ALBAhance™ PEG
For the potentiation of Indirect Antiglobulin Tests

REF Z312U
Preservative: 0.1% sodium azide

CAUTION: THIS PRODUCT HAS COMPONENTS (DROPPER BULBS) CONTAINING DRY NATURAL RUBBER.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION
Polyethylene glycol (PEG) 4000 is a water soluble polymer which can be used as a potentiator in the antiglobulin test. It is suggested that PEG promotes antibody uptake through steric exclusion of water molecules in the diluent. This factor may help to bring the antigen/antibody in to close proximity resulting in increased antibody binding in such a way that weak antibodies are detected. The reagent is used in combination with Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG reagent in compatibility testing, antibody screening and identification procedures.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST
The principle of the test is the agglutination technique which is based on antigen/antibody reaction. ALBAhance™ PEG enhances the sensitivity of this reaction.

REAGENT DESCRIPTION
This reagent is a 20% solution of PEG 4000 in phosphate buffered saline. The formulation also contains 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide. The volume delivered by the reagent dropper bottle is approximately 40 µL; bearing this in mind, care should be taken to ensure that appropriate reagent: serum: cell ratios are maintained in all test systems.

STORAGE CONDITIONS
The reagent should be stored at 2-8 °C. Do not use if turbid. Do not dilute. Do not use beyond the notified expiry date.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE AND DISPOSAL
This reagent contains 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide. Sodium azide may be toxic if ingested and may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive compounds. If discarded into sink, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up. Handle and dispose of reagents as potentially infectious. This product has components (dropper bulbs) containing dry natural rubber. This reagent is for in vitro diagnostic use only.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION
Specimens should be collected by a standard collection technique. The specimen should be tested as soon as possible after collection. If testing is delayed, the specimen should be stored at refrigerated temperatures. Blood specimens exhibiting contamination should not be used. Extreme care should be taken if hemolyzed samples must be tested. Clotted samples or those collected in EDTA should be tested within fourteen days from collection. Donor blood may be tested until the expiry date of the donation.

TEST PROCEDURE
General Information
This reagent has been standardized for use by the technique described below and therefore its suitability for use in other techniques cannot be guaranteed. When a test is required to be incubated for a specific period of time, a timer should be used.

RECOMMENDED TECHNIQUES
- 37 °C Indirect Antiglobulin
  - Prepare a 2-3% suspension of red blood cells in isotonic saline solution. Note that red cell samples may be used as provided by the reagent manufacturer, i.e. as preservative-suspended red cells.
  - Add 1 drop of red blood cell suspension to an appropriately labeled test tube.
  - Add 2 drops of serum or plasma to be tested.
  - Add 2 or 4 drops of ALBAhance™ PEG.
  - Mix the contents of the test tube well and incubate for 15-20 minutes at 37 °C ± 1 °C.
  - Resuspend the content of the test tube completely.

MATERIALS
- ALBAhance™ PEG
- Isotonic saline
- Reagent red blood cells
- Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG
- IgG-sensitized red blood cells
- 10 x 75 mm or 12 x 75 mm glass test tubes
- Pipettes
- Centrifuge
- Heating block / waterbath
- Optical aid (opt)
- Timer

NOTE:
(i) allow adequate spin time to sediment the red blood cells.
(ii) make sure that most of the residual saline is removed at the end of each wash.

Materials provided
- ALBAhance™ PEG
Materials required but not provided
- Isotonic saline
- Reagent red blood cells
- Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG
- IgG-sensitized red blood cells
- 10 x 75 mm or 12 x 75 mm glass test tubes
- Pipettes
- Centrifuge
- Heating block / waterbath
- Optical aid (opt)
- Timer

ALBAhance™ PEG is a potentiating reagent for the detection of red cell antibodies in human serum or plasma.
antibody with antigen-positive cells, yet allows easy re-
suspension of antigen-negative cells.

- Gently shake the test tube to dislodge the cell button from
  the bottom and observe macroscopically for agglutination.
- Record results.

The use of IgG sensitized red blood cells is essential to
confirm the activity of Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG reagents.
Add 1 drop of IgG-sensitized red blood cells to all negative
tests and repeat the centrifugation and reading process. A
positive result indicates the presence of active Anti-Human
globulin Anti-IgG. Tests in which negative results are obtained
with this procedure should be considered invalid and repeated
if necessary.

STABILITY OF REACTION
Test results should be read and interpreted immediately after
centrifugation. Delays may cause dissociation of
antigen/antibody complexes resulting in weak positive or false
negative reactions.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS
Agglutination = positive test result
No agglutination = negative test result

QUALITY CONTROL
Quality control of reagents is essential and should be
performed on each day of use, and in accordance with local,
state and federal regulations.

PERFORMANCE LIMITATIONS
Any saline present after the completion of the wash phase
may dilute the Anti-Human Globulin Anti-IgG reagent beyond
its optimal working concentration. It is therefore important to
ensure that the maximum amount of wash fluid is removed
after each centrifugation stage.

If automated cell washers are used, the performance and
cleanliness of the instrument should be checked frequently.

Incubators and waterbaths promote better heat transfer and
are recommended for 37 °C tests, particularly where the
incubation period is 30 minutes or less.

Gently re-suspend tube tests before reading. Excessive
agitation may disrupt weak agglutination and produce false
negative results.

Excessive centrifugation can lead to difficulty in resuspending
the cell button, while inadequate centrifugation may result in
agglutinates that are easily dispersed.

The expression of certain red blood cell antigens may
diminish in strength during storage, particularly in EDTA and
clothed samples. Better results will be obtained with fresh
samples.

Suppressed or weak expression of blood group antigens
may give rise to false-negative reactions.

False positive or false negative results can occur due to
contamination of test materials, improper reaction
temperature, improper storage of materials, omission of test
reagents and certain disease states.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
Prior to release, each lot of ALBAhance™ PEG is tested by
FDA recommended methods to ensure suitable reactivity.
The performance of the product is dependant on adhering to
the methods recommended in the instructions for use.

For additional information or technical support, contact
Product Technical Support at 1-888-228-1990.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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