

### IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE

IVD

REF	39019	1 x 10 ml
REF	39026	10 x 10 ml

### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

ABO blood grouping is generally performed by testing red blood cells with anti-A and anti-B.

In order to generate confirmatory blood group information and exclude misgrouping of weak A variants as group O, e.g. Ax, many laboratories also test with anti-A,B.

Reverse or serum grouping of the patient's serum by testing with A1 red blood cells and B red blood cells should be performed to provide a further check of the accuracy of observed ABO blood grouping results.

Monoclonal antibodies exhibit a high degree of potency, avidity and specificity. When using such antibodies, great care should be taken to avoid cross contamination

- Mix with a stirrer using a centrifugal spiral motion to form a circular reaction of 2 cm in diameter;
- Rock the plate several times to homogenize the mixture;
- Read with the naked eye after 3 minutes.

#### 2) In tube.

- Wash 3 times the red blood cells in physiological water;
- Prepare a suspension of red blood cells at 5% in physiological water ;
- Mix 2 drops of the reagent and 2 drops of the red blood cell suspension in a tube;
- Centrifuge 1 minute at 500 g ;
- Resuspend red blood cells by gently shaking the tubes;
- Read visually.

### REAGENT COMPOSITION

The main component of this reagent is derived from the in vitro culture of the monoclonal immunoglobulin secreting mouse hybridoma.

The reference of the clones used are mentioned on the label of the bottle.

### SAFETY CAUTIONS

Biomaghreb reagents are intended for use by qualified personnel for in vitro use.

- Refer to the current SDS available on request or at [www.biomaghreb.com](http://www.biomaghreb.com);
- Verify the integrity of the reagents before use; and
- Disposal of waste: comply with the legislation in force.

For safety reasons, treat any specimen or reagent of biological origin as potentially infectious.

Respect the legislation in force.

### SAMPLE PREPARATION

Draw blood preferably on anticoagulant.

On dry tube, dissociate the clot well.

Store blood that cannot be examined quickly at +4°C (no hemolysis should be observed).

### PRESERVATION AND STABILITY

At + 4°C until the expiry date indicated on the label.

Preservative: Sodium Azide 1‰.

Strictly reserved for in vitro use.

### PROCEDURE

#### 1) On opaline plate

- *No washed Total Blood.*

- Place 2 drops of reagent and 1 drop of unwashed blood side by side;
- Mix with a stirrer using a centrifugal spiral motion to form a circular reaction 2 cm in diameter ;
- Rock the plate several times to homogenize the mixture;
- Read visually for 3 minutes.

- *No washed Red blood cells in suspension at 10 % in isotonic saline*

- Place 2 drops of the reagent and 2 drops of the red blood cell suspension (unwashed) side by side in 10% physiological water;

### PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Anti-AB reagent visibly agglutinates red blood cells Ax.

### PERFORMANCE LIMITATIONS

ABO antigens are not fully expressed at birth and, therefore, tests involving cord/neonatal red blood cells should be interpreted with particular care.

In the case of any discrepancy between the blood and serum tests, all negative opaline plate tests should be confirmed by tube tests to confirm the absence of weak subgroups.

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.

### QUALITY CONTROL

Quality control of reagents is essential and should be performed on the day of use and in accordance with national regulations. For ABO blood grouping reagents, appropriate antigen positive and negative red blood cells should be used.

### SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

### CHARACTERISTICS

Prior to release, each batch of Anti-A is tested by NBTC ( National Blood Transfusion Centre) .

