ANTI – A, ANTI – B, ANTI - AB

METHOD – IMMUNOAGGLUTINATION
PRODUCT CODE – AB10 | AB11

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

INTENDED USE: Test for qualitative detection of ABO antigens on human RBCs by immunoagglutination method.

INTRODUCTION

The mouse monoclonal IgM Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti-AB antibodies are produced "in-vitro" as culture supernatant of selected hybridoma, obtained by the fusion of mouse antibody producing B-lymphocytes with mouse myeloma cells. Monoclonal sera ANTI-A, ANTI-B and ANTI-AB are specific IgM immunoglobulin which are directed against the human red blood cell antigens A, B and AB respectively. Monoclonal sera immunoglobulins are produced from individual cell line hence they are identical in their chemical structure and biological activity.

METHOD PRINCIPLE

Human red cells possessing A and/or B blood group antigen will be agglutinated by monoclonal sera directed towards the respective antigen(s), indicating positive test. Absence of agglutination cells with Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti-AB reagents is a negative test results and indicates the absence of the corresponding antigen.

REAGENTS

Anti – A - 10 ml.
Anti – B - 10 ml.
Anti – AB - 10 ml.

Store the reagent at 2-8 ^{0}C. **DO NOT FREEZE.**
Unopened vial of MONOCLONAL SERA are stable at 2-8 ^{0}C till the expiry date mentioned in the individual label. Preferably use the content of opened vial within a month.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Whole blood with anticoagulant. In-case of delay in testing store sample at 2-8 ^{0}C.

PRECAUTIONS

1. Although monoclonal sera contain preservative, care should be taken to avoid microbial contamination.
2. Do not interchange caps of vials and avoid use of turbid reagents.
3. Bring reagents and samples to room temperature before use.
4. Suppressed or diminished expression of certain blood group antigens may conversely give rise to false negative reactions.
5. Do not interpret peripheral drying or fibrin strands as agglutination.
6. All the samples should be considered as if potentially infectious and handle with due care at all times during testing and disposal.

NOTE

Monoclonal sera are not from human source hence contamination due to HBsAg (Hepatitis B) and HIV I + II antibodies is practically excluded.

TITRE

1:512 Macroscopically & Average avidity < 10 seconds with whole blood.

PROCEDURE

A. SLIDE TEST

1. Place one drop of monoclonal sera Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti-AB on clean and dry slide.
2. To each drop of reagent, add one drop of whole blood mix well with an applicator stick.
3. Rock the slide gently back and forth.
4. Observe for agglutination macroscopically within 2 minutes.

B. TUBE TEST

1. Prepare 5% suspension of the RBCs to be tested in isotonic saline.
2. Place one drop of monoclonal sera Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti-AB into correspondingly labelled tubes.
3. Add one drop of cell suspension to each tube and mix well.
4. Centrifuge for 1-2 minutes at 1000 RPM or incubate at Room temperature for 20 - 30 minutes.
5. Gently dislodge cell button and observe for agglutination.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Agglutination indicates the presence of A and/or B Antigen. No Agglutination is a negative test result and indicates the absence of A and/or B antigen.

AGGLUTINATION WITH MONOCLONAL SERA

Anti - A	Anti - B	Anti - AB	Blood Group
+	-	+	A
-	+	+	B
+	+	+	AB
-	-	-	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Landsteiner Kizpur K. Lur Kenntis der fermentative Lytischen & Agglutinierenden Wrikungendes Blustserum and Derlymphezbl Bakt 27.357.1900
2. Kohler G. Milstein Nature 256 495 (1975)
3. Technical method & procedure of the American Association of Blood Bank VI Ed. 1947.

SYMBOLS: Read Instruction for use | IVD In Vitro Diagnostic Use Only | Manufactured by | Expiry Date | Storage Temperature

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ISO 9001 : 2015
ISO 13485 : 2003
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ANTI – D (IgG + IgM)

METHOD – IMMUNOAGGLUTINATION
PRODUCT CODE – AB10 | AB11

ANAMOL
THE ORIGINAL MAKERS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

INTENDED USE: Test for qualitative detection of Anti – D antigens on human RBCs by immunoagglutination method.

INTRODUCTION

The Rho (D) antigen is found on erythrocytes of approximately 95% of the Indian population. The terms "Rh" positive or "Rh" negative are understood to refer solely to the presence or absence of this antigen accordingly. Anti D (Rho) monoclonal IgM is used for the detection of the presence of Rho antigen on the red blood cells.

METHOD PRINCIPLE

Human red cells possessing Rho D antigen will be agglutinated by monoclonal sera directed towards the respective antigen(s), indicating positive test. Absence of agglutination cells with ANTI-D (IgM), ANTI-D (IgG + IgM), Anti - D (IgG),Anti D (Rho IgG + IgM) reagents is a negative test results and indicates the absence of the corresponding antigen.

REAGENTS

ANTI – D (IgG + IgM) - 10 ml

Store the reagent at 2-8 ^{0}C. **DO NOT FREEZE.**
Unopened vial of MONOCLONAL SERA are stable at 2-8 ^{0}C till the expiry date mentioned in the individual label. Preferably use the content of opened vial within a month.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Whole blood with anticoagulant. In case of delay in testing store sample at 2-8 ^{0}C.

PRECAUTIONS

1. Although monoclonal sera contain preservative, care should be taken to avoid microbial contamination.
2. Do not interchange caps of vials and avoid use of turbid reagents.
3. Bring reagents and samples to room temperature before use.
4. Suppressed or diminished expression of certain blood group antigens may conversely give rise to false negative reactions.
5. Do not interpret peripheral drying or fibrin strands as agglutination.
6. All the samples should be considered as if potentially infectious and handle with due care at all times during testing and disposal.

TITRE

1:256 Macroscopically & Average avidity < 10 seconds with whole blood.

NOTE

1. It is advisable to include known positive and negative controls with every batch of tests. Observe the controls before reading the tests. The results are valid only if the result of controls are satisfactory do not observe beyond 2 minutes.
2. All Rh typing procedure must be adequately controlled by performing simultaneously a Negative control using a drop 22% Bovine Albumin instead of Anti-D reagent. Rh grouping test can be interpreted as positive only if the control tests result is negative. If control test is positive, the test procedure must be repeated using saline Anti-D (Rho) or Anti-D (IgG + IgM).
3. Anti-D (Rho) monoclonal serum are not from Human source hence contamination due to HBsAg (Hepatitis B) and HIV I & II antibodies is practically excluded.

PROCEDURE

A. SLIDE TEST

1. Place one drop of Anti-D (IgG or IgG + IgM) on clean and dry slide.
2. Add one drop of whole blood or 40% RBCs suspension prepared in the individuals own serum or in normal group compatible serum (Neutral serum)
3. Mix well with an applicator stick, leave them in contact for 30 seconds & rock the slide gently back and forth.
4. Observe for agglutination macroscopically within 2 minutes.

B. TUBE TEST

1. Prepare 5% suspension of the RBCs to be tested in isotonic saline.
2. Place one drop of monoclonal sera Anti-D (IgM), Anti-D (IgG + IgM into correspondingly labelled tubes.
3. Add one drop of cell suspension to each tube and mix well.
4. Centrifuge for 1-2 minutes at 1500 RPM or incubate at Room temperature for 45 - 60 minutes.
5. Gently dislodge cell button and observe for agglutination.

INTERPRETSTION OF RESULTS

Agglutination indicates the presence of Anti - D (Rho) Antigen.
No Agglutination is a negative test result and indicates the absence of Anti - D (Rho) antigen.

PRECAUTION

1. Blood obtained by finger puncture may be tested directly on a slide. Blood without anticoagulant should be mixed quickly with the Anti-D serum to avoid clotting.
2. In both methods agglutination indicate D (Rho) positive cell type. Absence of agglutination generally indicates D (Rho) Negative cell type. However, all negative, doubtful or weak test results should be confirmed by Indirect Coomb's test (Du Test) to rule out the possibility or the presence of the rare Du variant using polyclonal Anti-D (Rho) serum or Anti-D (IgG + IgM).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Landsteiner Kizpur K. Lur Kenntis der fermentative Lytischen & Agglutinierenden Wrikungendes Blustserum and Derlymphezbl Bakt 27.357.1900
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