






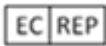







# BioCLIA<sup>®</sup> Autoimmune Control Set

## *MPO*

### MPO Assay Controls

#### Key to Symbols Used

	Catalog Number		Expiration Date
	For <i>In Vitro</i> Diagnostic Use		Lot Number
	Store between +2°C and +8°C		Consult Instruction for Use
	Manufacturer		Authorized Representative in European Union
	Control 1		Contains Sufficient for < <i>n</i> > Tests
	Control 2		Chemical Risk Warning
			Biological Risk Warning

# BioCLIA® Autoimmune Control Set,

## MPO

### Intended Use

The BioCLIA Autoimmune Control Set, MPO is intended for the quality control purposes of the BioCLIA MPO performed on the BioCLIA® 1200 and BioCLIA® 6500.

### Catalog Numbers

MY00315 (2 X 1 mL)

MY00366 (4 X 1 mL)

### Summary and Principles of the Procedure

Serological detection of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) contributes to the autoimmune diseases diagnosis include Wegener's granulomatosis, acute progressive glomerulonephritis, polyarteritis, ulcerative colitis, and primary sclerosing cholangitis.<sup>1, 2</sup> PR3, MPO and GBM are general indicators for the detection of ANCA, which can greatly improve the early diagnostic rate of renal vasculitis.

Peroxidase, also called myeloperoxidase (MPO), is an important iron contained lysosome, exists in the aniline blue particles of myeloid cells (mainly neutrophils and monocytes). MPO is an indicator for the myeloid cells, the activity of neutrophils, or function of eosinophilic polymorphonuclear leukocyte (PMN). In addition, MPO is considered to be the target antigen of most pANCA. pANCA may occur in diseases other than vasculitis.<sup>3, 4, 5</sup>

MPO is closely related to the occurrence and development of human diseases such as the microscopic arterial inflammation (MPA), necrotizing crescents glomerulonephritis (NCGN), variational granulomatous vasculitis (CSS), etc. The antibody titer concerns disease activity and can be used for early diagnosis, treatment, recurrence and guidance of treatment. The highly expression of MPO antibody indicates the occurrence of necrotizing vasculitis or idiopathic NCGN, which can reach 99% specificity for the diagnosis of Panca.<sup>6, 7, 8, 9</sup>

### Materials supplied

- **MPO Control 1** A tube contains 1mL, ready to use reagent. Control 1 contains human antibodies to MPO in stabilizers and preservatives (Low).

MPO Control L

Preservatives: 0.0015% < Proclin 300 < 0.6%.

- **MPO Control 2** A tube contains 1mL, ready to use reagent. Control 2 contains human antibodies to MPO in stabilizers and preservatives (High).

MPO Control H

Preservatives: 0.0015% < Proclin 300 < 0.6%.

Target value and acceptable range for the controls are indicated on control information sheet in each

kit.

### Warnings and Precautions

The human derived material in this product was tested by FDA approved methods and found nonreactive for Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg), Anti-HCV and HIV 1/2 antibodies. Handle as if potentially infectious.<sup>10</sup> Avoid contacting with skin and eyes. Do not empty into drains. Wear suitable protective clothing.

Precautions:



Human serum is added in the controls.



Proclin 300 is added in the controls at concentration between 0.0015% - 0.6%.

- The product is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Do not use any controls beyond their expiration dates. Do not mix controls from different lots unless specified.
- Instructions must be carefully followed for using and storing of controls. Any modification in procedure may interfere with the results. Controls and contaminated vials must be handled strictly following safety guidelines or rules of biological hazards to ensure the users' and environmental safety.
- Controls contain chemical and biological components. Avoid ingesting or splashing onto skin and mucous membrane. If direct contact with controls happens, rinse the contact surface with plenty of water immediately and see a doctor if necessary.

### Storage Conditions

The kit is stable until the expiration date, if it is stored and handled as directed. Routine store the kit in refrigerator (2-8°C). Once a control tube is opened, it is good for a total of 15 times, no more than 2 hours per time when kept uncapped, onboard the instrument, after which the reagent must be discarded. Three freeze-thaw cycles before testing has no effect on the kit reagents.

### Assay Procedure

Note that for obtaining performance, it is important to perform all routine maintenance procedures as defined in the BioCLIA® 1200 and BioCLIA® 6500 User Manual.

See the BioCLIA® 1200 and BioCLIA® 6500 User Manual for preparation, setup, dilutions, adjustment, assay and quality control procedures.

The control procedure can be done before running the specimens each day. Users also can adjust the control procedure period according to their own lab frequency.

### Limitations

This product is designed as controls for monitoring the performance of the BioCLIA MPO. These controls are subjected to the limitations of the assay system. Deviations may indicate possible problems with one or more components in the test system.

#### References

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2. Bossuyt X. Serologic markers in inflammatory bowel disease. *Clinical Chemistry* 2006;52:171-81.
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8. Lau D, Baldus S. Myeloperoxidase and its contributory role in inflammatory vascular disease. *Pharmacology & therapeutics* 2006;111:16-26.
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10. Richmond JY, McKinney RW. Biosafety in microbiological and biomedical laboratories: U.S.GPO. 1999.



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#### Technical Assistance

For technical assistance, contact your National Distributor.

17<sup>th</sup> April 2019

Revision 9



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