

BioCLIA Autoimmune Reagent Kit, IA2

(Chemiluminescent Microparticle Immunoassay)

Kit size	Cat. No.	GTIN Code
50 Tests/kit	MY00143	06924030402587
100 Tests/kit	MY00194	06924030403096

INTENDED USE

The BioCLIA Autoimmune Reagent Kit, IA2 assay is intended for the *in vitro* quantitative measurement of antibodies directed to IA2 in human serum as an aid in the diagnosis of Insulin - dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), Type 1 in conjunction with other laboratory and clinical findings. It is an *in vitro* diagnostic medical device intended for laboratory professional use.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

Type 1 diabetes, also known as insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), results from a chronic autoimmune destruction of the insulin-secreting pancreatic beta cells, probably initiated by exposure of genetically susceptible host to an environmental agent.

¹ Autoimmune destruction of beta cells is thought to be completely asymptomatic until 80-90% of the cells are lost. This process may take years to complete and may occur at any time. ²

During the preclinical phase, this autoimmune process is marked by circulating autoantibodies to beta cell antigens. These autoantibodies are present years before the onset of type 1 diabetes and prior to clinical symptoms. Early studies utilized the immunofluorescence test for islet-cell antibodies (ICA), which has been difficult to standardize and is now replaced by a combination of several radioimmuno assays for antibodies against specific beta cell antigens, such as insulin (IAA), glutamic acid decarboxylase (IA2) and tyrosine phosphatase ICA 512 (IA2). ³

IA2, a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatases family is localized in the dense granules of pancreatic beta cells and the second defined recombinant islet cell antigen. IA2 shares sequence identity with the islet cell antigen 512. The higher frequency of antibodies to IA2 is explained by the presence of autoantibodies directed to the COOH terminus of IA2 which is lacking in the ICA 512 molecule. ⁴

IA2 autoantibodies are present in the majority of individuals with new-onset type 1 diabetes and in individuals in the pre-diabetic phase of the disease. The appearance of autoantibodies to IA2 seems to be correlated with the rapid progression to overt type 1 diabetes. ⁵

The combination of tests for IA265 and IA2 autoantibodies is highly relevant for risk assessment of type 1 diabetes in children and adolescence. The screening for IA265 and IA2 autoantibodies detects more than 90 % of subjects at risk for type 1 diabetes and therefore, may possess the potential to replace ICA technique. ⁶

PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCEDURE

BioCLIA Autoimmune Reagent Kit is a two-step immunoassay. In the first step, the streptavidin coated magnetic microparticle, the biotinylated antigen and human serum/plasma sample are mixed in an assay tube, which allows patient specific anti-antigen to bind. Secondly, after incubation, a washing step removes the unbound and unspecific bound molecules. Subsequently add enzyme labeled anti-human IgG antibodies and bind to the IgG-antigen complex. After incubation, a second washing step removes the unbound enzyme-IgG-antigen complex. Then addition of substrate results in the emission of light and the relative light unit (RLU) intensity is measured. The relative light unit (RLU) intensity is proportional to the amount of antigen specific IgG present in the sample.

The BioCLIA Autoimmune Reagent Kit utilizes a predefined lot specific Master Curve which is uploaded into the instrument via the barcode provided in the kit. Based on the results of running two calibrators, the instrument specific Working Calibration Curve is generated and is used to calculate the concentration from the RLU obtained for each patient.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Used on BioCLIA 6500 and BioCLIA 500 instruments only.
- Do not use reagents beyond the expiration dates.
- The kit contains human sourced materials. All recommended precautions for the handling of blood derivatives should be taken. Please refer to the existing laboratory safety regulations and good laboratory practice.
- Liquid waste and solid waste taken from BioCLIA 6500 and BioCLIA 500 should also be handled in accordance with the National or Local legislation.
- Once opened, the reagent cartridge must be stored in the instrument's reagent carousel. For the first placement of reagent into the instrument, please take care to avoid spilling the reagents.
- Spilled reagents should be cleaned up immediately. Comply with all National and local environmental regulations when disposing of wastes.

Improper cleaning or rinsing of the instrument may lead to chemical contamination of the reagents. Residues from common laboratory chemicals such as formalin, bleach, ethanol, or detergent can cause interference in the assay. Be sure to follow the recommended cleaning procedure as outlined in the BioCLIA 6500 and BioCLIA 500 User's Manual.



Precautions

- The assay contains ProClin 300 0.0015%~3% as preservative and may cause an allergic skin reaction by skin contact. Avoid contact with skin. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and protective glasses.
- The assay contains TritonX-100 0.0015%~0.5% as surfactant and may cause an allergic skin reaction by skin contact. Avoid contact with skin. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and protective glasses.
- Any serious incident that has occurred in relation to the device shall be reported to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the Member State in which the user and/or the patient is established.

MATERIALS SUPPLIED

- Buffer** 0.01M PBS (pH7.4).

BUFFER

Preservatives: 0.0015% < ProClin 300 < 3%.

Surfactant: 0.0015% < Triton X-100 < 0.5%.

- Conjugate** Alkaline phosphatase (AP) labeled anti-human IgG antibodies in 0.05 M MES (pH6.0) Buffer with stabilizer.

CONJ AP G

Preservatives: 0.0015% < ProClin 300 < 3%.

- Microparticle** Lyophilized antigen coated on microparticles in 0.02M Tris (pH 8).

M ANTIGEN

RCNS H₂O DIST

Preservatives: 0.0015% < ProClin 300 < 3%.

Components	50 Tests/Kit	100 Tests/Kit
Buffer	1 x 2.5 mL	1 x 5 mL
Conjugate	1 x 6.75 mL	1 x 13.5 mL
Microparticle	1 x sq 4 mL*	2 x sq 4 mL*

*sq 4mL: Each bottle reconstituted with 4mL distilled water before using.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS SUPPLIED SEPARATELY

Product	CATALOGUE No.
BioCLIA Autoimmune Calibrator Set, IA2	MY00245 (2 x 1 mL) MY00296 (4 x 1 mL)
BioCLIA Autoimmune Control Set, IA2	MY00347 (2 x 1 mL) MY00398 (4 x 1 mL)
BioCLIA Sample Diluent I	MY00965
BioCLIA System Wash Buffer	MY00404
BioCLIA System Substrate	MY00405
BioCLIA 6500	MA00243
BioCLIA 500	MA00502

BioCLIA Cuvettes	MA00244 (2000 pcs/bag) MA00549 (65 pcs/box)
BioCLIA Silicone gasket (Small)	MV00195
BioCLIA Silicone gasket (Large)	MV00196

MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Distilled or deionized Water

STORAGE AND STABILITY

- Store the kit at 2-8 °C.
- The shelf life of the unopened kit is 12 months.
- Opened reagents or onboard reagents may be used for 28 successive days. The software of the BioCLIA instruments monitors the onboard (in-use) expiration of the reagent cartridge. The system will not allow use of a reagent which has expired.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Serum from venous can be used.
- Collect blood specimens using standard procedures.
- Test serum should be clear and free from hemolysis.
- Cloudy samples should be clarified by centrifugation at 5000 rpm for 5 minutes before use. For samples with the presence of fibrin, ensure that complete clot formation has taken place prior to centrifugation of samples. Some samples, particularly those from patients receiving anticoagulant therapy, may require increased clotting time.
- Specimens may be refrigerated at 2-8 °C for up to seven days or stored at -20°C up to six months.
- Specimens may be kept onboard on BioCLIA instruments under room temperature (18-25°C) for up to 2 hours.
- Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Detailed information about operating the BioCLIA instruments can be taken from the Instrument User's Manual.

Note that, it is important to perform all routine maintenance procedures for optimal performance.

Lyophilized Microparticle Reconstitution

Reconstitute the lyophilized antigen coated microparticles with distilled water (4mL distilled water per bottle). Blend for more than 30 minutes in low speed, and transfer the solution to the supplied empty microparticle bottle. For the kit size of 100 Tests/Kit, user should transfer both bottles of reconstitute microparticle solution to supplied empty microparticle bottle before using.

Sample Dilution

The specimens are diluted with BioCLIA Sample Diluent I before testing (dilution ratio 1:19) by the BioCLIA instruments automatically.

Assay Calibration

The BioCLIA Autoimmune Reagent Kit utilizes a predefined lot specific Master Curve which is uploaded into the instrument via the barcode provided in the kit. Based on the results of running two calibrators, the instrument specific Working Calibration Curve is generated and is used to calculate the concentration from the RLU obtained for each patient.

For each new lot of reagent, please calibrate prior to the first time use, and every 28 days thereafter. The software will not allow the lot to be used if the above requirements are not met.

Control

The control procedure should be done before running the specimens each day. Users also can adjust the control procedure period according to their own lab frequency. Each Laboratory should establish its own reference ranges.

Programming and Running samples

1. Put the kit into any empty position of the reagent chamber of the BioCLIA instruments. Details of the kit can be uploaded into the instrument system through the scanning of reagent barcode, and can also be set manually.
2. The information of calibrator / quality control is identified by scanning the calibrator / control barcodes, and the position of calibrator / quality control is assigned in the instrument system.
3. The sample to be tested is placed on the instrument sample rack chamber, and the corresponding test information is edited through the instrument supporting software.
4. Start the operation procedure, and all calibrator / quality control / sample processing steps will be automatically executed.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS

Calculation and interpretation of results will be performed automatically by software on BioCLIA instruments.

RESULT INTERPRETATION

Specimens with concentration <10 IU/mL, should be interpreted as negative;

Specimens with concentration ≥10 IU/mL, should be interpreted as positive.

The test results only reflect the amount of antigen specific IgG present in the sample and should be diagnosed in conjunction with other laboratory and clinical findings.

CUT-OFF VALUE DETERMINATION

120 clinical samples, including 30 positive sera, 30 negative sera, 30 positive plasmas and 30 negative plasmas were collected and

evaluated. Results of 120 clinical samples tested by the BioCLIA Autoimmune Results were analyzed using the receiver-operating characteristic curve (ROC) and the cut-off value was determined at 10 IU/mL.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

ACCURACY / SPIKED RECOVERY

This assay consists of two reference samples (low, high) which are traceable to WHO Standard Anti-IA2, CNS Code: 97/550. The reference materials are tested in triplicate to obtain a value of M, and calculated as: Measured deviation = (M - theoretical value)/theoretical value x 100%.*

Samples (IU/mL)	Ave. Conc.	Exp.	Measured Deviation
Sample 1 (low)	5.07	5	1.4%
Sample 2 (high)	398.77	400	-0.3%

*Representative data; results in individual laboratories may vary from these data.

TRACEABILITY

Anti-IA2 antibody concentration can be traced to WHO Standard Anti-IA2, CNS Code: 97/550.

PRECISION

A study based on guidance from (NCCLS) document EP-A¹⁸ was performed.

Intra-assay precision: Four samples (negative, low, moderate, and high) were taken and tested with 10 replicates for each in a single run. Coefficient of variation (CV) was calculated for each of four samples. The results for intra-assay precision are shown in the table below.

Inter-assay precision: Four samples (negative, low, moderate, and high) were taken and tested with 4 replicates in a single run, two runs per day for 10 days. Coefficient of variation (CV) was calculated for each of four samples. The results for inter-assay precision are shown in the table below.*

Intra-assay precision: CV < 10%				
Intra-Assay	Sample1	Sample2	Sample3	Sample4
Mean(IU/mL)	5.14	49.34	1510.50	3576.3
CV	3.7%	2.5%	2.2%	7.5%

Inter-assay precision: CV < 15%				
Inter-Assay	Sample1	Sample2	Sample3	Sample4
Mean(IU/mL)	5.14	49.85	1510.88	3525
CV	4.3%	2.3%	1.9%	8.1%

*Representative data; results in individual laboratories may vary from these data.

LIMIT OF BLANK / DETECTION (LOB/LOD)

LOB/LOD was determined according to CLSI EP17-A guideline.

The assay is designed to have LoB/LoD of ≤ 0.5 IU/mL.

LINEARITY

The linear range of the assay is 5-4000 IU/mL.

The linear range was determined by serially diluting a sample containing high levels of antigen specific IgG with a negative sample and covering the entire assay linear range according to the scheme in CLSI EP6-A. The expected value was plotted against the observed value, and linear regression analysis was performed to get slope, intercept and coefficient of correlation (r) values. The results are summarized in the table below*:

Slope	Intercept	r
0.99	-0.12	1.00

*Representative data; results in individual laboratories may vary from these data.

INTERFERENCE

No interference has been observed with bilirubin, hemoglobin, triglycerides, rheumatoid factor (RF), human anti-mouse antibody (HAMA) at the levels indicated below.

- Bilirubin \leq 40 mg/dL;
- Hemoglobin \leq 150 mg/dL;
- Triglycerides \leq 1,000 mg/dL;
- Rheumatoid factor (RF) \leq 1,000 IU/mL;
- Human anti-mouse antibody (HAMA) \leq 2,000 ng/mL.

METHOD COMPARISON

Method comparison was implemented by comparing clinical sample results of the assay to the results of predicated assay. The results are shown in the table below.













Clinical Sample		BioCLIA Autoimmune Reagent Kit		
		-	+	Total
Predicated Method	-	58	2	60
	+	2	38	40
	Total	60	40	100


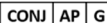

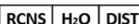
Sensitivity	95.0%
Specificity	96.7%
Total agreement	96%

LIMITATIONS

- The effectiveness of this kit is only confirmed for human serum/plasma, the applicability of the other kinds of samples is not verified.
- Reliable and reproducible results will be obtained when the assay procedure is carried out in accordance with the instructions and with adherence to good laboratory practice.
- Clinical diagnosis should not be made on the findings of a single test result, but should be interpreted with all clinical and laboratory findings.

SYMBOLS

	Catalog Number		Use-by date
	In Vitro diagnostic medical device		Lot Number
	Store between +2°C and +8°C		Consult Instruction for Use
	Manufacturer		Authorized Representative in the European Community
	CE Marking		Contains Sufficient for <n> Tests
	Biological Risk		GHS07 Warning

	Buffer
	AP labeled anti-human IgG antibody
	Antigen coated microparticles
	Reconstitute with distilled water before using

REFERENCES

- Lan MS, Wasserfall C, Maclaren NK, Notkins AL. IA-2, a transmembrane protein of the protein tyrosine phosphatase family, is a major autoantigen in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 1996;93:6367-70.
- Pietropaolo M, Hutton JC, Eisenbarth GS. Protein tyrosine phosphatase-like proteins: link with IDDM. Diabetes Care 1997;20:251-60.
- Batstra MR, Aanstoot HJ, Herbrink P. Prediction and diagnosis of type 1 diabetes using beta-cell autoantibodies. Clinical Laboratory 2001;47:497-507.
- Seissler J, Hatziagelaki E, Scherbaum WA. Modern concepts for the prediction of type 1 diabetes. Experimental and clinical endocrinology & diabetes : official journal, German Society of Endocrinology [and] German Diabetes Association 2001;109 Suppl 2:S304-16.
- Pozzilli SM, Laura Monetini, Paolo. Biochemical markers of type 1 diabetes: clinical use. Scand J Clin Lab Invest 2001;61:38-44.
- Winter WE, Harris N, Schatz D. Immunological markers in the diagnosis and prediction of autoimmune type 1a diabetes. Clin Diabetes 2002;20:183-91.
- US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR Part 1910.1030, Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens. Jan 2001.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, Fourth Edition. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, May 1999.
- World Health Organization. Laboratory Biosafety Manual. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2004.
- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Protection of Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections: Approved Guideline - Third Edition. CLSI Document M29-A3. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2005.



HOB Biotech Group Corp., Ltd.
C6 Building, No. 218 Xinghu Road, Suzhou Industrial Park,
Suzhou, Jiangsu, 215123, China

CONTACT INFORMATION:

TEL (+86)512-69561996

Fax (+86)512-62956652

WEBSITE: www.hob-biotech.com

CUSTOMER SERVICE: TEL (+86)4008601202



EUROPE REPRESENTATIVE: Emergo Europe

ADDRESS/LOCATION:

Prinsessegracht 20, 2514 AP The Hague, The Netherlands



The eIFU is available on Website:

<http://en.hob-biotech.com/usercenter/login.aspx>

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For technical assistance, contact your National Distributor.

Date of issue: 17th March 2019

Date of revision: 20th December 2021

Change Control Number: CN21129E

Version: A/1 (EN)