

# Instructions for use



Sanquin Reagents B.V. Plesmanlaan 125 1066 CX Amsterdam The Netherlands	Phone: +31 20 5123599 Fax: +31 20 5123570 Reagents@sanquin.nl www.sanquin.org/reagents	
<b>Pelikloon polyspecific anti-human serum</b>	<b>REF K1193</b>	<b>IVD C€ 0344</b>
<b>Pelikloon polyspecific anti-human serum (green)</b>	<b>REF K1194</b>	<b>IVD C€ 0344</b>
044_v03 01/2017 (en)		<i>For professional use only</i>

Reagents for the detection of complement components and IgG antibodies on human red cells or the detection of red cell antibodies in human serum

## General information

Pelikloon polyspecific anti-human serum contains polyclonal IgG and monoclonal anti-C3d antibodies. For reasons of a visible control on the addition of the polyspecific anti-human serum during the test this product is also supplied as a green coloured reagent. Anti-IgG is prepared by immunising goats with purified Fc fragments of human IgG. Mouse anti-C3d monoclonal antibodies are produced as culture supernatants from stable hybridoma cell lines as first described by Köhler and Milstein (Nature 1975). These reagents meet the requirements of the concerned standards and guidelines. Performance characteristics are mentioned in the release documents, which are supplied with the products upon request. The principle of the test is the agglutination technique. These reagents can be used in direct antiglobulin test (DAT), for antibody detection and identification and for compatibility testing (crossmatch) in the indirect antiglobulin test (IAT). The inclusion of a positive control with each series of tests in the IAT is strongly recommended.

## Precautions

For in vitro diagnostic use only. Reagents should be stored at 2–8°C. Leaking or damaged vials may not be used. Reagents (unopened or opened) should not be used beyond the expiration date, which is printed on the label of the vial. NaN<sub>3</sub> 0.1% (w/v) is used as preservative. Although the sources have been tested for infectious diseases and found negative, the reagent cannot be assumed to be free from infectious agents. Care must be taken in the use and disposal of each container and its contents. Turbidity may indicate microbial contamination. To recognise reagent deterioration, testing of the reagent as part of the laboratory quality control program using appropriate controls is recommended. Waste-disposal, after completion of the test, should be performed according to your laboratory regulations.

## Specimen collection and preparation

Blood samples should be withdrawn aseptically with or without the addition of anticoagulants. If testing of the blood samples is delayed, storage should be at 2–8°C.

Preparation of the specimen is described in the respective test procedures.

## Test procedures

### Direct Antiglobulin Test

*Tube requirements: round bottom glass tubes; size 75 x 10/12 mm.*

1. Prepare a 3–5% cell suspension of red cells to be tested in isotonic saline.
2. Add to a test tube 1 drop of this cell suspension.
3. Wash the tube three times in an excess of isotonic saline. Decant the last wash completely.
4. Add 2 drops of Pelikloon polyspecific anti-human serum and mix well.
5. Centrifuge for 20 seconds at 1000 rcf or for a time appropriate to the calibration of the centrifuge.
6. Resuspend the cells by gentle agitation and read macroscopically for agglutination.  
Note: the sensitivity of the anti-complement/complement reaction can be increased by incubating the tube for 5 minutes at room temperature (18–25°C) and repeating step 5 and 6 as described above.
7. If there is no visible agglutination add 1 drop of Coombs Control Cells and repeat steps 5 and 6; the reaction should now be positive. If the test remains negative the result is invalid and the test should be repeated.

Indirect antiglobulin test (IAT) with PeliLISS

See package insert **REF** K1110.

Indirect antiglobulin test (IAT) with BSA

See package insert **REF** K1106 or **REF** K1107.

## Interpretation

A positive reaction (i.e. agglutination) indicates the presence of the corresponding IgG antibodies and/or complement components. A negative reaction (i.e. no visible agglutination) indicates the absence of the corresponding IgG antibodies and/or complement components.

## Limitations

Unexpected negative or weak results due to: too vigorous shaking of the tubes during resuspension or ineffective washing of the red cells (causing neutralisation of the polyspecific anti-human serum by proteins (IgG) and/or complement components still present in the tube).

These reagents have been optimised for use by the technique recommended in this package insert. Unless otherwise stated their suitability for use by other techniques must be determined by the user.

False positive or false negative results may occur through contamination of test materials or any deviation from the recommended technique.

For the detection of complement binding antibodies in less sensitive techniques, such as the indirect antiglobulin test (IAT) with or without BSA, serum must be used instead of plasma and after adding the polyspecific anti-human serum tubes must be incubated for at least 2 minutes at room temperature (18–25 °C) before centrifugation and reading the results.

#### References

1. Race R.R. and Sanger R.; Blood Groups in Man, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. Oxford Blackwell Scientific Publishers 1975.
2. Issit P.D.; Applied Blood Group Serology, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Montgomery Scientific Publications, Miami, Florida, USA, 1985.
3. Daniels G.; Human Blood Groups. Blackwell Science Ltd. 1995.
4. Mollison P.L. et al.; Blood Transfusion In Clinical Medicine, 9<sup>th</sup> ed. Blackwell, Oxford, 1993.

*Sanquin products are guaranteed to perform as described in the original manufacturer's instructions for use. Strict adherence to the procedures, test layouts and recommended reagents and equipment is essential. Sanquin declines all responsibility arising from any deviation thereof.*