SEROLOGICAL ALBUMIN 22% & 30%

CAT NO	DESCRIPTION	PACK SIZE
BGR2210	SEROLOGICAL ALBUMIN 22%	10x10ml
BGR3010	SEROLOGICAL ALBUMIN 30%	10x10ml

Intended Use:

Serological Albumin was identified as a potentiators of certain antigen-antibody interactions and various methods employ serological albumin for the detection or quantitation of antibodies. Serological albumin also enhances the sensitivity of the indirect antiglobulin test for some antibody specificities.

Appearance, Preparation and Stability:

The reagent is prepared from Bovine serum albumin. It contains Sodium Azide as a preservative.
Reagents should be stored at 2-8ºC. Do not Freeze.
The reagent is stable up to the expiry date mentioned on the vial label when stored without contamination.

Precautions:

- The reagents are intended to be used for in vitro diagnostics only.
- Do not use the reagent if a precipitate is present.
- The reagent contains sodium azide and it may be toxic if ingested and may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. On disposal flush with large volumes of water.

Test Procedure:

Albumin Immediate spin technique:

1. Prepare a 2-3% suspension of washed test red cells in PBS or isotonic saline.
2. Place in a labelled test tube: 2 volumes each of test serum, test red cells suspension and 22% Serological albumin.
3. Mix thoroughly and centrifuge all tubes for 20 seconds at 1000 rcf or for a suitable alternative time and force.
4. Examine supernatant for haemolysis, then gently Resuspend cell button and examine macroscopically for agglutination.

Albumin Room Temperature Saline Phase Technique:

1. Prepare a 2-3% suspension of washed test red cells in PBS or isotonic saline.
2. Place in a labelled test tube: 2 volumes each of test serum, 1 volume of test cell suspension and 1 volumes of 22% Serological albumin.
3. Mix thoroughly and incubate at 18-25ºC for 5 – 30 minutes.
4. Centrifuge all tubes for 20 seconds at 1000 rcf or for a suitable alternative time and force.
5. Examine supernatant for haemolysis, then gently Resuspend cell button and examine macroscopically for agglutination.

Albumin 37ºC Technique:

1. Prepare a 2-3% suspension of washed test red cells in PBS or isotonic saline.
2. Place in a labelled test tube: 2 volumes each of test serum, 1 volume of test cell suspension and 1 volumes of 22% Serological albumin.
3. Mix thoroughly and incubate at 37ºC for 15 – 60 minutes.
4. Centrifuge all tubes for 20 seconds at 1000 rcf or for a suitable alternative time and force.
5. Examine supernatant for haemolysis, then gently Resuspend cell button and examine macroscopically for agglutination.

Indirect Antiglobulin Technique: IAT

1. Follow the steps 1 to 3 of the Albumin 37ºC method.
2. Wash test red cells 4 times with PBS or isotonic saline taking care to decant saline between washes and Resuspend each cell button after each wash. Completely decant saline after the last wash.
3. Add 2 volumes of anti-human globulin to each dry cell button.
4. Mix thoroughly and centrifuge all tubes for 20 seconds at 1000 rcf or for a suitable alternative time and force.
5. Gently Resuspend red cell button and read macroscopically for agglutination.

Antibody Titration technique:

1. Prepare a 2-3% suspension of washed test red cells in 22% serological albumin.
2. Prepare doubling dilutions in inert AB serum
3. Add 1 volume of test red cell suspension to 1 volume of each dilution.
4. Mix thoroughly and incubate at 37ºC for 15 – 60 minutes.
5. Centrifuge all tubes for 20 seconds at 1000 rcf or for a suitable alternative time and force.
6. Gently Resuspend each cell button and read macroscopically for agglutination.

Interpretation of Results:

Positive: Agglutination of test red cells constitutes positive test results within accepted limitations of the test procedure.
Negative: No agglutination of the test red cells constitutes negative test result within accepted limitations.

Notes:

- Read results immediately after centrifugation
- Washing steps should be completed without interruption and tests should be centrifuged and read immediately after addition of anti-human globulin. Delays may result in dissociation of antigen-antibody complexes, leading to false negative or weak positive reactions.
- Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of results of tests performed at temperatures other than those recommended.

REF	Catalog number		Temperature limitation
	Consult instructions for use	LOT	Batch code
IVD	*In vitro* diagnostic medical device		Use by
	Manufacturer		

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Prestige Diagnostics U.K. Ltd 40 Ballymena Business Centre, Galgorm, Co. Antrim, BT42 1FL, United Kingdom. Tel: +44 (0) 28 2564 2100
www.prestigediagnostics.co.uk info@prestigediagnostics.co.uk

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