

# “MagQu” Amyloid $\beta$ 1-42 IMR Reagent

**REF** MF-AB2-0060



For *In Vitro* Diagnostic & Professional Use

## Intended Use

The “MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagent is used to quantitatively measure A $\beta$ 1-42 in human fluid specimen, such as plasma. Use “MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagent only with the XacPro-S System (MagQu Co., Ltd.).

## Summary & Explanation

Amyloid  $\beta$  (A $\beta$  or Abeta) denotes peptides of 36–43 amino acids that are crucially involved in Alzheimer's disease as the main component of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of Alzheimer patients. The peptides result from the amyloid precursor protein (APP), which is being cut by certain enzymes to yield A $\beta$ . One of the most common isoforms is A $\beta$ 1-42.<sup>1,2</sup>

## Principles of Test

The “MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagent is designed for rapid quantifying A $\beta$ 1-42 by ImmunoMagnetic Reduction (IMR). We conjugate antibody on the surface of around 50 nm-in-diameter Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> magnetic particles. When the antibodies on the surface bind with A $\beta$ 1-42, the magnetic particles form clusters. Therefore, the ac susceptibility ( $X_{ac}$ ) of magnetic particles would be reduced in the adding ac magnetic field. By measuring the reduction of  $X_{ac}$ , A $\beta$ 1-42 can be easily, rapidly and accurately quantified.<sup>3</sup>

## Reagents

“MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagent.....4 x 1 mL (64 tests)

## Storage Conditions & Stability

Storage reagent at 2 ~ 8 °C (35.6 ~ 46.4 °F).

Please eye check whether there is some precipitation in the tube of “MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagent by inverting the tube. Do not use the reagent when it has something precipitated.

Please refer to the detail expiration date on the product label.

**CAUTION:** Do not use reagents beyond the expiration date.

**CAUTION:** Do not be frozen.

## Statement of Warnings



### BIOHAZARD

All products or objects that come in contact with human or animal body fluids should be handled, before and after cleaning, as if capable of transmitting infectious diseases. Wear facial protection, gloves, and protective clothing.

Safety Data Sheet is available at [www.magqu.com](http://www.magqu.com).

1. Do not be frozen.
2. Please keep away from events with strong magnetism.
3. For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
4. For professional use only.
5. Do not use the reagent when it has left from 2 to 8 °C (35.6 to 46.4 °F) environment out over 24 hours.

6. Do not use the reagent when it has something precipitated.
7. Immediately after use reagent should be returned to cold storage (2 to 8 °C).
8. Do not use reagents beyond the expiration date printed on the vial.

## Reagent Preparation

1. No preparation is necessary.
2. Please use the “MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagents at room temperature (15-30°C).

## Specimen Collection & Preparation



### BIOHAZARD

All products or objects that come in contact with human or animal body fluids should be handled, before and after cleaning, as if capable of transmitting infectious diseases. Wear facial protection, gloves, and protective clothing.

1. **Collection precautions:** Collect all blood samples by wearing protective equipment and following universal precautions for venipuncture.
2. 6 ~ 10 mL of whole blood into a blood collection tubes prepared with EDTA as an anticoagulant (Lavender Top; K2-EDTA or K3-EDTA tube).  
**NOTE:** Please collecting the whole blood following the manual of blood collection tube from manufacturer.
3. Invert the tube smoothly 5-10 times and make sure the whole blood specimen is mix well with EDTA.
4. Centrifuge the blood collection tubes for 15 minutes at 1,500 ~ 2,500 x g at room temperature to separate the plasma from the blood cells with swing-out(bucket) rotor.
5. After centrifugation, the upper layer of plasma sample can be assayed followed by “Procedure”. The plasma sample must be labeled and deep frozen (-80°C) if it is not freshly used. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**CAUTION:** Precipitant in plasma may interfere the assay.

**CAUTION:** Use blood collection tubes contain K2-EDTA or K3-EDTA only. The blood collection tubes of difference brands may have a few difference substances that may influence the assay.

## Procedure

### Material supplied

“MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagent

### Materials required but not supplied

Magnetic Immunoassay Analyzer (XacPro-S)

Sample testing tubes

Transfer pipettes

1. Allow reagent and sample to reach room temperature before use.
2. Vortex them for about 5±2 seconds.
3. Add 60  $\mu$ L of sample into two clear sample testing tubes respectively.
4. Add 60  $\mu$ L of “MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagent to each tubes respectively.
5. Vortex them for about 5±2 seconds. The rest of “MagQu” Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR Reagent return to 2~8°C.
6. Insert the sample testing tube into the measuring slot of Magnetic Immunoassay Analyzer (XacPro-S).  
**NOTE:** Step 4 to 6 must be done within 20 minutes.
7. Process the measurement and data analysis according to the user's manual of Magnetic Immunoassay Analyzer (XacPro-S).
8. We suggest retesting sample if error signal (NaN) is displayed of

Magnetic Immunoassay Analyzer (XacPro-S) or coefficient of variation (CV, %) above 20%.

$$\text{Coefficient of Variation (CV, \%)} = \frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{mean}} \times 100$$

## Performance Characteristics

### Precision

The A $\beta$ 1-42 samples were measured in duplicate, twice per day over 20 days. Two different A $\beta$ 1-42 concentrations were used for the tests. The standard deviations of repeatability and within-lab for various A $\beta$ 1-42 concentrations were obtained:

Item tested	Mean of measured A $\beta$ 1-42 concentrations (pg/mL)	Standard deviation (%CV)	
		Repeatability	Within-Lab
pool 1	100.82	1.87 (1.9)	6.07 (6.0)
pool 2	10.20	0.65 (6.4)	0.68 (6.7)

Precision testing was determined according to CLSI/NCCLS document EP5-A3.

### Interference (Specificity)

Plasma can contain interfering substances such as hemoglobin, bilirubin, or intra lipid because of common diseases, such as hemolysis, jaundice or hypertriglyceridemia. Other bio-substances that exist naturally in plasma, such as uric acid, rheumatoid factor, or albumin, are also interfering substances. Other interfering substances include drugs or chemicals in medicine that is used to treat inflammatory diseases, viral and bacterial infections, cancers and cardiovascular disease. The level of A $\beta$ 1-42 in each of these pools was then determined and normalized to the level without the respective substances.

Substance	Amount Added	Mean % Recovery (Spike/control x 100)
Hemoglobin	10000 $\mu$ g/mL	98.3
Conjugated bilirubin	600 $\mu$ g/mL	98.5
Intra lipid	30000 $\mu$ g/mL	100.7
Uric acid	200 $\mu$ g/mL	98.9
Rheumatoid factor	500 IU/mL	101.3
Albumin	60000 $\mu$ g/mL	99.4
Acetylsalicylic acid	500 $\mu$ g/mL	100.9
Ascorbic acid	300 $\mu$ g/mL	103.2
Ampicillin sodium	1000 $\mu$ g/mL	102.0
Quetiapine fumarate	100 ng/mL	100.8
Galantamine hydrobromide	90 ng/mL	99.6
Rivastigmine hydrogen tartrate	100 ng/mL	99.6
Donepezil hydrochloride	1000 ng/mL	99.0
Memantine hydrochloride	150 ng/mL	99.9
Amyloid $\beta$ 1-40	100 pg/mL	98.8
Total tau protein	100 pg/mL	96.3

Interference testing was based on the principle of CLSI/NCCLS document EP7.

### Analytical Sensitivity

The "MagQu" Amyloid  $\beta$  1-42 IMR reagent has an analytical sensitivity of 0.77 pg/mL.

### Analytical Measuring Range (AMR)

The analytical measuring range of the reagent is from 1 to 100 pg/mL.

## Results

By using XacPro-S, we can get two signals: one is the AC signal before the reaction ( $Xac_0$ ) and the other is the AC signal after reaction ( $Xac$ ). Then we can have the IMR (%) through two signal by following function :

$$IMR(\%) = \frac{Xac_0 - Xac}{Xac} \times 100$$

IMR (%), as functions of A $\beta$ 1-42 concentration  $\phi_{A\beta 1-42}$  are explored and are found to follow the logistic function:

$$IMR(\%) = \frac{A - B}{1 + \left(\frac{\phi_{A\beta 1-42}}{\phi_0}\right)^\gamma} + B$$

where A, B,  $\phi_0$ , and  $\gamma$  are fitting parameters. For A $\beta$ 1-42, A = 1.22, B = 13.67,  $\phi_0$  = 2041222, and  $\gamma$  = 0.21. The concentration of A $\beta$ 1-42 can be available by following equation. And you can convert to concentration by Main-analyzer.

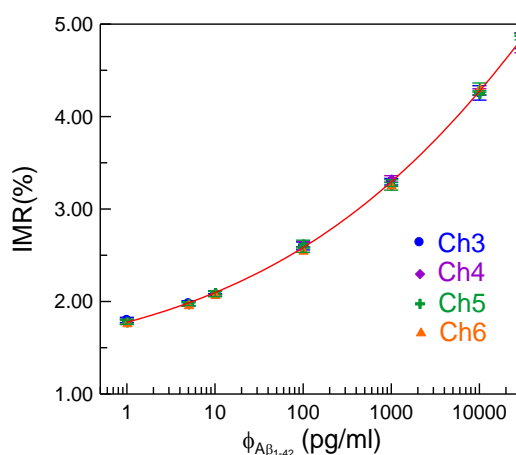


Fig.1 The IMR standard curve of A $\beta$ 1-42








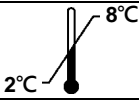





## Limitations

1. The analytical range of reagent is from 1 to 100 pg/mL. When the specimen with A $\beta$ 1-42 > 100 pg/mL is to be determined, carry out the following procedures to obtain the accurate concentration. Dilute the specimen, re-assay, and multiply the assayed A $\beta$ 1-42 value by the dilution factor.
2. Reagents should be used before the expiration date printed on the kit label.
3. Do not use the plasma sample when it has leaved -20  $^{\circ}$ C more than 2 hours or it has something precipitated.
4. Glass testing tubes are single use only.

## References

1. M.J. Chiu, S.Y. Yang, T.F. Chen, J.J. Chieh, T.Z. Huang, P.K. Yip, H.C. Yang, T.W. Cheng, Y.F. Chen, M.S. Hua, and H.E. Horng, "New assay for old markers-plasma beta amyloid of mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's Disease", *Curr. Alzheimer Res*, 9: 1142 (2012).
2. M.J. Chiu, Y.F. Chen, T.F. Chen, S.Y. Yang, F.P. Gloria Yang, T.W. Tseng, J.J. Chieh, J.C. Rare Chen, K.Y. Tzen, M.S. Hua, and H.E. Horng, "Plasma tau as a window to the brain-negative associations with brain volume and memory function in mild cognitive impairment and early Alzheimer's disease", *Human Brain Mapping*, 35: 3132 (2014).
3. C. C. Yang, S.Y.h Yang, J.J. Chieh, H.E. Horng, C.Y. Hong, H.C. Yang, K.H. Chen, B.Y. Shih, T.F. Chen, and M.J. Chiu, "Biofunctionalized magnetic nanoparticles for specifically detecting biomarkers of Alzheimer's disease in vitro", *ACS Chem. Neurosci*, 2: 500 (2011).

Glossary/symbol definition :

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	Caution, refer to accompanying documents
	Batch code
	Catalogue number,
	Content
	Use by Expressed as: CCYY-MM-DD
	Biological risk
	Consult instructions for use.
	Temperature limitation
	Authorized representative in the EU/EC.
	In Vitro diagnostic medical device
	Manufacturer
	Do not use if package damaged
	CE MARK = CONFORM WITH EEC DIRECTIVES



Manufacturer

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