Document No. : INS-MA-EN (Rev.13)
Revision date : July 13, 2015





INTENDED USE

ichroma™ Microalbumin is a fluorescence Immunoassay (FIA) for the quantitative determination of Microalbumin in <u>human urine</u>. It is useful as an aid in management and monitoring of determination of kidney damage from diabetes.

For in vitro diagnostic use only.

INTRODUCTION

A Microalbumin test evaluates urine for the presence of a protein called albumin¹. Albumin is normally found in the blood and filtered by the kidneys². When the kidneys are working properly, albumin is not present in the urine. However, when the kidneys are damaged, small amounts of albumin leak into the urine. This condition is called Microalbumin¹. 2,3.4.

Microalbumin is most frequently caused by kidney damage from diabetes. However, many other conditions can lead to kidney damage, such as high blood pressure, heart failure, cirrhosis, or systemic lupus erythmatosus(SLE). If kidney damage is not treated at an early stage, larger amounts of albumin and protein may leak into the urine^{5,6}. This condition is called macroalbuminuria or proteinuria. When the kidneys spill protein, it can mean serious kidney damage is present. This can lead to chronic kidney disease. A microalbumin urine test can be done on a sample of urine collected randomly (usually after the first time you urinate in the morning), a sample collected over a 24-hour period, or a sample collected over a specific period of time, such as 4 hours or overnight?

PRINCIPLE

The test uses a sandwich immunodetection method; the detector antibody in buffer binds to antigen in sample, forming antigen-antibody complexes, and migrates onto nitrocellulose matrix to be captured by the other immobilized-antibody on test strip.

The more antigen in sample forms the more antigen-antibody complex and leads to stronger intensity of fluorescence signal on detector antibody, which is processed by instrument for ichroma™ tests to show microalbumin concentration in sample.

COMPONENTS

ichroma™ Microalbumin consists of 'Test cartridges', 'Detection Buffer Tubes' and an 'ID chip'.

- The test cartridge contains a test strip, the membrane which has anti human microalbumin at the test line, while rabbit IgG at the control line.
- Each test cartridge is individually sealed in an aluminum foil pouch containing a desiccant. 25 sealed test cartridges are packed in a box which also contains an ID chip.
- The detection buffer contains anti human microalbuminfluorescence conjugate, anti rabbit IgG-fluorescence conjugate, bovine serum albumin (BSA) as a stabilizer and sodium azide in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) as a preservative.
- The detection buffer is pre-dispensed in a tube. 25 detection buffer tubes are packaged in a Box and further packed in a Styrofoam box with ice-pack for the shipment.



WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- For in vitro diagnostic use only.
- Carefully follow the instructions and procedures described in this 'Instruction for use'.
- Use only fresh samples and avoid direct sunlight.
- Lot numbers of all the test components (test cartridge, ID chip and detection buffer) must match each other.
- Do not interchange the test components between different lots or use the test components after the expiration date, either of which might yield misleading of test result(s).
- Do not reuse. A detection buffer tube should be used for processing one sample only. So should a test cartridge.
- The test cartridge should remain sealed in its original pouch before use. Do not use the test cartridge, if is damaged or already opened.
- Frozen sample should be thawed only once. For shipping, samples must be packed in accordance with the regulations.
- Just before use, allow the test cartridge, detection buffer and sample to be at room temperature for approximately 30 minutes.
- ichroma™ Microalbumin as well as the instrument for ichroma™ tests should be used away from vibration and/or magnetic field. During normal usage, it can be noted that instrument for ichroma™ tests may produce minor vibration.
- Used detection buffer tubes, pipette tips and test cartridges should be handled carefully and discarded by an appropriate method in accordance with relevant local regulations.
- An exposure to larger quantities of sodium azide may cause certain health issues like convulsions, low blood pressure and heart rate, loss of consciousness, lung injury and respiratory failure.
- ichroma™ Microalbumin will provide accurate and reliable results subject to the following conditions.
 - Use **ichroma™ Microalbumin** should be used only in conjunction with instrument for ichroma™ tests.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

- The test cartridge is stable for 20 months (while sealed in an aluminum foil pouch) if stored at 4 30°C.
- The detection buffer pre-dispensed in a tube is stable for 20 months if stored at 2 - 8°C.
- After the test cartridge pouch is opened, the test should be performed immediately.

LIMITATION OF THE TEST SYSTEM

- The test may yield false positive result(s) due to the crossreactions and/or non-specific adhesion of certain sample components to the capture/detector antibodies.
- The test may yield false negative result. The non-responsiveness of the antigen to the antibodies is most common where the epitope is masked by some unknown components, so as not to be detected or captured by the antibodies. The instability or degradation of the antigen with time and/or temperature may cause the false negative as it makes antigen unrecognizable by the antibodies.
- Other factors may interfere with the test and cause erroneous results, such as technical/procedural errors, degradation of the test components/reagents or presence of interfering substances in the test samples.
- Any clinical diagnosis based on the test result must be supported by a comprehensive judgment of the concerned physician including clinical symptoms and other relevant test results.

양식-GE02-15 (Rev. 03) 1/3

Document No. : INS-MA-EN (Rev.13) Revision date : July 13, 2015

MATERIALS SUPPLIED

REF i-CHROMA MAU-25

Components of ichroma™ Microalbumin

■ Cartridge Box:

 - Cartridges
 25

 - ID Chip
 1

 - Instruction For Use
 1

Box containing Detection Buffer Tubes

- Detection Buffer tubes 25

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT SUPPLIED ON DEMAND

Following items can be purchased separately from ichroma™ Microalbumin.

Please contact our sales division for more information.

Instrument for ichroma™ tests

- ichroma™ Reader REF FR203

- ichroma™ D REF 13303

ichroma™ Printer REF FPRR007

ichroma™ MAU Control REF CFPO-4

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

The sample type for ichroma™ Microalbumin is human urine.

- It is recommended to test the sample within 24 hours after collection.
- Samples may be stored for up to two days at 2-8°C prior to being tested. If testing will be delayed more than two days, samples should be frozen at -20°C.
- Samples stored frozen at -20°C for 3 months showed no performance difference.
- Once the sample was frozen, it should be used one time only for test, because repeated freezing and thawing can result in the change of test values.

TEST SETUP

- Check the contents of ichroma™ Microalbumin: Sealed Test Cartridge, Detection Buffer Tubes and ID Chip.
- Ensure that the lot number of the test cartridge matches that of the ID chip as well as the detection buffer.
- Keep the sealed test cartridge (if stored in refrigerator) and the detection buffer tube at room temperature for at least 30 minutes just prior to the test. Place the test cartridge on a clean, dust-free and flat surface.
- Turn on the instrument for ichroma[™] tests.
- Insert the ID Chip into the ID chip port of the instrument for ichroma™ tests.
- Press the 'Select' button on the instrument for ichroma™ tests. (Please refer to the 'Instrument for ichroma™ tests Operation Manual' for complete information and operating instructions.)



TEST PROCEDURE

- Transfer 10 μL (<u>Human urine / control</u>) of sample using a transfer pipette to a tube containing the detection buffer.
- Close the lid of the detection buffer tube and mix the sample thoroughly by shaking it about 10 times. (The sample mixture must be used immediately.)
- Pipette out 75 µL of a sample mixture and load it into the sample well on the test cartridge.
- Leave the sample-loaded test cartridge at room temperature for 12 minutes.
- 5) To scan the sample-loaded cartridge, insert it into the cartridge holder of the instrument for ichroma" tests. Ensure proper orientation of the cartridge before pushing it all the way inside the cartridge holder. An arrow has been marked on the cartridge especially for this purpose.
- Press 'Select' button on the instrument for ichroma[™] tests to start the scanning process.
- Instrument for ichroma™ tests will start scanning the sample-loaded cartridge immediately.
- Read the test result on the display screen of the instrument for ichroma™ tests.

INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULT

- Instrument for ichroma™ tests calculates the test result automatically and displays microalbumin concentration of the test sample in terms of mg/L.
- The cut-off (reference range): 18 mg/L
- Working range : 2~300 mg/L

QUALITY CONTROL

- Quality control tests are a part of the good testing practice to confirm the expected results and validity of the assay and should be performed at regular intervals.
- The control tests should be performed immediately after opening a new test lot to ensure the test performance is not altered.
- Quality control tests should also be performed whenever there is any question concerning the validity of the test results.
- Control materials are not provided with ichromaTM Microalbumin. For more information regarding obtaining the control materials, contact <u>Boditech Med Inc.'s Sales Division for assistance</u>. (Please refer to the instruction for use of control material.)

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- Specificity: There, in test samples, are biomolecules such as Hemoglobin, CEA, PSA, AFP, ALP, CRP, Troponin I and myoglobin were added to the test samples at concentrations much higher than their normal physiological levels in urine. ichroma™ Microalbumin test results did not show any significant crossreactivity with these biomolecules.
- Precision: The intra-assay precision was calculated by one evaluator, who tested different concentration of control standard ten times each with three different lots of ichroma™ Microalbumin. The inter-assay precision was confirmed by 3 different evaluators with 3 different lots, testing three times each different concentrations.

	Microalbumin (mg/L)	Intra-assay		Inter-assay		
		Mean	CV%	Mean	CV%	
	25	24.3	4.32	24.5	6.6	
	100	100.2	5.48	100.7	7.6	
	200	200.6	3.25	200.0	6.9	

Comparability: Microalbumin concentrations of 82 urine samples were quantified independently with ichroma™ Microalbumin and DCA2000 as per prescribed test procedures. Test results were compared and their comparability was investigated with linear regression and coefficient of correlation (R). Linear regression and coefficient of correlation between the two tests were Y= 0.9831X + 0.2403 and R = 0.997 respectively.

양식-GE02-15 (Rev. 03) 2 / 3

Document No. : INS-MA-EN (Rev.13) Revision date : July 13, 2015



REFERENCES

- Rowe DJF, Dawnay A, Watts GF. Microalbumin in diabetes mellitus: review and recommendations for the measurement of albumin in urine. Ann Clin Biochem 1990; 27: 297-312.
- Doumas BT, Peters T. Serum and urine albumin: a progress report on their measurement and clinical significance. Clin Chim Acta 1997; 258:3-20.
- Mogensen CE. Microalbumin, a marker for organ damage. 1993. London: Science Press.
- Waugh J, Kilby M, Lambert P, Bell SC, Blackwell CN, Shennan A, et al. Validation of the DCA 2000 microalbumin:creatinine ratio urinanalyzer for its use in pregnancy and preeclampsia. Hypertens Pregnancy 2003; 22(1): 77-92.
- Mogensen CE, Christnesen CK. Predicting diabetic nephropathy in insulin dependent diabetes. New Eng J Med 1984; 311:89-93.
- Viberti GC, Hill RD, Jarrett RJ. Microalbumin as a predictor of clinical nephropathy in insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. Lancet 1982;l: 1430-2.
- Mathiesesen ER, Ronn B, Jensen T, and Deckert, T. Relationship between blood pressure and urinary excretion in the development of microalbuminurea. Diabetes 1990; 39:245-9.
- Brooks DE, Devine DV, Harris PC, et al. RAMP(TM): A rapid, quantitative whole blood immunochromatographic platform for point-of-care testing.Clin Chem 1999;45:1676-1678.
- Oh SW, Moon JD, Park SY, et al. Evaluation of fluorescence hs-CRP immunoassay for point-of –care testing. Clin Chim Acta 2005; 356:172-177.

Note: Please refer to the table below to identify various symbols

[]i	Read instructions for use
\subseteq	Use by
LOT	Batch code
REF	Catalog number
\triangle	Caution
	Manufacturer
EC REP	Authorized representative of the European Community
IVD	In vitro diagnostic medical device
X	Temperature limit
(2)	Do not reuse
CE	This product fulfills the requirements of the Directive 98/79/EC on in vitro diagnostic medical devices

For technical assistance; please contact: Boditech Med Inc.'s Technical Services

Tel: +82 33 243-1400 E-mail: sales@boditech.co.kr



Boditech Med Incorporated

43, Geodudanji 1-gil, Dongnae-myeon, Chuncheon-si, Gang-won-do 200-883 Republic of Korea

Tel: +(82) -33-243-1400 Fax: +(82) -33-243-9373

www.boditech.co.kr

Bd. Général Wahis 53,

1030 Brussels, BELGIUM
Tel: +(32) -2-732-59-54
Fax: +(32) -2-732-60-03
E-Mail: mail@obelis.net



양식-GE02-15 (Rev. 03) 3 / 3