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BLOOD GROUPING REAGENT

Anti-Jkα
ALBAclone®
(Monoclonal)
For Tube Techniques

REF Z162U

- FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE
- Meets FDA potency requirements
- Discard if turbid
- Preservatives: 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 0.02% (w/v) sodium arsenite.

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

INTERPRETATION OF LABELING SYMBOLS

**LOT**
Batch code

**REF**
Use by (YYYY-MM-DD)

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

**IVD**
In vitro diagnostic medical device

**Consult instructions for use**

**Manufacturer**

**INTENDED USE**

This Anti-Jkα reagent is for the in vitro detection and identification of the human Jkα blood group antigen by direct agglutination.

**SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION**

Anti-Jkα and Anti-Jkβ (Anti-JK1 and Anti-JK2) were described in 1951 and 1953 respectively and define a pair of alleles on the long arm of chromosome 18. The Kidd system is particularly important in clinical practice. Anti-Jkα and anti-Jkβ in patient samples often demonstrate an inherent lack of stability and an inability to agglutinate cells which express a single dose of antigen. Kidd antibodies have been implicated in cases of delayed hemolytic transfusion reactions.

**PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST**

When used by the recommended technique, this reagent will cause the agglutination (clumping) of red blood cells carrying the Jkα antigen. Lack of agglutination demonstrates the absence of the Jkα antigen.

**REAGENT DESCRIPTION**

The main component of this reagent is derived from the in vitro culture of the IgM secreting human/mouse heterohybridoma:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Product Code</th>
<th>Cell Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Jkα</td>
<td>Z162U</td>
<td>P3HT7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The formulation also contains bovine material and 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 0.02% (w/v) sodium arsenite.

**NOTE:** The volume delivered by the reagent bottle dropper is approximately 40 µL. Care should be taken to ensure that appropriate serum to cell ratios are maintained in all test systems.

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

For in vitro diagnostic use only

- Products should be used by qualified personnel
- Do not use beyond the expiration date
- Do not use if turbid
- Do not dilute

The format of the expiration date is expressed as YYYY-MM-DD (Year-Month-Day)

This reagent contains 0.09% (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 a sink, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.

This reagent contains material of animal origin (murine and bovine), therefore care must be taken during use and disposal as there is a potential infection risk.

**CAUTION:** ALL BLOOD PRODUCTS SHOULD BE TREATED AS POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS. SOURCE MATERIAL FROM WHICH THIS PRODUCT WAS DERIVED WAS FOUND NEGATIVE WHEN TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT FDA REQUIRED TESTS. NO KNOWN

TEST METHODS CAN OFFER ASSURANCE THAT PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM HUMAN BLOOD WILL NOT TRANSMIT INFECTIOUS AGENTS.

The bovine material used in the manufacture of this reagent was collected in a USDA approved facility or obtained from a geographical region classified as negligible risk for BSE. Monoclonal antibodies exhibit a high degree of potency, avidity and specificity. When using such antibodies, great care should be taken to avoid cross contamination. This product has components (dropper bulbs) containing dry natural rubber.

**STORAGE**

The reagent should be stored at 2–8 °C.

**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.

Clotted samples, or those collected in EDTA, should be tested within fourteen days from collection. Donor blood collected in ACD, CPD, CPDA-1, CP2D, CP2D with AS-3, CPD with AS-1, and CPD with AS-5 may be tested until the expiration date of the donation.

Special care should be taken if hemolyzed samples must be tested. Grossly icteric or contaminated blood specimens should not be used.

**MATERIALS**

**Material provided**
- ALBAclone® Anti-Jkα

**Materials required but not provided**
- Isotonic saline
- Reagent red blood cells suitable for the control of Anti-Jkα
- 10 x 75 mm or 12 x 75 mm glass test tubes
- Pipettes
- Optical aid (optional)
- Centrifuge

**PROCEDURE**

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

When using supplemental testing equipment (i.e. centrifuge), follow the procedures that are contained in the operator’s manual provided by the device manufacturer.

**Tube Technique - Immediate Spin**

1. Prepare a 2-4% suspension of red blood cells in isotonic saline solution (Reagent Red Blood Cells may be used
directly from the vial or according to the manufacturer’s instructions.)
2. Add 1 drop of blood grouping reagent to a glass test tube.
3. Add 1 drop of red blood cell suspension. Steps 2 and 3 may be performed in either order.
4. Mix the contents of the test tube and centrifuge.

NOTE: Suggested centrifugation: 900-1000 g (approx. 3400 rpm) 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 re-suspension of antigen-negative red blood cells.
5. After centrifugation, gently shake the tube to dislodge the cell button from the bottom and immediately observe macroscopically for agglutination. Negative reactions may be examined with an optical aid.
6. Record results.

Refer to Performance Limitations section for additional guidance on the use of this product

STABILITY OF REACTION

Test results should be read, interpreted and recorded 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.

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

Other red blood cell types may be suitable but should be selected with care.

PERFORMANCE LIMITATIONS

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.

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 re-suspending the cell button, while inadequate centrifugation may result in agglutinates that are easily dispersed.

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.

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

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Prior to release, each lot of ALBAclone Anti-Jk® is tested using FDA recommended methods against a panel of antigen-positive and antigen-negative red blood cells to ensure suitable reactivity.

In performance evaluation studies (data on file at Alba Bioscience Limited), blood group samples were tested with ALBAclone Anti-Jk® as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagent</th>
<th>No. Samples Tested</th>
<th>Concordance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALBAclone Anti-Jk®</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concordance indicated agreement between the ALBAclone Anti-Jk® and comparator reagents only and does not indicate which reagent gave the correct results.

Repeatability and reproducibility of the trial reagent was confirmed by means of Lot to Lot and Precision studies.

Comparator Study Results

During comparator studies (data on file at Alba Bioscience Limited), blood samples were tested with ALBAclone Anti-Jk® (Monoclonal) (IgM) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anti-Jk®</th>
<th>Comparator Reagent</th>
<th>One-sided 95% Exact lower confidence limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Reagent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive Percent Agreement* 100 99.64%

Negative Percent Agreement* 100 98.97%

* Indicates agreement between the ALBAclone Anti-Jk® and comparator reagents only and does not indicate which reagent gave the correct result(s).

In performance evaluation studies, 1121 samples were tested with ALBAclone Anti-Jk® (Monoclonal) (IgM). The positive percent agreement at the one-sided 95% exact lower confidence limit was 99.64% for agglutination tests based on a comparison of interpreted results. The negative agreement at the one-sided 95% exact lower confidence limit was 98.97% for agglutination tests based on a comparison of interpreted results.

Results were evaluated against comparable FDA approved products using the appropriate methods for the comparators.

Precision Study Results

As part of the performance evaluation, precision and lot to lot studies were performed using multiple operators, days and runs to confirm repeatability and reproducibility of test results in the same run, day and with the same operator and between runs, days and operators. The study took account of variables such as days of the week, times of day and supplementary reagents used in the testing. All antigen positive test outcomes generated unequivocal positive reactions and antigen negative test outcomes generated unequivocal negative reactions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

3. AABB Standards Program Committee: Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services, 29th ed. AABB, 2014

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