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Immunoassay

REF **CMO0301/ CMO0302/ CMO0303/ CMO0304 / CMO0305 / CMO0306**

500ml*4 bottles / 500ml*9 bottles / 500ml*16 bottles / 250ml*4 bottles / 250ml*9 bottles / 250ml*16 bottles

Wash Buffer

Wash Buffer is used for cleaning during the reaction process in the detection of measurand for in vitro diagnostic detection assay.

Key to Graphical Symbols Used

LOT	batch code		use by
	manufacturer	Σ	contains sufficient for <n> tests
IVD	*in vitro* diagnostic medical device		temperature limitation
REF	catalogue number		consult instructions for use
EC REP	authorized representative in the European Community		

EC REP

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CE IVD

For any technical assistance please contact us in English at:
Email: customerservice@autobio.com.cn
Contact your local dealer for all product-related questions in your local language

Measurement Principle

This product is an optimal formulation of pH stabilizers, salts, and detergents designed to effectively remove excess material without disrupting the reaction and it is a buffer solution containing surfactants. The use of surfactants can increase the solubility of the lipid and protein, reduce non-specific binding and remove unbound material[1]. By maintaining the proper buffering environment, unbound assay components can be washed away without suppressing antigen-antibody binding interactions, thereby reducing nonspecific background disturbance and increasing the specific signal[2]. It can enhance ionic strength and make the adsorbed antibody, antigen or other protein components bind more negative charged ions, which are beneficial to dissolve thoroughly rinse.

Materials provided

Name	Wash Buffer (Phosphate buffer)		
Quantity	500mL*4 bottles	500mL*9 bottles	500mL*16 bottles
	250mL*4 bottles	250mL*9 bottles	250mL*16 bottles

Materials Required but not Provided

1. Distilled or deionized water.
2. Container for diluted wash solution.

Warnings and Precautions

1. For professional use only.
2. Follow the instruction for use carefully. Reliability of assay results cannot be guaranteed if there are any deviations from the instructions in this instruction for use.
3. Do not smoke, drink, eat or use cosmetics in the working area.
4. Wear protective clothing and disposable gloves when dealing with samples and reagents. Wash hands after operations.
5. Use of disposable pipettes or pipette tips is recommended to prevent cross contamination.
6. Conduct the assay away from bad ambient conditions. e.g. ambient air containing high concentration corrosive gas such as sodium hypochlorite acid, alkaline, acetaldehyde and so on, or containing dust.
7. Do not use reagents beyond the labeled expiry date. Store the remaining solution at room temperature in ventilated environment, and be certain the lid is securely sealed.
8. Do not mix or substitute reagent from other manufacturers or other lots.
9. When any damage to the protective packaging is observed, do not use the kit.
10. Dissolve any crystal at 37℃ by several times until it is complete dissolved before use.
11. The presence of a small amount of precipitation is normal, please mix gently before use.

Storage

1. Store at room temperature. When stored as directed, wash buffer is stable until the expiration date.
2. Keep the remaining diluted solution at room temperature, under that conditions the stability will be retained for 7 days.
3. The Wash Buffer after opening can be stored at room temperature up to 1 month.

Measurement Procedure

1. Verify adequate volume of consumable materials is present prior to running the test.
2. Wash Buffer needs to be diluted as 1:19 dilution before use. Add 1 volume of Wash Buffer to 19 volumes of distilled or deionized water to give the required volume, and mix well with a magnetic stirrer.
3. Refer to the Assay Analyzer's operation manual.

Limitations of the Procedure

1. This reagent cannot be used alone. It needs to be used with immunoassay kits.
2. The results should be analyzed by calculation method of the kit.

Literature References

1. Matsuda J, Saitoh N, Tsukamoto M, Gotoh M, Gohchi K, Kawasugi K. (1996), Buffer may be the critical factor in measurement of anti-prothrombin antibody on a gamma-ray-irradiated plate by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Am J Hematol,53 (4):242-4.

2. Armbruster DA, Alexander DB, (2006), Sample to sample carryover: a source of analytical laboratory error and its relevance to intergrated clinical chemistry/immunoassay systems [J]. Clin Chim Acta, 373(1/2): 37-43.