

#### INTENDED USE

AFIAS T4 is a fluorescence immunoassay (FIA) for the quantitative determination of total T4 (total Thyroxine) in human serum/plasma. It is useful as an aid in management and monitoring of thyroid disorders.

For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

#### INTRODUCTION

Thyroxine (T4) is one of two major hormones produced by the thyroid gland (the other is called triiodothyronine, or T3). T4 and T3 are regulated by a sensitive feedback system involving the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland. The hypothalamus releases the thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), which stimulates the pituitary to release the thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). This causes the thyroid to release T3 and T4 and these in turn regulate the release of TRH and TSH via a feedback control mechanism. Normally, elevated blood levels of T4 and T3 act to decrease the amount of TSH secreted, thereby reducing the production and release of T4 and T3. Over 99% of T4 is reversibly bound to three plasma proteins in blood: thyroxine binding globulin (TBG) binds close to 70%, thyroxine binding pre-albumin (TBPA) binds 20%, and albumin binds 10%. Approximately 0.03% of T4 is in the free, unbound state in blood at any one time.

T4 is a useful marker for the diagnosis of hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism. The level of T4 decreases in hypothyroidism, myxedema and chronic thyroiditis (Hashimoto's disease). Increased levels of T4 have been found in hyperthyroidism due to Grave's disease and Plummer's disease.

#### PRINCIPLE

The test uses a competitive immunodetection method.

The antigens in the sample bind to the fluorescence-labeled detector antibodies in buffer, forming the complexes as a sample mixture. They will migrate onto nitrocellulose matrix, which will interfere with the binding of the free fluorescencelabeled detector antibodies to the immobilized antigens on the test strip.

More antigens in the sample will result in less free detection antibodies to accumulate, which lead to less fluorescence signal by the free fluorescence-labeled detector antibodies. This signal is processed by the instrument for AFIAS tests to show T4 concentration in the sample.

#### COMPONENTS

AFIAS T4 consists of 'cartridges'.

- Each sealed aluminum pouch contains two cartridges.
- Each cartridge packaged in an aluminum pouch has three components including a cartridge part, a detector part and a

diluent part.

- The cartridge part contains the membrane called a test strip which has T4-BSA conjugate at the test line, and streptavidin at the control line.
- The detector part has a granule containing anti-T4fluorescence conjugate and biotin-BSA-fluorescence conjugate, and sodium azide as a preservative in phosphate buffered saline (PBS).
- The diluent part contains 8-anilinonaphthalene-1-sulfonic acid (ANS) and tween 20 and sodium azide as a preservative in phosphate buffered saline (PBS).

#### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Follow instructions and procedures described in this 'Instructions for use'.
- Use only fresh samples and avoid direct sunlight.
- Lot numbers of all the test components (cartridge and ID chip) must match each other.
- Do not interchange the test components between different lots or use the test components after the expiration date, either of which might yield incorrect of test result(s).
- Do not reuse cartridges. A cartridge should be used for testing one sample only.
- The cartridge should remain sealed in its original pouch until just before use. Do not use the cartridge, if the pouch is damaged or have already been opened.
- Frozen sample should be thawed only once. For shipping, samples must be packed in accordance with local regulations. Sample with severe hemolysis and/or hyperlipidemia must not be used.
- If test components and/or samples are stored in refrigerator, then allow cartridge and sample to be at room temperature for approximately 30 minutes before use.
- The instrument for AFIAS tests may generate slight vibration during use.
- Used cartridges and pipette tips should be handled carefully and discarded by an appropriate method in accordance with relevant local regulations.
- The cartridge contains sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>), and it may cause certain health issues like convulsions, low blood pressure, low heart rate, loss of consciousness, lung injury and respiratory failure. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. In case of contact, rinse immediately with running water.
- No Biotin interference was observed in AFIAS T4 when biotin concentration in the sample was below 20 ng/mL. If a patient has been taking biotin at dosage of more than 0.03 mg a day, it is recommended to test again 24 hours after discontinuation of biotin intake.
- AFIAS T4 will provide accurate and reliable results subject to the below conditions.
  - AFIAS T4 should be used only in conjunction with the instrument for AFIAS tests.
  - Have to use recommended anticoagulant.

# Recommended anticoagulant Sodium citrate, Sodium heparin

#### LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST SYSTEM

- The test may yield false positive result(s) due to the crossreactions and/or non-specific adhesion of certain sample components to the capture/detector antibodies.
- The test may yield false negative result(s) due to the nonresponsiveness of the antigens to the antibodies which is the most common if the epitope is masked by some unknown components, so therefore not being able to be detected or captured by the antibodies. The instability or degradation of the antigens with time and/or temperature may also cause false negative as it makes the antigens unrecognizable by the antibodies.
- Other factors may interfere with the test and cause erroneous results, such as technical/procedural errors, degradation of the test components/reagents or presence of interfering substances in the test samples.
- Any clinical diagnosis based on the test result must be supported by a comprehensive judgment of the concerned physician in conjunction with clinical symptoms and other relevant test results.

# **STORAGE AND STABILITY**

	Storage co	ndition		,
Component	Storage	Shalf lifa	Noto	
component	Temperature	Shell life	NOLE	
Contridge	2 20 %	20 months	Unopened	I
Cartridge	2-30 C	1 month	Resealed	I
<ul> <li>Return an un</li> </ul>	used cartridge to	the spare cartri	dge zipper bag	I
containing th	e desiccant pack	. Reseal along	entire edge of	

zip-seal.

# MATERIALS SUPPLIED

- AFIAS-1

- AFIAS-3

- AFIAS-6

- AFIAS-10

REF SMFP-19
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C	components of AFIAS T4	
	Cartridge box:	

- Cartridge	24
<ul> <li>Pipette tip (zipper bag)</li> </ul>	24
<ul> <li>Instructions for use</li> </ul>	1
- ID chip	1
Spara cartridge zinner hag	1

- Spare cartridge zipper bag

### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT SUPPLIED ON DEMAND

Following items can be purchased separately with AFIAS T4. Please contact our sales division for more information.

Instrument for AFIAS tests REF FPRR019 REF FPRR040 REF FPRR020 REF FPRR038 REF CFPO-95 Boditech Hormone Control Boditech Hormone Calibrator REF CFPO-107 REF CFPO-237 Boditech T4 Control REF CFPO-263 Boditech T4 Calibrator

6) The test result will be displayed on the screen after 10 minutes. ► AFIAS-10 Normal mode 1) Insert a cartridge into the cartridge holder. 2) Insert a tip into the tip hole of the cartridge. **X** When tested with two or more cartridges,



# SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

The sample type for AFIAS T4 is human serum/plasma.

It is recommended to test the sample within 24 hours after collection when collected sample is stored at room temperature.

■ The samples (serum, plasma) should be separated from the clot by centrifugation within 3 hours after the collection of whole blood.

■ The samples (serum, plasma) may be stored for a week at 2-8°C prior to being tested. If testing will be delayed more than a week, samples (serum, plasma) should be frozen at -20°C.

■ The samples (serum, plasma) stored frozen at -20°C for 3 months showed no performance difference.

As a repeated freeze-thaw cycle may affect the test result, do not refreeze previously frozen samples.

#### TEST SETUP

• Check the components of the AFIAS T4 as described below.: Cartridges, pipette tips, an ID chip, a spare cartridge zipper bag and an instructions for use.

Ensure that the lot number of the cartridge matches that of the ID chip.

If the sealed cartridge has been stored in a refrigerator, place them on a clean and flat surface at room temperature for at least 30 minutes before testing.

■ Turn on the instrument for AFIAS tests.

Empty the tip box.

Insert the ID chip into the 'ID chip port'.

#### **※** Please refer to the instrument for AFIAS tests operation manual for complete information and operating instructions.

# **TEST PROCEDURE**

# ► AFIAS-1, AFIAS-3, AFIAS-6

General mode

1) Insert a cartridge into the cartridge holder.

2) Insert a tip into the tip hole of the cartridge.

#### **※** AFIAS-3) When tested with two or more cartridges,

insert additional 2 tips per test into the extra tip station. 3) Select the 'General mode' in the instrument for AFIAS tests.

4) Take 150 µL of sample (serum/plasma/control) using a pipette and dispense it into the sample well of the cartridge.

5) Tap the 'Start' button on the screen.

insert additional 2 tips per test into the extra tip station. 3) Tap the 'Load' button of the bay that holds the cartridge with the tip to read the barcode of the cartridge and please

- confirm the item name written on the cartridge.
- 4) Insert the sample tube into the tube rack.
- 5) Insert the tube rack into the loading part of the sampling station.
- 6) Tap the 'Start' button on the screen.
- 7) The test result will be displayed on the screen after 10 minutes.

### Emergency mode – General tip

- 1) The test procedure is same with the 'Normal mode (1) 3'
- 2) Convert the 'Emergency mode' in AFIAS-10.
- 3) Select the tip type (general tip) on the screen.
- 4) Select the sample type (serum/plasma) on the screen.
- 5) Take 150  $\mu$ L of sample using a pipette and dispense it into the sample well of the cartridge.
- 6) Tap the 'Start' button on the screen.
- 7) The test result will be displayed on the screen after 10 minutes.

# INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULT

- The instrument for AFIAS tests calculates the test result automatically and displays T4 concentration of the test sample in terms of nmol/L and  $\mu g/dL$ .
- Working range: 10.23 300 nmol/L
- Conversion factor: 12.87 (SI: nmol/L = 12.87 x μg/dL)
- Reference range\*: 57.9 150.6 nmol/L
  - \* National institutes of health.

# QUALITY CONTROL

- Quality control tests are a part of the good testing practice to confirm the expected results and validity of the assay and should be performed at regular intervals.
- Quality control tests should also be performed whenever there is any question concerning the validity of the test results.
- Control materials are provided on demand with AFIAS T4. For more information regarding obtaining the control materials, contact Boditech Med Inc.'s Sales Division for assistance. (Please refer to the instructions for use of control material.)

#### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### Analytical Sensitivity

<ul> <li>Limit of Blank (LoB)</li> </ul>	7.18 nmol/L
- Limit of Detection (LoD)	8.75 nmol/L

- Limit of Quantitation (LoQ) 10.23 nmol/L

# Hook effect

No high-dose effect is observed in this assay at T4 concentrations up to 1,800 nmol/L.

# Analytical Specificity

#### - Cross reactivity

Biomolecules such as below the ones in the table were added to the test sample(s) at concentrations much higher than their normal physiological levels in the blood. AFIAS T4 test results did not show any significant cross-reactivity with these biomolecules.

Cı	oss-reactants	Concentration
l-Tr	iiodothyronine	500 ng/mL
	reverse T3	500 ng/mL
	l-Thyrosine	300 ng/mL

d-Thyrosine	300 ng/mL
3-lodo-L-tyrosine	500 ng/mL
salicylic acid	1,000,000 ng/mL

# - Interference

Interferents listed in the following table were added to the test sample at the concentration mentioned below. AFIAS T4 test results did not show any significant interference with these materials except for Cholesterol.

#### AFIAS T4 does not recommend the use of lipid-rich samples.

Interferents	Concentration
D-glucose	60 mM/L
L-Ascorbic acid	0.3 mM/L
Bilirubin(unconjugated)	0.7 mM/L
Hemoglobin	1000 mg/dL
Triglyceride	50 g/L
Cholesterol	13 mM/L

#### Precision

- Single site study

Repeatability (within-run precision)

Total precision (within-laboratory precision)

#### Lot to lot precision

3 Lots of AFIAS T4 were tested for 21 days. Each standard material was tested 2 times per day. For each test, each material was duplicated.

T4	Repeatability		Total precision		Lot to lot	
[nmol/L]	AVG	CV	AVG	CV	AVG	CV
	[nmol/L]	(%)	[nmol/L]	(%)	[nmol/L]	(%)
50	50.19	6.9	50.34	6.6	49.89	6.3
100	101.48	7.2	100.94	6.8	100.42	6.6
200	197 72	66	199.07	66	200 14	65

Between-person

Three different persons tested one lot of **AFIAS T4**, ten times at each concentration of the control standard.

- Between-site
- One person tested AFIAS T4 at three different sites, ten times at each concentration of the control standard. - Between-reader
- One person tested AFIAS T4 with three different readers, ten times at each concentration of the control standard

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тл	Between-person		Between-site		Between-reader	
[nmol/L]	AVG	CV	AVG	CV	AVG	CV
	[nmol/L]	(%)	[nmol/L]	(%)	[nmol/L]	(%)
50	49.51	6.2	50.55	5.8	49.36	6.5
100	99.46	5.2	98.29	5.7	99.13	5.0
200	199.91	6.7	201.14	6.2	197.94	6.5

# Accuracy

The accuracy was confirmed by testing with 3 different lots of AFIAS T4. The tests were repeated 10 times at each concentration of the control standard.

T4	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	AVG	Recovery
[nmol/L]	LOUI	LOUZ	LUIJ	[nmol/L]	(%)
200.00	197.94	196.97	196.16	197.02	98.5
170.00	171.66	170.07	172.97	171.57	100.9
140.00	139.94	137.51	144.32	140.59	100.4
110.00	110.24	110.99	112.72	111.32	101.2
80.00	78.58	81.07	81.64	80.43	100.5
50.00	48.60	49.26	50.75	49.54	99.1

# Comparability

# T4 concentration of 100 clinical samples were quantified independently with AFIAS T4 (AFIAS-6) and comparator A as per prescribed test procedures. Test results were compared, and their comparability was investigated with linear regression and correlation coefficient (R). The regression equation and correlation coefficient are as follows.



# REFERENCES

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- 3. Wagner M. S., Wajner S. M., Maia A. L. The Role of Thyroid Hormone in testicular Development and Function. J. Endocrinol., 2008, 199(3): 351-365.
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Note: Please refer to the table below to identify various symbols.

7	Sufficient for <n> tests</n>
]	Read instruction for use
	Use by Date
	Batch code
	Catalog number
	Caution
	Manufacturer
•	Authorized representative of the European Community
]	In vitro diagnostic medical device
	Temperature limit
	Do not reuse
	This product fulfills the requirements of the Directive 98/79/EC on in vitro diagnostic medical devices

For technical assistance, please contact: **Boditech Med Inc.'s Technical Services** Tel: +(82) -33-243-1400 E-mail: TS@boditech.co.kr

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