

RF Turbilatex Test Kit

Turbidimetric Method

Quantitative determination of RF in serum/plasma.
Only for *In Vitro* Diagnostic use

ORDER INFORMATION

REF	CONT
PRFT 25	1 X 25 ML
PRFT 50	1 X 50 ML
PRFT 1000	1 X 1000 ML

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Rheumatoid Factor are a group of antibodies directed to determinants in the Fc portion of the immunoglobulin G molecule. Although rheumatoid factors are found in a number of rheumatoid disorders such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and Sjogrens syndrome as well as in nonrheumatic conditions its central role in clinic lies its utility as an aid in the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. As the study of the American college of Rheumatology shows that the 80.4% of RA patients were RF positive.

PRINCIPLE

RF turbilatex is a quantitative turbidimetric test for the measurement of RF in human serum or plasma. Latex particles coated with human gammaglobulin are agglutinated when mixed with samples containing RF. The agglutination causes an absorbance change dependent upon the RF contents of samples that can be quantified by comparison from a calibrator of known RF concentration.

REAGENT COMPOSITION

Reagent 1 : Buffer Reagent
Reagent 2 : Latex Reagent.
RF – CAL : Conc. is stated on the vial label.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

- For in vitro diagnostic use only.
- DO NOT pipette by mouth. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. If spilt, thoroughly, wash affected areas with water. For further information, consult the RF Reagent Material Safety Data Sheet.
- Reagent contains Sodium Azide as a preservative. This may react with copper or lead plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large amounts of water to prevent azide build up.
- Do not use the reagent after the expiration date printed on the kit.
- Components from human origin have been tested and found to be negative for the presence of HBsAg, HCV and antibody to HIV(1/2). However handle the calibrator cautiously as potentially infectious material.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

Fresh serum: Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C or 3 months at -20°C.
Samples with presence of fibrin should be centrifuged before testing.
Do not use highly hemolysed or lipemic sample.

REAGENT PREPARATION

Working reagent: swirl the latex vial gently before use. Prepare the necessary amount as follows.

800µl Buffer reagent + 200µl ml diluent

RF calibrator: Ready to use value mention on vial in IU/ml.

Calibration Curve (Linearity Range up to 160 IU/ml)

Prepare the following RF calibrator dilutions in NaCl 0.9 g/dL, multiply the concentration of the RF calibrator by the corresponding factor stated in the table below to obtain the RF concentration of each dilution.

Calibrator Dilution	1	2	3	4	5	6
Calibrator RF (µl)	-	10	25	50	75	100
NaCl 0.9 g/dL (µl)	100	90	75	50	25	-
Factor	0	0.1	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.0

REAGENT STABILITY

All the component of the kit are stable until the expiry date on the label when stored tightly closed at 2-8°C and contaminants prevented during there use, Do not use expired reagents.

Working reagent : stable for 30 days at 2-8°C.

RF Calibrator : stable till expiry at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

AUTOMATED PARAMETERS	
Wavelength	630 (600-650) nm
Cuvette	1 cm light path
Reaction Temperature	37 °c
Measurement	Against Distilled water
Reaction	Fixed Time
Reaction Direction	Increasing
Reagent 1	800 µl
Reagent 2	200 µl
Sample	7 µl
Delay Time	5 Sec
Read Time	120 Sec
Linearity	160 IU/mL

ASSAY PROCEDURE

PIPETTE INTO TEST TUBES

	CAL	SAMPLE
Sample	-	7 µl
Standard	7 µl	-
Working Reagent	1000 µl	1000 µl

Mix well, and read the absorbance after 5 sec A1 and after 2 minutes A2

of the sample addition.

CALCULATION

$$\text{RF (IU/ml)} = \frac{(\text{A2-A1}) \text{ Sample}}{(\text{A2-A1}) \text{ Calibrator}} \times \text{Diluted calibrator concentration}$$

LINEARITY

The method is linear to a concentration of 160IU/ml.

If the concentration exceeds this value, the sample should be diluted 1:5 with 0.9% saline solution and reassayed.

REFERENCE INTERVAL

Serum plasma	upto 20 IU/ML.
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QUALITY CONTROL

To ensure adequate quality control, Normal and abnormal control with assayed values should be run as unknown samples.






INTERFERENCES

Hemoglobin 10 g/dL, Bilirubin 20 mg/dL and Lipemia 10 g/dL do not interfere. Other substances may interfere.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Fredrick Woffe et al. Arthritis and rheumatism 1991;34:528-534.
2. Robert W Dorner et al. Clinica Chemica Acta 1987;167;1-21.
3. Robert H Shmerling et al The American Journal of medicine 1991;
4. Vladimir Mule at al Scand J Rheumatology 1972;1;181-187.

GLOSSARY OF SYMBOL

	Consult Instruction for Use
	Catalog Number
	Store between
	Manufacturer
	Keep away from sunlight



Paramcare Life Sciences Private Limited, G/F-12/13,
Evershine-2, Survey No. 307/3/1, Balitha N.H No 48, Vapi,
Valsad, Gujarat, 396191.

Marketed by
Quanton Biolife Sciences Private Limited
Anand Mangal Apartment, Behind Axis Bank,
Dak Bunglow Road, Ghatsila, East Singhbhum
Jharkhand – 832303, India
quantoncare@qblsci.com
www.quantonbiolifesciences.com