MICROS 60 / HORIBA ABX reagents

REF

8-866 DILUENT (20 L)
8-886 DILUENT (10 L)
8-870 LYSING REAGENT (1 L)
8-890 LYSING REAGENT CN FREE (1 L)
8-868 CLEANER (1 L)
8-874 ENZYMATIC CLEANER (1 L)

IVD

SUMMARY

The blood counters use the impedance technology to measure the number of cells in a diluted blood sample which pass through an aperture located between two electrodes where a constant electrical current is applied.
The dilution is done with an isotonic solution which is a conductor and does not lyse the blood cells.
The conductivity of the isotonic diluent allows the passage of the electrical current between the two electrodes. When a particle is aspirated through the micro-orifice, it moves its own volume of electrolyte. This applies a modification of the resistance between both electrodes and generates an electrical pulse. The amplitude is directly proportional to the volume of the particle.
Two separate dilutions are prepared for WBC/HGB and for RBC/PLT.

COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Micros 60 / HORIBA ABX are fully automated analysers performing haematological analysis on whole blood collected on EDTA tubes. The ratio between EDTA and whole blood must be between 1 to 2 mg per ml of blood.
The samples should be used at room temperature no longer that 4 hours after collection. If the analysis can't be done in the time, the samples should be stored at 4°C.

UTILISATION

Before running the analysis, the sample should be gently mixed.
Open the tube, place it in the sampling port and press the start key.

CONSERVATION AND SHELF LIFE

The reagents must be stored between 18°C and 30°C and used before the expiry date indicated on the label.

REFERENCE

Refer to the Operator manual for the analysers.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MANUFACTURER

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UTILISATION (For In Vitro Diagnostic use)

DILUENT is designed for diluting the whole blood prior to counting and sizing of RBC/WBC/PLT. It maintains stability RBC/PLT during counting.

LYSING REAGENT / LYSING REAGENT CN FREE: Lysing agent to obtain the measurement of the haemoglobin, counting and differentiation of the white blood cells.
Used in combination with the diluent, this reagent lyses the red blood cells and protects the state of the leukocytes to permit the differentiation in three populations (lymphocytes, monocytes, granulocytes).
Diluent, lysing reagent, cleaner or enzymatic cleaner are the functional set to perform blood sample analysis on haematology analyser.

CLEANER is designed to remove protein contaminants from the measurement system of the analyser after each blood sample analysis.

ENZYMATIC CLEANER is designed to remove protein contaminants from the measurement system of the analyser after each blood sample analysis. The presence of an enzyme reduces the formation of proteins deposit.

COMPONENTS

DILUENT		LYSING REAGENT	
sodium chloride	< 8 g/l	quaternary ammonium salts	< 25 g/l
potassium phosphate	< 3 g/l	potassium cyanide	< 0.2 g/l
sodium phosphate	< 13 g/l		
sodium EDTA	< 0.5 g/l		
sodium fluoride	< 1 g/l		
preservatives	< 1 g/l		

LYSING REAGENT CN FREE		CLEANER	
quaternary ammonium salts	< 26 g/l	sodium chloride	< 5 g/l
sodium sulphate	< 1 g/l	sodium sulphate	< 11 g/l
potassium chloride	< 1 g/l	sodium hydroxide	< 0.1 g/l
		preservatives	< 1 g/l
		surface active comp.	< 2 g/l

ENZYMATIC CLEANER			
sodium chloride	< 5 g/l	proteolytic enzymes	< 1 g/l
buffer	< 5 g/l	surface active comp.	< 4 g/l

WASTE TREATMENT

Chemical residues, in general, are included into special waste. Disposing of the latter is regulated by appropriate laws and ordinances. We recommend contacting the appropriate authorities, or waste disposal enterprises that will advise you on how to dispose special waste of.

PRECAUTIONS

For *In vitro* diagnostic use.
For professional use only.
Wear protective equipment.
Avoid release to sewage system or to environment.
For further information please refer to Material Safety Data Sheet.