en

Immunoassay

REF **CMM0201/CMM0202/CMM0203/ CMM0204/ CMM0205**

50 tests*1/100 tests*1/100 tests*2/100 tests*5/50 tests*2

Col IV CLIA Microparticles

This assay is based on a chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CLIA Microparticles) for the quantitative determination of Col IV (Collagen IV) in human serum.

Key to Graphical Symbols Used

LOT	batch code		use by
	manufacturer	Σ	contains sufficient for <n> tests
IVD	*in vitro* diagnostic medical device		temperature limitation
REF	catalogue number		consult instructions for use
EC REP	authorized representative in the European Community		

EC REP

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CE IVD

Introduction

Collagen IV is a type of collagen found primarily in the basal lamina. The collagen IV C4 domain at the C-terminus is not removed in post-translational processing, and the fibers link head-to-head, rather than in parallel. Also, collagen IV lacks the regular glycine in every third residue necessary for the tight, collagen helix. This makes the overall arrangement sloppier with kinks. These two features cause the collagen to form in a sheet, the form of the basal lamina. Collagen IV is the more common usage, as opposed to the older terminology of "type-IV collagen". There are six human genes associated with it.[1]

Liver fibrosis and cirrhosis are associated with the deposition of collagen IV in the liver. Serum Collagen IV concentrations correlate with hepatic tissue levels of collagen IV in subjects with alcoholic liver disease and hepatitis C and fall following successful therapy.[2,3]

Measurement Principle

This assay is based upon the two-step sandwich method. In the first step, the patient sample and microparticles solution are added to the reaction vessel. After washing, the enzyme conjugate was added, during incubation, Col IV present in the sample is allowed to react simultaneously with the two antibodies, resulting in the Col IV antigen being sandwiched between the microparticles-coated antibodies and enzyme-labeled antibodies. After washing, a complex is generated among the solid phase, the Col IV within the sample and enzyme-linked antibodies by immunological reactions. Chemiluminescent Substrate are then added and catalyzed by this complex, resulting in a chemiluminescent reaction. The resulting chemiluminescent reaction is measured as RLUs. The RLU is proportional to the concentration of Col IV in the patient sample.

Materials provided

1. Calibrators

5 vials each containing 1.0 mL of calibrator A through E. The matrix is PBS (phosphate buffer solution) buffer containing Casein. Contains ProClin 300® preservative.

Calibrators provided ready to use.

2. Reagent pack

Reagent pack provided ready to use.

Σ	50*1	100*1	100*2	100*5	50*2
Microparticles Solution	1.2mL*1	2.3mL*1	2.3 mL*2	2.3 mL*5	1.2mL*2
Enzyme Conjugate	5.5mL*1	11.0mL*1	11.0mL*2	11.0mL*5	5.5mL*2

- Microparticles Solution

Mouse monoclonal antibodies coated microparticles in PBS (phosphate buffer solution) buffer containing BSA (bovine serum albumin). Contains ProClin 300®preservative.

- Enzyme Conjugate

HRP (horseradish peroxidase) labeled mouse monoclonal antibodies in Hepes buffer containing BSA (bovine serum albumin). Contains ProClin 300® preservative.

Assay analyzers on which the kit can be used

- AutoLumo A2000 Plus
- AutoLumo A2000 Plus B
- AutoLumo A1000

The chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CLIA Microparticles) is intended for use on Assay Analyzer which is AutoLumo A2000 Plus, AutoLumo A2000 Plus B or AutoLumo A1000.

Materials Required but not Provided

1. Assay Analyzer
2. Reaction vessel(s) for sample and reagent reaction
3. Sample tube(s) or cup(s)for sample containing
4. Chemiluminescent Substrate
5. System Wash for washing the pipetting needle
6. Wash Buffer used in the washing procedure
7. Distilled or deionized water

Metrological Traceability of Calibrators

The measurand or analyte in this Col IV calibrators is traceable to the manufacturer's working calibrators. Traceability process is based on EN ISO 17511. The assigned values were established using representative samples from this lot of calibrator and are specific to the assay methodologies of the reagents. Values assigned by other methodologies may be different. Such differences, if present, may be caused by inter-method bias.

Warnings and Precautions

1. For professional use only.
2. Follow the instruction for use carefully. Reliability of assay results cannot be guaranteed if there are any deviations from the instructions in this instruction for use.
3. Refer to the material safety data sheet and product labeling for any chemical hazards that may be present in this assay.
4. Handle the potentially contaminated materials and wastes safely according to local requirement.
5. CAUTION: the calibrators contain material of human origin, which has been tested and found non-reactive for HIV 1 and HIV 2 antibodies, HCV antibodies and syphilis and HBsAg. It is recommended that all materials of human origin be considered potentially infectious. This assay contains materials of animal origin. Bovine components originate from countries where bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) has not been reported.
6. Some reagents contain ProClin 300®may cause sensitization by skin contact, which must be avoided to contact with skin. This material and its container must be disposed in a safe way. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
7. Do not smoke, drink, eat or use cosmetics in the working area.
8. Wear protective clothing and disposable gloves when dealing with samples and reagents. Wash hands after operations.
9. Conduct the assay away from bad ambient conditions. e.g. ambient air containing high concentration corrosive gas such as sodium hypochlorite acid, alkaline, acetaldehyde and so on, or containing dust.
10. Do not use reagents beyond the labeled expiry date.
11. Do not mix or use components from kits with different batch codes.
12. When storing the calibrators, be certain the vials are securely sealed.
13. Ensure the microparticles are resuspended before loading it on the analyzer.
14. Avoid foam formation in all reagents and sample types (samples, calibrators and controls).
15. Do not substitute any reagent in this kit from other manufacturers or other lots.
16. When any damage to the protective packaging or any change of analytical performance is observed, do not use the kit.

Storage

1. Store the kit at 2-8℃. Do not freeze. Avoid strong light. When stored as directed, all reagents are stable until the expiration date.
2. Refrigerate the reagent pack at 2-10 ℃ for a minimum of 2 hours prior to use.
3. Store the unsealed reagents pack upright on the analyzer or 2-10℃ for a maximum of 28 days. After 28 days, the reagent pack must be discarded. Once they are removed from the analyzer, store them at 2-10 ℃ in an upright position.
4. Seal and return the remaining calibrators at 2-8 ℃ immediately after the experiment, under which conditions the stability will be retained for 2 months.

Sample

1. Plasma samples collected in tubes containing EDTA, heparin or sodium citrate have interference to this assay.
2. Collect samples in accordance with correct medical practices.
3. Do not use heat-inactivated samples. Do not use sodium azide preservative in samples.
4. Do not use samples with obvious microbial contamination.
5. Sediments and suspended solids in samples may interfere with the test result which should be removed by centrifugation. Ensure that complete clot formation in samples has taken place prior to centrifugation. Some samples, especially those from patients receiving anticoagulant or thrombolytic therapy, may exhibit increased clotting time. If the sample is centrifuged before a complete clot forms, the presence of fibrin may cause erroneous results. Be sure that the samples are not decayed prior to use.
6. Prior to shipment, it is recommended that samples be removed from the clot or red blood cells.
7. Insufficient processing of sample, or disruption of the sample during transportation may cause depressed results.
8. Use caution when handling patient samples to prevent cross contamination. Use of disposable pipettes or pipette tips is recommended.
9. Avoid grossly hemolytic, lipemic or turbid samples.
10. Heterophilic antibodies and rheumatoid factors in samples may interfere with test results. No interference with 2 mg/mL of hemoglobin, 10 mg/dL of bilirubin, 300 mg/dL of triglycerides.
11. Cap and store the samples at 18-25 ℃ for no more than 8 hours, for longer use samples should be capped and stored at 2-8℃ up to 8 hours. Or freeze the samples that need to be stored or transported for more than 48 hours at -20℃. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles. Mix thawed samples thoroughly by low speed vortex or by inverting 10 times. Visually inspect the samples, if layering or stratification is observed, continue mixing until samples are visibly homogeneous. After thawing, bring to room temperature and mix well by gently shaking.
12. Centrifuge the thawed samples containing red blood cells or particulate matter, or which are hazy or cloudy in appearance prior to use to ensure consistency in the results.
13. Note that interfering levels of fibrin may be present in samples that do not have obvious or visible particulate matter.
14. If proper sample collection and preparation cannot be verified, or if samples have been disrupted due to transportation or sample handling, an additional centrifugation step is recommended. Centrifugation conditions should be sufficient to remove particulate matter.
15. For optimal results, inspect all samples for bubbles. Remove bubbles with a tip prior to analysis. Use a new tip for each sample to prevent cross contamination.

Measurement Procedure

1. Check the consumable materials
- Verify adequate volume of consumable materials is present prior to running the test.
- Refer to the Assay Analyzer's operation manual.

2. Load the kit
- Mix contents of new (unpunctured) reagent packs by gently inverting pack several times before loading on the analyzer. Avoid foam formation in all reagents. Don't invert the open (punctured) packs. If necessary, shake gently to mix horizontally after the first loading.
- Read the bar code on the reagent pack automatically to obtain the required parameters for the test.
- If the bar code cannot be read in exceptional cases, they can be recognized manually.
- Refer to the Assay Analyzer's operation manual.

3. Order tests
- Place the sample tubes on the sample rack, 100 μL of samples and calibrators for each test. But consider the sample container and 150μL of system dead volumes, which can be refer to the appropriate Assay Analyzer manuals for the minimum sample volume required.
- Load the sample rack and input the sample information on the system software interface.
- Select "run" to start the test, the analyzer automatically operates tests. It performs the following functions:
  - Moves the sample to the set point
  - Loads a reaction vessel into the process path
  - Aspirates and transfers sample into the reaction vessel
  - Adds Microparticles Solution to the reaction vessel
  - Mixes, incubates and washes the reaction mixture
  - Adds Enzyme Conjugate
  - Mixes, incubates and washes the reaction mixture
  - Adds Chemiluminescent Substrate
  - Measures chemiluminescent emission to determine the quantity of Col IV in the sample
  - Discards the used reaction vessel
  - Calculates the result
- Refer to the Assay Analyzer's operation manual.

4. Calibrate the curve
- Analyzer can read the bar code on the reagent pack automatically to obtain the required parameters for the test.
- If the bar code cannot be read in exceptional cases, they can be recognized manually.
- Transfer the calibrators into the sample tubes or cups and place them on the sample rack. Conduct duplicate detection on the system.
- Load the sample rack and input calibrator information on the system software interface.
- Select "run" to start the test and generate the calibration curve, calibration is required every 28 days.
- Once a calibration curve is accepted and stored, all subsequent samples may be tested without further calibration unless:
  - Controls are out of range after repeated measurements
  - A reagent kit and Chemiluminescent Substrate with new batch code is used
  - Beyond the expiration date of a calibration curve
  - Important parts of the instrument are replaced or repaired.
- Refer to the Assay Analyzer's operation manual.

5. Dilute the sample

Samples with a Col IV value exceeding 1000 ng/mL may be diluted manually. Negative serum is used to dilute the samples. After dilution, multiply the result by the dilution factor.

Measurement Results

The sample test results are determined automatically by the system software. The amount of Col IV in the samples is determined from the measured light production by means of the stored calibration data. Refer to the Assay Analyzer's operation manual on reviewing the stored data.

Control Procedure

The recommended control requirement for this assay is to purchase control materials separately and test them together with the samples within the same run. The result is valid if the control values fall within the acceptable ranges. When a control value is out of the specified range, it may indicate deterioration of the reagents or errors in technique. Associated test results may be invalid and may require retesting. Assay recalibration maybe necessary. It is recommended that each laboratory establish its accepted range to ensure proper test performance.

Limitations of the Procedure

1. This assay is intended as an aid for the clinical diagnosis. Conduct this assay in conjunction with clinical examination, patient's medical history and other test results.
2. If the results are inconsistent with clinical evidence, additional testing is suggested to confirm the result.
3. This assay was designed and validated for use with human serum from individual patient and donor samples. Pooled samples must not be used since the accuracy of their test results has not been validated.
4. This test measures concentrations within the range of 10-1000 ng/mL. If Col IV concentrations above the measuring range to be expected, it is recommended to dilute samples with negative serum, the maximum dilution is 1:9 of this test, allowing samples to be quantitated up approximately to 10000 ng/mL.

Biological Reference Interval

A normal range of less than 95 ng/mL (95% confidence interval) was obtained by samples from 273 individuals with different age, gender and no history of liver disease. It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own normal range which may be unique to the population it serves depending upon geographical, patient, dietary, or environmental factors.

Performance Characteristics

1. Measurement Precision

3 clinical samples (1, 2 and 3) and 3 quality controls (4, 5 and 6) were assayed, using 3 lots of reagent, in replicates of two at two separate times per day for 20 testing days. Data from this study are summarized in the following table.

Lot	Panel Member	n	Mean	Within-run %CV	Total %CV
1	1	80	103.4	3.08%	3.72%
	2	80	259.1	3.27%	4.20%
	3	80	766.7	3.48%	4.26%
2	1	80	103.0	4.01%	4.22%
	2	80	260.8	4.55%	5.33%
	3	80	757.7	3.92%	4.93%
3	1	80	102.2	4.52%	4.62%
	2	80	257.9	3.76%	5.51%
	3	80	764.7	4.19%	6.86%
1	4	80	100.3	3.32%	4.49%
	5	80	257.3	4.45%	4.59%
	6	80	767.7	3.24%	3.76%
2	4	80	102.8	4.03%	5.86%
	5	80	258.4	4.80%	4.69%
	6	80	761.3	3.86%	3.83%
3	4	80	102.3	3.09%	5.40%
	5	80	255.9	4.52%	5.66%
	6	80	761.4	2.36%	3.57%

2. Analytical Sensitivity

Analytical sensitivity, defined as the concentration corresponding to the mean RLUs of 20 replicates of calibrator A plus 2 standard deviations, is ≤ 10 ng/mL.

3. Analytical Specificity

Cross reaction: This assay is designed to have an analytical specificity of less than 10 pg/mL cross reactivity with the substances listed below, at the concentration levels listed, in calibrator diluent.

Substance	Concentration (ng/mL)	Measured Value (ng/mL)
HA	1000	＜10
PIIINP	100	＜10
LN	1000	＜10

4. Clinical Correlation

A study was performed where samples were tested using this assay and a Col IV Test which was already available on the market. Data were analyzed and are summarized in the following table.

Correlation Method	Number of Samples	Intercept	Slope	Correlation Coefficient
Linear Regression	163	6.0768	0.9719	0.9689

Literature References

1. Khoshnoodi J, Pedchenko V, Hudson BG (May 2008). "Mammalian collagen IV". Microsc. Res. Tech. 71 (5): 357–70.

2. Tsutsumi, M. "Serum markers for hepatic fibrosis in alcoholic liver disease: which is the best marker, type III procollagen, type IV collagen, laminin, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase, or prolyl hydroxylase?". *Alcoholism, clinical and experimental research* 20 (9): 1512–7.

3. Yabu, K. "Serum collagen type IV for the assessment of fibrosis and resistance to interferon therapy in chronic hepatitis C.". *Scandinavian journal of gastroenterology* 29 (5): 474–9.