



ANTI-STREPTOLYSIN-O (ASO)

(ASO LATEX TEST for the qualitative and semiquantitative determination of ASO)

Cat. No. 101-0245

Size 50 tests (complete kit)

Cat. No. 101-0216

Size 100 tests (complete kit)

Cat. No. 101-0190

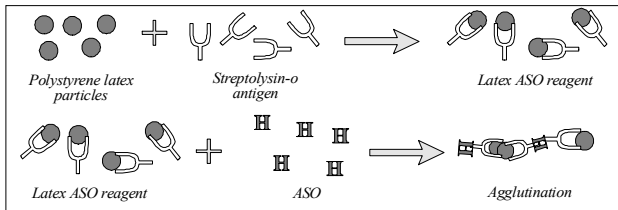
Size 100 tests (latex reagent only)

PRINCIPLE:

ASO LATEX test is based on the immunologic reaction between the antistreptolysin-o (ASO) antibody of serum and the corresponding streptolysin-o antigen coated on the surface of latex particles.

The ASO reagent contains polystyrene latex particles coated with streptolysin-o antigen.

When the reagent is mixed with serum containing ASO at a level equal or greater than 200 IU/mL, the particles will agglutinate without previous sample dilution.



SAMPLE:

Serum.

Use only fresh serum or serum stored at + 2 °C to +8 °C for no longer than 72 hours. For longer storage freeze the serum. Reject any lipemic serum.

REAGENTS:

1. Latex reagent
2. Positive Control
3. Negative Control
4. Disposable slides
5. Disposable sticks

All reagents and controls are ready for use and stable up to the expiry date when stored at + 2 °C to +8 °C. Do not freeze any of the reagents. Shake the latex reagent well before use.

PROCEDURES:

1. QUALITATIVE DETERMINATION

Bring all reagents and samples to room temperature before use. Place successively on the slide on field #1, #2, #3

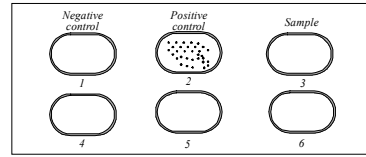
	Negative Control	Positive Control	Sample
Control	50 µl (1 drop)	50 µl (1 drop)	-
Sample	-	-	50 µl (1 drop)
Latex reagent	50 µl (1 drop)	50 µl (1 drop)	50 µl (1 drop)

Mix and spread over the test area with separate sticks. Rotate the slide and observe for any agglutination within 2 minutes under direct light.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

A smooth homogenous milky suspension indicates a ASO concentration of less than 200 IU/mL (as observed with the negative control).

Agglutination indicates an ASO content more than 200 IU/mL. The sample reaction should be compared with positive control.



2. QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION

Prepare dilutions of the samples with 0.9% sodium chloride solution (saline).

Dilution	1:2	1:4	1:8	1:16	1:32
ASO IU/mL in undiluted sample	400	800	1600	3200	6400
Sample dilution	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl
Latex reagent	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl

Mix and spread over the test area with separate sticks. Rotate the slide and observe for any agglutination within 2 minutes under direct light.

The serum titer is defined as the highest dilution showing a positive result. The ASO concentration can then be estimated from the last dilution with visible agglutination. The approximate ASO concentration may be obtained multiplying the titer by the limit of sensitivity (200 IU/mL)

$$\text{Highest dilution with a positive reaction} \times \text{reagent sensitivity (200 IU/mL)} = \text{ASO IU/mL}$$

EXPECTED VALUES:

Adults: < 200 IU/mL

NOTES:

1. Plasma, lipemic serum or microbial contamination may cause non specific agglutination.
2. Reaction times longer than 2 minutes may produce false positive results.
3. The reagents and controls contain sodium azide as a preservative. Avoid ingestion or contact with skin or mucous membranes.
4. The reagents containing sodium azide may combine with copper and lead plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Dispose of reagent by flushing with large amounts of water to prevent azide buildup.
5. The positive and negative controls were prepared from human sera which have been tested using FDA approved methods and found to be non-reactive for HBsAG and HIV antibodies. However, no test can offer a complete assurance that human HIV virus, hepapitis B virus or other infectious agents are absent. Hence, the reagent should be handled with the same care as clinical specimen.

REFERENCES:

1. Plotz and Singer, Arn.J.Med. 22,(1979).
2. Adams, L.E., Hess, E.J. Amer. Technol. 48 (1978).
3. Normausell, D. Immunochemistry 9 (1972).
3. Dito, W. Am.soc.Clin.Pat. 69(1976).