

## BLOOD GROUPING REAGENT

# Anti-Lu<sup>b</sup>

ALBAclone<sup>®</sup>

(Murine Monoclonal IgG)

For Tube Technique

### This insert refers to product Z223U

- Meets FDA potency requirements
- Discard if turbid
- Preservative: 0.1% sodium azide

CAUTIONS: THE ABSENCE OF ALL VIRUSES HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED. THIS PRODUCT HAS COMPONENTS (DROPPER BULBS) CONTAINING DRY NATURAL RUBBER.

### SUMMARY

Since the description of the antigen Lu<sup>a</sup> in 1945 by Callender *et al* and it's allele Lu<sup>b</sup> in 1956 by Cutbush *et al*, the Lutheran blood group system has been shown to be increasingly complex. Over 10 antigens are now known to be associated with the system and 4 sets of alleles have been identified which are probably controlled from a series of closely linked loci so that Lutheran antigens, like CDE in the Rh system, are inherited as a haplotype.

The antigens of the Lutheran blood group system are not completely developed at birth, show variable strength and are destroyed by trypsin. The low frequency phenotype Lu(a-b-) arises from at least 3 different genetic backgrounds.

### INTENDED USE

The Anti-Lu<sup>b</sup> reagent is for the *in vitro* detection and identification of human Lu<sup>b</sup> positive red blood cells by direct agglutination.

### PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

When used by the recommended technique, this reagent will cause agglutination (clumping) of red blood cells carrying the Lu<sup>b</sup> antigen. Lack of agglutination demonstrates the absence of the Lu<sup>b</sup> antigen.

### REAGENT DESCRIPTION

The main component of this reagent is derived from the *in vitro* culture of the mouse hybridoma LU2 which secretes IgG anti-Lu<sup>b</sup>.

The volume delivered by the reagent dropper bottle is approximately 40µl. Bearing this in mind, care should be taken to ensure that appropriate serum:cell ratios are maintained in all test systems.

### STORAGE CONDITIONS

The reagent should be stored at 2°C - 8°C. Do not use if turbid. Do not dilute. The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the product label.

### 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 buildup.

As this reagent is of animal origin care must be taken during use and disposal as there is a potential infection risk.

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 aseptic technique with or without an anticoagulant. The specimen should be tested as soon as possible after collection. If testing is delayed, the specimen should be stored at 2°C - 8°C. Blood specimens exhibiting gross haemolysis or contamination should not be used. Clotted samples or those collected in EDTA should be tested within fourteen days from collection. Donor blood stored in citrate anticoagulant may be tested until the expiry date of the donation.

### TEST PROCEDURES

#### General Information

This reagent has been standardised 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 time period, a timer should be used.

### ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AND REAGENTS REQUIRED

- Isotonic saline
- Reagent red blood cells suitable for the control of Anti-Lu<sup>b</sup>
- 10 x 75mm or 12 x 75mm glass test tubes
- Pipettes
- Centrifuge
- Heating block / waterbath @ 37°C
- Timer

### RECOMMENDED TECHNIQUES

#### Tube Technique - 15 Minute Incubation / Spin

- Add 1 drop of blood grouping reagent to a test tube.
- Add 1 drop of red blood cells suspended to 2-4% in isotonic saline.
- Mix the contents of the test tube well and incubate at 37°C ± 1°C for 15 minutes.
- Centrifuge the test tube.  
Suggested centrifugation: 1000g for 10 seconds or a time and speed appropriate for the centrifuge used that produces the strongest reaction of antibody with antigen-positive red blood cells, yet allows easy resuspension of antigen-negative red blood cells.
- After centrifugation, gently shake the tube to dislodge the cell button from the bottom and immediately observe macroscopically for agglutination.

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Agglutination = positive test result  
No agglutination = negative test result

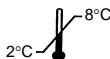
### INTERPRETATION OF LABELING SYMBOLS



Batch code



Use by (YYYY-MM-DD)



Storage temperature limitation (2°C-8°C)



*In vitro* diagnostic medical device



Consult instructions for use



Harmful



Manufacturer

## QUALITY CONTROL

Quality control of reagents is essential and should be performed with each series of groups, single groups and in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. We suggest that the following red blood cell samples are used to control the reactions of this reagent.

Lu(a+b+) red blood cells should be used as a positive control  
Lu(a+b-) red blood cells should be used as a negative control

## PERFORMANCE LIMITATIONS

Gently resuspend 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 clotted samples. Better results will be obtained with fresh samples.

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 ALBAclone® Anti-Lu<sup>b</sup> is tested by FDA recommended methods against a panel of antigen-positive and antigen-negative red blood cells to ensure suitable reactivity.

This Anti-Lu<sup>b</sup> reagent will give significantly weaker reactions with red blood cells of the phenotypes Lu(a-b<sup>w</sup>) and Lu(a+b<sup>w</sup>).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Technical Manual. 15<sup>th</sup> ed. Bethesda, MD: American Association of Blood Banks, 2005.
2. Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services. 24<sup>th</sup> ed. Bethesda, MD: American Association of Blood Banks, 2006.

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