

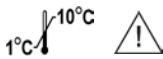
REAGENT RED BLOOD CELLS

Panoscreen® EXTEND

For Detection of Unexpected Antibodies



Rx Only



Discard if markedly hemolyzed

Do not freeze

2-4%

No U.S. standard of potency.

Preservatives: chloramphenicol (0.25 mg/mL) neomycin sulfate (0.1 mg/mL) gentamycin sulfate (0.05 mg/mL)

CAUTION: ALL BLOOD PRODUCTS SHOULD BE TREATED AS POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS. THE PACKAGING OF THIS PRODUCT (DROPPER BULBS) CONTAINS DRY NATURAL RUBBER.



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3065-1
Rev XX/19

MADE IN USA

Intended Use:

Panoscreen EXTEND is intended for use in the detection of unexpected red blood cell blood group antibodies.

Summary of the Test:

Unexpected antibodies are found most frequently in samples from patients who were exposed to foreign red blood cell antigens through transfusion or pregnancy (approximately 1% of all patient samples). Less frequently red blood cell antibodies are found in samples from blood donors.^{1,3} Some red blood cell antibodies are of clinical importance since they may cause decreased red blood cell survival as the result of hemolytic transfusion reactions, hemolytic disease of the newborn or autoimmune hemolytic anemia. *In vitro* antibody detection (screening) tests are employed to reveal the presence of these antibodies in patient or donor samples.

Panoscreen EXTEND is manufactured as a five-vial set of group O red blood cells suitable for use in antibody detection procedures. The antigens for which these donors have been typed are displayed on the vial labels.

Principle of the Test:

Serum or plasma is tested against Panoscreen EXTEND Reagent Red Blood Cells. Agglutination of one or more of the Panoscreen cells at any phase, or hemolysis at the saline or potentiated phases of testing, constitutes a positive test and is the result of a reaction between an antigen and its respective antibody. No agglutination or no hemolysis indicates either the absence of antibody, providing the test red blood cells possess the corresponding antigen, or that an antibody, if present, is in concentrations too low to be detected by the serologic techniques employed. Once an antibody is detected, it can be identified by further testing the specimen with Panocell® Reagent Red Blood Cells.

Reagents:

Each vial of Panoscreen EXTEND contains a 2-4% concentration of group O, single donor red blood cells suspended in a buffered preservative solution containing adenosine and adenine to retard hemolysis and/or loss of antigenicity during the dating period. Chloramphenicol (0.25 mg/mL), neomycin sulfate (0.1 mg/mL), gentamycin sulfate (0.05 mg/mL) are added as preservatives.

Panoscreen EXTEND consists of a five-vial set. Each vial of Panoscreen EXTEND has a defined antigen phenotype:

Panoscreen EXTEND I: phenotype O, D- C+ c+ E- e+ K- k+

Panoscreen EXTEND II: phenotype O, D- C- c+ E+ e+ K- k+

Panoscreen EXTEND III: phenotype O, D- C- c+ E- e+ K+ k+

Panoscreen EXTEND IV: phenotype O, D+ C- c+ E+ e-

Panoscreen EXTEND IV: phenotype O, D+ C+ c- E- e+

Precautions:

For *in vitro* diagnostic use. The user should carefully read the instructions for use before using this product.

Suspend the red blood cells before use by gently inverting each vial several times.

Panoscreen EXTEND red blood cells should be washed with isotonic saline prior to their use in procedures employing enzymes or in techniques using some low ionic strength solutions (LISS) if specified by the LISS manufacturer.

Store at 1-10 °C when not in use. Do not freeze or expose to elevated temperatures.

Avoid contaminating this product during use. Contamination will adversely effect the product's performance during its shelf life. Do not use contaminated reagents. Do not use beyond the expiration date. Do not use leaking vials. Do not use unlabeled vials.

Panoscreen EXTEND should not be used if the cells darken, spontaneously clump or if there is significant hemolysis. Slight hemolysis may occur with age. In this instance, the red blood cells may be washed and suspended in saline immediately prior to use. Handle and dispose of reagent as if potentially infectious.



CAUTION: ALL BLOOD PRODUCTS SHOULD BE TREATED AS POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS. SOURCE MATERIAL FROM WHICH THIS PRODUCT WAS DERIVED WAS FOUND NEGATIVE WHEN TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT FDA REQUIRED TESTS. NO KNOWN TEST METHODS CAN OFFER ASSURANCE THAT PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM HUMAN BLOOD WILL NOT TRANSMIT INFECTIOUS AGENTS. THE PACKAGING OF THIS PRODUCT (DROPPER BULBS) CONTAINS DRY NATURAL RUBBER.

The format for the expiration date is expressed as CCYY-MM-DD (year-month-day).

Specimen Collection and Preparation:

Serum or plasma may be used in antibody detection procedures. Plasma anticoagulants may interfere with the detection of complement-binding antibodies.^{4,6} Fibrin clots may also develop and interfere in tests employing plasma.

Draw a blood specimen using an acceptable phlebotomy technique. Testing should be performed as soon as possible to minimize the chance that falsely positive or falsely negative reactions will occur due to improper storage or contamination of the specimen. Should delays in testing occur, specimens should be stored at 1-10 °C. Alternatively, serum or plasma can be separated from red blood cells and stored frozen. Weakly reactive antibodies may deteriorate and become undetectable in samples stored at room temperature for several days before testing or in samples stored for prolonged periods at 1-10 °C. Do not use samples drawn into tubes with neutral gel separators. False-positive results may occur with such samples.

Procedure:

Materials Provided

Panoscreen EXTEND I, II, III, IV and V Reagent Red Blood Cells, supplied in dropper vials ready for use

Materials Required but not Provided

1. 10x75 mm or 12x75 mm test tubes and a test tube rack
2. Transfer pipettes
3. Isotonic saline or phosphate-buffered (approximately 15 mM) isotonic saline, pH 6.5-7.5
4. Potentiator (e.g., Gamma PeG or Gamma N-HANCE) (optional)
5. Anti-Human Globulin containing anti-IgG (e.g., Gamma-clone® Anti-IgG (Murine Monoclonal))
6. Antiglobulin control cells (cells sensitized with IgG) (e.g., Checkcell or Checkcell (Weak))
7. 37°C water bath or dry heat incubator*
8. Serologic centrifuge*
9. Interval timer

*It is the users responsibility to validate an accessory device (either listed or otherwise) for its intended use. Validation results should be maintained as part of the laboratory's records for review by regulatory agencies.

Test Method:

The procedure detailed below is intended as a guideline. It may be desirable to modify this procedure to comply with the requirements or in-house standard operating procedures of the particular laboratory. If potentiating agents are employed, they should be used according to their respective package inserts.

1. Label one test tube for each Panoscreen EXTEND vial.
2. Place 2-3 drops of the serum or plasma to be tested into each of the tubes. Adding 3 drops may enhance reactivity.
3. Gently invert each Panoscreen EXTEND vial several times to achieve a complete suspension of the red blood cells.
4. Add 1 drop of the Panoscreen EXTEND red blood cells to the appropriately labeled tubes. Mix the contents of each tube thoroughly.
5. Centrifuge each tube.* Examine the supernatant fluids for hemolysis. Gently resuspend each red blood cell button and examine for agglutination. Record results.
6. Add potentiator, if used, to each tube in the amount specified by the manufacturer's product insert. **NOTE:** If desired, all tubes may be incubated at room temperature (18-30°C) for 5-30 minutes, centrifuged and examined for agglutination prior to the addition of a potentiator or incubation at 36-38 °C. This may enhance reactivity.
7. Mix the contents of each tube thoroughly. Incubate at 36-38 °C for 30-60 minutes. **NOTE:** Depending on the potentiator employed, the tubes may be incubated for shorter periods of time. Consult the manufacturer's product insert for optimal incubation time for potentiator employed.
8. Centrifuge each tube.* Examine the supernatants for hemolysis. Gently resuspend each red blood cell button and examine for agglutination. Record results.
9. Wash the red blood cells a minimum of three times with saline, being careful to decant completely after each wash.
10. Add Anti-Human Globulin to each tube in the amount specified by the manufacturer's product insert.

11. Centrifuge each tube.* Gently suspend each red blood cell button and examine for agglutination. Record results. Negative reactions may be examined with an optical aid.
12. Confirm the validity of all negative or weakly positive reactions with IgG-sensitized antiglobulin control red blood cells.

*Suggested centrifugation time: 15-30 seconds at 900-1000 x g or a time, appropriate for the centrifuge used, that produces the strongest reaction of antibody with antigen-positive red cells, yet allows easy suspension of antigen-negative red blood cells.

Stability of Reaction:

Following centrifugation, all tests should be read immediately and results should be interpreted without delay. Delays may result in dissociation of antigen-antibody complexes leading to falsely negative, or at most, weakly positive reactions.

Quality Control:

In addition to visual inspection for evidence of deterioration, the reactivity of the red cells may be checked periodically by testing antigens likely to deteriorate, such as Le^a, with a weakly reactive antibody of the same specificity. If such cells are found nonreactive, the product should not be used.

Interpretation of Results:

Positive Test: Agglutination of any of the Panoscreen EXTEND red blood cells at any phase, or hemolysis at the saline or potentiated phases of testing, constitutes a positive test.

Negative Test: Absence of agglutination and hemolysis throughout the test procedure indicates that the test serum does not contain detectable antibodies to any of the antigens present in the reagent.

Limitations:

1. Falsely positive or falsely negative test results can occur from bacterial or chemical contamination of test materials, inadequate incubation time or temperature, improper centrifugation, inadequate washing of red cells, improper storage of test materials and omission of antiglobulin serum or test serum.
2. Falsely negative results may be obtained if an inappropriate serum-to-cell ratio is used.⁷ It is important to perform antibody screening or identification procedures using an optimum serum-to-cell ratio. The amount (number of drops) of serum employed will depend on the percent suspension of red blood cells used, the delivery volume of the dropper and type of enhancement medium employed.
3. Negative reactions will be obtained if the test serum contains antibodies present in concentrations too low to be detected by the test method employed.
4. Infrequently, falsely positive results may occur in the presence of antibodies directed to components of the red blood cell diluent. These unwanted reactions can usually be avoided by utilizing reagent red blood cells that have been washed with saline prior to testing.
5. Panoscreen EXTEND Reagent Red Blood Cells may be pretreated with proteolytic enzymes to increase their sensitivity in the detection of some blood group antibodies (e.g., those of the Rh system).
6. The reactivity of Reagent Red Blood Cells may diminish over the dating period. The rate at which antigen reactivity (ie, agglutinability) is lost is partially dependent upon the individual donor characteristics that are neither controlled nor predicted by the manufacturer.
7. Some alloantibodies of clinical significance bind complement components to the red blood cell membrane and are better detected in a serum test if an antiglobulin reagent containing anti-C3, as well as anti-IgG, is employed. Such antibodies may also be better detected if serum specimens less than 48 hours old are used in testing because some complement components undergo changes on storage that render them unable to participate in the complement activation cycle.
8. No one test method is capable of detecting all unexpected red blood cell antibodies.
9. Panoscreen EXTEND Reagent Red Blood Cells are selected based upon their D (RH1), C (RH2), E (RH3), c (RH4), e (RH5), K (KEL1), and k (KEL2) phenotypes. The red blood cells used to prepare this reagent carry other blood group antigens that are not defined by the manufacturer, therefore, it is possible to obtain positive reactions with this reagent when testing a serum that contains antibodies other than anti-D, -C, -c, -E, -e, -K and/or -k.

Specific Performance Characteristics:

Prior to release, each lot of Reagent Red blood Cells is tested by two independent laboratories using two sources of antibody or test methods to confirm the presence or absence of all blood group antigens specified. The performance of this product is dependent upon adhering to the insert's recommended methodology. All red blood cell suspensions are tested and shown to have a negative direct antiglobulin test using polyspecific Anti-Human Globulin.

This product meets the requirements of the FDA for Reagent Red Blood Cells for use in the detection of unexpected antibodies. The expiration date is set at 67 days from the date of manufacture which is the earliest date that blood is withdrawn from any donor used in a component of the product.

For additional information or for technical support (USA/Canada), contact Immucor at 855-IMMUCOR (466-8267).

To get a Certificate of Analysis (CoA) or paper copy of the IFU or SDS please go to www.immucor.com and enter Customer Login or contact your local Customer Service:

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3. Roualt CL. Appropriate pretransfusion testing. In: *Pretransfusion testing for the '80s*. Washington DC: American Association of Blood Banks, 1980: 125.
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Symbols Glossary:

The Symbols Glossary (ID No. 400) is provided electronically at <http://adextranet.immucor.com/EN/Pages/PackageInserts.aspx>
Additional symbols that appear in product labeling:

Reagent Red Blood Cells	Reagent Red Blood Cells
For Detection of Unexpected Antibodies	For Detection of Unexpected Antibodies
Discard if markedly hemolyzed	Discard if markedly hemolyzed
Do not freeze	Do not freeze
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