ALBAhance™ PEG
For the potentiation of Indirect Antiglobulin Tests

REF Z312U

Preservative: 0.1% sodium azide

CAUTION: THIS PRODUCT HAS COMPONENTS (DROPPER BULBS) CONTAINING DRY NATURAL RUBBER.

INTENDED USE
ALBAhance™ PEG is a potentiating reagent for the detection of red cell antibodies in human serum or plasma.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION
Polyethylene glycol (PEG) 4000 is a water soluble polymer which can be used as a potentiator in the antiglobulin test. It is suggested that PEG promotes antibody uptake through steric exclusion of water molecules in the diluent. This factor may help to bring the antigen/antibody in to close proximity resulting in increased antibody binding in such a way that weak antibodies are detected. The reagent is used in combination with Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG reagent in compatibility testing, antibody screening and identification procedures.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST
The principle of the test is the agglutination technique which is based on antigen/antibody reaction. ALBAhance™ PEG enhances the sensitivity of this reaction.

REAGENT DESCRIPTION
This reagent is a 20% solution of PEG 4000 in phosphate buffered saline. The formulation also contains 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide. The volume delivered by the reagent dropper bottle is approximately 40 µL; bearing this in mind, care should be taken to ensure that appropriate reagent: serum: cell ratios are maintained in all test systems.

STORAGE CONDITIONS
The reagent should be stored at 2-8 °C. Do not use if turbid. Do not dilute. Do not use beyond the notified expiry date.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE AND DISPOSAL
This reagent contains 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide. Sodium azide may be toxic if ingested and may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive compounds. If discarded into sink, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide buildup. Handle and dispose of reagents as potentially infectious. This product has components (dropper bulbs) containing dry natural rubber. This reagent is for in vitro diagnostic use only.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION
Specimens should be collected by a standard collection technique. The specimen should be tested as soon as possible after collection. If testing is delayed, the specimen should be stored at refrigerated temperatures. Blood specimens exhibiting contamination should not be used. Extreme care should be taken if hemolyzed samples must be tested. Clotted samples or those collected in EDTA should be tested within fourteen days from collection. Donor blood may be tested until the expiry date of the donation.

MATERIALS
Materials provided
- ALBAhance™ PEG

Materials required but not provided
- Isotonic saline
- Reagent red blood cells
- Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG
- IgG-sensitized red blood cells
- 10 x 75 mm or 12 x 75 mm glass test tubes
- Pipettes
- Centrifuge
- Heating block / waterbath

TEST PROCEDURE
General Information
This reagent has been standardized for use by the technique described below and therefore its suitability for use in other techniques cannot be guaranteed. When a test is required to be incubated for a specific period of time, a timer should be used.

RECOMMENDED TECHNIQUES
37 °C Indirect Antiglobulin
- Prepare a 2-3% suspension of red blood cells in isotonic saline solution. Note that red cell samples may be used as provided by the reagent manufacturer, i.e. as preservative-suspended red cells.
- Add 1 drop of red blood cell suspension to an appropriately labeled test tube.
- Add 2 or 4 drops of ALBAhance™ PEG
- Mix the test well and incubate for 15-20 minutes at 37 °C ± 1 °C.
- Resuspend the contents of the test tube completely. Wash the test four times with a large excess of isotonic saline. However, when two drops of ALBAhance™ PEG are used in testing, three washes may be adequate. When using an automated cell washer, the laboratory should determine the adequate number of washes needed during the validation process.
- NOTE: (i) allow adequate spin time to sediment the red blood cells.
- (ii) make sure that most of the residual saline is removed at the end of each wash.
- Add 2 drops of Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG
- Mix the contents of the test tube well and centrifuge. Suggested centrifugation: 900-1000 rpm (approx. 3400 rpm) for 10 seconds or a time and speed appropriate for the centrifuge used that produces the strongest reaction of antibody with antigen-positive cells, yet allows easy re-suspension of antigen-negative cells.
- Gently shake the test tube to dislodge the cell button from the bottom and observe macroscopically for agglutination.
- Record results.

The use of IgG sensitized red blood cells is essential to confirm the activity of Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG reagents. Add 1 drop of IgG-sensitized red blood cells to all negative tests and repeat the centrifugation and reading process. A positive result indicates the presence of active Anti-Human globulin Anti-IgG. Tests in which negative results are obtained with this procedure should be considered invalid and repeated if necessary.
STABILITY OF REACTION
Test results should be read and interpreted immediately after centrifugation. Delays may cause dissociation of antigen/antibody complexes resulting in weak positive or false negative reactions.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS
Agglutination = positive test result
No agglutination = negative test result

QUALITY CONTROL
Quality control of reagents is essential and should be performed on each day of use, and in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

PERFORMANCE LIMITATIONS
Any saline present after the completion of the wash phase may dilute the Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG reagent beyond its optimal working concentration. It is therefore important to ensure that the maximum amount of wash fluid is removed after each centrifugation stage.

If automated cell washers are used, the performance and cleanliness of the instrument should be checked frequently.

Driblocks and waterbaths promote better heat transfer and are recommended for 37 °C tests, particularly where the incubation period is 30 minutes or less.

Gently re-suspend tube tests before reading. Excessive agitation may disrupt weak agglutination and produce false negative results.

Excessive centrifugation can lead to difficulty in resuspending the cell button, while inadequate centrifugation may result in agglutinates that are easily dispersed.

The expression of certain red blood cell antigens may diminish in strength during storage, particularly in EDTA and clotted samples. Better results will be obtained with fresh samples.

Suppressed or weak expression of blood group antigens may give rise to false-negative reactions.

False positive or false negative results can occur due to contamination of test materials; improper reaction temperature; improper storage of materials; omission of test reagents and certain disease states.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
Prior to release, each lot of ALBAhance™ PEG is tested by FDA recommended methods to ensure suitable reactivity. The performance of the product is dependant on adhering to the methods recommended in the instructions for use.

For additional information or technical support, contact Product Technical Support at 1-888-228-1990.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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