

Not for use in the USA

Parietal Cell FLUOROENZYMEIMMUNOASSAY FOR ANTI PARIETAL CELL ANTIBODIES FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CONTENTS

EliA uses a modular reagent system. All information needed to understand the use of the EliA tests can be found in the analyte specific DfU and the corresponding EliA Control DfU.

INTENDED USE

EliA Parietal Cell is intended for the in vitro quantitative measurement of IgG antibodies directed to parietal cells in human serum and plasma to aid in the clinical diagnosis of pernicious anemia.

EliA Parietal Cell uses the EliA IgG method on the instrument Phadia 250.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

Pernicious anemia (also known as Biermer's disease) is an autoimmune atrophic gastritis, predominantly of the fundus, and is responsible for a deficiency in vitamin B12 (cobalamin) due to its malabsorption. Its prevalence is 0.1% in the general population and 1.9% in subjects over the age of 60 years. Pernicious anemia represents 20%–50% of the causes of vitamin B12 deficiency in adults.¹

Parietal cell antibodies are found in about 90% of Caucasian patients with pernicious anemia.³ In the later stages of the disease, the incidence of these antibodies decreases due to the progression of autoimmune gastritis and a loss of parietal cell mass, as a result of the decrease in antigenic rate. In recent studies, an average incidence of 55% of anti parietal cell antibodies was documented in patients with advanced pernicious anemia.¹

Parietal cell antibodies are present in 7.8–19.5% of the general healthy adult population. A not fully explained question is whether parietal cell antibodies presence is related to Helicobacter pylori infection. Anti-parietal cell antibodies are found in up to 20.7% of these patients.²

PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCEDURE

The EliA Parietal Cell Wells are coated with H+/K+ ATPase of gastric cells. If present in the patient's specimen, anti parietal cell antibodies bind to the antigen. After washing away non-bound antibodies, enzyme-labeled antibodies against human IgG antibodies (EliA IgG Conjugate) are added to form an antibody-conjugate complex. After incubation, non-bound conjugate is washed away and the bound complex is incubated with a Development Solution. After stopping the reaction, the fluorescence in the reaction mixture is measured. The higher the response value, the more specific IgG is present in the specimen. To evaluate test results, the response for patient samples is compared directly to the response for calibrators.

REAGENTS / MATERIAL

The EliA reagents are available as modular packages, each purchased separately. All packages except for the EliA Gastric Positive Control 250 and the EliA IgG/IgM/IgA Negative Control 250 are required to carry out an EliA Parietal Cell Test.

The EliA Parietal Cell Wells are packed in carriers which are stored in sealed aluminium foil bags containing a desiccant.

EliA Parietal Cell Test-Specific Reagents

EliA Parietal Cell Well (Art. No. 14-5669-01)

Parietal Cell Well; short name:par	coated with H+/K+ ATPase of gastric cells	2 carriers (12 wells each); sufficient for 24 determinations	ready for use; store dry at 2-8 °C until expiration date
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EliA Gastric Positive Control 250 (Art. No 83-1145-01)

Human serum and human recombinant antibody in PBS containing BSA, detergent and sodi- um azide (0,095 %); symbol: pos	Multiparameter control containing IgG anti- bodies to intrinsic fac- tor and parietal cells	6 single-use vials (0.3 ml each); sufficient for 2 deter- minations per vial	Ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expira- tion date
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EliA Gastric Positive Control 250 is prepared from selected pooled human sera.

EliA IgG/IgM/IgA Negative Control 250 (Art. No 83-1037-01)

Human serum in PBS containing BSA, detergent and sodi- um azide (0.095 %); symbol: neg	Multiparameter con- trol containing normal sera from healthy donors	6 single-use vials (0.3 ml each); sufficient for 2 deter- minations per vial	ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expira- tion date
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EliA IgG/IgM/IgA Negative Control 250 is prepared from selected pooled human sera.

EliA Method-Specific Reagents (Phadia 250)

EliA Sample Diluent (Art. No 83-1023-01)

Sample Diluent (yellow colored); PBS containing BSA, detergent and sodium azide (0.095 %)	6 bottles (48 ml each); sufficient for ≥6 x 180 dilutions	ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expiration date
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EliA IgG Conjugate 50 (Art. No 83-1017-01)

IgG Conjugate (blue colored); β-Galactosidase anti-IgG (mouse monoclonal anti- bodies) in PBS containing BSA and sodium azide (0.06 %); symbol: EI-G	6 wedge shaped bottles (5 ml each); sufficient for 6 x 50 determinations	ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expiration date DO NOT FREEZE DO NOT REUSE
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EliA IgG Conjugate 200 (Art. No 83-1018-01)

IgG Conjugate (blue colored); β-Galactosidase anti-IgG (mouse monoclonal anti- bodies) in PBS containing BSA and sodium azide (0.06 %); symbol: EI-G	6 wedge shaped bottles (19 ml each); sufficient for 6 x 200 determinations	ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expiration date DO NOT FREEZE DO NOT REUSE
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EliA IgG Calibrator Strips (Art. No 83-1015-01)

human IgG (0, 4, 10, 20, 100, 600 µg/l); in PBS containing BSA, detergent and sodium azide (0.095 %)	5 strips 6 single-use vials per strip (0.3 ml each); sufficient for one calibration curve (double determination)	ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expiration date
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Manufactured from human sera.

EliA IgG Curve Control Strips (Art. No 83-1016-01)

human IgG (20 µg/l); in PBS containing BSA, detergent and sodium azide (0.095 % symbol: CC-1)	5 strips Each strip contains 6 x 0.3 ml CC-1 (double determination)	ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expiration date
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Manufactured from human sera.

EliA IgG Calibrator Well (Art. No 14-5509-01)

IgG Calibrator Well coated with mouse monoclonal antibodies; short name: Gcal	4 carriers (12 wells each); sufficient for 48 determinations	ready for use; store dry at 2-8 °C until expiration date
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Phadia 250 General Reagents

Development Solution (Art. No. 10-9440-01)

Development Solution 0.01 % 4-Methylumbelliferyl-β-D-galactoside, <0.0010% preservative*	6 bottles (17 ml each); sufficient for 6 x >170 determinations	ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expiration date DO NOT FREEZE
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Development Solution (Art. No. 10-9441-01)

Development Solution 0.01 % 4-Methylumbelliferyl-β-D-galactoside, <0.0010% preservative*	6 bottles (11 ml each); sufficient for 6 x >110 determinations	ready for use; store at 2-8 °C until expiration date DO NOT FREEZE
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Stop Solution (Art. No. 10-9442-01)

Stop Solution 4 % Sodium Carbonate	6 bottles (119 ml each); sufficient for 6 x >560 determinations	ready for use; store at 2-32 °C until expiration date
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Stop Solution (Art. No. 10-9479-01)

Stop Solution 4 % Sodium Carbonate	6 bottles (65 ml each); sufficient for 6 x >292 determinations	ready for use; store at 2-32 °C until expiration date
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Dilution Plates (Art. No. 12-3907-08)

MicroWell™ plates with 96 wells, 0.5 ml each; Polypropylene	100 plates per package; sufficient for 100 x 96 samples	ready for use DO NOT REUSE
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* Preservative: mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7] and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1).

Washing Solution (Art. No. 10-9422-01/10-9202-01)

For information see separate Washing Solution package insert.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- For in vitro diagnostic use.
- Do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
- We do not recommend to pool reagents.
- Some of the reagents are manufactured from human blood components. The source materials have been tested by immunoassay for hepatitis B surface antigen, for antibodies to HIV1, HIV2 and hepatitis C virus and found negative. Nevertheless, all recommended precautions for the handling of blood derivatives should be observed. Please refer to Human Health Service (HHS) Publication No. (CDC) 93-8395 or local and national guidelines on laboratory safety procedures.

WARNING! Reagents contain sodium azide (NaN₃) as a preservative. NaN₃ may be toxic if ingested or absorbed by skin or eyes. NaN₃ may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. On disposal, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up. Please refer to decontamination procedures as outlined by CDC or other local and national guidelines. Waste Bottle and ImmunoCAP/EliA Well Waste Container may be contaminated by potentially infectious material. Use appropriate safety measures and wear gloves.

Indication of Instability

Phadia 250 Instrument Software has built-in acceptance limits for the calibration curve and the curve control. EliA Wells are moisture sensitive. An activity loss that might occur due to inappropriate handling can be detected using the appropriate EliA Control. For more information see Phadia 250 User's Guide/Reference Manual.

INSTRUMENT

The Phadia 250 Instrument processes all steps of the test. For further information regarding test set-up, instrumentation and software etc. see Phadia 250 User's Guide/Reference Manual.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION, HANDLING AND PREPARATION

The procedure can be performed with serum or plasma specimens. Lipemic, hemolyzed or microbially contaminated samples may give poor results and should not be used.

- Undiluted samples should remain at room temperature for no longer than eight hours.*
- Undiluted samples can be stored at 2-8°C for two weeks without degradation provided they do not become contaminated by bacteria or fungi and they should be frozen at below -20°C for any long-term storage.**

Note: It is the responsibility of the individual laboratory to use all available references and/or its own studies to determine specific stability criteria for its laboratory. In general, laboratories should perform validation studies before implementing a change in specimen acceptance criteria.*

* Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Procedures for the Handling and Processing of Blood Specimens for Common Laboratory Tests; Approved Guideline – Fourth Edition. CLSI document H18-A4 (ISBN 1-56238-724-3)

** Protein reference units-Handbook of Autoimmunity, 4th edition, A. Milford, Joanna Sheldon, G.D. Wild. Page 14.

Sample Dilution

Samples must be diluted with EliA Sample Diluent. A 1:200 dilution of the samples is required for the EliA Parietal Cell Test. Samples can be diluted manually, but instrument dilution is recommended.

PROCEDURE

Handling of EliA Parietal Cell Well

In the Phadia 250 storage chamber, carriers are stable for up to 28 days. If you are not expecting to use them up within this time, the carriers should be loaded via the Phadia 250 Loading Tray and, for stability reasons, must be put back into the desiccant-containing foil bag directly after the run. Because it is important to store the wells in dry conditions at 2-8°C, the bag must be properly resealed. If stored under these conditions, the shelf-life from the date of first opening is 9 months, if not limited by the expiry date stated on the carrier and foil bag.

Lot specific barcode

Use the built-in barcode reader to enter the lot specific information of EliA Parietal Cell Well, EliA IgG Calibrator Well and EliA IgG Conjugate. In case of manual handling make sure to enter the characters below the barcode.

On-board stability of reagents

- **EliA Wells**
EliA Well carriers can be stored on-board for 28 days at 2-8°C or 24 hours at room temperature.
- **EliA Calibrator Strips, EliA Curve Control Strips**
Can be stored on-board for 28 days.
- **EliA Sample Diluent**
Can be stored on-board for 7 days at room temperature. Re-cap bottles every night.

• EliA Conjugate

Single use reagent, open vials must not be stored.

• Development Solution

Can be stored on-board for a total of 40h at room temperature. Can be used 5 times during shelf life and be stored at room temperature for 8 hours on each occasion. Re-cap bottles every night. During weekends or longer interval between instrument usage it is recommended to store bottles at 2-8°C.

• Stop Solution

Can be stored on-board for 7 days at room temperature. Re-cap bottles every night.

• Washing Solution

Prepared solution can be stored on-board for 7 days at room temperature. Discard every seventh day and perform weekly maintenance according to instrument user manual.

Volumes per determination

Reagent volumes per determination

Calibrator	90 µl
EliA IgG Conjugate	90 µl
Development Solution	90 µl
Stop Solution	200 µl

Sample volumes per determination

Manual dilution:	90 µl of diluted sample
Instrument dilution (1:200):	10 µl of non diluted sample

For tube-specific dead volumes see Phadia 250 User's Guide/Reference Manual.

Reagent volumes per 200 determinations

Washing Solution	5-7 l*
Rinse Solution	5-6 l*

* The residual volume depends on the number of samples and dilution method used.

Procedural comments

- From one sample diluted by the instrument (1:200), up to 11 determinations can be made.
- When using software default, samples are run in single determination.
- Washing Solution must be at room temperature when used.
- The first result is available after approx. 2 hours and further results at one minute intervals afterwards. Up to 5 x 10 samples can be loaded continuously and are processed by random access.
- Incubations are automatically performed at 37 °C (98.6 °F).

CALIBRATION AND REFERENCE MATERIAL

The calibration curve is obtained with EliA IgG Calibrators which are run in duplicate. The curve is stored and subsequent tests are evaluated against the stored curve using only the EliA IgG Curve Control (run in duplicate).

The IgG Calibrators are traceable via an unbroken chain of calibrations to the International Reference Preparation (IRP) 67/86 of Human Serum Immunoglobulins A, G and M from World Health Organization (WHO).

A new calibration curve must be run when:

- the last calibration was made more than one month ago or
- a new lot of EliA IgG Conjugate is introduced or
- when the EliA IgG Curve Control is outside the specified limits (defined in Phadia 250 Instrument Software).

There are no international standards for anti parietal cell antibodies. Results are given in arbitrary EliA Units/ml.

QUALITY CONTROL

Control Specimens

Good laboratory practice requires that quality control specimens should be included in every run. Any material used should be assayed repeatedly to establish mean values and acceptance ranges.

CALCULATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Presentation of Results

Phadia 250 measures specific IgG concentrations in µg/l. By using a conversion factor given by the lot-specific code of the EliA Parietal Cell Well, the results are automatically converted to EliA U/ml.

Interpretation of Test Results

The ranges (negative, equivocal, positive) recommended for the evaluation of the results are given in the table below.

Test	Unit	negative	equivocal	positive
EliA Parietal Cell	EliA U/ml	< 7	7 - 10	> 10

Good laboratory practice requires that each laboratory establishes its own range of expected values.

LIMITATIONS

A definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single diagnostic method, but should only be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

EXPECTED VALUES

Antibody prevalence in autoimmune patients varies widely depending on disease area. Anti parietal cell antibodies are present at a high frequency of approximately 80%–90%, especially in early stages of pernicious anemia. In the later stages of the disease, the incidence decreases due to the loss of parietal cell mass.

In recent studies, an average incidence of 55% was documented in patients with advanced pernicious anemia.¹

Expected values may vary depending on the population tested.

Results Obtained for Healthy Subjects

The frequency distribution for anti parietal cell antibodies was investigated in a group of apparently healthy subjects equally distributed by age and gender, using sera from a Caucasian population obtained from a blood bank. The results are given in the table below.

Test	Unit	No. of samples	Median value	95-%tile	99-%tile
EliA Parietal Cell	EliA U/ml	400	0.5	8.9	64.0

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Measuring Range

The measuring range (detection limit, upper limit) for EliA Parietal Cell is from 0.2 to 192 EliA U/ml. No hook effects could be observed for concentrations up to 13 fold above the measuring ranges.

Only values above the Detection Limit can be regarded as valid results. Results above the upper limit are reported as >192.

Please note that due to differing binding characteristics of the antibodies in patient samples, not all sera can be diluted linearly within the measuring range.

Specificity

The EliA Parietal Cell Test permits the determination of anti parietal cell antibodies directed against the antigen as described in section “Reagents”.

Precision

To determine the precision of the assay, the variability was assessed in a study with 21 runs by examining the samples in 252 replicates on 3 instruments over 7 days with a calibration curve in each run. The statistical evaluation was performed by Analysis of Variance. The results are given in the table below.

Test	Sample	Unit	Mean value	Coefficients of variation (%)	
				Intra-Run	Inter-Run
EliA Parietal Cell	1	EliA U/ml	8.5	2.9	2.5
	2	EliA U/ml	24.4	3.4	2.6
	3	EliA U/ml	158.9	4.9	4.6




WARRANTY





The performance data presented here was obtained using the procedure indicated. Any change or modification in the procedure not recommended by Phadia AB may affect the results, in which event Phadia AB disclaims all warranties expressed, implied or statutory, including the implied warranty of merchantability and fitness for use.

Phadia AB and its authorized distributors, in such event, shall not be liable for damages, indirect or consequential.

REFERENCES

- Andres E, Serraj K (2012). Optimal management of pernicious anemia. Journal of Blood Medicine 2012:3
- Rusak E. et al. Anti-parietal cell antibodies – diagnostic significance. Advances in Medical Sciences 61 (2016): 175-179
- Toh B.-H. Alderuccio F. (2004) Pernicious Anemia, Autoimmunity, 37:4, 357-361.

- LOT** Batch code
 Biological Risk
 Store at 2-8°C/35-46°F
 Expiration date
IVD For *in vitro* diagnostic use

-  Contains x determinations
 Read Directions for Use
 Manufactured by
 Do not reuse in a second run

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