of measuring changes in scattered light. The latex particles are coated with anti-sPLA2-IIA antibodies, which in the presence of sPLA2-IIA rapidly agglutinate. When a sample containing sPLA2-IIA is introduced, the agglutination reaction is initiated and the change in scattered light is measured as a change in absorbance that is directly proportional to the concentration of sPLA2-IIA in the sample. The assay is applicable to a variety of automated systems. A correlation study was conducted using a commercially available enzyme immunoassay.





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Level 4

Level 5

14/028/329W

RESULTS



Sensitivity

sPLA2-IIA immunoturbidimetric assay

Assay range

0-500 ng/ml

I4.052.329₩

14/026/329W

Limit of detection

<15 ng/ml

Within-run precision

sPLA2-IIA immunoturbidimetric assay			
Sample	Mean concentration (ng/ml)	%CV	
Level I	31	0.0	
Level 2	53	1.3	
Level 3	97	2.2	
Level 4	192	0.0	
Level 5	399	3.2	



REFERENCES

I. Ryu S. K., Mallat Z., Benessiano J., et al. Phospholipase A2 enzymes, high-dose atorvastatin, and prediction of ischemic events after acute coronary syndromes. Circulation 2012, 125:757-766. 2. Mallatt, Z., Steg, G., Benessiano, J., et al. Circulating secretory phospholipase A2 activity predicts recurrent events in patients with severe acute coronary syndromes, J. Am. Coll. Cardiology, 2005, 46(7): 1249-1257. 3. Mallat Z, Simon T, Benessiano J., et al. Circulating secretory phospholipase A2 activity and risk of incident coronary events in healthy men and women: the EPIC-Norfolk study. Arterioscler. Thromb . Vasc. Biol. 2007, 27: 1177–1183.

DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW LATEX-ENHANCED IMMUNOTURBIDIMETRIC ASSAY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TYPE IIA SECRETORY PHOSPHOLIPASE A2 (sPLA2), A BIOMARKER OF INCREASED CARDIOVASCULAR RISK

Total precision

sPLA2-IIA immunoturbidimetric assay			
	Mean concentration (ng/ml)	%CV	
	20	5.7	
	46	2.9	
	89	2.0	
	186	7.0	
	443	3.5	

Correlation

CONCLUSION

The data generated indicates that this latex-enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay is applicable to the detection of sPLA2-IIA in human plasma and serum. The assay is of value as a new analytical tool for assessment of cardiovascular risk in clinical settings. Its applicability to a variety of automated clinical analysers ensures the reliability and accuracy of the measurements and facilitates the testing procedure.



