



MAGLUMI® Anti-HAV (CLIA)

INTENDED USE

The kit is an *in vitro* chemiluminescence immunoassay for the qualitative determination of Anti-HAV in human serum and plasma using the MAGLUMI series Fully-auto chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer and Biolumi series Integrated System, and the assay is used for an aid in the diagnosis of individuals with suspected or confirmed hepatitis A.

SUMMARY

Human hepatitis A virus (HAV) is a hepatotropic member of the picornavirus family¹. There are identified six genotypes of the HAV, of which genotypes I, II and III associated with human HAV infections. Only a single serotype of HAV exists, despite genetic heterogeneity at the nucleotide level^{2,3}. Human hepatitis A is a widespread infectious disease that is hyperendemic in vast areas of the world, results from the infection of the liver by HAV⁴, and the infection is generally acquired by the faecal-oral route either through person-to-person contact or ingestion of contaminated food or water . The disease even can be caused by a minimum of 10-100 virus particles^{5,6}. HAV is relatively resistant to freezing, to low pH and to inactivation by moderate heating as well as chemical and physical agents^{7,8}. Most HAV-infected persons developed nonspecific constitutional signs and symptoms followed by gastrointestinal symptoms. Typically, these include fever, malaise, anorexia, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark urine, and jaundice, all of which usually last <2 months³. Our immune response to HAV structural proteins occurs prior to onset of symptoms⁹. The anti-HAV IgM is usually detectable when symptoms appear, and concentrations decline to undetectable levels within 6 months of infection for most patients⁹. Anti-HAV IgG also appears in serum during the acute symptomatic phase of infection, but titers are initially lower and increase more slowly than those of the IgM isotype. The IgG response to HAV is remarkably durable, persisting for life in most individuals after convalescence from acute hepatitis A¹⁰.The presence of total Anti-HAV and the absence of Anti-HAV IgM can be used to differentiate between past and current infections³.

TEST PRINCIPLE

Chemiluminescence competitive immunoassay. The sample and HAV antigen are mixed thoroughly for first incubating without any wash cycle. Magnetic microbeads coated with HAV monoclonal antibody and ABEI labeled with another HAV monoclonal antibody are added and incubated, reacting to form sandwich complexes. After precipitation in a magnetic field, the supernatant is decanted and then a wash cycle is performed. Subsequently, the Starter 1+2 are added to initiate a chemiluminescent reaction. The light signal is measured by a photomultiplier as relative light units (RLUs), which is inversely proportional to the concentration of Anti-HAV present in the sample.

REAGENTS

Kit Contents

Component	Description	100 tests/kit	50 tests/kit
Magnetic Microbeads	Magnetic microbeads coated with HAV monoclonal antibody(~5.33 µg/mL) in Tris-HCl buffer, NaN ₃ (<0.1%).	2.5 mL	1.5 mL
Calibrator Low	A low concentration of HAV IgG in PBS buffer, NaN ₃ (<0.1%).	1.0 mL	1.0 mL
Calibrator High	A high concentration of HAV IgG in PBS buffer, NaN ₃ (<0.1%).	1.0 mL	1.0 mL
Neutralizing Reagent	HAV antigen in PBS buffer, NaN ₃ (<0.1%).	12.5 mL	7.0 mL
ABEI Label	ABEI labeled with HAV monoclonal antibody(~0.313 µg/mL) in PBS buffer, NaN ₃ (<0.1%).	12.5 mL	7.0 mL
Diluent	0.9% NaCl.	25.0 mL	15.0 mL
Negative Control	PBS buffer, NaN ₃ (<0.1%).	1.0 mL	1.0 mL
Positive Control	A high concentration of HAV IgG (2.00 AU/mL) in PBS buffer, NaN ₃ (<0.1%).	1.0 mL	1.0 mL
All reagents are provided ready-to-use.			

Warnings and Precautions

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use.
- For professional use only.
- Exercise the normal precautions required for handling all laboratory reagents.
- Personal protective measures should be taken to prevent any part of the human body from contacting samples, reagents, and controls, and should comply with local operating requirements for the assay.
- A skillful technique and strict adherence to the package insert are necessary to obtain reliable results.
- Do not use kit beyond the expiration date indicated on the label.
- Do not interchange reagent components from different reagents or lots.
- Avoid foam formation in all reagents and sample types (specimens, calibrators and controls).
- All waste associated with biological samples, biological reagents and disposable materials used for the assay should be considered potentially infectious and should be disposed of in accordance with local guidelines.
- This product contains sodium azide. Sodium azide may react with lead or copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Immediately after disposal, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.
- The safety data sheet is available on request.

Note: If any serious incident has occurred in relation to the device, please report to Shenzhen New Industries Biomedical Engineering Co., Ltd. (Snibe) or our authorized representative and the competent authority of the Member State in which you are established.

Reagent Handling

- To avoid contamination, wear clean gloves when operating with a reagent kit and sample. When handling reagent kit, replace the gloves that have been in contact with samples, since introduction of samples will result in unreliable results.
- Do not use kit in malfunction conditions; e.g., the kit leaking at the sealing film or elsewhere, obviously turbid or precipitation is found in reagents (except for Magnetic Microbeads) or control value is out of the specified range repeatedly. When kit in malfunction conditions, please contact Snibe or our authorized distributor.
- To avoid evaporation of the liquid in the opened reagent kits in refrigerator, it is recommended that the opened reagent kits to be sealed with reagent seals contained within the packaging. The reagent seals are single use, and if more seals are needed, please contact Snibe or our authorized distributor.
- Over time, residual liquids may dry on the septum surface. These are typically dried salts and have no effect on assay efficacy.
- Do not transfer opened reagents between instruments.
- For magnetic microbeads mixing instructions, refer to the Preparation of the Reagent section of this package insert.
- For further information about the reagent handling during system operation, please refer to Analyzer Operating Instructions.

Storage and Stability

- Do not freeze the integral reagents.
- Store the reagent kit upright to ensure complete availability of the magnetic microbeads.
- Protect from direct sunlight.

Stability of the Reagents	
Unopened at 2-8°C	until the stated expiration date
Opened at 2-8°C	6 weeks
On-board	4 weeks



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130260007M:100 tests/kit
130660007M: 50 tests/kit

Stability of Controls	
Unopened at 2-8°C	until the stated expiration date
Opened at 10-30°C	24 hours
Opened at 2-8°C	6 weeks
Frozen at -20°C	3 months
Frozen and thawed cycles	no more than 3 times

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Specimen Types

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Specimen Types	Collection Tubes
Serum	Tubes without additive, or tubes containing clot activator or clot activator with gel
Plasma	K2-EDTA, K3-EDTA, Na-heparin or Li-heparin

- The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. Follow tube manufacturers' instructions carefully when using collection tubes.

Specimen Conditions

- Do not use grossly hemolyzed/hyperlipidaemia specimens and specimens with obvious microbial contamination.
- Ensure that complete clot formation in serum specimens has taken place prior to centrifugation. Some serum specimens, especially those from patients receiving anticoagulant or thrombolytic therapy, may exhibit increased clotting time. If the serum specimen is centrifuged before a complete clotting, the presence of fibrin may cause erroneous results.
- Samples must be free of fibrin and other particulate matter.
- To prevent cross contamination, use of disposable pipettes or pipette tips are recommended.

Preparation for Analysis

- Inspect all specimens for foam. Remove foam with an applicator stick before analysis. Use a new applicator stick for each specimen to prevent cross contamination.
- Frozen specimens must be completely thawed before mixing. Mix thawed specimens thoroughly by low speed vortexing or by gently inverting. Visually inspect the specimens. If layering or stratification is observed, mix until specimens are visibly homogeneous. If specimens are not mixed thoroughly, inconsistent results may be obtained.
- For reliable results, specimens should be free of fibrin, red blood cells, or other particulate matter. Specimens must be centrifuged prior to testing, transfer clarified specimen to a sample cup or secondary tube for testing. For centrifuged specimens with a lipid layer, transfer only the clarified specimen and not the lipemic material.
- The sample volume required for a single determination of this assay is 40 µL.

Specimen Storage

Specimens removed from the separator, red blood cells or clot may be stored up to 12 hours at 10-30°C or 7 days at 2-8°C, or 6 months frozen at -20°C. Frozen specimens subjected to up to 6 freeze/thaw cycles have been evaluated.

Specimen Shipping

- Package and label specimens in compliance with applicable local regulations covering the transport of clinical specimens and infectious substances.
- Do not exceed the storage limitations listed above.

Specimen Dilution

- Samples, with Anti-HAV concentrations above the analytical measuring interval, can be diluted with Diluent either by following automated dilution protocol or manual dilution procedure. The recommended dilution ratio is 1:4(sample volume:total volume). The concentration of the diluted sample must be >1.25 AU/mL.
- For manual dilution, multiply the result by the dilution factor. For dilution by the analyzers, the analyzer software automatically takes the dilution into account when calculating the sample concentration.

PROCEDURE

Materials Provided

Anti-HAV (CLIA) assay, control barcode labels.

Materials Required (But Not Provided)

- General laboratory equipment.
- Fully-auto chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer Maglumi 600, Maglumi 800, Maglumi 1000, Maglumi 2000, Maglumi 2000 Plus, Maglumi 4000, Maglumi 4000 Plus, MAGLUMI X8, MAGLUMI X3, MAGLUMI X6, or Integrated System Biolumi 8000 and Biolumi CX8.
- For Reaction Module, Starter 1+2, Wash Concentrate, Light Check, Tip and Reaction Cup, please refer to corresponding Analyzer Operating Instructions for catalogue number.
- Please use accessories specified by Snibe to ensure the reliability of the test results.

Assay Procedure

Preparation of the Reagent

- Take the reagent kit out of the box and visually inspect the integral vials for leaking at the sealing film or elsewhere. If there is no leakage, please tear off the sealing film carefully.
- Open the reagent area door; hold the reagent handle to get the RFID label close to the RFID reader (for about 2s); the buzzer will beep; one beep sound indicates successful sensing.
- Keeping the reagent straight insert to the bottom along the blank reagent track.
- Observe whether the reagent information is displayed successfully in the software interface, otherwise repeat the above two steps.
- Resuspension of the magnetic microbeads takes place automatically when the kit is loaded successfully, ensuring the magnetic microbeads are totally resuspended homogenous prior to use.

Assay Calibration

- Select the assay to be calibrated and execute calibration operation in reagent area interface. For specific information on registering calibrations, refer to the calibration section of Analyzer Operating Instructions.
- Execute recalibration according to the calibration interval required in this package insert.

Quality Control

- When new lot used, check or edit the quality control information.
- Scan the control barcode, choose corresponding quality control information and execute testing. For specific information on registering quality controls, refer to the quality control section of the Analyzer Operating Instructions.

Sample Testing

- After successfully loading the sample, select the sample in interface and edit the assay for the sample to be tested and execute testing. For specific information on registering samples, refer to the sample section of the Analyzer Operating Instructions.

To ensure proper test performance, strictly adhere to Analyzer Operating Instructions.

Calibration

Traceability: This method has been standardized against the WHO International Standard 97/646.

Test of assay specific calibrators allows the detected relative light unit (RLU) values to adjust the master curve.

Recalibration is recommended as follows:

- Whenever a new lot of Reagent or Starter 1+2 is used.
- Every 28 days.

- The analyzer has been serviced.
- Control values lie outside the specified range.

Quality Control

Controls are recommended for the determination of quality control requirements for this assay and should be run in singlicate to monitor the assay performance. Refer to published guidelines for general quality control recommendations, for example Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) Guideline C24 or other published guidelines¹¹.

Quality control is recommended once per day of use, or in accordance with local regulations or accreditation requirements and your laboratory’s quality control procedures, quality control could be performed by running the Anti-HAV assay:

- Whenever the kit is calibrated.
- Whenever a new lot of Starter 1+2 or Wash Concentrate is used.

The first eight digits of the lot number on the controls must match those of the corresponding reagent kit. For each target value and range refer to the label. The performance of other controls should be evaluated for compatibility with this assay before they are used. Appropriate value ranges should be established for all quality control materials used.

Control values must lie within the specified range, whenever one of the controls lies outside the specified range, calibration should be repeated and controls retested. If control values lie repeatedly outside the predefined ranges after successful calibration, patient results must not be reported and take the following actions:

- Verify that the materials are not expired.
- Verify that required maintenance was performed.
- Verify that the assay was performed according to the package insert.
- If necessary, contact Snibe or our authorized distributors for assistance.

If the controls in kit are not enough for use, please order Anti-HAV (CLIA) Controls (REF: 1602011045MT) from Snibe or our authorized distributors for more.

RESULTS

Calculation

The analyzer automatically calculates the Anti-HAV concentration in each sample by means of a calibration curve which is generated by a 2-point calibration master curve procedure. The results are expressed in AU/mL. If mIU/mL is used to report results, manual conversion is required, and the conversion formula is: 1.0 AU/mL=20 mIU/mL. For further information please refer to the Analyzer Operating Instructions.

Interpretation of Results

The expected range for the Anti-HAV assay was obtained by testing 200 Anti-HAV positive patients and 200 Anti-HAV negative people, gave the following expected value by ROC curve:

- Non-reactive: A result less than 1.00 AU/mL (<1.00 AU/mL) is considered to be negative.
- Reactive: A result greater than or equal to 1.0 AU/mL (≥1.0 AU/mL) is considered to be positive.

Results may differ between laboratories due to variations in population and test method. It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own reference interval.

LIMITATIONS

- Results should be used in conjunction with patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.
- If the Anti-HAV results are inconsistent with clinical evidence, additional testing is needed to confirm the result.
- Specimens from patients who have received preparations of mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy may contain human anti-mouse antibodies (HAMA). Such specimens may show either falsely elevated or depressed values when tested with assay kits which employ mouse monoclonal antibodies^{12,13}. Additional information may be required for diagnosis.
- Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with *in vitro* immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animals or animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous values may be observed¹⁴.
- Bacterial contamination of the specimens may affect the test results.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Representative performance data are provided in this section. Results obtained in individual laboratories may vary.

Precision

Precision was determined using the assay, samples and controls in a protocol (EP05-A3,EP05-A2) of the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute): duplicates at two independent runs per day for 20 days at three different sites using three lots of reagent kits (n = 720). The following results were obtained:

Sample	Mean (AU/mL) (n=720)	Within-Run		Between-Run		Reproducibility	
		SD (AU/mL)	%CV	SD (AU/mL)	%CV	SD (AU/mL)	%CV
Serum Pool 1	0.762	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Serum Pool 2	1.217	0.028	2.30	0.027	2.21	0.086	7.08
Serum Pool 3	3.086	0.065	2.10	0.073	2.36	0.273	8.84
Plasma Pool 1	0.786	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plasma Pool 2	1.182	0.031	2.58	0.032	2.74	0.085	7.23
Plasma Pool 3	3.012	0.063	2.08	0.065	2.17	0.281	9.33
Negative Control	0.015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Positive Control	2.036	0.048	2.37	0.049	2.43	0.164	8.06

Analytical Specificity

Interference

Interference was determined using the assay, three samples containing different concentrations of analyte were spiked with potential endogenous and exogenous interferences in a protocol (EP7-A2) of the CLSI. The measurement deviation of the interference substance is within ±10%. The following results were obtained:

Interference	No interference up to	Interference	No interference up to
Hemoglobin	1750 mg/dL	Rheumatoid factor	1500 IU/mL
Intralipid	1400 mg/dL	ANA	398 AU/mL
Bilirubin	100 mg/dL	Biotin	50 µg/mL
HAMA	40 ng/mL	/	/

Cross-Reactivity

The assay is highly specific for Anti-HAV, with no observed cross-reactivity to Anti-HBV, Anti-HCV, Anti-HIV, CMV IgG, CMV IgM, EBV IgG, EBV IgM, HSV-1/2 IgG, HSV-1/2 IgM, TOXO IgG, TOXO IgM, VZV IgG, Rubella IgM, Anti-PB19, Anti-TP, Anti-HDV, Anti-HEV.

Relative Sensitivity

The relative sensitivity of the Anti-HAV assay was determined by testing 255 samples collected from expected positive population with commercial assay confirmation of Anti-HAV positive result.

N of samples	Reactive	Relative Sensitivity	95% CI
255	253	99.22%	97.19%~99.78%

Relative Specificity

The relative specificity of the Anti-HAV assay was determined by testing 84 samples collected from expected negative population with commercial assay confirmation of Anti-HAV negative result.

N of samples	Non-reactive	Relative Specificity	95% CI
84	82	97.62%	91.73%~99.34%

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SYMBOLS EXPLANATIONS

	Consult instructions for use		Manufacturer
	Temperature limit (Store at 2-8°C)		Use-by date
	Contains sufficient for<n> tests		Keep away from sunlight
	This way up		Authorized representative in the European Community
	<i>In vitro</i> diagnostic medical device		Kit component
	Catalogue number		Batch code
	CE marking with notified body ID number		

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Shenzhen New Industries Biomedical Engineering Co., Ltd.
No.23, Jinxiu East Road, Pingshan District, 518122 Shenzhen, P.R. China
Tel: +86-755-21536601 Fax:+86-755-28292740



Shanghai International Holding Corp. GmbH (Europe)
Eiffestrasse 80, 20537 Hamburg, Germany
Tel: +49-40-2513175 Fax: +49-40-255726