Immunochromatography

© EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

CEA (Carcinoembryonic antigen) is a highly glycosy-lated 180kDA glycoprotein, which was thought to be an oncofetal protein specific for the colon. And, CEA as marker of colorectal cancer is well established. It's clinical importance was in the presence of various disorders such as colon, liver, lung and breast cancer. However, It may also find in infectious and no-malignant disease of the liver and in heavy smokers. The Asan Easy Test® CEA is an immunochromatographic assay for the rapid qualitative detection of carcinoembryonic antigen(CEA) in human serum, and also has advantages of easy handling, and cost-effective with no special equipment. The Asan Easy Test® CEA contains a membrane, precoated with one specific antibody to CEA on the test band region. During the test, the applied serum sample is allowed to react with the colloidal gold conjugated by another CEA specific antibody. The reactant moves upward on the membrane by capillary action. For positive result, a visible line with high sensitivity and specificity as forming antigen-antibody-gold complex appears in the test zone. Regardless of the presence of CEA, the mixture continuously moves across the membrane to pre-dried control line will always appear and verify proper performance of the test.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

The Asan Easy Test® CEA contains following items to perform the assay.

- 1. Test device in aluminium pouch with a desiccant.
- 2. Instruction manual for use.

© PRECAUTIONS

- 1. For in vitro diagnostic use only.
- 2. The test kit should remain in the sealed pouch until ready for use.
- 3. The test kit is sensitive to humidity and to heat.
- Do not smoke, eat or drink in areas where specimens or kit component are handled.
- 5. All specimens and reagents should be considered potentially hazardous and handled in the same manner as an infection agent.
- 6. Wear protective gloves while handling samples and wash hands thoroughly after the assay is complete.
- 7. Avoid any contact with the eyes, broken skin or mucous membranes.
- 8. The test device and all materials should be discarded in a proper biohazard container after testing.

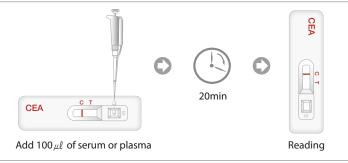
SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- 1. The test should be performed using human serum or plasma.
- 3. Specimens containing precipitate may yield inconsistent test results. Such specimens must be clarified prior to assay.

® TEST PROCEDURE

- 1. All materials should be equilibrated to room temperature before performing test.
- 2. Remove the device from its protective pouch.
- 3. Add $100 \mu \ell$ of serum or plasma into the sample well(S).
- Interpret test results within 20 minutes. Do not interpret after 30 minutes.

(CAUTION: The above interpretation time is based on reading the test results



at room temperature of $15 \sim 30 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$. If your room temperature is significantly lower than $15 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$, then the interpretation time should be properly increased.)

® INTERPRETATION OF THE TEST

- 1. A color band will appear in the upper section("C" zone) of the window to show that the test is working properly. This band is the control band.
- 2.The down section("T" zone) of the window indicates the test results, test band. If another color band appears in the down section of the window, this band is the test band.

A. NEGATIVE RESULTS:

The presence of only one purple color band("C" band) within the result window indicates a negative result.



B. POSITIVE RESULTS:

The presence of two color bands ("T" band and "C" band) within the result window regardless of which band appears first indicates a positive result.



C. INVALID RESULTS:

If after performing the test, no band is visible within the window, the result is considered invalid . Some causes of invalid results are : not following the directions correctly or the test may have deteriorated beyond the expiration date. It is recommended that the specimen be retested using a new test kit.



© LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST

Other clinically available tests are required if questionable results are obtained. As with all diagnostic tests, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the results of a single test, but should only be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

© STORAGE & EXPIRATION



- 1. Asan Easy Test® CEA should be stored at $2\sim30\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ (35.6 $\sim86\,^{\circ}\text{F}$).
- 2. Expiration date of this kit is 24 months after its manufacture date.

© PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

This clinical test was performed using a total of 207 specimens. Each specimen was tested with Asan Easy Test® CEA and Commercial CEA. The results are summarized in the following tables.

•	n= 207		Commercial CEA		Total
			Positive	Negative	iotai
	Asan Easy Test® CEA	Positive	67	1	68
		Negative	0	139	139
	Total		67	140	207

- * Relative Sensitivity: 100%, Relative Specificity: 99.3%
- * Detection limit: 5 ng/ml

® REFERENCES

- 1. Gold P., Freedman S.P., Specific Carcinoembryonic antigens of the human digestive system. J.Exp.Med., 122, 467, 1985.
- 2. Begent R., The value of Carcinoembryonic antigen measurement in clinical practice. Ann.Clin.biochem. 21, 231-8,1986
- 3. Bormer O.P., Immunoassays for Carcinoembryonic antigen: Specificity and interferences. Scan.J.Clin.Lab.Invest., 53,1-9, 1993.



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