



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

REF 4085

May 15th, 2006

RF IgG

- 96 determinations -



IVD *In vitro* diagnostic device

Enzyme immunoassay for the determination of Rheumatoid factor IgG in human serum or plasma

REF	Catalogue number	LOT	Batch code
	Consult accompanying documents		Manufactured by
	Temperature limitation		Use by
	Consult operating instruction		Biological risk



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INTENDED USE

RF IgG is used for the quantitative determination of rheumatoid factor (RF) IgG in human serum or plasma.

Patients suffering from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) exhibit RF, autoantibodies recognizing the Fc part of IgG. RA or chronic polyarthritis has a yet unknown etiology and represents the most frequent rheumatic inflammatory disorder demonstrating a prevalence rate of up to 1%. One of the typical manifestations of RA is symmetric synovialitis of limb joints often accompanied by involvement of the cervical spinal column.

Beside clinical features one of the criteria of the American College of Rheumatology for the diagnosis of RA is the presence of RF (1). Up to 80 % of RA patients may demonstrate RF. RF can occur years prior to the onset of disease and RF positive apparently healthy individuals bear a 5 - 40 times higher risk to develop RA (2). However, patients suffering from other autoimmune, infectious or B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders as well as apparently healthy elderly individuals may develop RF.

High concentrations of RF are often associated with a more severe disease comprising a faster destruction of joints. In addition they are found in patients with extra-articular manifestations such as rheumatoid nodules, polyneuropathy, vasculitis or Sicca syndrome.

RF may belong to the IgG, IgM or IgA isotype whereas IgM RF is the most frequent isotype to be determined in RA patients. Extra-articular manifestations seem to be associated with IgA RF. Like RF of the IgM isotype high concentrations of IgG RF seems to appear with patients suffering from more progressive erosions of joints.

GENERIC ASSAYS offers a complete range of serological markers for systemic autoimmune diseases. All assays employ the same assay scheme and predilution maximizing laboratory efficiency.

- (1) Arnett FC, Edworthy SM, Bloch DA, McShane DJ, Fries JF, Cooper NS, et al.: The American Rheumatism Association 1987 revised criteria for the classification of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 1988 31 315-24
- (2) MacGregorFJ, Silman AJ.: Rheumatoid factors as predictors of rheumatoid arthritis. *J Rheumatol* 1991 18 1280-1

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

RF IgG is an enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative determination of IgG antibodies to the Fc region of IgG in human serum or plasma.

The rheumatoid factors of the standards, control and diluted patient samples react with rabbit IgG immobilized on the solid phase of microtiter plates. Following an incubation period of 30 min at 37°C, unbound serum components are removed by a washing step.

The bound IgG antibodies react specifically with anti-human-IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP), within the incubation period of 30 min at 37°C. Excessive conjugate is separated from the solid-phase immune complexes by the following washing step.

HRP converts the colorless substrate solution of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) added into a blue product. The enzyme reaction is stopped by dispensing an acidic solution (H₂SO₄) into the wells after 15 min at 37°C turning the solution from blue to yellow.

The optical density (OD) of the solution at 450 nm is directly proportional to the amount of specific antibodies bound. The standard curve is established by plotting the concentrations of the antibodies of the calibrators (x-axis) and their corresponding OD values (y-axis) measured. The concentration of antibodies of the specimen is directly read off the standard curve.

PATIENT SAMPLES

Specimen collection and storage

Blood is taken by venipuncture. Serum is separated after clotting by centrifugation. Plasma can be used, too. Lipaemic, hemolytic or contaminated samples should not be used.

Repeated freezing and thawing should be avoided. If samples are to be used for several assays, initially aliquot samples and keep at -20 °C.

Preparation before use

Allow samples to reach room temperature prior to assay. Take care to agitate serum samples gently in order to ensure homogeneity.

Note: *Patient samples have to be diluted 1 + 100 (v/v), e.g. 10 µl sample + 1.0 ml sample diluent (C), prior to assay.*

The samples may be kept at 2 - 8 °C for up to three days. Long-term storage requires -20 °C.

TEST COMPONENTS FOR 96 DETERMINATIONS

A Ag 96	Microtiter plate, 12 breakable strips per 8 wells (total 96 individual wells) coated with rabbit IgG	1 vacuum sealed with desiccant, 2 adhesive foils
B BUF WASH 10x	Concentrated wash buffer sufficient for 1000 ml solution	100 ml concentrate capped white
C DIL	Sample diluent	100 ml ready for use capped black
D CONJ	Conjugate containing anti-human-IgG- (sheep) coupled with HRP	15 ml ready for use capped red
E SOLN TMB	Substrate 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine in citrate buffer containing hydrogen peroxide	15 ml ready for use capped blue
F H2SO4 0.25M	Stop solution 0.25 M sulphuric acid	15 ml ready for use capped yellow
1 - 5 CAL	Standards (human serum diluted) conc.: see leaflet enclosed	1 ml each ready for use
P CONTROL	Positive control (human serum diluted) conc.: see leaflet enclosed	1 ml ready for use

Materials required

- micropipette 100 - 1000 µl
- micropipette 10 - 100 µl
- multi-channel pipette 50 - 200 µl trough for multi-channel pipette
- 8-channel wash comb with vacuum pump and waste bottle or microplate washer
- glassware
- microplate reader with optical filters for 450 nm and 620 nm or 690 nm
- distilled or de-ionized water

Size and storage

RF IgG has been designed for 96 determinations.

The expiry date of each component is reported on its respective label that of the complete kit on the box labels.

Upon receipt, all components of the RF IgG have to be kept at 2 - 8 °C, preferably in the original kit box.

After opening all kit components are stable for at least 2 months, provided proper storage.

Preparation before use

Allow all components to reach room temperature prior to use in the assay.

The microtiter plate is vacuum-sealed in a foil with desiccant. The plate consists of a frame and strips with breakable wells. Allow the sealed microplate to reach room temperature before opening. Unused wells should be stored refrigerated and protected from moisture in the original cover carefully resealed.

Prepare a sufficient amount of wash solution by diluting the concentrated wash buffer 10 times (1 + 9) with de-ionized or distilled water.

For example, dilute 8 ml of the concentrate with 72 ml of distilled water. The wash solution prepared is stable at 2 - 8 °C up to 30 days.

Crystallization of the undiluted washing buffer may occur and can be dissolved by warming up to 37 °C.

Avoid exposure of the TMB substrate solution to light!

ASSAY PROCEDURE

- Dilute patient sera with sample diluent (C) 1 + 100 (v/v), e.g. 10 µl serum + 1.0 ml sample diluent (C).
- Avoid any time shift during pipetting of reagents and samples.

1. Bring all reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) before use. Mix gently without causing foam.
2. Dispense
100 µl standards (1 - 5)
100 µl positive control (P)
100 µl diluted patient samples into the respective wells.
3. Seal plate, incubate **30 min** at 37°C.
4. Decant, then wash each well **three** times using **300 µl** wash solution (made of B).
5. Add **100 µl** of conjugate (D) solution to each well.
6. Seal plate, incubate **30 min** at 37°C.
7. Decant, then wash each well **three** times using **300 µl** wash solution (made of B).
8. Add **100 µl** of substrate (E) to each well.
9. Incubate **15 min** protected from light at 37°C.
10. Add **100 µl** of stop solution (F) to each well and mix gently.
11. Read the OD at **450 nm** versus 620 or 690 nm within **30 min** after adding the stop solution.

DATA PROCESSING

We recommend log / lin processing for best results.

The standard curve is established by plotting the mean OD-values of the standards 1 - 5 on the ordinate, y-axis, (lin. scale) versus their respective RF IgG concentrations on the abscissa, x-axis, (log. scale).

RF IgG concentrations of the unknown samples are directly read off in U/ml against the respective OD values.

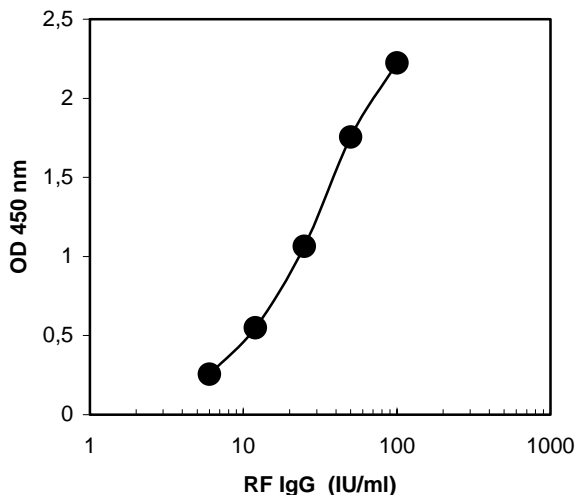
RF IgG may be used also with Computer Assisted Analysis using software able to plot log/lin curves with four-parameter fit.

Using the recommended dilution of 1 + 100 (v/v) for patient's sera, no correction factor is necessary, as all other components of the kit are supplied accordingly.

Example of Typical Assay Results

Well	OD (a)	OD (b)	OD (mean)	U/ml
Standard 1	0.249	0.264	0.256	6
Standard 2	0.561	0.537	0.549	12
Standard 3	1.070	1.058	1.064	25
Standard 4	1.739	1.768	1.754	50
Standard 5	2.256	2.191	2.223	100
Patient 1	0.835	0.809	0.822	19

TYPICAL STANDARD CURVE



Specimens with an OD > **standard 5**, should be diluted with RF negative serum and tested again. Results are to be multiplied with the dilution factor chosen.

Test validity

The test run is valid if:

- the mean OD of the standard 1 is ≤ 0.4
- the mean OD of the standard 5 is ≥ 1.2

If the above mentioned quality criteria are not met, repeat the test and make sure that the test procedure is followed correctly (incubation times and temperatures, sample and wash buffer dilution, wash steps etc.). In case of repeated failure of the quality criteria contact your supplier.

REFERENCE VALUES

RF IgG	U/ml
negative	< 12
grey zone	12 - 18
positive	> 18

Specimens with concentrations detected in the grey zone should be tested again.

It is recommended that each laboratory establishes its own normal and pathological reference ranges for serum RF IgG levels, as usually done for other diagnostic parameters, too. Therefore, the above mentioned reference values provide a guide only to values which might be expected.

Limitations of Method

Healthy individuals should be tested negative by the RF IgG. However, RF positive apparently healthy persons do occur.

Any clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of in vitro diagnostic methods alone. Physicians are supposed to consider all clinical and laboratory findings possible to state a diagnosis.

CHARACTERISTIC ASSAY DATA

Calibration

RF IgG is calibrated in arbitrary units U/ml.

Linearity

Dilutions of selected positive specimens in RF IgG autoantibody free human serum are determined according to their expected theoretical values with RF IgG.

Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of the RF IgG is 1.5 U/ml.

Precision

Intraassay variability n = 8

sample	Mean U/ml	standard deviation	CV (%)
1	11.1	0.6	5.4
2	18.7	0.7	3.7
3	79.1	3.8	4.8

Interassay variability n = 4 x 8

sample	Mean U/ml	standard deviation	CV (%)
1	8.8	0.7	7.9
2	20.0	1.5	7.5
3	81.5	4.9	6.0

INCUBATION SCHEME

RF IgG (4085)

Dilute patients sample	10 µl serum + 1.0 ml sample diluent (C)
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1	Bring all ready for use reagents to room temperature (18-25°C) before use.				
2	Pipette	Standards (1 - 5) Positive Control (P) 1 + 100 prediluted sera	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
3	Incubate 30 minutes at 37°C				
4	Wash Decant, Dispense 3 x 300 µl (made of B)				
5	Pipette conjugate (D)		100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
6	Incubate 30 minutes at 37°C				
7	Wash Decant, Dispense 3 x 300 µl (made of B)				
8	Pipette substrate (E)		100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
9	Incubate protected from light 15 minutes at 37°C				
10	Pipette stop solution (F)		100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
11	Measure 450 nm versus 620 (690) nm				

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- **This kit is for in vitro use only.** Follow the working instructions carefully. GA GENERIC ASSAYS GmbH and its authorized distributors shall not be liable for damages indirectly or consequentially brought about by changing or modifying the procedure indicated. The kit should be performed by trained technical staff only.
- The expiration dates stated on the respective labels are to be observed. The same relates to the stability stated for reconstituted reagents.
- Do not use or mix reagents from different lots.
- Do not use reagents from other manufacturers.
- Avoid time shift during pipetting of reagents.
- All reagents should be kept at 2 - 8 °C before use in the original shipping container.
- Some of the reagents contain small amounts of Thimerosal (< 0.1 % w/v) and Kathon (1.0 % v/v) as preservative. They must not be swallowed or allowed to come into contact with skin or mucosa.
- Source materials derived from human body fluids or organs used in the preparation of this kit were tested and found negative for HBsAg and HIV as well as for HCV antibodies. However, no known test guarantees the absence of such viral agents. Therefore, handle all components and all patient samples as if potentially hazardous.
- Since the kit contains potentially hazardous materials, the following precautions should be observed:
 - Do not smoke, eat or drink while handling kit material,
 - Always use protective gloves,
 - Never pipette material by mouth,
 - Wipe up spills promptly, washing the affected surface thoroughly with a decontaminant.