

COAMATIC® Heparin - 82 3393 63

Intended Use

For the quantitative determination of unfractionated heparin (UF Heparin) or low molecular weight heparin (LMW Heparin) in human citrated plasma using automated and microplate methods.

Background and summary

Heparin is the most frequently used antithrombotic therapeutic.

The biological activity of this sulfated glycosaminoglycan resides in its ability to accelerate (up to 2000-fold) the inhibitory effect of antithrombin (AT) on the coagulation proteases. The amount of LMW Heparin or UF Heparin is determined from the anti-FXa activity expressed by the [AT • Heparin] complex formed in plasma.¹⁻³

Measuring principle

Heparin + AT → [AT • Heparin]

[AT • Heparin] + FXa (excess) → [FXa • AT • Heparin] + FXa (residual)

Fxa (residual) + S-2732 → Peptide + pNA

Factor Xa (FXa) is added to a mixture of undiluted plasma and the chromogenic substrate S-2732.

When Heparin and AT are co-present, two competing reactions occur simultaneously:

1. Inhibition of FXa by the [AT • Heparin] complex.

2. Reaction of FXa with S-2732 resulting in cleavage of pNA.

The pNA release measured at 405 nm is inversely proportional to the heparin level in the sample.¹

In order to reduce the influence from heparin antagonists, such as platelet factor 4 (PF4), dextran sulfate is included in the reaction mixture.⁴

Reagents

1. S-2732, 15 mg

Chromogenic substrate, Suc-Ile-Glu(y-pip)-Gly-Arg-pNA • HCl lyophilized with detergent and mannitol as bulking agent.

2. Factor Xa, 35 nkat

Lyophilized bovine FXa containing Tris buffer, EDTA, NaCl, dextran sulfate and bovine serum albumin.

PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS:

Hazard class: none

Risk phrases: none

Safety phrases: none

This product is for *in vitro* diagnostic use.

Reagent preparation:

For the microplate method reconstitute REAGENTS 1 and 2 with 5.0 mL of water (see REAGENTS 3). Replace the stopper and swirl gently. Make sure of the complete reconstitution of the product. Keep reagent at 15-25°C for 10-30 min and invert before use.

NOTE: Other reagent reconstitution volumes may apply for automated methods. (See section: INSTRUMENT APPLICATIONS). The reagents are not interchangeable between lots.

Reagents required but not provided:

3. Deionized water filtered through 0.22 mm or NCCLS type II water.⁵

4. Acetic acid 20% or citric acid 2% (end-point method).

5. Saline (0.9% NaCl).

6. Human normal plasma.

7. Calibrator plasma for LMW Heparin and/or UF Heparin calibrated against International Standards.

8. Controls for LMW Heparin and/or UF Heparin activity.

NOTE: Antithrombin reagent and Tris buffer is required for the ACL Hundred/Thousand Series method (the assay is run as a two stage method with the addition of antithrombin). See the instrument Application Sheet for specific information.

Materials required but not provided:

— Spectrophotometer 405 nm (and 490 nm for the microplate procedure)

— Incubator 37°C

— Microplates⁶

— Centrifuge, 2000 x g

— Plastic test tubes

— Stopwatch

— Vortex mixer

— Calibrated pipettes

— Linear graph paper

*NOTE: Do not use microplates intended for coating

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Storage conditions and stability

The sealed reagents are stable at 2-8°C until the expiry date printed on the label.

1. S-2732: Stability after reconstitution: 3 months at +2-8°C in the original vial.

2. Factor Xa: Stability after reconstitution: 3 months at +2-8°C in the original vial.

WARNING: Do not use reagents beyond the expiry date printed on the package label. Substrate - Avoid exposure to light. Discard the substrate solution if it appears yellow. Avoid contamination by microorganisms.

Specimen collection

Nine parts of freshly drawn venous blood is collected into one part trisodium citrate. Centrifugation: 2000 x g for 20 minutes at 20-25°C. Refer to NCCLS document H21-A2 for further instructions on specimen collection, handling and storage.⁶

Quality Controls

Two levels of heparin controls, calibrated against International standards, are recommended for a complete quality control program. Each laboratory should establish its own mean and standard deviation and should establish a quality program to monitor laboratory testing. Controls should be analyzed at least once every 8 hour shift in accordance with good laboratory practice. Refer in Westgard et al for identification and resolution for out-of-control situations.⁸

Results

Heparin results are reported in activity (IU/mL).

Expected values

To obtain an optimal effect with minimum risk of bleeding or thromboembolic complications the heparin should be in the range recommended by the manufacturer.⁹

Procedures

All conditions included in this package insert are referred to Microplate method and Cobas Mira. Detailed instrument settings including instructions for preparation of the reagents for a variety of automated instruments are available on request from Chromogenix.

Assay condition for microplate and test tube techniques

Dilutions of samples and controls

Samples/controls/standards

Water (see REAGENTS 3)

Mix well

Add diluted samples/controls/standards to the microplate wells

Incubate at 37°C for 2-6 min

Add S-2732 (pre-heated at 37°C)

Mix and add within 2 min Factor Xa (pre-heated at 37°C)

Mix and incubate at +37°C for 120 sec.

Stop reaction with acetic acid 20% or citric acid 2%

Read the absorbance against water (see REAGENT 3) at 405 nm.

If possible, read and subtract the absorbance at 490 nm in order to compensate for differences in the material of the microplate wells.

Calibration

For the calibration of LMW Heparin or UF Heparin use a source of material which has been calibrated against an International Standard preparation.

For example: To prepare standards for 10 runs.

i. Dilute heparin with saline (0.9% NaCl) to obtain a working solution with a value of 100 IU/mL.

ii. Add 160 µL of the heparin working solution to 20.0 mL of normal plasma to obtain the heparin concentration of 0.8 IU/mL. Dilute according to the table below:

| Standard | Plasma with heparin 0.8 IU/mL | Normal plasma |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| IU/mL | mL | mL |
| 0 | - | 4.0 |
| 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 0.6 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| 0.8 | 4.0 | - |

These standards can be kept in aliquots at -20°C for 12 months.

ENGLISH - Insert revision 06/2013

Calculation

Microplate Method:

Or linear graph paper. Plot A on the Y-axis and IU/mL heparin on the X-axis. Connect this standard points with the best fitting second order polynomial line. Samples and controls are evaluated based on this standard curve. Examples of typical standard curves (microplate method). Standard curve Unfractionated heparin and Standard curve LMW heparin, are shown on the back of this sheet.

Performance characteristics

Limitations/Interfering substances

Heparin results are not affected by hemoglobin up to 200 mg/dl, triglycerides up to 600 mg/dl and bilirubin up to 12 mg/dl.

Precision:

Microplate method. The data summarized below was obtained with the microplate method using unfractionated heparin (UFH) and low molecular weight heparin (LMWH).

| Mean concentration | Within run C.V. (%) | Between run C.V. (%) | Total C.V. (%) |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 0.7 IU/mL UFH | 2.8 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| 0.4 IU/mL UFH | 3.4 | 1.5 | 3.7 |
| 0.7 IU/mL LMWH | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| 0.4 IU/mL LMWH | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 |

Examples of instrument-specific precision results obtained by or for Chromogenix are included in the instrument application sheets.

Each laboratory should establish their own precision data.

Correlation:

1. The COAMATIC® Heparin assay shows good correlation with COATEST® Heparin and COATEST® LMW Heparin/Heparin performed on the Cobas Mira instrument:

COAMATIC® Heparin versus COATEST® Heparin (n = 112)

IU/mL Heparin = +0.005 + 1.00 x Heparin, r = 0.97

COAMATIC® Heparin versus COATEST® LMW Heparin/Heparin (n = 90)

IU/mL Heparin = +0.002 + 1.04 x Heparin, r = 0.96

2. The COAMATIC® Heparin (performed on various Instruments) versus IL Test™ Heparin performed on the ACL 300 Instrument

| Instruments | (n = 70) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.017 + 1.00x Heparin, r = 0.97 |
|------------------|-----------|--|
| Cobas Mira | (n = 87) | IU/mL Heparin = -0.012 + 1.04x Heparin, r = 0.98 |
| ACL 300† | (n = 62) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.004 + 1.03x Heparin, r = 0.98 |
| Futura | (n = 113) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.009 + 0.97x Heparin, r = 0.97 |
| MLA Electra 1600 | (n = 80) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.004 + 1.01x Heparin, r = 0.97 |
| Thrombolyzer* | (n = 76) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.008 + 0.92x Heparin, r = 0.97 |
| BCS* | (n = 30) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.008 + 0.93x Heparin, r = 0.99 |
| STA* | (n = 29) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.017 + 0.96x Heparin, r = 0.99 |
| Sysmex 6000 | (n = 30) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.028 + 0.97x Heparin, r = 0.99 |
| AMAX | (n = 30) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.028 + 0.97x Heparin, r = 0.99 |
| AMGA* | (n = 30) | IU/mL Heparin = -0.061 + 1.02x Heparin, r = 0.99 |
| Hitachi 911 | (n = 30) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.014 + 0.98x Heparin, r = 0.99 |
| Hitachi 917 | (n = 30) | IU/mL Heparin = +0.021 + 1.00x Heparin, r = 0.98 |

*NOTE: Instrument not available in all countries.

†NOTE: In the case of the ACL Hundred/Thousand Series, the assay is run as a two-stage method with the addition of antithrombin reagent. See the Instrument Application Sheet for specific information.

Recommended measuring range

For the microplate method the relationship between the heparin concentration and the pNA release, measured as absorbance at 405 nm, follows a second order polynomial function in the range of 0-1.5 IU/mL.

Sensitivity:

System

Cobas Mira mAbs / min per 1IU/mL Heparin 333 mAbs

Determinations/kit

Microplate: 200

DEUTSCH - Packungsbeilage Version 06/2013

Ergebnisse

Mik

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Utilisation prévue

Dosage de l'héparine non fractionnée (Héparine NF) ou de l'héparine de bas poids moléculaire (Héparine BPM) dans le plasma humain citraté à l'aide de méthodes automatisées et de la technique sur la microplaqué.

Contexte et résumé

L'héparine est l'antithrombotique le plus souvent utilisé. L'activité biologique de ce glycosaminoglycane sulfaté résidue dans son aptitude à accélérer (jusqu'à 2000 fois) l'effet inhibiteur de l'antithrombine (AT) sur le processus de coagulation.

La détermination de la quantité d'héparine de bas poids moléculaire (BPM) ou non fractionnée (NF) se fait à partir de l'activité anti-FXa exprimée par le complexe [AT • Héparine] formé dans le plasma.¹⁻³

Principe de mesure

Héparine + AT → [AT • Héparine]

[AT • Héparine] + FXa (exès) → [FXa • AT • Héparine] + FXa (résiduel)

FXa (résiduel) - S-2732 → Péptide + pNA

Du facteur Xa (FXa) est ajouté à un mélange de plasma non dilué avec substrat chromogénique S-2732.

Le résultat obtenu et l'AT sont comparés. Il se produisent en même temps deux réactions concurrentes:

1. Inhibition du FXa par l'AT • Héparine

2. Réaction du FXa avec le S-2732 aboutissant à un clivage du pNA.

La libération de pNA mesurée à 405 nm est inversement proportionnelle au taux d'héparine du mélange.

De façon à réduire l'influence des antagonistes de l'héparine tels que le facteur plaquette 4 (PF4), on inclut du sulfate de dextrans dans le mélange réactionnel.⁴

Réactifs

1. S-2732, 15 mg

Substrat chromogénique, Suc-Ile-Glu(y-pip)-Gly-Arg-pNA • HCl lyophilisé avec un détergent et du mannitol comme agent gonflant

2. Factor Xa, 35 nkat

FXa bovin lyophilisé contenant du tampon Tris, de l'EDTA, du NaCl, du sulfate de dextrans et de la sérum-albumine bovine.

ATTENTION:

Classification risque: Aucune

Phrases risque: Aucune

Phrases sécurité: Aucune

Ce produit est à usage diagnostique *in vitro*.

Préparation des réactifs:

Pour la technique sur microplaqué, reconstruire les REACTIFS 1. et 2., à l'aide de 5,0 mL d'eau (voir REACTIFS 3).

Rétablir les bouchons en place et agiter doucement pour débarrasser l'air puis que la reconstitution du produit est totale.

Maintenir à température ambiante 15-20°C pendant 10 à 30 min et reporter dans une seringue à serpillière.

REMARQUE: Il se peut que d'autres volumes de reconstitution des réactifs s'appliquent dans le cas des méthodes automatisées (voir chapitre: APPLICATIONS SUR INSTRUMENTS). Les réactifs ne sont pas interchangeables entre lots.

Réactifs nécessaires mais non fournis:

3. Eau distillée filtrée sur filtre de 0,22 µm

4. Acide acétique al 20% ou acide citrique al 2% (méthode du point final)

5. Sérum physiologique (0,9% NaCl)

6. Plasma normal humain

7. Plasma étalon par HBPM ou HNF (étalonnée par rapport au 1^{er} étalon International établi par le WMO avec une méthode anti Xa)

8. Plasma de contrôle pour HBPM ou HNF

REMARQUE: Le réactif antithrombine et le tampon Tris sont nécessaires à la méthode adaptée sur la série des ACL.

(Cette méthode est une technique en 2 temps, comprenant l'addition d'antithrombine), se référer à la notice d'explication spécifique.

Matériel nécessaire mais non fourni:

— Spectrophotomètre à 405 nm (et 490 nm pour la procédure sur microplaqué)

— Incubateur à 37°C

— Microplaques*

— Centrifugeuse à 2000 x g

— Tubes à essai en plastique

— Chronomètre

— Mélangeur à tourbillons

— Pipettes jaugees

— Papier millimétré

*REMARQUE: Ne pas utiliser de microplaques pour le coating.

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Uso

Per il dosaggio di eparin non frazionata (UHF) o di eparin a basso peso molecolare (LMWH) nel plasma umano citratato usando metodi automatici e microplastra.

Introduzione

L'héparine è l'antitrombolico più usato. L'attività biologica di questo glicosaminoglicano solfato sta nella sua capacità di accelerare (fino a 2000 volte) l'effetto inhibitorio dell'antithrombina (AT) sulle proteasi di coagulazione. La quantità di eparin a basso peso molecolare (LMW) o di eparin non frazionata (UF) è determinata dall'attività anti-FXa espressa da complesso [AT • Eparina] formatosi nel plasma.¹⁻³

Principio del metodo

Eparina + AT → [AT • Eparina]

[AT • Eparina] + FXa (eccesso) → [FXa • AT • Eparina] + FXa (residuo)

FXa (residuo) - S-2732 → Péptide + pNA

Il fattore Xa (FXa) viene aggiunto ad una miscela di plasma non diluito con il substrato cromogenico S-2732. Quando Eparina e AT sono presenti, viene verificata la presenza delle due reazioni opposte:

1. Inibizione del FXa da parte del complesso [AT • Eparina]

2. Reazione del FXa con S-2732, che determina la liberazione della pNA.

La pNA rilasciato viene misurato A 405 nm ed è inversamente proporzionale alla quantità di eparin presente nel campione.¹ Per ridurre l'influsso degli antagonisti dell'eparin, come il fattore piastinico 4 (PF4), nella miscela di reazione viene aggiunto destrano solfato.²

Reagenti

1. S-2732, 15 mg

Substrato cromogenico, Suc-Ile-Glu(y-pip)-Gly-Arg-pNA • HC1 ionofiltrato con detergente e mannitol quale eccezione.

2. Factor Xa, 35 nkat

FXa bovin ionofiltrato contenente tri(idrossimethyl)amminometano, EDTA, NaCl, destrano solfato e albumina bovina.

Avvertenze:

Simbolo di pericolo: nessuno

Frasi di rischio: nessuno

Consigli di prudenza: nessuno

Per l'impiego diagnostico *in vitro*.

Preparazione dei reagenti:

Per la tecnica a microplastra, ricostituire REAGENTI 1. e 2. con 5,0 mL di acqua (vedi REAGENTI 3). Rimettere il tappo e agitare delicatamente. Assicurarsi della completa ricostituzione del prodotto.

Tenere il reagente a 15-25°C per 10-30 minuti e miscelare prima dell'uso.

NOTA: I metodi automatici possono richiedere altri volumi di ricostituzione dei reagenti. (Vedi paragrafo: APPLICAZIONI STRUMENTALI).

I reagenti non sono intercambiabili tra i vari lotti.

Reagenti necessari ma non inclusi nel kit:

3. Acqua deionizzata filtrata a 0,22 mm o acqua NCCLS tipo II⁵

4. Acido acetico al 20% o acido citrico al 2% (metodo end-point)

5. Soluzioone fisiologica (0,9% NaCl)

6. Plasma umano normale

7. Calibratore plasma per LMW Eparina e/o UF Eparina calibrata contro standardi internazionali

8. Controlli per LMW e/o attività UF Eparina

NOTA: Nel caso della serie ACL 100/1000, il dosaggio viene effettuato con metodo a due fasi, e il procedimento prevede l'aggiunta di reagente antithrombina. Per informazioni più specifiche vedi il foglio esplicativo.

Materiale necessario ma non incluso nel kit

— Spettrofotometro 405 nm (e 490 nm per procedimento a microplastra)

— Termostato a 37°C

— Microplastra*

— Centrifuge, 2000 x g

— Cronometro

— Miscelatore tipo Vortex

— Pipette graduate

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PORTUGUÉS - Revisão do folheto 06/2013

Para a revisão actual deste folheto informativo em Portugues, contacte o representante da Chromogenix da sua área.

PRECAUÇÕES E ADVERTÊNCIAS:

Classes de perigo: nenhum

Frases de risco: nenhum

Frases de segurança: nenhum

Este reagente destina-se a utilização em diagnóstico *in vitro*.

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SVENSK - Instick revision 06/2013

För aktuell revision av detta insticksblad på svenska ber vi Er att kontakta Chromogenix distributör.

FÖRSIKTIGHETSGÄRDER OCH VARNINGAR:

Färsklass: ingen

Riskfraser: ingen

Skyddsfrazer: ingen

Denna produkt är för *in vitro* diagnostiskt användande

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DANSK - Metdeforskrift revision 06/2013

Venskerigsværende den gældende udgave af metdeforskriftene på dansk fra den lokale Chromogenix distributør.

ADVARSEL:

Fareklass: Ingen

Risikofrazer: Ingen

Sikkerhedsstyringer: Ingen

Dette produkt er til *in vitro* diagnostiskt anvendende

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ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ - Αναθεώρηση εσωκλειστού 06/2013

Για την τρέχουσα αναθεώρηση αυτού του εσωκλειστού στα Ελληνικά, παρακαλούμε επικοινωνήστε με τον τοπικό αντιπρόσωπο της CHROMOGENIX.

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ:

Σήμα κινδύνου Κατηγορία: ουδέν

Φράσεις κινδύνου: ουδέν

Φράσεις οδηγώντων ασφαλείας χρήσης: ουδέν

To προϊόν προορίζεται για διαγνωστική χρήση *in vitro*.

Symbols used / Verwendete Symbole / Símbolos utilizados / Symboles utilisés / Simboli impiegati / Simboli utilizados / Anvendte symboler / Använda Symboler / Χρησιμοποιηθέντα σύμβολα

IVD

In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device

In Vitro Diagnistikum

Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro

Producto sanitario para diagnóstico in vitro

Dispositivo medicodiagnóstico in vitro

Dispositivo médico para utilização em diagnóstico in vitro

Medicament til in vitro-diagnos

In vitro diagnostisk medicinsk produkt

Προϊόν για διαγνωστική

Χρήση

LOT

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LANGUAGES

ENGLISH

DEUTSCH

ESPAÑOL

FRANÇAIS

ITALIANO

PORTUGUÊS

DANSK

SWENSK

GREEK

TECHNICAL SPECS

PAPER: White paper, 50-60 g/m² weight.

SIZE: 11 x 17" (280 x 432 mm.).

PRINT: Front/Back.

PRINT COLOR: Top rule Orange Pantone 137, all remaining type in black.

Back - All type in black.

