Product Documentation and Translations available at: WWW.IMMUCOR.COM

## PR O D U C T I N S ER T

## LIFECODES ${ }^{\circledR}$ C3d Detection

## For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.



## DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS

(Product Labels and Supplemental Documents)
Batch Code LOT Catalog Number REF

## INTENDED USE

LIFECODES ${ }^{\circledR}$ C3d Detection is a qualitative assay to detect complement bound to antibody/antigen complex in human serum.

## SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

This product is designed to detect C3d complement bound to antibody/antigen complex.
This product contains PE-conjugated anti-human C3d antibody, positive control bead, complement containing human sera and wash buffer.

## PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCEDURE

An aliquot of bead bound HLA antigens is allowed to incubate with a small volume of test serum sample. After this initial incubation, negative serum reagent is added as a source of complement for an additional incubation. The sensitized beads are then washed to remove unbound antibody. An anti-Human C3d antibody conjugated to phycoerythrin is then added. After another incubation, the test sample is washed, diluted and analyzed on the Luminex instrument. The signal intensity from each bead, for the test sample, is compared to the signal intensity of negative control sera to determine if the sample should be considered positive or negative for C3d bound to antibody/antigen complex.

## REAGENTS PROVIDED

## A. Identification and storage conditions C3d Detection Product Number 265400

1. C3dCJ C3d Conjugate (P/N 265410; $1200 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ ). PE-conjugated Anti-human C3d antibody in a ready to use phosphate-based storage buffer containing NaCI, Tween-20 and sodium azide. LIGHT SENSITIVE. Keep out of direct light for extended periods of time. Store at 2 to $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the dark for up to 3 months or at $\leq-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to expiration date. It can be re-frozen up to 6 times at $\leq-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ after initial thaw.
2. C3dCS Complement Serum (P/N $265415 ; 2$ vials $\times 360 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ ). Serum from non-transfused male donor. Store at $\leq-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It can be re-frozen up to 4 times after initial thaw.
3. C3dPCB C3d Positive Control Bead (P/N 265405; $24 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ ). The storage buffer is a phosphate-based buffer containing NaCl , Tween-20, sodium azide and bovine proteins. LIGHT SENSITIVE. Store at $\leq-65^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$. It can be re-frozen up to 6 times after initial thaw.
4. LMWB Wash Buffer (P/N 628221; 30 mL ): A phosphate-based buffer containing NaCl , Tween-20, sodium azide, and bovine serum albumin. Store at 2 to $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and equilibrate to room temperature ( 20 to $24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) prior to use.

## B. Warnings or Cautions

1. For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.
2. Human source material used in the production of this kit has been tested and found to be negative for antibody to HIV, HCV, and HBsAg by FDA-approved methods. However, no test method can offer complete assurance that infectious agents are absent. Therefore, use Universal Precautions when working with these materials.
3. Reagents contain $0.1 \%$ sodium azide as a preservative, which may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Use large amounts of water when discarding materials down a sink.
4. Bacterial contamination of samples or the presence of immune complexes or other immunoglobulin aggregates can cause increased non-specific binding and erroneous results.
5. Dispose of all materials after use according to local regulations.
6. See Safety Data Sheets for additional information.
7. Complement Sera left at 2 to $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for extended periods of time demonstrate reduced complement activity.
8. Beads and conjugate are LIGHT SENSITIVE. Keep routine exposure to light to three hours or less.
C. Purification or Treatment Required for Use
9. See "Specimen Collection and Preparation."
10. All components are ready for use and no dilution is required.
D. Instability Indications
11. Do not use components or controls that are turbid or beyond their expiration date.

## MATERIALS, REAGENTS AND EQUIPMENT Required but NOT PROVIDED

- LIFECODES LSA Class I (P/N 265100, LSA1) or LIFECODES LSA Class II (P/N 265200, LSA2) Kits.
- Equipment required to perform the LIFECODES LSA Class I or Class II assay (see corresponding Product Insert, LC1683CEEN) or Luminex FLEXMAP 3D (LIFECODES Product Number 888303).
- FLEXMAP 3D Calibration Kits (Luminex FLEXMAP 3D Calibration Kit, Luminex FLEXMAP 3D Performance Verification Kit, Lifecodes Cat \# 888307 and 888308 respectively).


## SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND SERUM PREPARATION

Blood should be collected without anticoagulant using aseptic technique and should be tested while still fresh or properly stored to minimize the chance of false-positive or false-negative reactions due to improper storage or contamination of the specimen. Serum should be stored at 2 to $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for up to 48 hours. If serum is to be stored beyond 48 hours, it should be frozen at or below $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for up to 2 years. Individual laboratories should establish and validate methods for storing sera for more than 2 years. Serum should be separated from red cells when stored or shipped. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of serum samples.

CAUTION: Do not use microbiologically contaminated, hemolyzed or lipemic, sera as these samples may give inconsistent results.
Prior to assaying, all samples should be vortexed and centrifuged briefly ( 30 seconds at $\sim 10,000 \mathrm{xg}$ ) to pellet any particulate matter that may be present.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

## PRECAUTIONS:

- Care MUST be taken to avoid contamination of Wash Buffer and the anti-Human C3d reagent. Inadvertent contamination of these reagents with human serum may subsequently result in test failure.
- A sample of positive and negative control sera should be included with each test to help determine if technical error or reagent failures have occurred.
- The Complement Serum is a negative serum reagent required for the C3d Detection Assay as a standard source of complement.
- In addition, follow the general precautions described in the LIFECODES LSA Product Insert (LC1683CEEN).

1. Turn on the Luminex instrument to allow for 30 minute warm-up.
2. Remove LSA Bead Mix, C3d Positive Control Bead (C3dPCB), C3d Complement Serum (C3dCS) and C3d Conjugate (C3dCJ) from the $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ freezer and store in the dark at room temperature until thawed. Once thawed, place immediately on ice and protect from light.
3. Bring the Wash Buffer to room temperature ( 20 to $24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) prior to use. During this time, use the Plate Format Sheet (LC979) to assign a position on the plate for each of the sera and controls to be analyzed. The Negative Control Sera (provided with LSA1 and LSA2 kits) is used as the negative control.
4. Cover the unassigned wells of the Filter Plate with adhesive plastic cover. Pre-wet wells to be used with 100-300 $\mu \mathrm{L}$ of distilled water. After 2-5 minutes, remove water by gentle aspiration using the vacuum manifold. (See manufacturer's recommendations for proper use).
5. Prepare the LSA Beads by briefly ( 30 seconds) centrifuging the vial at $\sim 600-800 \times g$ to remove any beads or liquid from the cap or walls of the vial. Thoroughly vortex ( $\sim 1$ minute) to evenly resuspend the beads. In a separate vial combine $1 \mu \mathrm{~L} /$ sample of C3dPCB with the appropriate volume of LSA beads ( $40 \mu \mathrm{~L} /$ sample). Thoroughly vortex ( $\sim 1$ minute) to evenly resuspend the beads.
6. Add $40 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of LSA Bead Mix with C3dPCB to each of the assigned wells. Re-vortex the LSA Bead vial every 2 minutes to keep the beads in suspension while distributing the beads. Then centrifuge serum ( 30 seconds at $\sim 10,000 \times \mathrm{g}$ ) and add $10 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of serum or control serum and mix.

CAUTION: It is important to keep the beads resuspended to ensure sufficient beads are aliquoted into wells and to ensure low bead count times. Failure to vortex beads intermittently will cause beads to settle towards the bottom of the tube. This will result in differential amount of beads being dispensed into wells which may adversely affect run-times and analysis of results.
7. Cover the plate with adhesive plastic cover then foil or box to protect from light. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature (20$24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) in the dark on a rotating platform ( 200 rotations per minute). Return unused portions of control sera to storage at 2 to $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for future use. Return unused portions of LSA Bead Mix and C3dPCB to storage at $\leq-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the dark for future use.
8. After the 30 minute incubation, remove the adhesive plastic cover and add $30 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of the C3dCS to each well including the negative control well. Return the C3dCS to storage at $\leq-65^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ immediately after use. Cover plate with foil or box to protect from light. Place on a rotating platform (set at 200 rotations per minute) or gently vortex every 5-10 minutes. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature ( 20 to $24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).
9. After the 30 minute incubation remove the adhesive plastic cover and add $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of Wash Buffer to each well. Mix by tapping the side of the plate and gently aspirate the plate.

CAUTION: Use of excessive vacuum strength will cause beads to stick to the membrane and can result in sample failure. Apply the minimum vacuum pressure required to aspirate samples.
10. Add $250 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of Wash Buffer to each well, aspirate, and repeat three more times.

CAUTION: Failure to wash completely may reduce the ability of the conjugate to detect C3d bound to antibody/antigen complex and cause false negative results.
11. Centrifuge C3dCJ for 30 seconds in a microcentrifuge ( $\sim 600-800 \mathrm{xg}$ ). C3dCJ is ready to use and no dilution is required. Add 50 $\mu \mathrm{L}$ of C3dCJ to each well. Store remaining C3dCJ at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to three months or store it at $\leq-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to expiration date.
12. Cover plate with foil or box to protect from light. Place on a rotating platform (set at 200 rotations per minute) or gently vortex every 5-10 minutes. Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature ( 20 to $24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).
13. After the 30 minute incubation, remove the adhesive plastic cover and add $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of Wash Buffer to each well. Mix by tapping the side of the plate and gently aspirate the plate.
14. Add $250 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of Wash Buffer to each well and aspirate.
15. Using a clean pipette tip, add $200 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ of Wash Buffer to each well and mix to resuspend beads.
16. Collect data with the Luminex instrument using the manufacturer's recommendations and use a Luminex C3d template (refer to LIFECODES LSA for the lot specific information). Delays of greater than 3 hours at room temperature may increase the chance of obtaining false-positive or false-negative reactions. Return the unused portion of Wash Buffer to storage at 2 to $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for future use.

## RESULTS

C3d Detection: To analyze the results for a batch of samples:

1. Create a worksheet in Excel by opening a copy of the output CSV file with the results from the Luminex batch and "Save as" an Excel file. This file will be used for the calculations used to analyze the results.
2. From the lot specific Recording Worksheet provided with the LSA Kit, copy the name of the antigen that corresponds to each bead.
3. Next, subtract the MFI values of the Negative Control serum (MFI of NC serum) from the RAW MFI for each individual bead to calculate the Background Adjusted MFI (BG Adjusted).
(a) BG Adjusted MFI = MFI of a sample - MFI of NC serum
4. Then, divide the BG Adjusted MFI by the MFI of the Calculated Control (CalcCON) of its respective locus to generate the Background Corrected ratio (BCR-Neg). The CalcCON for each locus is the Raw MFI value of the lowest ranked antigen bead for that locus.

## (b) BCR-Neg =

## BG Adjusted MFI of antigen

## Lowest Raw Value MFI of locus

5. Last, divide the BG Adjusted MFI of antigen by the corresponding MFI value of the antigen for the LSA Negative Control (NC) serum to generate the relative strength ( R -Strength).

## (c) R-Strength $=$ BG Adjusted MFI of antigen Raw Value MFI of antigen

A bead is considered positive if two or more of the adjusted values are above the cutoff values. Refer to the Certificate of Analysis of the C3d Detection product (265400) for the positive and negative default cut-offs. Higher or lower sensitivities can be obtained by adjusting the cutoff.

## QUALITY CONTROL

Quality control of C3d Detection is built into the test system by the inclusion of the Positive Control Bead and Positive and Negative Control Serum (provided with LSA1 and LSA2 kits). These controls should be included with each test run to help determine if technical errors or reagent failures have occurred. The Positive Control Serum will react with a number of LSA conjugated beads, generating a pattern similar to that found in the C3d detectiongraph. The Negative Control Serum will react with few if any of the LSA conjugated beads.
The C3d Positive Control Bead should yield MFI values $\geq 10,000$ with an assay using the negative control serum. Sample values lower than $10,000 \mathrm{MFI}$ may indicate that insufficient C3dCJ has been added, the assay may be poorly washed or the C3dCJ may be compromised. The bead count should be at least 40 events.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

Erroneous results can occur from bacterial contamination of test materials, inadequate incubation periods, inadequate washing or decanting of beads, exposure of C3dCJ to stray light, or omission of test reagents or steps.

The presence of immune complexes or other immunoglobulin aggregates in the sera sample may cause an increased non-specific binding and produce erroneous results in this assay.

Serum antibody titers are sample and time point specific. If many beads are producing MFI values above 15,000 , it may be necessary to dilute the sera.

Due to the complex nature of HLA testing and the multiple factors that may affect the complement cascade leading to the formation of C3d, qualified personnel should review and interpret the results. The use of any control sera and cutoff values other than those provided in the Certificate of Analysis have not been validated.

This test must not be used as the sole basis for clinical decisions.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

(Also refer to LIFECODES LSA Class I and Class II Product Insert LC1683CEEN).

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low Bead Count only for C3dPCB | Insufficient beads added to LSA Bead Mix | Pulse vortex to completely resuspend, avoid pippeting $<3 \mu \mathrm{~L}$, use calibrated pipettes |
|  | Instrument failures - out of calibration | See Luminex Manual |
|  | Photobleached beads | Use new vial of C3dPCB |
| C3d Positive Control MFI values with Serum <10,000 MFI | Photobleached or insufficient C3dCJ added to reaction | Repeat assay. <br> Use new vial of C3dCJ |
|  | Poor washing | Repeat assay and monitor washes |
| Low MFI for Positive Control Serum | Incorrect sample added | Repeat assay with correct control sample |
|  | Insufficient C3dCJ added to reaction | Repeat assay with correct amount of C3dCJ |
|  | Insufficient C3dCS or it was not added to the reaction | Repeat assay adding C3dCS |
|  | Low assay temperature | Confirm assay is done at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Try the higher end of the temperature range for higher MFI. |
| Anomalous pattern for Positive Control Sera | Incorrect sample added | Repeat assay with correct control sample |
|  | Poor washing | Repeat assay and monitor washes |
| High MFI for Negative Control Sera ( $>1500 \mathrm{MFI}$ ) | Poor washing | Repeat assay and monitor washes to insure beads are re-suspended during washing |
|  |  | Reduce vacuum strength |

## SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

When LIFECODES C3d Detection is used according to the procedure described above, the results reveal the presence or absence of complement bound to antibody/antigen complex.

A comparison study using 142 samples was performed between LIFECODES C3d Detection and Complement Dependent Cytotoxicity (CDC). For this set of samples, the sensitivity of LIFECODES C3d Detection was better than CDC test for the detection of complement binding HLA antibody in positive serum samples as measured by LIFECODES LSA Class I and Class II assays.

## REFERENCES

1. Sicard, A. et al. Detection of C3d-Binding Donor-Specific Anti-HLA Antibodies at Diagnosis of Humoral Rejection Predicts Renal Graft Loss. J Am Soc Nephrol, 2015; 26(2): 457-467.
2. Thomas, K.A. et al. An Anti-C1s Monoclonal, TNT003, Inhibits Complement Activation Induced by Antibodies Against HLA. Am J Transplant. 2015; 15(8): 2037-2049.
3. Mueller, T.F.; Oberkofler C.E. and Clavien P.A. What's Hot, What's New at WTC—Clinical Science. Am J Transplant. 2015; 15(2):327-332.
4. Lan, J. et al. Clinical Relevance of C3d-Binding Donor-Specific Antibodies in Late Kidney Allograft Failure. Am J Transplant. 2015; 15(S3).
5. Lan, J. et al. Complement-Fixing Donor-Specific HLA Antibodies Detected By Novel C3d Assay Are Associated With Antibody Mediated Rejection in Heart Transplant Recipients. The Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, 2015; 34(4): S130.
6. Toutirais, O. et al. Clinical outcome of heart transplant recipients with complement binding donor specific antibodies. Tissue Antigens. 2015; 85(5): 431.
7. Dubois, V. et al. Pregnancy and Donor-Specific HLA-antibody-mediated humoral rejection in young women after liver transplantation: "Liaisons Dangereuses"? Tissue Antigens. 2015; 85(5): 306.
8. Wahrmann, M. et al. Modified solid-phase alloantibody detection for improved crossmatch prediction. Human Immunol, 2013; 74(1): 32-40.
9. Sacks, S.H. and Zhou, W. The role of complement in the early immune response to transplantation. Nature Rev Immunol, 2012; 12(6): 431-442.
10. Gierej, B.; Górnicka, B.; Wasiutyński, A. Role of C3d and C4d complement fragments in the diagnostics of acute allograft rejection after transplantations. Ann Transplant, 2009; 14(4): 61-70.
11. Rodriguez, E.R. et al. Antibody-Mediated Rejection in Human Cardiac Allografts: Evaluation of Immunoglobulins and Complement Activation Products C4d and C3d as Markers. Am J Transplant, 2005; 5(11): 2778-2785.

## AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Authorized Representative: Immucor Medizinische Diagnostik GmbH, Robert-Bosch-Strasse 32, 63303 Dreieich, Germany
European Technical Service: +32/3 3854791
Issued: 2020-01-15

