

ASO TurbilateX

Quantitative determination of Anti-streptolysin O
Only for in vitro use in clinical laboratory
Store at 2-8°C

Ref.: KASO-T41

Ratio 9:1

ASO TURBILATEX



PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

The ASO TurbilateX is a quantitative turbidimetric test for the measurement of ASO in human serum or plasma.

Latex particles coated with streptolysin O (SLO) are agglutinated when mixed with samples containing ASO. The agglutination causes an absorbance change, dependent upon the ASO contents of the patient sample that can be quantified by comparison from a calibrator of known ASO concentration.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

SLO is a toxic immunogenic exoenzyme produced by β -hemolytic Streptococci of groups A, C and G. Measuring the ASO antibodies are useful for the diagnostic of rheumatoid fever, acute glomerulonephritis and streptococcal infections. Rheumatic fever is an inflammatory disease affecting connective tissue from several parts of human body as skin, heart, joints etc... and acute glomerulonephritis is a renal infection that affects mainly to renal glomerulus.

REAGENTS

Diluent (R1)	Tris buffer 20 mmol/L, pH 8.2. Sodium azide 0.95 g/L.
Latex (R2)	Latex particles coated with streptolysin O, pH 10.0. Sodium azide 0.95 g/L.
ASO-CAL	Calibrator. Human serum. ASO concentration is stated on the vial label.

PRECAUTIONS

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 cautiously as potentially infectious.

CALIBRATION

Use ASO Calibrator.

The sensitivity of the assay and the target value of the calibrator have been standardized against the ASO International Calibrator (WHO). Recalibrate when control results are out of specified tolerances, when using different lot of reagent and when the instrument is adjusted.

PREPARATION

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

- 1 mL Latex Reagent + 9 mL Diluent

ASO Calibrator: Reconstitute (→) with 1.0 mL of distilled water. Mix gently and incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes before use.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

All the components of the kit are stable until the expiration date on the label when stored tightly closed at 2-8°C and contaminations prevented during their use. Do not use reagents over the expiration date.

Reagent deterioration: Presence of particles and turbidity.

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

ASO Calibrator: Stable for 1 month at 2-8°C or 3 months at -20°C.

Do not freeze; frozen Latex or Diluent could change the functionality of the test.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

- Thermostatic bath at 37°C.

- Spectrophotometer or photometer thermostatable at 37°C with a 540 nm filter.

SAMPLES

Fresh serum. Stable 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 hemolyzed or lipemic samples.

PROCEDURE

1. Bring the working reagent and the photometer (cuvette holder) to 37°C.

2. Assay conditions:

Wavelength: 540 nm (530-550)

Temperature: 37°C

Cuvette path: 1 cm

3. Adjust the instrument to zero with distilled water.

4. Pipette into a cuvette:

Working Reagent (mL)	1.0
Calibrator or sample (μL)	10

5. Mix and read the absorbance immediately (A_1) and after 2 minutes (A_2) of the sample addition.

We have instruction sheets for several automatic analyzers. Instructions for many of them are available on request.

CALCULATIONS

$(A_2 - A_1)_{\text{sample}}$

— x Calibrator concentration = IU/mL ASO

$(A_2 - A_1)_{\text{calibrator}}$

QUALITY CONTROL

Control sera are recommended to monitor the performance of manual and automated assay procedures. It should be used the BSM controls ASO/CRP/RF Level L and Level H.

Each laboratory should establish its own Quality Control scheme and corrective actions if controls do not meet the acceptable tolerances.

REFERENCE VALUES

Normal values up to 200 IU/mL (adults) and 100 IU/mL (children < 5 years old)*.

Each laboratory should establish its own reference range.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

1. **Linearity limit:** Up to 800 IU/mL, under the described assay conditions.

Samples with higher concentrations, should be diluted 1/3 in NaCl 9 g/L and retested again. The linearity limit depends on the sample-reagent ratio, as well the analyzer used. It will be higher by decreasing the sample volume, although the sensitivity of the test will be proportionally decreased.

2. **Detection limit:** Values less than 20 IU/mL give non-reproducible results.

3. **Prozone effect:** No prozone effect was detected up to 3000 IU/mL.

4. **Sensitivity:** Δ 0.73 mA. IU/mL.

5. **Precision:**

	Intra-assay (n=10)			Inter-assay (n=10)		
Mean (IU/mL)	135	236	372	135	236	372
SD	3.4	5.4	5.9	7.9	13.2	17.7
CV	2.5	2.3	1.6	5.9	5.5	4.8

6. **Accuracy:** Results obtained using this reagent (y) were compared to those obtained using a commercial reagent (x) with similar characteristics. 80 samples ranging from 20 to 800 IU/mL of ASO were assayed. The correlation coefficient (r) was 0.98 and the regression equation $y = 1.305x - 7.65$.

The results of the performance characteristics depend on the analyzer used.

INTERFERENCES

Bilirubin (20 mg/dL), hemoglobin (10 g/L), lipemia (10 g/L) and rheumatoid factors (600 IU/mL), do not interfere. Other substances may interfere?

NOTES

Clinical diagnosis should not be made on findings of a single test result, but should integrate both clinical and laboratory data.

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