Instructions for use

Sanquin Reagents B.V.
Plesmanlaan 125
1066 CX Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Phone: +31 20 5123599
Fax: +31 20 5123570
Reagents@sanquin.nl
www.sanquin.org/reagents

AB serum (pooled)

REF K1146

IVD CE

051_v03 07/2019 (en)

For professional use only

Control reagent for serological tests

General information
AB serum is a control reagent for blood grouping reagents which, in principle, are of the same composition as AB serum (anti-s AGT method [REF] K1343, anti-Wr^a AGT method [REF] K1344). Cells, which are sensitised in vivo with complete or incomplete antibodies, may yield a false positive reaction with blood grouping reagents. These reagents should always be tested in parallel with their control reagents as advised in the enclosed instructions. As such AB serum must yield a negative result before the patient/donor is definitively assigned a blood group.

Precautions
For in vitro diagnostic use only. Reagents should be stored at 2–8°C. Leaking or damaged vials may not be used. Reagents (unopened or opened) should not be used beyond the expiration date, which is printed on the label of the vial. NaN_3 0.1% (w/v) is used as preservative. Although all blood products are tested for infectious diseases and found negative, the reagents cannot be assumed to be free from infectious agents. Care must be taken in the use and disposal of each container and its contents. Turbidity may indicate microbial contamination. To recognise reagent deterioration, testing of the reagent as part of the laboratory quality control program using appropriate controls is recommended. Waste-disposal, after completion of the test, should be performed according to your laboratory regulations.

Specimen collection and preparation
Blood samples should be withdrawn aseptically with or without the addition of anticoagulants. If testing of the blood samples is delayed, storage should be at 2–8°C.
Preparation of the specimen is described in the respective test procedures.

Test procedures
Follow the instructions in the package insert of the blood grouping reagents if the use of AB serum is advised.

Interpretation
If the reagent control with AB serum is negative, the reactions observed between the blood grouping reagent and the test sample are reliable. If the reagent control with AB serum is positive, no conclusions can be drawn regarding the reactions observed between the blood grouping reagent and the test sample.

Limitations
False positive or false negative results may occur through contamination of test materials or any deviation from the recommended technique.

References
1. Race R.R. and Sanger R.; Blood Groups in Man, 6th ed. Oxford Blackwell Scientific Publishers 1975.
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3. Daniels G.; Human Blood Groups. Blackwell Science Ltd. 1995.
4. Mollison P.L. et al.; Blood Transfusion In Clinical Medicine, 9th ed. Blackwell, Oxford, 1993.