Product information



Information about other products is available at: www.demeditec.com



ANA Screen ELISA

Enzyme immunoassay for the qualitative measurement of IgG class autoantibodies against against nuclear antigens in human serum or plasma.







DE7030



96 wells

1. INTENDED USE

ANA Screen is an ELISA-based test system for the qualitative measurement of IgG class autoantibodies against SS- A 60, SS-A 52, SS-B, RNP-70, Sm, RNP/Sm, ScI-70, centromere B, Jo-1 in human serum or plasma samples. This product is intended for professional in vitro diagnostic use only. The test is used for screening of patients with suspected autoimmune connective tissue diseases, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, mixed connective tissue disease, Sjoegren's syndrome, scleroderma, and polymyositis/dermatomyositis. Evaluation of a test result should always take into account all clinical and laboratory diagnostic findings.

2. PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

A mixture of purified antigens SS-A 60, SS-A 52, SS-B, RNP-70, Sm, RNP/Sm, Scl-70, Centromere B and Jo-1 is coated on to microwells. The determination is based on an indirect enzyme linked immune reaction with the following steps:

Specific antibodies in the patient sample bind to the antigen coated on the surface of the reaction wells. After incubation, a washing step removes unbound and unspecifically bound serum or plasma components. Subesquently added enzyme conjugate binds to the immobilized antibody-antigen-complexes. After incubation, a second washing step removes unbound enzyme conjugate. After addition of substrate solution the bound enzyme conjugate hydrolyses the substrate forming a blue coloured product. Addition of an acid stops the reaction generating a yellow end-product. The intensity of the yellow color correlates with the concentration of the antibody-antigen-complex and can be measured photometrically at 450 nm.

3. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- All reagents of this kit are intended for professional in vitro diagnostic use only.
- Components containing human serum were tested and found negative for HBsAg, HCV, HIV1 and HIV2 by FDA approved methods. No test can guarantee the absence of HBsAg, HCV, HIV1 or HIV2, and so all human serum based reagents in this kit must be handled as though capable of transmitting infection.
- Bovine serum albumin (BSA) used in components has been tested for BSE and found negative.
- Avoid contact with the substrate TMB (3,3',5,5'-Tetramethyl-benzidine).
- Stop solution contains acid, classifiction is non-hazardous. Avoid contact with skin.
- Control, calibrator, sample buffer and wash buffer contain sodium azide (NaN₃) 0.09% as preservative. This concentration is classified as non-hazardous.
- Enzyme conjugate contains ProClin 300 0.05% as preservative. This concentration is classified as
- non-hazardous.

During handling of all reagents, controls and serum samples observe the existing regulations for laboratory safety regulations and good laboratory practice:

- First aid measures: In case of skin contact, immediately wash thoroughly with water and soap. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and wash before reuse. If system fluid comes into contact with skin, wash thoroughly with water. After contact with the eyes carefully rinse the opened eye with running water for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if necessary.
- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
- Observe laboratory safety regulations. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Do not pipette by mouth. Do not eat, drink, smoke or apply makeup in areas where specimens or kit reagents are handled. When spilled, absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.
- Exposure controls / personal protection: Wear protective gloves of nitrile rubber or natural latex. Wear protective glasses. Used according to intended use no dangerous reactions known.
- Conditions to avoid: Since substrate solution is light-sensitive. Store in the dark.
- For disposal of laboratory waste the national or regional legislation has to be observed.

Observe the guidelines for performing quality control in medical laboratories by assaying control sera.

4. CONTENTS OF THE KIT

Sufficient for 96 determinations

- 1. SORB MT 1x divisible microplate consisting of 12 modules of 8 wells each. Ready to use.
- 2. **CAL 1x 1.5 ml Calibrator**, containing ANA antibodies in a serum/buffer matrix (PBS, BSA, detergent, NaN₃ 0.09%), yellow. Ready to use.
- 3. **CONTROL** 1x 1.5 ml Control negative, containing ANA antibodies in a serum/buffer matrix (PBS, BSA, detergent, NaN3 0.09%), yellow. Ready to use.
- 4. **SAM DIL 5x 20 ml Sample Buffer**, containing PBS, BSA, detergent, preservative NaN₃ 0.09%, yellow, 5x conc.
- 5. **ENZ CONJ 15 ml Enzyme Conjugate** containing anti-human IgG antibodies, HRP labelled; PBS, BSA, detergent, preservative ProClin 300 0.05%, light red. Ready to use.
- 6. **SUB TMB 15 ml TMB Substrate**; containing 3,3', 5,5'- Tetramethylbenzidin, colorless. Ready to use.
- 7. STOP SOLN 15 ml Stop solution; contains acid. Ready to use.
- 8. WASH SOLN 50x 20 ml Wash Buffer containing Tris, detergent, preservative NaN₃ 0.09%; 50x conc.
- 9. 1 Instruction for Use
- 10. 1 Certificate of Analysis

5. MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Microplate reader capable of endpoint measurements at 450 nm;
- optional: reference filter at 620 nm
- · Data reduction software
- Multi-channel dispenser or repeatable pipette for 100 μl
- Vortex mixer
- Pipettes for 10 μl, 100 μl and 1000 μl
- Laboratory timing device
- · Distilled or deionised water
- Measuring cylinder for 1000 ml and 100 ml
- Plastic container for storage of the wash solution

This ELISA assay is suitable for use on open automated ELISA processors. Each assay has to be validated on the respective automated system. Detailed information is provided upon request.

6. SPECIMEN COLLECTION, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Collect whole blood specimens using acceptable medical techniques to avoid hemolysis.
- Allow blood to clot and separate the serum or plasma by centrifugation.
- Test serum should be clear and non-hemolyzed. Contamination by hemolysis or lipemia should be avoided, but does not interfere with this assay.
- Specimens may be refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to five days or stored at -20°C up to six months.
- Avoid repetitive freezing and thawing of serum or plasma samples. This may result in variable loss
 of antibody activity.
- Testing of heat-inactivated sera is not recommended.

7. STORAGE AND STABILITY

- Store test kit at 2-8°C in the dark.
- Do not expose reagents to heat, sun, or strong light during storage and usage.
- Store microplate sealed and desiccated in the clip bag provided.
- Unopened reagents are stable until expiration of the kit. See labels for individual batch.
- Diluted Wash solution and Sample Buffer are stable for at least 30 days when stored at 2-8°C. We recommend consumption on the same day.

8. PROCEDURAL NOTES

- Do not use kit components beyond their expiration dates.
- Do not interchange kit components from different lots and products.
- All materials must be at room temperature (20-28°C) prior to use.
- Prepare all reagents and samples. Once started, perform the test without interruption.
- Double determinations may be done. By this means pipetting errors may become obvious.
- Perform the assay steps only in the order indicated.
- Always use fresh sample dilutions.
- Pipette all reagents and samples into the bottom of the wells.
- To avoid carryover or contamination, change the pipette tip between samples and different kit controls.
- Wash microwells thoroughly and remove the last droplets of wash solution.
- All incubation steps must be accurately timed.
- Do not re-use microplate wells.

9. PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

Wash Buffer

Dilute the contents of one vial of the buffered wash solution concentrate (50x) with distilled or deionised water to a final volume of 1000 ml prior to use.

Sample Buffer

Prior to use dilute the contents (20 ml) of one vial of sample buffer 5x concentrate with distilled or deionised water to a final volume of 100 ml.

Preparation of samples

Dilute patient samples 1:100 before the assay: Put 990 μ l of prediluted sample buffer in a polystyrene tube and add 10 μ l of sample. Mix well.

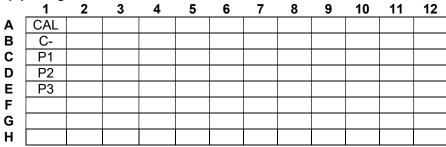
Note: Calibrators / Controls are ready to use and need not be diluted.

10. TEST PROCEDURE

Prepare enough microplate modules for all calibrators / controls and patient samples.

- 1. Pipette 100 µl of calibrators, controls and prediluted patient samples into the wells.
- 2. Incubate for **30 minutes** at room temperature (20-28 °C).
- 3. Discard the contents of the microwells and wash 3 times with 300 µl of wash solution.
- 4. Dispense 100 μI of enzyme conjugate into each well.
- 5. Incubate for **15 minutes** at room temperature.
- 6. Discard the contents of the microwells and wash 3 times with 300 μl of wash solution.
- 7. Dispense **100 µl** of TMB substrate solution into each well.
- 8. Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature
- 9. Add 100 µl of stop solution to each well of the modules
- 10. Incubate for **5 minutes** at room temperature.
- 11. Read the optical density at 450 nm (reference 600-690nm) and calculate the results. The developed colour is stable for at least 30 minutes. Read during this time.

Example for a pipetting scheme:



P1,...: patient sample CAL: calibrator C-: Control negative

Demeditec Diagnostics GmbH • Lise-Meitner-Straße 2 • 24145 Kiel (Germany)
Phone: +49 (0)431/71922-0 • Fax. +49 (0)431/71922-55

11. VALIDATION

Test results are valid if the optical densities at 450 nm for calibrators / controls and the results for controls comply with the reference ranges indicated on the Certificate of Analysis enclosed in each test kit. If these quality control criteria are not met the assay run is invalid and should be repeated.

12. CALCULATION OF RESULTS

First optical density (OD) of cut-off is calculated by multiplying optical density of the calibrator by the test specific factor 0.5:

OD cut-off = OD Calibrator * 0.5

Then the optical density of a sample is compared to the optical density of the cut-off:

Negative: OD sample < OD cut-off Positive: OD sample ≥ OD cut-off

For detailed results the optical density of a sample is expressed as Index value:

Index = OD sample / OD cut-off

13. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Calibration

The assay system is calibrated against the internationally recognized reference sera from CDC, Atlanta USA.

Measuring range

not applicable

Expected values

In a normal range study with samples from healthy blood donors the following ranges have been established with this ELISA assay: Cut-off Index 1.0

Interpretation of results

Negative: Index < 1.0
Borderline: Index 1.0 - 1.2
Positive: Index > 1.2

Linearity

Patient samples containing high levels of specific antibody were serially diluted in sample buffer. Activity for each dilution step was calculated as Index-Value.

Sample	Dilution	Observed Index	Expected Index	O/E %
1	1:100	5.8	5.8	100
	1:200	2.7	2.9	93
	1:400	1.6	1.5	110
	1:800	0.8	0.7	110
	1:1600	0.4	0.4	106
2	1:100	4.9	4.9	100
	1:200	2.7	2.5	110
	1:400	1.3	1.2	106
	1:800	0.6	0.6	98
	1:1600	0.3	0.3	90

Limit of detection

not applicable

Version 07-01/18 DLB Updated 190220

Reproducibility

Intra-assay precision: Coefficient of variation (CV) was calculated for each of three samples from the results of 24 determinations in a single run. Results for precision-within-assay are shown in the table below.

Inter-assay precision: Coefficient of variation (CV) was calculated for each of three samples from the results of 6 determinations in 5 different runs. Results for run-to-run precision are shown in the table below.

Intra-Assay				
Sample	Mean Index	CV %		
1	1.1	3.5		
2	1.9	2.4		
3	3.2	2.2		

Inter-Assay				
Sample	CV %			
1	1.2	6.5		
2	1.9	4.0		
3	3.3	3.8		

Interfering substances

No interference has been observed with haemolytic (up to 1000 mg/dl) or lipemic (up to 3 g/dl triglycerides) sera or plasma, or bilirubin (up to 40 mg/dl) containing sera or plasma. Nor have any interfering effects been observed with the use of anticoagulants (Citrate, EDTA, Heparin). However for practical reasons it is recommended that grossly hemolyzed or lipemic samples should be avoided.

Study results

Study population	n	n Pos	%
SLE	63	60	95.2
Sjogren's Syndrome	10	10	100.0
MCTD	10	10	100.0
Poly-Dermatomyositis	8	7	87.5
Scleroderma	10	10	100.0
CREST	9	9	100.0
Normal human sera	148	3	2.0

Clinical Diagnosis

	Pos	Neg	
Pos	106	3	
Neg	4	145	
	110	148	258

Sensitivity: 96.4 % Specificity: 98.0 % Overall agreement: 97.3 %

14. LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

This assay is a diagnostic aid. A definite clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single test, but should be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated concerning the entire clinical picture of the patient. Also every decision for therapy should be taken individually.

The above pathological and normal reference ranges for antibodies in patient samples should be regarded as recommendations only. Each laboratory should establish its own ranges according to ISO 15189 or other applicable laboratory guidelines.

15. REFERENCES

Version 07-01/18

Updated 190220

- 1. Alba P, Bento L, Cuadrado MJ, Karim Y, Tungekar MF, Abbs I et al. Anti-dsDNA, anti-Sm antibodies, and the lupus anticoagulant: significant factors associated with lupus nephritis. Ann Rheum Dis 2003; 62(6):556-560.
- 2. Antico A, Platzgummer S, Bassetti D, Bizzaro N, Tozzoli R, Villalta D. Diagnosing systemic lupus erythematosus: new-generation immunoassays for measurement of anti-dsDNA antibodies are an effective alternative to the Farr technique and the Crithidia luciliae immunofluorescence test. Lupus 2010;19(8):906-912.
- 3. Brouwer R, Hengstman GJ, Vree EW, Ehrfeld H, Bozic B, Ghirardello A et al. Autoantibody profiles in the sera of European patients with myositis. Ann Rheum Dis 2001; 60(2):116-123.
- 4. Castro C, Gourley M. Diagnostic testing and interpretation of tests for autoimmunity. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2010; 125(2 Suppl 2):S238-S247.
- 5. Defendenti C, Atzeni F, Spina MF, Grosso S, Cereda A, Guercilena G et al. Clinical and laboratory aspects of Ro/SSA-52 autoantibodies. Autoimmun Rev 2011; 10(3):150-154.
- 6. Eriksson C, Kokkonen H, Johansson M, Hallmans G, Wadell G, Rantapaa-Dahlqvist S. Autoantibodies predate the onset of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus in northern Sweden. Arthritis Research & Therapy 2011; 13(1):R30.
- 7. Haugbro K, Nossent JC, Winkler T, Figenschau Y, Rekvig OP. Anti-dsDNA antibodies and disease classification in antinuclear antibody positive patients: the role of analytical diversity. Ann Rheum Dis JID 0372355 2004; 63(4):386-394.
- 8. Ippolito A, Wallace DJ, Gladman D, Fortin PR, Urowitz M, Werth V et al. Autoantibodies in systemic lupus erythematosus: comparison of historical and current assessment of seropositivity. Lupus 2011; 20(3):250-255.
- 9. Isenberg DA, Manson JJ, Ehrenstein MR, Rahman A. Fifty years of anti-ds DNA antibodies: are we approaching journey's end? Rheumatology (Oxford) 2007; 46(7):1052-1056.
- 10. Kattah NH, Kattah MG, Utz PJ. The U1-snRNP complex: structural properties relating to autoimmune pathogenesis in rheumatic diseases. Immunol Rev 2010; 233(1):126-145.
- 11. Kumar Y, Bhatia A, Minz RW. Antinuclear antibodies and their detection methods in diagnosis of connective tissue diseases: a journey revisited. Diagn Pathol 2009; 4:1.
- 12. Meroni PL, Schur PH. ANA screening: an old test with new recommendations. Ann Rheum Dis 2010; 69:1420-1422.
- 13. Petri M, Magder L. Classification criteria for systemic lupus erythematosus: a review. Lupus 2004; 13(11):829-837.
- 14. Poole BD, Schneider RI, Guthridge JM, Velte CA, Reichlin M, Harley JB et al. Early targets of nuclear RNP humoral autoimmunity in human systemic lupus erythematosus. Arthritis Rheum 2009; 60(3):848-859.
- 15. Putova I, Dostal C, Becvar R. Prevalence of antinucleosome antibodies by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus and other autoimmune systemic diseases. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2007; 1109:275-286.
- 16. Reveille JD. Predictive value of autoantibodies for activity of systemic lupus erythematosus. Lupus JID 9204265 2004; 13(5):290-297.
- 17. Simon JA, Cabiedes J, Ortiz E, Alcocer-Varela J, Sanchez-Guerrero J. Anti-nucleosome antibodies in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus of recent onset. Potential utility as a diagnostic tool and disease activity marker. Rheumatology (Oxford) 2004; 43(2):220-224.
- 18. Sinclair D, Saas M, Williams D, Hart M, Goswami R. Can an ELISA replace immunofluorescence for the detection of anti-nuclear antibodies?--The routine use of anti-nuclear antibody screening ELISAs. Clin Lab 2007; 53(3-4):183-191.
- 19. Tozzoli R, Bizzaro N, Tonutti E, Villalta D, Bassetti D, Manoni F et al. Guidelines for the laboratory use of autoantibody tests in the diagnosis and monitoring of autoimmune rheumatic diseases. Am J Clin Pathol 2002; 117(2):316-324.
- 20. Maidhof W., Hilias O. Lupus: an pverview of the disease and management options. P T 2012; 37(4):240-9.
- 21. Hahn BH, McMahon MA, Wilkinson A, Wallace WD, Daikh DI, Fitzgerald JD et al. American College of Rheumatology guidelines for screening, treatment, and management of lupus nephritis. Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken) 2012; 64(6):797-808.

Pipet 100 µl calibrator, control or patient sample
Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature

Discard the contents of the wells and wash 3 times with 300 µl wash solution

Pipet 100 µl enzyme conjugate
Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature

Discard the contents of the wells and wash 3 times with 300 µl wash solution

Pipet 100 µl substrate solution

Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature

Add 100 µl stop solution

Leave untouched for 5 minutes

Read at 450 nm

SYMBOLS USED WITH DEMEDITEC ASSAYS

Symbol	English	Deutsch	Francais	Espanol	Italiano
(€	European Conformity	CE-Konfirmitäts- kennzeichnung	Conforme aux normes européennes	Conformidad europea	Conformità europea
[]i	Consult instructions for use	Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	Consulter les instructions d'utilisation	Consulte las Instrucciones	Consultare le istruzioni per l'uso
IVD	In vitro diagnostic device	In-vitro-Diagnostikum	Ussage Diagnostic in vitro	Diagnóstico in vitro	Per uso Diagnostica in vitro
RUO	For research use only	Nur für Forschungszwecke	Seulement dans le cadre de recherches	Sólo para uso en investigación	Solo a scopo di ricerca
REF	Catalogue number	Katalog-Nr.	Référence	Número de catálogo	No. di Cat.
LOT	Lot. No. / Batch code	Chargen-Nr.	No. de lot	Número de lote	Lotto no
Σ	Contains sufficient for <n> tests/</n>	Ausreichend für "n" Ansätze	Contenu suffisant pour "n" tests	Contenido suficiente para <n> ensayos</n>	Contenuto sufficiente per "n" saggi
\triangle	Note warnings and precautions	Warnhinweise und Vorsichtsmaßnahmen beachten	Avertissements et mesures de précaution font attention	Tiene en cuenta advertencias y precauciones	Annoti avvisi e le precauzioni
	Storage Temperature	Lagerungstemperatur	Temperature de conservation	Temperatura de conservacion	Temperatura di conservazione
\square	Expiration Date	Mindesthaltbarkeits- datum	Date limite d'utilisation	Fecha de caducidad	Data di scadenza
***	Legal Manufacturer	Hersteller	Fabricant	Fabricante	Fabbricante
Distributed by	Distributor	Vertreiber	Distributeur	Distribuidor	Distributtore