

## Fibrinectin Assay Kit (FN)

**Method:** Immunoturbidimetric

| Cat . No. | Size                     | Instrument                                      |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| GS8651M   | R1:1×60 ml<br>R2:1×20 ml | For Hitachi 7170/7180&<br>Olympus AU640/400/600 |
| GB8650M   | R1:1×60ml<br>R2:1×20ml   | For Hitachi 7060/7150&<br>ShimadzuCL7200/8000   |
| GX8651M   | R1:1×60ml<br>R2:1×20 ml  | For Beckman                                     |

### INTENDED USE

For the *in vitro* quantitative determination of Fibronectin in serum.

### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Fibronectin is a high-molecular weight (440kDa) glycoprotein of the extracellular matrix that binds to membrane spanning receptor protein called integrins. Fibronectin that functions as a reticuloendothelial mediated host defense mechanism and is impaired by surgery, burns, infection, neoplasia, and disorders of the immune system.

### ASSAY PRINCIPLE

Fibronectin in sample reacts with antibody specific for human fibronectin. The formation of the antibody-antigen complex results in an increase in turbidity at 340nm. By constructing the standard curve, the concentration of fibrinectin can be determined.

### REAGENT COMPOSITION

| Contents                                                                  | Concentration of Solutions |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Reagent 1 (R1)</b>                                                     |                            |
| NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> -Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> buffer | 10mmol/L                   |
| NaCl                                                                      | 0.15 mmol/L                |
| <b>Reagent 2 (R2)</b>                                                     |                            |
| NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> -Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> buffer | 100mmol/L                  |
| Anti fibrinectin                                                          | 10-30%                     |

### SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Serum sample.

The sample can be stable for 6 days at 2-8°C

### STABILITY AND PREPARATION OF REAGENTS

All reagents are ready to use.

Stable up to the expiry date when stored at 2-8°C

### ASSAY PROCEDURE

Test Procedure for Analyzers (Hitachi 7180)

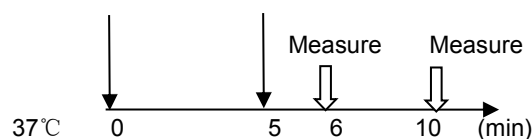
Assay Mode: 2 Point End 16-34

Wave length (sub/main): 800/340nm

Sample 7 µl

R1: 180µl

R2: 60 µl



- Mix 7 µl sample with 180 µl R1 and incubate at 37°C for 5 minutes.
- Add 60 µl R2 into cuvette, mix and incubate for 1 minute at 37°C.
- Read initial absorbance A<sub>1</sub> and incubate for another 1.5 minutes, read final absorbance A<sub>2</sub>.
- Calculate the absorbance change  $\Delta A = A_2 - A_1$ .

### CALIBRATION

Recommend using Gcell calibrator (Cat .No. GC-FN).

### CALCULATIONS OF RESULTS

Plot calibrator concentrations against the corresponding  $\Delta A$  values using graph paper. The concentration of FN in the sample is obtained by reading of a value from the calibration curve. Do not attempt to extrapolate above or below the range of the calibrators.

### QUALITY CONTROL

For quality control, use Gcell calibrators (Cat .No. GQ-FN) as daily quality control and can be purchased separately. Values should fall within a specific range. If these values fall outside the range and repetition excludes error, the following steps should be taken:

- Check instrument settings and light source.
- Check reaction temperature.
- Check expiration date of kit and contents.

### NORMAL VALUE

Serum: >250mg/L

It is recommended that each laboratory should establish its own normal range to reflect the age, sex, diet and geographical location of the population.

### MAIN PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### LINEARITY

The linearity is up to 630mg/L, when the linear correlation coefficient  $r \geq 0.990$ . If the concentration is above 630 mg/L, please dilute the sample. Multiply the factor to calculate the result.

#### PRECISION

The CV of the test should be  $\leq 10\%$ .

| Intar assay precision |         |         |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| N=20                  | level 1 | level 2 |
| Mean(mg/L)            | 129.20  | 248.85  |
| SD                    | 2.84    | 4.66    |
| CV(%)                 | 2.20    | 1.87    |

| Inter assay precision       |                                   |         |         |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| N=5                         | Batch 1                           | Batch 2 | Batch 3 |
| Mean(mg/L)                  | 133.2                             | 130.6   | 130.2   |
| $\bar{x}$                   | 131.33                            |         |         |
| $(X_{max}-X_{min})/\bar{x}$ | $(133.2-130.2)/131.33*100=2.30\%$ |         |         |

### INTERFERENCE

The following analytes were tested up to the levels indicated and found not to interfere:

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Vitamin C:  | up to 100mg/dl  |
| Bilirubin:  | up to 40 mg/dl  |
| Hemoglobin: | up to 1000mg/dl |
| Intralipid: | up to 200mg/dl  |










### SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

1. For in vitro diagnostic use only. Do not pipette by mouth. Exercise the normal precautions required for handling laboratory reagents.
2. Reagent contains Sodium Azide. Avoid ingestion or contact with skin or mucous membranes. In case of skin contact, flush affected area with copious amounts of water. In case of contact with eyes or if ingested, seek immediate medical attention.
3. Sodium Azide reacts with lead and copper plumbing, to form potentially explosive azides. When disposing of such reagents flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide from building up. Exposed metal surfaces should be cleaned with 10% sodium hydroxide.
4. Specimens should be treated as potentially infectious (HIV, Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus, etc.) and handled with appropriate caution.
5. Reagents with different lot numbers should not be interchanged or mixed.

### References

1. Ni H, Yuen PST, Papalia JM, et al. Plasma fibronectin promotes thrombus growth and stability in injured arterioles[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2003, 100(5): 2415-2419

### INDEX OF SYMBOLS

|                                                                                     |                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|  | Manufacture                                       |
|  | Catalogue Number                                  |
|  | Lot number                                        |
|  | Date of manufacture                               |
|  | Use by(Expiration date)                           |
|  | For In-Vitro Diagnostic use only                  |
|  | Stored at 2-8°C                                   |
|  | Attention: See instruction for use                |
|  | Authorized Representative in the European Company |