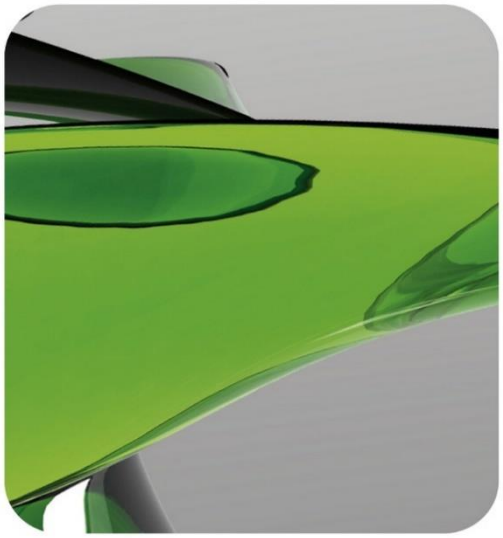
AESKU.DIAGNOSTICS
THE DIAGNOSTIC TOOL THAT WORKS





AESKULISA®

THE DIAGNOSTIC TOOL THAT WORKS

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

***AESKULISA®* SS-B**

REF 7110US

Instruction manual

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1 Intended Use

AESKULISA®SS-B is a solid phase enzyme immunoassay employing human recombinant La-antigen/SS-B for the qualitative and semi-quantitative detection of antibodies against La-antigen / SS-B in human serum. The assay is an aid in the diagnosis of Sjögren`s syndrome (SS) and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and should be used in conjunction with other serological tests and clinical findings.

2 Clinical Application and Principle of the Assay

SS-B is a 48 kDa protein associated with RNA polymerase III which seems to assemble with all precursor RNAs transcribed by polymerase III. Numerous functions have been assigned for the SS-B protein including a role in transcription/termination of RNA synthesized by polymerase III, 3`RNA processing and nuclear import and retension. Furthermore, it has been proposed to be an RNA chaperone which is involved in the stabilization of RNA secondary structure.
Autoantibodies against the ribonucleoprotein SS-A (formerly named Ro after prototype patient Robert) and SS-B (formerly named La after prototype patient Lane) are typical markers for Sjögren`s syndrome (SS) and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), both are systemic autoimmune diseases of unknown etiology and female predominance. SS is a disorder affecting exocrine glands such as lacrimal and salivary glands. Chronic inflammation dominated by plasmacells results in a proceeding loss of function described as Sicca-syndrome. The diagnosis of SS is based on testing for loss of excretory function in eye and salivary glands and detection of anti-SS-A and anti-SS-B.
Antibodies against SS-B proteins are found in 70-85% of patients with SS and in 20-30 % of SLE patients. Patients with anti-SS-B antibodies usually have antibodies against the Ro/SS-A antigen, too. These autoantibodies are of high diagnostic value for the Sicca-syndrome.
Both, anti-SS-A and anti-SS-B antibodies are associated with congenital heartblock and it has been demonstrated that these autoantibodies effect the calcium channels of fetal cardiomyocytes.

Principle of the test

Serum samples diluted 1:101 are incubated in the microplates coated with the specific antigen. Patient's antibodies, if present in the specimen, bind to the antigen. The unbound fraction is washed off in the following step. Afterwards anti-human immunoglobulins conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (conjugate) are incubated and react with the antigen-antibody complex of the samples in the microplates. Unbound conjugate is washed off in the following step. Addition of TMB-substrate generates an enzymatic colorimetric (blue) reaction, which is stopped by diluted acid (color changes to yellow). The rate of color formation from the chromogen is a function of the amount of conjugate bound to the antigen-antibody complex and this is proportional to the initial concentration of the respective antibodies in the patient sample.

3 Kit Contents

To be reconstituted:

5x Sample Buffer 1 vial, 20 ml - 5x concentrated (capped white: yellow solution)
Containing: Tris, NaCl, BSA, sodium azide (preservative)

50x Wash Buffer 1 vial, 20 ml - 50x concentrated (capped white: green solution)
Containing: Tris, NaCl, Tween, sodium azide (preservative)

Ready to use:

Negative Control 1 vial, 1.5 ml (capped green: yellow solution)
Containing: PBS, BSA, Human serum (diluted), sodium azide (preservative)

Positive Control 1 vial, 1.5 ml (capped red: yellow solution)
Containing: Human serum (diluted), sodium azide (preservative)

Cut-off control 1 vial, 1.5 ml (capped blue: yellow solution)
Containing:,Human serum (diluted), sodium Azide (preservative)

Calibrators 6 vials, 1.5 ml each 0, 3, 10, 30, 100, 300 U/ml
(color increasing with concentration)
Containing: Human serum (diluted), sodium azide (preservative)

Conjugate 1 vial,15 ml IgG (capped blue: blue solution)
Containing: Anti-human immunoglobulins conjugated to horseradish peroxidase

TMB Substrate 1 vial,15 ml (capped black)
Containing: Stabilized TMB/H_2O_2

Stop Solution 1 vial, 15 ml (capped white: colorless solution)
Containing: 1M Hydrochloric Acid

Microtiterplate 12x8 well strips with breakaway microwells
Coating see paragraph 1

Material required but not provided:

Microtiter plate reader 450 nm reading filter and optional 620 nm reference filter (600-690nm). Glass ware (cylinder 100-1000ml), test tubes for dilutions. Vortex mixer, precision pipettes (10, 100, 200, 500, 1000 µl) or multipipette. Microplate washing device (multichannel pipette or automated system), adsorbent paper. Our tests are designed to be used with purified water according to the definition of the United States Pharmacopeia and the European Pharmacopeia.

4 Storage and Shelf Life

Store all reagents and the microplate at 2-8°C/35.6-46.4°F, in their original containers. Once prepared, reconstituted solutions are stable for 1 month at 2-8°C/35.6-46.4°F, at least.
Reagents and the microplate shall be used within the expiry date indicated on each component, only. Avoid intense exposure of TMB solution to light. Store microplates in designated foil, including the desiccant, and seal tightly.

5 Precautions of Use

5.1 Health hazard data

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE ONLY. Thus, only staff trained and specially advised in methods of in vitro diagnostics may perform the kit. Although this product is not considered particularly toxic or dangerous in conditions of normal use, refer to the following for maximum safety:

Recommendations and precautions

This kit contains potentially hazardous components. Though the kit reagents are not classified being irritant to eyes and skin we recommend to avoid contact with eyes and skin and wear disposable gloves.
Do not smoke, eat or drink when manipulating the kit.
Do not pipette by mouth.
All human source material used for some reagents of this kit (controls, standards e.g.) has been tested by approved methods and found negative for HbsAg, Hepatitis C and HIV 1. However, no test can guarantee the absence of viral agents in such material completely. Thus handle kit controls, standards and patient samples as if capable of transmitting infectious diseases and according to national requirements.

5.2 General directions for use

Do not mix or substitute reagents or microplates from different lot numbers. This may lead to variations in the results.

Allow all components to reach room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F) before use, mix well and follow the recommended incubation scheme for an optimum performance of the test.

Never expose components to higher temperature than 37°C/ 98.6°F.

Always pipette substrate solution with brand new tips only. Protect this reagent from light. Never pipette conjugate with tips used with other reagents prior.

A definite clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of the performed test only, but should be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated. The diagnosis is to be verified using different diagnostic and medicinal methods if the patient has got infectious diseases accompanied by medication.

6 Sample Collection, Handling and Storage

Use preferentially freshly collected serum samples. Blood withdrawal must follow national requirements.
Do not use icteric, lipemic, hemolysed or bacterially contaminated samples. Sera with particles should be cleared by low speed centrifugation (<1000 x g). Blood samples should be collected in clean, dry and empty tubes. After separation, the serum samples should be used immediately, respectively stored tightly closed at 2-8°C/35.6-46.4°F up to three days, or frozen at -20°C/-4°F for longer periods.

7 Assay Procedure

7.1 Preparations prior to pipetting

Dilute concentrated reagents:

Dilute the concentrated sample buffer 1:5 with distilled water (e.g. 20 ml plus 80 ml).
Dilute the concentrated wash buffer 1:50 with distilled water (e.g. 20 ml plus 980 ml).

Samples
Dilute serum samples 1:101 with sample buffer (1x).
e.g. 1000 µl sample buffer (1x) + 10 µl serum. Mix well !

Washing
Prepare 20 ml of diluted wash buffer (1x) per 8 wells or 200 ml for 96 wells
e.g. 4 ml concentrate plus 196 ml distilled water

Automated washing:
Consider excess volumes required for setting up the instrument and dead volume of robot pipette.

Manual washing:
Discard liquid from wells by inverting the plate. Knock the microwell frame with wells downside vigorously on clean adsorbent paper. Pipette 300 µl of diluted wash buffer into each well, wait for 20 seconds. Repeat the whole procedure twice again.

Microplates
Calculate the number of wells required for the test. Remove unused wells from the frame, replace and store in the provided plastic bag, together with desiccant, seal tightly (2-8°C/35.6-46.4°F).

7.2 Work flow

For pipetting scheme see Annex A, for test procedure see Annex B

- Pipette 100 µl of each patient‘s diluted serum into the designated microwells.
- Pipette 100 µl calibrators OR cut-off control and negative and positive controls into the designated wells.
- Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F).
- Wash 3x with 300 µl washing buffer (diluted 1:50).
- Pipette 100 µl conjugate into each well.
- Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F).
- Wash 3x with 300 µl washing buffer (diluted 1:50).
- Pipette 100 µl TMB substrate into each well.
- Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F).
- Pipette 100 µl stop solution into each well, using the same order as pipetting the substrate.
- Incubate 5 minutes minimum.
- Agitate plate carefully for 5 sec.
- Read absorbance at 450 nm (optionally 450/620 nm) within 30 minutes.

8 Quantitative and Qualitative Interpretation

For **quantitative interpretation** establish the standard curve by plotting the **optical density (OD) of each calibrator (y-axis)** with respect to the corresponding concentration values in **U/ml (x-axis)**. For best results we recommend log/lin coordinates and 4-Parameter Fit. From the OD of each sample, read the corresponding antibody concentrations expressed in **U/ml.**

Normal Range	Positive Results
≤ 15 U/ml	> 15 U/ml

Example of a standard curve

We recommend pipetting calibrators in parallel for each run.

Calibrators IgG	*OD 450/620 nm*	*CV %*
0 U/ml	0.020	0.1
3 U/ml	0.124	2.8
10 U/ml	0.265	1.9
30 U/ml	0.565	2.0
100 U/ml	1.151	1.6
300 U/ml	2.134	0.9

Example of a calculation

Patient	Replicate (OD)	Mean (OD)	Result (U/ml)
P 01	0.985/0.980	0.983	72.1
P 02	1.866/1.861	1.864	227.5

For lot specific data, see enclosed quality control leaflet. Medical laboratories might perform an in-house Quality Control by using own controls and/or internal pooled sera, as foreseen by EU regulations. ***Do not use this example for interpreting patients results!***

Each laboratory should establish its own normal range based upon its own techniques, controls, equipment and patient population according to their own established procedures.

For **qualitative interpretation** read the optical density of the cut-off control and the patient samples. Compare patient's OD with the OD of the cut-off control. All samples which are higher than cut-off are considered positive.

Negative:	**OD patient < OD cut-off**
Positive:	**OD patient > OD cut-off**

9 Technical Data

Sample material: serum
Sample volume: 10 µl of sample diluted 1:101 with 1x sample buffer
Total incubation time: 60 minutes at room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F)
Calibration range: 0-300 U/ml
Analytical sensitivity: 1.0 U/ml
Storage: at 2-8°C/35.6-46.4°F use original vials only
Number of determinations: 96 tests

10 Performance Data

10.1 Analytical Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of this kit has been found at 1.0 U/ml.

10.2 Specificity and sensitivity

The microplates are coated with ***human recombinant 48 kDa SS-B.*** No cross reactivities to other autoantigens have been found. The diagnostic sensitivity of anti-SS-B antibodies for primary Sjögren's syndrome ranges between 40% and 74% depending on the classification criteria. A study with 50 Anti-SS-B positive and 52 negative sera (from patients with various rheumatic disorders) and the ***AESKULISA***® SS-B is shown in the table below.

		results from the AESKULISA SS-B	
clinical data for SS-B		positive	negative
	positive	50	0
	negative	0	52

100% agreement

10.3 Linearity

Chosen sera have been tested with this kit and found to dilute linearly. However, due to the heterogeneous nature of human autoantibodies there might be samples that do not follow this rule.

Sample No.	Dilution Factor	measured concentration (U/ml)	expected concentration (U/ml)	Recovery (%)
1	1 / 100	88.5	91.0	97.3
	1 / 200	44.6	45.5	98.0
	1 / 400	21.5	22.8	94.3
	1 / 800	10.8	11.4	94.7
2	1 / 100	53.3	50.0	106.6
	1 / 200	22.5	25.0	90.0
	1 / 400	11.8	12.5	94.4
	1 / 800	5.9	6.3	96.7

10.4 Precision

To determine the precision of the assay, the variability (intra and inter-assay) was assessed by examining its reproducibility on three serum samples selected to represent a range over the standard curve.

Intra-Assay			Inter-Assay		
Sample No.	**Mean (U/ml)**	**CV (%)**	**Sample No.**	**Mean (U/ml)**	**CV (%)**
1	20.7	1.8	1	21.6	1.8
2	55.5	3.1	2	58.9	4.2
3	87.0	6.0	3	88.5	5.2

10.5 Calibration

Due to the lack of international reference calibration this assay is calibrated in arbitary units (U/ml).

11 Literature

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Sjögren-Syndrom.
In Kalden JR (Hersg), Klinische Rheumatologie, S. 374-379; Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

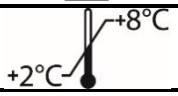
2. **Harley JB (1998).**
Autoantibodies in Sjögren`s syndrome.
J. Autoimmun 2: 383-394.

3. **Reichlin M and Wasicek CA (1983).**
Clinical and biological significance of antibodies to Ro/SS-A.
Hum Pathol 14: 401-405.

4. **Hendrick JP, Wolin SL, Rinke J, Lerner MR, Steitz JA (1981).**
Ro small cytoplasmic ribonucleoproteins are a subclass of La ribonucleoproteins: further characterization of the Ro and La small ribonucleoproteins from uninfected mammalian cells.
Mol Cell Biol 1: 1138-1149.

5. **Yoo CJ and Wolin SL (1997).**
The Yeast La protein is required for the 3`endonucleolytic cleavage that matures tRNA precursors.
Cell 89: 393-402.

12 Regulatory Symbols

IVD	For in vitro diagnostic use
REF	Catalog number
LOT	Lot
UDI	Unique Device Identifier
Σ 96	96 tests
	See instructions for use
	Use by
	Store at 2-8°C (35.6-46.4°F)
	Manufactured by
CON +	Positive Control
CON −	Negative Control
CAL	Calibrator
CO-CAL	Cut off Calibrator
CONJ	Conjugate
MP	Coated microtiter plate
WASHB 50x	Wash buffer
SUB	Substrate buffer
STOP	Stop solution
SB 5x	Sample buffer
Rx only	For Prescription Use only

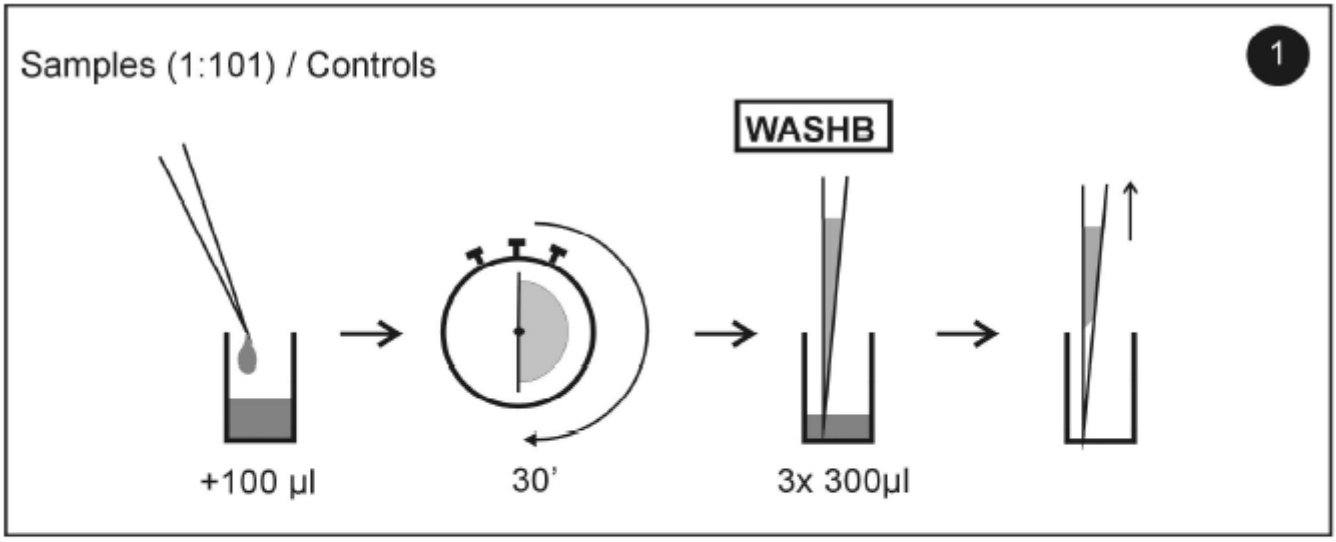
Annex

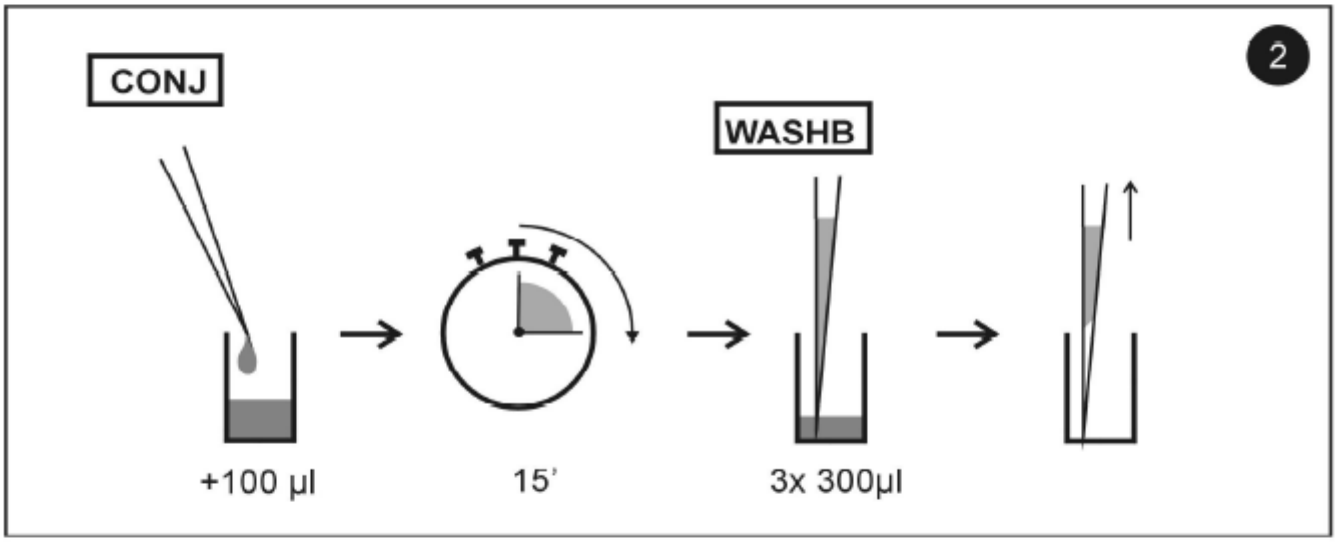
A: Pipetting Scheme

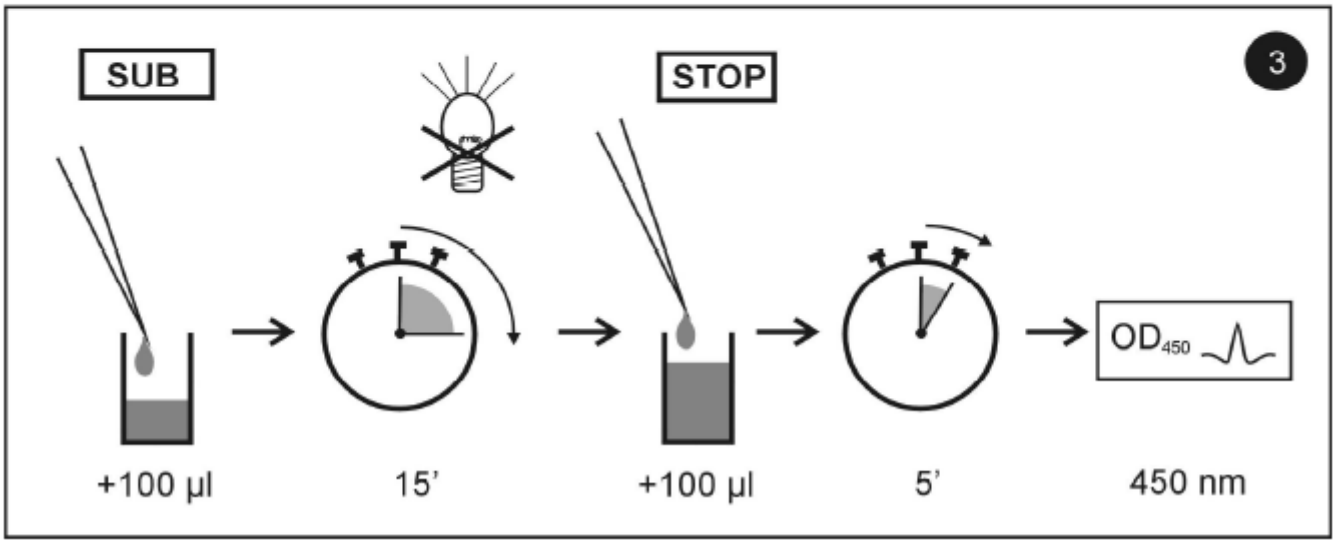
		Calibrators A-F	Controls	Samples
Pipette	Calibrators A-F	**100 µl each**	**-**	**-**
Pipette	Controls	**-**	**100 µl each**	**-**
Pipette	Prediluted samples (1:101)	**-**	**-**	**100 µl each**
Incubate	***30 min at room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F)***			
Decant	***Wash 3x with 300 µl of wash buffer (1x)***			
Pipette	Conjugate	**100 µl**	**100 µl**	**100 µl**
Incubate	***15 min at room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F)***			
Decant	***Wash 3x with 300 µl of wash buffer (1x)***			
Pipette	Substrate	**100 µl**	**100 µl**	**100 µl**
Incubate	***15 min at room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F), in the dark.***			
Pipette	Stop Solution	**100 µl**	**100 µl**	**100 µl**
Incubate	***5 min at room temperature (20-26°C/68-78.8°F)***			

Agitate plate for 5 seconds and read OD at λ450nm (optionally λ 450/620 nm) within 30 minutes. Resulting color is stable for 30 minutes, at least.

B: Test Procedure







Assay/Test: _____ Incubation/ Inkub. : 1. _____min Date/Datum: _____

Temperature/Temperatur: _____ °F_____°C 2. _____min Signature/Unterschrift: _____

Name:_____ 3. _____min

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A												
B												
C												
D												
E												
F												
G												
H												

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