

Instructions for Use

RealStar[®] BKV PCR Kit 1.2

02/2018 EN

RealStar[®]

BKV PCR Kit 1.2

For use with

LightCycler[®] 1.2/1.5/2.0 Instruments (Roche)

SmartCycler[®] II (Cepheid)



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Content

1.	Intended Use	6
2.	Kit Components	6
3.	Storage	6
4.	Material and Devices required but not provided	7
5.	Background Information	8
6.	Product Description	8
6.1	Real-Time PCR Instruments	10
7.	Warnings and Precautions	10
8.	Procedure	11
8.1	Sample Preparation	11
8.2	Master Mix Setup	13
8.3	Reaction Setup.....	14
9.	Programming the Real-Time PCR Instrument	15
9.1	Settings	15
9.2	Fluorescence Detectors (Dyes).....	16
9.3	Temperature Profile and Dye Acquisition	16
10.	Data Analysis	17
10.1	Validity of Diagnostic Test Runs	17
10.1.1	Valid Diagnostic Test Run (qualitative).....	17
10.1.2	Invalid Diagnostic Test Run (qualitative)	17
10.1.3	Valid Diagnostic Test Run (quantitative).....	18
10.1.4	Invalid Diagnostic Test Run (quantitative).....	18

10.2	Interpretation of Results	19
10.2.1	Qualitative Analysis	19
10.2.2	Quantitative Analysis	19
11.	Performance Evaluation	21
11.1	Analytical Sensitivity	21
11.2	Analytical Specificity	22
11.3	Linear Range	22
11.4	Precision	24
12.	Limitations	25
13.	Quality Control	25
14.	Technical Assistance	26
15.	Literature	26
16.	Trademarks and Disclaimers	27
17.	Explanation of Symbols	28

1. Intended Use

The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 is an *in vitro* diagnostic test, based on real-time PCR technology, for the detection and quantification of BK virus (BKV) specific DNA.

2. Kit Components

Lid Color	Component	Number of Vials	Volume [µl/Vial]
Blue	Master A	4	60
Purple	Master B	4	120
Green	Internal Control	1	1000
Red	QS1-4	4	250
White	Water (PCR grade)	1	500

* The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 contains Quantification Standards (QS) at four different concentrations (see Chapter 6. Product Description)

3. Storage

- The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 is shipped on dry ice. The components of the kit should arrive frozen. If one or more components are not frozen upon receipt, or if tubes have been compromised during shipment, contact altona Diagnostics GmbH for assistance.
- All components should be stored between -25°C and -15°C upon arrival.
- Repeated thawing and freezing of Master reagents (more than twice) should be avoided, as this might affect the performance of the assay. The reagents should be frozen in aliquots, if they are to be used intermittently.
- Storage between +2°C and +8°C should not exceed a period of two hours.
- Protect Master A and Master B from light.

4. Material and Devices required but not provided

- Appropriate real-time PCR instrument (see chapter 6.1 Real-Time PCR Instruments)
- Appropriate nucleic acid extraction system or kit (see chapter 8.1 Sample Preparation)
- Desktop centrifuge with a rotor for 2 ml reaction tubes
- Minicentrifuge with a rotor for Cepheid reaction tubes
- Vortex mixer
- LightCycler® capillaries with corresponding closing material
- Cepheid reaction tubes for the SmartCycler® II
- Pipettes (adjustable)
- Pipette tips with filters (disposable)
- Powder-free gloves (disposable)

NOTE



Please ensure that all instruments used have been installed, calibrated, checked and maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations.

5. Background Information

The family *Polyomaviridae* consists of at least 16 members, infecting different mammalian species. Two of them, *BK polyomavirus* (BKV, BK virus) and *JC polyomavirus* (JCV, JC virus) establish ubiquitous infections in human worldwide.

Polyomaviruses are small non-enveloped, icosahedral viruses with a supercoiled double-stranded DNA genome of approximately 5000 base pairs (bp). The human polyomaviruses share ~70% sequence identity with *Simian virus 40* (SV40). Despite this high sequence homology, polyomaviruses exhibit a restricted host range with distinct biological behaviour and disease pathogenesis.

Primary infections with BKV generally occur in early childhood and are typically subclinical, followed by lifelong persistence. The epithelial cells of kidney, ureter and bladder were identified as predominant cell types persistently infected by BKV. Whereas polyomavirus infections remain unapparent in immunocompetent individuals, reactivation of BKV and/or JCV in association with immunosuppression may lead to serious diseases. BKV reactivation is most common in bone marrow and renal transplant patients, resulting in hemorrhagic cystitis (HC) and polyomavirus associated nephropathy (PVAN), respectively.

6. Product Description

The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 is an *in vitro* diagnostic test, based on real-time PCR technology, for the detection and quantification of BK virus (BKV) specific DNA.

The assay includes a heterologous amplification system (Internal Control) to identify possible PCR inhibition and to confirm the integrity of the reagents of the kit.

Real-time PCR technology utilizes polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for the amplification of specific target sequences and target specific probes for the detection of the amplified DNA. The probes are labelled with fluorescent reporter and quencher dyes.

Probes specific for BKV DNA are labelled with the fluorophore FAM™. The probe specific for the Internal Control (IC) is labelled with a fluorophore showing similar characteristics to Cy®3.

Using probes linked to distinguishable dyes enables the parallel detection of BKV specific DNA and the Internal Control in corresponding detector channels of the real-time PCR instrument.

The test consists of two processes in a single tube assay:

- PCR amplification of target DNA and Internal Control
- Simultaneous detection of PCR amplicons by fluorescent dye labelled probes

The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 consists of:

- Two Master reagents (Master A and Master B)
- Internal Control (IC)
- Four Quantification Standards (QS1 - QS4)
- PCR grade water

Master A and Master B contain all components (PCR buffer, DNA polymerase, magnesium salt, primers and probes) to allow PCR mediated amplification and detection of BKV specific DNA and Internal Control in one reaction setup.

The Quantification Standards contain standardized concentrations of BKV specific DNA. These Quantification Standards were calibrated against the 1st World Health Organization International Standard for BK Virus for Nucleic Acid Amplification Techniques (NAT) (NIBSC code 14/212). The Quantification Standards can be used individually as positive controls, or together to generate a **standard curve**, which can be used to determine the concentration of BKV specific DNA in a sample.

The Quantification Standards have the following concentrations:

Quantification Standard	Concentration [IU/μl]
QS1	1.00E+04
QS2	1.00E+03
QS3	1.00E+02
QS4	1.00E+01

6.1 Real-Time PCR Instruments

The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 was developed and validated to be used with the following real-time PCR instruments:

- LightCycler® 1.2/1.5/2.0 Instruments (Roche)
- SmartCycler® II (Cepheid)

7. Warnings and Precautions

Read the Instructions for Use carefully before using the product.

- Before first use check the product and its components for:
 - Integrity
 - Completeness with respect to number, type and filling (see chapter 2. Kit Components)
 - Correct labelling
 - Frozenness upon arrival
- Use of this product is limited to personnel specially instructed and trained in the techniques of real-time PCR and *in vitro* diagnostic procedures.

- Specimens should always be treated as infectious and/or biohazardous in accordance with safe laboratory procedures.
- Wear protective disposable powder-free gloves, a laboratory coat and eye protection when handling specimens.
- Avoid microbial and nuclease (DNase/RNase) contamination of the specimens and the components of the kit.
- Always use DNase/RNase-free disposable pipette tips with aerosol barriers.
- Always wear protective disposable powder-free gloves when handling kit components.
- Use separated and segregated working areas for (i) sample preparation, (ii) reaction setup and (iii) amplification/detection activities. The workflow in the laboratory should proceed in unidirectional manner. Always wear disposable gloves in each area and change them before entering a different area.
- Dedicate supplies and equipment to the separate working areas and do not move them from one area to another.
- Store positive and/or potentially positive material separated from all other components of the kit.
- Additional controls may be tested according to guidelines or requirements of local, state and/or federal regulations or accrediting organizations.
- Do not open the reaction tubes/capillaries post amplification, to avoid contamination with amplicons.
- Do not autoclave reaction tubes after the PCR, since this will not degrade the amplified nucleic acid and will bear the risk to contaminate the laboratory area.
- Do not use components of the kit that have passed their expiration date.
- Discard sample and assay waste according to your local safety regulations.

8. Procedure

8.1 Sample Preparation

Extracted DNA is the starting material for the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2.

The quality of the extracted DNA has a profound impact on the performance of the entire test system. It has to be ensured that the system used for nucleic acid extraction is compatible with real-time PCR technology. The following kits and systems are suitable for nucleic acid extraction:

- QIAamp® DNA Mini Kit (QIAGEN)
- QIAamp® Viral RNA Mini Kit (QIAGEN)
- QIASymphony® (QIAGEN)
- NucliSENS® easyMag® (bioMérieux)
- MagNA Pure 96 System (Roche)
- m2000sp (Abbott)
- Maxwell® 16 IVD Instrument (Promega)
- VERSANT® kPCR Molecular System SP (Siemens Healthcare)

Alternative nucleic acid extraction systems and kits might also be appropriate. The suitability of the nucleic acid extraction procedure for use with RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 has to be validated by the user.

If using a spin column based sample preparation procedure including washing buffers containing ethanol, it is highly recommended to perform an additional centrifugation step for 10 min at approximately 17000 x g (~ 13000 rpm), using a new collection tube, prior to the elution of the nucleic acid.

CAUTION



If your sample preparation system is using washing buffers containing ethanol, make sure to eliminate any traces of ethanol prior to elution of the nucleic acid. Ethanol is a strong inhibitor of real-time PCR.



The use of carrier RNA is crucial for extraction efficiency and stability of the extracted nucleic acid.

For additional information and technical support regarding pre-treatment and

sample preparation please contact our Technical Support (see chapter 14. Technical Assistance).

8.2 Master Mix Setup

All reagents and samples should be thawed completely, mixed (by pipetting or gentle vortexing) and centrifuged briefly before use.

The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 contains a heterologous Internal Control (IC), which can either be used as a PCR inhibition control or as a control of the sample preparation procedure (nucleic acid extraction) and as a PCR inhibition control.

- ▶ If the IC is used as a PCR inhibition control, but not as a control for the sample preparation procedure, set up the Master Mix according to the following pipetting scheme:

Number of Reactions (rxns)	1	12
Master A	5 µl	60 µl
Master B	10 µl	120 µl
Internal Control	1 µl	12 µl
Volume Master Mix	16 µl	192 µl

- ▶ If the IC is used as a control for the sample preparation procedure and as a PCR inhibition control, add the IC during the nucleic acid extraction procedure.
- ▶ No matter which method/system is used for nucleic acid extraction, the IC **must not** be added directly to the specimen. The IC should always be added to the specimen/lysis buffer mixture. The volume of the IC which has to be added, always and only depends on the elution volume. It represents 10% of the elution volume. For instance, if the nucleic acid is going to be eluted in 60 µl of elution buffer or water, 6 µl of IC per sample must be added into the specimen/lysis buffer mixture.
- ▶ If the IC was added during the sample preparation procedure, set up the

Master Mix according to the following pipetting scheme:

Number of Reactions (rxns)	1	12
Master A	5 µl	60 µl
Master B	10 µl	120 µl
Volume Master Mix	15 µl	180 µl

CAUTION



If the IC (Internal Control) was added during the sample preparation procedure, at least the negative control must include the IC.



No matter which method/system is used for nucleic acid extraction, never add the IC directly to the specimen.

8.3 Reaction Setup

- ▶ Pipette 15 µl of the Master Mix into each required LightCycler® capillary or reaction tube for the SmartCycler® II.
- ▶ Add 10 µl of the sample (eluate from the nucleic acid extraction) or 10 µl of the controls (Quantification Standard, Positive or Negative Control).

Reaction Setup	
Master Mix	15 µl
Sample or Control	10 µl
Total Volume	25 µl

- ▶ Make sure that at least one Positive (QS) and one Negative Control is used per run.

- ▶ For quantification purposes all Quantification Standards (QS1 to QS4) should be used.
- ▶ Thoroughly mix the samples and controls with the Master Mix by pipetting up and down.
- ▶ Close the capillaries or the tubes using appropriate lids.
- ▶ Centrifuge the LightCycler® capillaries or reaction tubes of the SmartCycler® II using an appropriate centrifuge for 30 seconds at approximately 400 x g (~2000 rpm).

9. Programming the Real-Time PCR Instrument

For basic information regarding the setup and programming of the different real-time PCR instruments, please refer to the user manual of the respective instrument.

For detailed programming instructions regarding the use of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 on specific real-time PCR instruments please contact our Technical Support (see chapter 14. Technical Assistance).

9.1 Settings

- ▶ Define the following settings:

Settings	
Reaction Volume	25 µl*
Ramp Rate	Default

* The reaction volume has to be defined as 20 µl, if using a LightCycler® 2.0 Instrument (Roche).

9.2 Fluorescence Detectors (Dyes)

- Define the fluorescence detectors (dyes):

Target	LightCycler® 1.2/1.5	LightCycler® 2.0	SmartCycler® II
BKV specific DNA	F1	530	FAM™
Internal Control (IC)	F2	610	Cy®3

CAUTION



For accurate data analysis on the LightCycler® Instruments a specific Color Compensation File might be needed. Please contact altona Diagnostics GmbH for assistance



If using the LightCycler® 2.0 Instrument, only the detection channels 530 and 610 should be activated for color compensation.

9.3 Temperature Profile and Dye Acquisition

- Define the temperature profile and dye acquisition:

	Analysis Mode	Cycle Repeats	Acquisition	Temperature [°C]	Time [min:sec]
Denaturation	None	1	-	95	02:00
Amplification	Quantification	45	None	95	00:05
			Single	60	00:30
			None	72	00:10
Cooling	None	1	-	40	00:30

10. Data Analysis

For basic information regarding data analysis on specific real-time PCR instruments, please refer to the user manual of the respective instrument.

For detailed instructions regarding the analysis of the data generated with the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 on different real-time PCR instruments please contact our Technical Support (see chapter 14. Technical Assistance).

10.1 Validity of Diagnostic Test Runs

10.1.1 Valid Diagnostic Test Run (qualitative)

A **qualitative** diagnostic test run is **valid**, if the following control conditions are met:

Control ID	Detection Channel	
	FAM™/F1/530	Cy®3/F2/610
Positive Control (QS)	+	+/-*
Negative Control	-	+

* The presence or absence of a signal in the Cy®3/F2/610 channel is not relevant for the validity of the test run.

10.1.2 Invalid Diagnostic Test Run (qualitative)

A **qualitative** diagnostic test run is **invalid**, (i) if the run has not been completed or (ii) if any of the control conditions for a **valid** diagnostic test run are not met.

In case of an **invalid** diagnostic test run, repeat testing by using the remaining purified nucleic acids or start from the original samples again.

10.1.3 Valid Diagnostic Test Run (quantitative)

A **quantitative** diagnostic test run is **valid**, if all control conditions for a **valid qualitative** diagnostic test run are met [see chapter 10.1.1 Valid Diagnostic Test Run (qualitative)]. The **quantification** results are **valid** if the generated **standard curve** reaches the following control parameter value:

Control Parameter	Valid Value
R square (R^2)	≥ 0.98

NOTE



Not all real-time PCR instruments display the R square (R^2) value. For detailed information, please refer to the user manual of the respective instrument.

10.1.4 Invalid Diagnostic Test Run (quantitative)

A **quantitative** diagnostic test run is **invalid**, (i) if the run has not been completed or (ii) if any of the control conditions for a **valid quantitative** diagnostic test run are not met.

In case of an **invalid** diagnostic test run, repeat testing by using the remaining purified nucleic acids or start from the original samples again.

10.2 Interpretation of Results

10.2.1 Qualitative Analysis

Detection Channel		Result Interpretation
FAM™/F1/530	Cy®3/F2/610	
+	+*	BKV specific DNA detected.
-	+	No BKV specific DNA detected. Sample does not contain detectable amounts of BKV specific DNA.
-	-	PCR inhibition or reagent failure. Repeat testing from original sample or collect and test a new sample.

* Detection of the Internal Control in the Cy®3/F2/610 detection channel is not required for positive results in the FAM™/F1/530 detection channel. A high BKV DNA load in the sample can lead to a reduced or absent Internal Control signal.

10.2.2 Quantitative Analysis

The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 includes four Quantification Standards (QS). In order to generate a **standard curve** for quantitative analysis, these have to be defined as **standards** with appropriate concentrations (see chapter 6. Product Description). Using **standards** of known concentrations a standard curve for quantitative analysis can be generated.

$$C_t = m \cdot \log(N_0) + b$$

C_t = Threshold Cycle

m = Slope

N_0 = Initial Concentration

b = Intercept

Derived from the standard curve positive samples of unknown concentrations can be quantified.

$$N_0 = 10^{(C_t - b) / m}$$

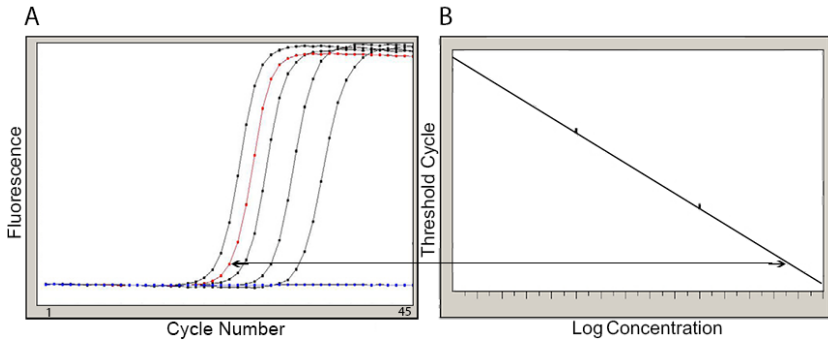


Figure 1: Quantification Standards (black), a positive (red) and a negative sample (blue) displayed in the Amplification Plot [A] and Standard Curve analysis [B]

NOTE



The concentration of the "Sample" is displayed in IU/μl and refers to the concentration in the eluate.

To determine the **viral load of the original sample**, the following formula has to be applied:

$$\text{Viral load (Sample) [IU/ml]} = \frac{\text{Volume (Eluate) } [\mu\text{l}] \cdot \text{Viral load (Eluate) [IU}/\mu\text{l}]}{\text{Sample Input [ml]}}$$

11. Performance Evaluation

Performance evaluation of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 was done using quantified BKV specific DNA isolated from BKV strain Dunlop (ATCC® Number: 45025).

11.1 Analytical Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 is defined as the concentration (copies/μl of the eluate) of BKV specific DNA molecules that can be detected with a positivity rate of 95%. The analytical sensitivity was determined by analysis of dilution series of quantified BKV specific DNA.

Table 1: PCR results used for the calculation of the analytical sensitivity with respect to the detection of BKV specific DNA

Input Conc. [copies/μl]	Number of Replicates	Number of Positives	Hit Rate [%]
3.162	12	12	100
1.000	12	12	100
0.316	12	12	100
0.100	12	11	92
0.032	12	3	25
0.010	12	1	8
0.003	12	1	8

The analytical sensitivity of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 was determined by Probit analysis:

- For the detection of BKV specific DNA, the analytical sensitivity is 0.222 copies/μl [95% confidence interval (CI): 0.115 - 0.844 copies/μl]

11.2 Analytical Specificity

The analytical specificity of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 is ensured by the thorough selection of the oligonucleotides (primers and probes). The oligonucleotides were checked by sequence comparison analysis against publicly available sequences to ensure that all relevant BKV genotypes will be detected.

The analytical specificity of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 was evaluated by testing a panel of genomic DNA/RNA extracted from other polyomaviruses or other pathogens significant in immunocompromised patients.

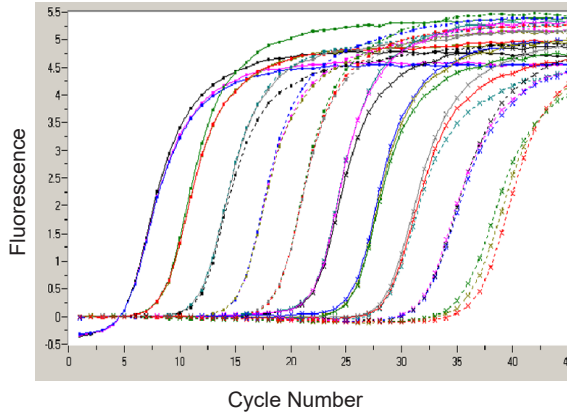
The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 did not cross-react with any of the following pathogens:

- Cytomegalovirus
- Epstein-Barr virus
- Hepatitis A virus
- Hepatitis B virus
- Hepatitis C virus
- Herpes simplex virus 1
- Herpes simplex virus 2
- Human herpesvirus 6A
- Human herpesvirus 6B
- Human herpesvirus 7
- Human herpesvirus 8
- Human immunodeficiency virus 1
- JC virus
- Simian virus 40
- Varicella-zoster virus

11.3 Linear Range

The linear range of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 was evaluated by analysing a logarithmic dilution series of DNA from BK virus strain Dunlop using concentrations ranging from 1.00E+09 to 1.00E+00 copies/µl. Each dilution was analysed in three replicates.

A



B

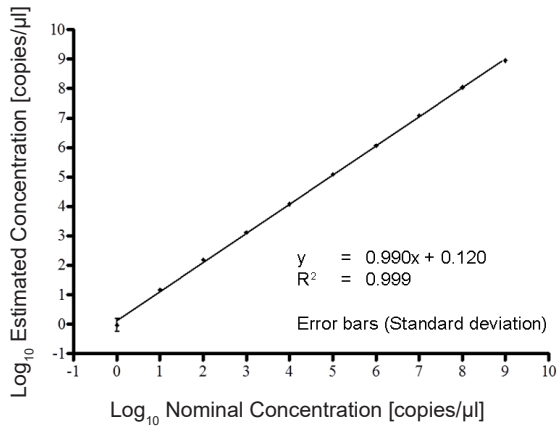


Figure 2: Amplification curves **[A]** and linear regression **[B]** of an analysed dilution series of BKV specific DNA

The linear range of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 extends over an interval of at least **nine** orders of magnitude.

11.4 Precision

Precision of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 was determined as intra-assay variability (variability within one experiment), inter-assay variability (variability between different experiments) and inter-lot variability (variability between different production lots). Total variability was calculated by combining the three analyses.

Variability data are expressed in terms of standard deviation and coefficient of variation. The data are based on quantification analysis of defined concentrations of BKV specific DNA and on threshold cycle (C_t) value in terms of the Internal Control. At least six replicates per sample were analysed for intra-assay, inter-assay and inter-lot variability.

Table 2: Precision data for the detection of BKV specific DNA

BKV	Average Conc. [copies/ μ l]	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation [%]
Intra-Assay Variability	171.33	6.99	4.08
Inter-Assay Variability	166.25	10.92	6.57
Inter-Lot Variability	171.96	7.03	4.09
Total Variability	168.36	10.20	6.06

Table 3: Precision data for the detection of the Internal Control

Internal Control	Average Threshold Cycle (C_t)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation [%]
Intra-Assay Variability	26.23	0.05	0.18
Inter-Assay Variability	26.23	0.07	0.26
Inter-Lot Variability	26.24	0.04	0.14
Total Variability	26.24	0.06	0.22

12. Limitations

- Strict compliance with the Instructions for Use is required for optimal results.
- Use of this product is limited to personnel specially instructed and trained in the techniques of real-time PCR and *in vitro* diagnostic procedures.
- Good laboratory practice is essential for proper performance of this assay. Extreme care should be taken to preserve the purity of the components of the kit and reaction setups. All reagents should be closely monitored for impurity and contamination. Any suspicious reagents should be discarded.
- Appropriate specimen collection, transport, storage and processing procedures are required for the optimal performance of this test.
- This assay must not be used on the specimen directly. Appropriate nucleic acid extraction methods have to be conducted prior to using this assay.
- The presence of PCR inhibitors (e.g. heparin) may cause underquantification, false negative or invalid results.
- Potential mutations within the target regions of the BKV genome covered by the primers and/or probes used in the kit may result in underquantification and/or failure to detect the presence of the pathogens.
- As with any diagnostic test, results of the RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 need to be interpreted in consideration of all clinical and laboratory findings.

13. Quality Control

In accordance with the Altona Diagnostics GmbH EN ISO 13485-certified Quality Management System, each lot of RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 is tested against predetermined specifications to ensure consistent product quality.

14. Technical Assistance

For technical advice, please contact our Technical Support:

e-mail: **support@altona-diagnostics.com**
phone: **+49-(0)40-5480676-0**

15. Literature

Versalovic, James, Carroll, Karen C., Funke, Guido, Jorgensen, James H., Landry, Marie Louise and David W. Warnock (ed). Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 10th Edition. ASM Press, 2011.

Cohen, Jonathan, Powderly, William G, and Steven M Opal. Infectious Diseases, Third Edition. Mosby, 2010.

16. Trademarks and Disclaimers

RealStar® (altona Diagnostics); ABI Prism® (Applied Biosystems); ATCC® (American Type Culture Collection); CFX96™ (Bio-Rad); Cy® (GE Healthcare); FAM™, JOE™, ROX™ (Life Technologies); LightCycler® (Roche); SmartCycler® (Cepheid); Maxwell® (Promega); Mx 3005P™ (Stratagene); NucliSENS®, easyMag® (bioMérieux); Rotor-Gene®, QIAamp®, MinElute®, QIASymphony® (QIAGEN); VERSANT® (Siemens Healthcare).

Registered names, trademarks, etc. used in this document, even if not specifically marked as such, are not to be considered unprotected by law.

















The RealStar® BKV PCR Kit 1.2 is a CE-marked diagnostic kit according to the European *in vitro* diagnostic directive 98/79/EC.

Product not licensed with Health Canada and not FDA cleared or approved.

Not available in all countries.

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17. Explanation of Symbols

Symbol	Explanation
	<i>In vitro</i> diagnostic medical device
	Batch code
	Cap color
	Product number
	Content
	Number
	Component
	Global trade identification number
	Consult instructions for use
	Contains sufficient for “n” tests/reactions (rxns)
	Temperature limit
	Use-by date
	Manufacturer
	Caution
	Note
	Version

Notes:

Notes:

always a drop ahead.

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