

Luteinizing Hormone (FIA)

REF: IN027703



Intended use

The infinosis™ LH is a fluorescence immunoassay (FIA) for the in vitro quantitative determination of luteinizing hormone (LH) in <u>Human serum/plasma</u>. For professional use only.

Summary

References¹⁻⁴

LH (luteinizing hormone), together with FSH (follicle stimulating hormone), belongs to the gonadotropin family. LH and FSH regulate and stimulate the growth and function of the gonads (ovaries and testes) synergistically. Like FSH, TSH and hCG, LH is a glycoprotein consisting of two subunits (α - and β -chains). This proteohormone, which consists of 121 amino acids and three sugar chains, has a molecular weight of 29500 daltons. In women, the gonadotropins act within the hypothalamus-pituitary-ovary regulating circuit to control the menstrual cycle. LH and FSH are released in pulses from the gonadotropic cells of the anterior pituitary and pass via the bloodstream to the ovaries. Here the gonadotropins stimulate the growth and maturation of the follicle and hence the biosynthesis of estrogens and progesterones. The highest LH-concentrations occur during the mid-cycle peak and induce ovulation and formation of the corpus luteum, the principal secretion product of which is progesterone. In the Leydig cells of the testes, LH stimulates the production of testosterone. Determination of the LH concentration is used in the elucidation of dysfunctions within the hypothalamus-pituitary-gonads system. The determination of LH in conjunction with FSH is utilized for the following indications: congenital diseases with chromosome aberrations (e.g. Turner's syndrome), polycystic ovaries (PCO), clarifying the causes of amenorrhea, menopausal syndrome, and suspected Leydig cell insufficiency.

Test principle

Sandwich principle. Total duration of assay: 15 minutes

Sample is added to the sample well of the test, then the fluorescence-labeled detector anti-LH antibody binds to LH antigen in blood specimen. As the sample mixture migrates on the nitrocellulose matrix of test strip by capillary action, the complexes of detector antibody and LH are captured to anti-LH antibody that has been immobilized on test strip.

The more LH antigen is in blood specimen, the more complexes are accumulated on test strip. Signal intensity of fluorescence of detector antibody reflects amount of LH captured and the instrument for infinosis™ tests shows LH concentrations in blood specimen.

Reagents

Materials provided

- Test Cartridge, 25 pcs, individually packaged
- ID Chip or QR code of Calibration Curve, 1 pcs
- Sample Buffer, 25 tubes
- IFU, 1 copy

Materials required (but not provided)

- infinosis™ FIA analyzer
- · LH control (DiaSino control is recommended)
- Transfer pipette set (100 µL size)
- Centrifuge (for plasma and serum only)
- Timer

Precautions and warnings

- · For in vitro diagnostic use only.
- Carefully follow the instructions and procedures described in this instructions before testing.
- The test cartridge should remain in its original sealed pouch until ready to use.
 Do not use it if the pouch is damaged or the seal is broken.
- · Do not use reagents beyond the labeled expiry date.
- Do not mix or use components from kits with different Lots.
- Don't use Test Cartridge if its Lot does not match with ID Chip that is inserted onto the instrument.
- The infinosis™ LH should be used only in conjunction with the instrument for infinosis™ tests.
- The tests should be applied by professionally trained staff working in certified laboratories at some remove from the patient and clinic at which the sample is taken by qualified medical personnel.
- infinosis™ LH assay is single use only. Do not reuse it.

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- The Test Cartridge and instrument for infinosis™ tests should be used away from vibration and magnetic field. During normal usage, the Test Cartridge may generate slight vibration, which should be regarded as normal.
- Use separate clean pipette tips and buffer tubes for different specimens. The
 pipette tips and detector buffer tubes should be used for one specimen only.
- Do not smoke, eat, or drink in areas in which specimens or kit reagents are handled
- Blood specimens, used test cartridges, pipette tips and sample buffer tubes are potentially infectious. Proper laboratory safety techniques, handing and disposal methods should be followed in accordance with standard procedures and relevant regulations observed by microbiological hazard materials.
- The results should be interpreted by the physician along with clinical findings and other laboratory test results.

Incident report

Any suspected serious incidents related to this assay shall be immediately reported to DiaSino, DiaSino's Authorized Representative in the EU, and the national competent authorities of the Member States where the users and/or patients are located.

Storage and stability

- Store the test kit at 2-30°C, the stability is up to the expiration date printed on package.
- Test cartridge and sample buffer should be used within 1 hour after opening the pack.

Specimen collection and preparation

- The test can be performed with either serum or plasma.
- Collect serum samples in accordance with correct medical practices.
- Using standard phlebotomy procedure, collect a venipuncture whole blood specimen using a blood collection tube. If collecting plasma use a blood collection tube containing suitable anticoagulant (EDTA recommended).
- Separate the serum/plasma from blood as soon as possible to avoid hemolysis.
- Test should be performed immediately after the specimens have been collected. Do not leave the specimens at room temperature for prolonged periods. Specimens may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 3 days. For long-term storage, specimens should be kept below -20°C.

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 provided on demand with infinosis™ tests. For more information regarding obtaining the control materials, contact <u>DiaSino</u> <u>Laboratories Co., Ltd</u> for assistance.

Test setup

- Ensure that the lot number of the cartridge matches that of the sample buffer, and the ID Chip.
- If the sealed cartridge and sample buffer have been stored in refrigerator, place them at room temperature (18-25 °C) at least 30 minutes before measurement.
- Turn on the instrument for infinosis[™] tests.
 Refer to the 'instrument for infinosis[™] tests Operation Manual' for the complete information and operating instructions.

Test procedure

- Insert ID Chip into the instrument for infinosis™ tests or Scan the QR code to read the calibration curve.
- 2. Using a pipette to transfer 50 µL of sample (<u>Human plasma/serum</u>) to the sample buffer tube provided in the kit.
- Close the lid of the sample mixing tube and mix the sample thoroughly for 5-10 seconds by tapping or inverting the tube.
- Pipette out 100 μL of sample mixture and load it onto the sample well on the cartridge.
- 5. Leave the sample-loaded cartridge at room temperature for 15 minutes.
- Insert the sample-loaded cartridge into the cartridge holder of instrument for infinosis™ tests.
 - Ensure proper orientation of the cartridge before pushing it all the way inside the cartridge holder.







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- Press "Test" button on the instrument for infinosis™ tests.
- Instrument for infinosis™ tests will start scanning the sample-loaded 8. cartridge immediately.
- Read the test result on the display screen of the instrument for infinosis™
- Print out the testing results when press "Print" button on the instrument for infinosis™ tests

Limitations - interference

- The assay is unaffected by icterus (bilirubin < 1129 μmol/L or < 66 mg/dL), hemolysis (Hb < 0.621 mmol/L or < 1 g/dL), lipemia (Intralipid < 1900 mg/dL) and biotin (< 205 nmol/L or < 50 ng/mL).
- Criterion: Recovery within ± 10 % of initial value.
- · Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. > 5 mg/day) until at least 8 hours following the last biotin
- No interference was observed from rheumatoid factors up to a concentration of 1500 IU/ml
- · Samples of neonates have not been tested with the DiaSino LH assay.
- · In rare cases, interference due to extremely high titers of antibodies to analyte-specific antibodies, streptavidin or ruthenium can occur. These effects are minimized by suitable test design.
- For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

Measuring range

1.0-150 mIU/mL (defined by the lower detection limit and the maximum of the master curve). Values below the lower detection limit are reported as < 1 mlU/ mL. Values above the measuring range are reported as > 150 mIU/mL.

Lower detection limit

1.0 mIU/mL

The detection limit represents the lowest analyte level that can be distinguished from zero. It is calculated as the value lying two standard deviations above that of the lowest standard (master calibrator, standard 1 + 2 SD, repeatability study,

Expected values Reference range

Men: 1.5-9.6 mIU/mL

Women:

• Follicular phase: 2.1-12.7 mIU/mL · Ovulation phase: 14-105 mIU/mL · Luteal phase: 1-12 mIU/mL Postmenopause: 7.5-65 mIU/mL

LH/FSH quotient: Quotients have been calculated from the results obtained with the infinosis™ LH assay and the infinosis™ FSH assay in the samples of healthy women of child-bearing age. The following medians have been calculated:

Follicular phase: 0.82 (n = 331) Luteal phase: 1.12 (n = 306)

Each laboratory should investigate the transferability of the expected values to its own patient population and if necessary determine its own reference ranges.

Specific performance data

Representative performance data are given below. Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision

Intra-assav

Determined by using 10 tests in the same batch to test with LH control, CV ≤

Inter-assay

Determined by using 3 tests in 3 random and continuous batches to test with LH control, CV ≤ 20%

Method comparison

A comparison of the infinosis™ LH assay (y) with the Roche Elecsys LH assay (x) using clinical serum samples gave the following correlations (mIU/mL): Number of samples measured: 87

Linear regression y = 1.003X - 0.629 r = 0.9880

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Analytical specificity

For the monoclonal antibodies used, the following cross-reactivities were found: FSH 0.001%, hGH and hCG no cross-reactivity.

Functional sensitivity

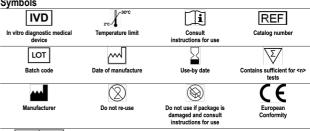
The functional sensitivity is the lowest analyte concentration that can be reproducibly measured with an intermediate precision CV of ≤ 20 %.

There is no high-dose hook effect at LH concentrations up to 1150 mIU/mL.

References

- 1. Johnson MR, Carter G, Grint C, et al. Relationship between ovarian steroids, gonadotropin and relaxin during the menstrual cycle. Acta Endocrinol 1983;129/2:121-125
- 2. Beastall GH, Ferguson KM, O'Reilly DSJ, et al. Assays for follicle stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone: Guidelines for the provision of a clinical biochemistry service. Ann Clin Biochem 1987;24:246-262.
- 3. Runnebaum B, Rabe T. Gynäkologische Endokrinologie und Fortpflanzungsmedizin Springer Verlag 1994. Band 1:17,253-255, Band 2:152-154.360.348. ISBN 3-540-57345-3. ISBN 3-540-57347-X.
- 4. Schmidt-Mathiesen H. Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe. Schattauer Verlag 1992.

Symbols





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