

REF	CONTENT	Analyzer(s) on which cobas c pack(s) can be used
06749976 190	Tina-quant Kappa Gen.2 (100 tests)	System-ID 07 6811 1 COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus COBAS INTEGRA 800
11355279 216	C.f.a.s. Proteins (5 x 1 mL)	System-ID 07 6557 0
10557897 122	Precinorm Protein (3 x 1 mL)	System-ID 07 9105 9
11333127 122	Precipath Protein (3 x 1 mL)	System-ID 07 9106 7
20756350 322	NaCl Diluent 9 % (6 x 22 mL)	System-ID 07 5635 0

English**System information**

Test KAPP2, test ID 0-203

Intended use

In vitro test for the immunoturbidimetric quantitative determination of bound and free immunoglobulins of the kappa light chain type in human serum and plasma on COBAS INTEGRA systems.

Summary^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}

Measurement of the various amounts of the different types of light chains aids in the diagnosis of multiple myeloma, lymphocytic neoplasms, Waldenström's macroglobulinemia, and connective tissue diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus.

Every plasma cell clone normally produces a uniform immunoglobulin molecule of the kappa or lambda light chain type. The kappa:lambda ratio in serum is normally around 2:1.

Pathological increases of a cell clone lead to elevated formation of monoclonal immunoglobulins or immunoglobulin fragments (free light chains), which bring about a change in the kappa:lambda ratio. A kappa:lambda ratio outside the normal range is indicative of monoclonal gammopathy.

This test encompasses both bound and free immunoglobulins of the light chain type.

It is known that the so-called paraproteins secreted in monoclonal gammopathies (monoclonal immunoglobulinemia) may differ from the respective immunoglobulins of polyclonal origin in amino acid composition and size. This may impair the binding to antibody and consequently cause antigen excess below the limits determined with immunoglobulins of polyclonal origin. Antigen excess may be detected after appropriate dilution of such samples.

Furthermore, the occurrence of two monoclonal gammopathies producing differing light chain types could theoretically lead to kappa:lambda ratios in the normal range.

Accordingly, quantitative determination of the kappa and lambda light chains cannot completely replace high-resolution electrophoresis, immunoelectrophoresis or immunofixation electrophoresis in the diagnosis of monoclonal gammopathy.

Test principle

Immunoturbidimetric assay

- Sample and addition of R1 (buffer)
- Addition of SR (anti-kappa antibody) and start of reaction

Anti-kappa antibodies react with antigen in the sample to form antigen/antibody complexes that, following agglutination, are measured turbidimetrically.

Reagents - working solutions

R1	TRIS/HCl buffer: 50 mmol/L, pH 8.0; PEG: 7 %; stabilizers and preservative
SR	Polyclonal anti-human kappa antibody (goat): dependent on titer; TRIS/HCl buffer: 20 mmol/L, pH 7.5; stabilizers and preservative

R1 is in position B and SR is in position C.

Precautions and warnings

Pay attention to all precautions and warnings listed in Section 1 / Introduction of this Method Manual.

Reagent handling

Ready for use

Storage and stability

Shelf life at 2-8 °C

See expiration date on **cobas c** pack label

COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus systems

On-board in use at 10-15 °C 12 weeks

COBAS INTEGRA 800 system

On-board in use at 8 °C 12 weeks

Specimen collection and preparation

For specimen collection and preparation only use suitable tubes or collection containers.

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Serum: Collect serum using standard sampling tubes.

Plasma: Li-, Na-, NH₄⁺-heparin; K₂-EDTA plasma.

The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. When processing samples in primary tubes (sample collection systems), follow the instructions of the tube manufacturer.

Centrifuge samples containing precipitates before performing the assay.

Stability: ⁸	7 days at 15-25 °C
	4 weeks at 2-8 °C
	2 months at (-15)-(-25) °C

Materials provided

See "Reagents – working solutions" section for reagents.

Materials required (but not provided)

NaCl Diluent 9 %, Cat. No. 20756350 322, system-ID 07 5635 0 for automatic sample dilution and standard serial dilutions. NaCl Diluent 9 % is placed in its predefined rack position and is stable for 4 weeks on-board COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus/800 analyzers.

Assay

For optimum performance of the assay follow the directions given in this document for the analyzer concerned. Refer to the appropriate operator's manual for analyzer-specific assay instructions.

Application for serum/plasma**COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus test definition**

Measuring mode	Absorbance
Abs. calculation mode	Endpoint

Reaction mode	D-R1-S-SR
Reaction direction	Increase
Wavelength A/B	340/659 nm
Calc. first/last	33/63
Typical prozone effect	> 44 g/L
Antigen excess check	No
Predilution factor	21
Unit	g/L

Pipetting parameters

		Diluent (H ₂ O)
R1	125 µL	
Sample	2.5 µL	5 µL
SR	50 µL	
Total volume	182.5 µL	

COBAS INTEGRA 800 test definition

Measuring mode	Absorbance
Abs. calculation mode	Endpoint
Reaction mode	D-R1-S-SR
Reaction direction	Increase
Wavelength A/B	340/659 nm
Calc. first/last	44/97
Typical prozone effect	> 44 g/L
Antigen excess check	No
Predilution factor	21
Unit	g/L

Pipetting parameters

		Diluent (H ₂ O)
R1	125 µL	
Sample	2.5 µL	5 µL
SR	50 µL	
Total volume	182.5 µL	

Calibration

Calibrator	C.f.a.s. Proteins
Calibration dilution ratio	1:7, 1:16, 1:33, 1:65, 1:94, 1:134 performed automatically by the instrument
Calibration mode	Logit/log 4
Calibration replicate	Duplicate recommended
Calibration interval	Each lot and as required following quality control procedures

Enter the assigned lot-specific kappa value of the undiluted calibrator indicated in the package insert for the calibrator C.f.a.s. Proteins.

Traceability: This method has been standardized against the CRM 470 standard using the Lievens equation.⁶

Quality control

Reference range	Precinorm Protein
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Pathological range	Precipath Protein
Control interval	24 hours recommended
Control sequence	User defined
Control after calibration	Recommended

For quality control, use control materials as listed in the "Order information" section. In addition, other suitable control material can be used.

The control intervals and limits should be adapted to each laboratory's individual requirements. Values obtained should fall within the defined limits. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the defined limits.

Follow the applicable government regulations and local guidelines for quality control.

Calculation

COBAS INTEGRA analyzers automatically calculate the analyte concentration of each sample. For more details, please refer to Data Analysis in the Online Help (COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus/800 analyzers).

Limitations-interference

Criterion: Recovery within $\pm 10\%$ of initial value.

Icterus:⁹ No significant interference up to an I index of 60 for conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin (approximate conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin concentration: 1026 µmol/L or 60 mg/dL).^{a)}

Hemolysis:⁹ No significant interference up to an H index of 1000 (approximate hemoglobin concentration: 621 µmol/L or 1000 mg/dL).^{b)}

Lipemia (Intralipid):⁹ No significant interference up to an L index of 2000. There is poor correlation between the L index (corresponds to turbidity) and triglycerides concentration.

Drugs: No interference was found at therapeutic concentrations using common drug panels.^{10, 11}

High dose hook-effect: No false result occurs up to a kappa concentration of 44 g/L.

Rheumatoid factors < 1200 IU/mL do not interfere.

In very rare cases, gammopathy, in particular type IgM (Waldenström's macroglobulinemia), may cause unreliable results.¹²

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

ACTION REQUIRED

Special wash programming: The use of special wash steps is mandatory when certain test combinations are run together on COBAS INTEGRA analyzers. Refer to the Method Manual, Introduction, Extra Wash Cycles for further instructions.

Where required, special wash/carry-over evasion programming must be implemented prior to reporting results with this test.

a) Measured at analyte concentrations up to approximately 2.0 g/L

b) Measured at analyte concentrations up to approximately 2.17 g/L

Limits and ranges**Measuring range**

0.7-12 g/L

Determine samples having higher concentrations via the rerun function. Dilution of samples via the rerun function is a 1:2 dilution. Results from samples diluted using the rerun function are automatically multiplied by a factor of 2.

Determine samples having lower concentrations via the rerun function. For samples with lower concentrations, the rerun function reduces the sample predilution factor to 3.5. The results are automatically multiplied by the reduced predilution factor.

Lower limits of measurement

Lower detection limit of the test:

0.3 g/L

The lower detection limit represents the lowest measurable analyte level that can be distinguished from zero. It is calculated as the value lying 3 standard deviations above that of a zero sample (zero sample + 3 SD, repeatability, n = 21).

Expected values

	Kappa	Kappa/Lambda Ratio
Serum ^{6,13,14,15}	1.38-3.75 g/L	1.17-2.93

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 on the analyzers are given below. Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision

Precision was determined using human samples and controls in an internal protocol with repeatability (n = 21) and intermediate precision (1 aliquot per run, 1 run per day, 21 days). The following results were obtained:

Repeatability	Mean g/L	SD g/L	CV %
Precinorm Protein	2.34	0.01	0.6
Precipath Protein	4.04	0.03	0.7
Human serum	2.64	0.02	0.7

Intermediate precision	Mean g/L	SD g/L	CV %
Precinorm Protein	2.42	0.07	3.0
Precipath Protein	4.10	0.10	2.4
Human serum	2.71	0.05	1.9

Method comparison

Kappa light chain values for human serum and plasma samples obtained on a COBAS INTEGRA 700 analyzer (y) were compared with those determined using the same reagent on a Roche/Hitachi 917 analyzer (x).

Roche/Hitachi 917 analyzer Sample size (n) = 120

Passing/Bablok¹⁶ Linear regression

$y = 1.009x - 0.074 \text{ g/L}$ $y = 0.983x - 0.035 \text{ g/L}$

$r = 0.966$ $r = 0.985$

The sample concentrations were between 0.45 and 15.5 g/L.

References

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A point (period/stop) is always used in this Method Sheet as the decimal separator to mark the border between the integral and the fractional parts of a decimal numeral. Separators for thousands are not used.

Symbols

Roche Diagnostics uses the following symbols and signs in addition to those listed in the ISO 15223-1 standard.

CONTENT



Contents of kit

Volume after reconstitution or mixing

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Significant additions or changes are indicated by a change bar in the margin.

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0106749976190COINV1.0

KAPP2

Tina-quant Kappa Gen.2



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Specific proteins