



## Kappa Light Chain

Diagnostic reagent for the quantitative in vitro determination of Kappa Light Chain in human serum and urine by turbidimetric assay

### REF

#### Content

A00525	1x 5 mL Kappa Light Chain Antibody Reagent 2x 25 mL PEG6 Buffer
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Additionally offered:

For determination of Kappa Light Chain in serum:

A00704	5x 1 mL Protein Calibrator 5 level series
A00580	1x 1 mL Protein Calibrator High
A00703	1x 5 mL Protein Calibrator High
A00701	1x 1 mL Protein Calibrator Low
A00702	1x 5 mL Protein Calibrator Low
A00590	1x 1 mL Protein Control
A00800	1x 5 mL Protein Control
A08591	1x 1 mL Protein Control Low
A08823	1x 5 mL Protein Control Low

For determination of Kappa Light Chain in urine:

A00705	1x 1 mL Pediatric Calibrator
A00706	1x 5 mL Pediatric Calibrator
A03808	1x 1 mL Pediatric Control
A03809	1x 5 mL Pediatric Control

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Method	Immunoturbidimetric	
Reaction	Nonlinear, endpoint	
Wavelength	340 nm	
Assay Temperature	18 – 37 °C	
Sample	Serum, Urine	
Measuring Range	in Serum: approx. 0 – 800 mg/dL in Urine: approx. 0 – 340 mg/L	
Sensitivity	in Serum: 40 mg/dL (Cobas Mira) in Urine: 10 mg/L (XL-600)	
Hook Effect	in Serum	without sample dilution: > 1,100 mg/dL (Cobas Mira) with sample dilution: > 3,100 mg/dL (Cobas Mira)
	in Urine	without sample dilution: > 2,000 mg/L (XL-600)
Manual Test Procedure	Tests/Kit*	
In Serum without sample dilution	71	
with sample dilution	83	
In Urine without sample dilution	83	

### Automated Test Procedure

Instrument dependent – please ask for applications

\* calculated on amount of antibody reagent; additional buffer on request

### REAGENT COMPOSITION

COMPONENTS	FINAL CONCENTRATION
Kappa Light Chain Antibody Reagent	
Turbidimetric grade antibody raised in the goat, monospecific for Kappa Light Chain	variable
Sodium azide	0.095 %
PEG6 Buffer	
Phosphate buffered Saline, Detergent (0.1 %)	
PEG	6 %
Sodium azide	0.095 %

### REAGENT PREPARATION

The reagents are liquid and ready to use.

### REAGENT STABILITY AND STORAGE

Conditions:	Protect from light. Close immediately after use.	
Stability:	at 2 – 8 °C	up to the expiration date
	at 18 – 25 °C	1 month

Do not freeze!

### SAMPLE STABILITY AND STORAGE

Stability:	at 2 – 8 °C	48 hours (serum and urine)
	at – 20 °C	3 months (serum and urine)

Freeze only once!

### MANUAL TEST PROCEDURE

#### Test Procedure in serum without Sample Dilution:

Samples/Controls: ready to use

Calibration curve: Use Protein Calibrator High to generate a calibration curve by making 1:2 serial dilutions of the calibrator with 0.9% saline as diluent or use the 5 level calibrator series. Use 0.9% saline as zero point.

Pipette into test tubes:	Calibrators	Samples/Controls
Buffer	900 µL	900 µL
Cal./Ctrls/Samples	2 µL	2 µL
Mix. Read A1 of calibrators and samples/controls at 340 nm. Then add:		
Antibody Reagent	70 µL	70 µL

Mix. Incubate 5 minutes at assay temperature. Read A2 of calibrators and samples/controls at 340 nm. Calculate:  $\Delta A = (A2 - A1)$

#### Test Procedure in serum with Sample Dilution:

Sample/ Control: dilute 1:10 in saline 0.9%

Calibration curve: Use Protein Calibrator High to generate a calibration curve by making 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:80 and 1:160 dilutions with 0.9% saline as diluent. Use 0.9% saline as zero point.

Pipette into test tubes:	Calibrators	Samples/Controls
Buffer	900 µL	900 µL
Cal./Ctrls/Samples	10 µL	10 µL
Mix. Read A1 of calibrators and samples/controls at 340 nm. Then add:		
Antibody Reagent	60 µL	60 µL

Mix. Incubate 5 minutes at assay temperature. Read A2 of calibrators and samples/controls at 340 nm. Calculate:  $\Delta A = (A2 - A1)$

#### Test Procedure in urine without Sample Dilution:

Samples/Controls: ready to use

Calibration curve: Use the Pediatric Calibrator to generate a calibration curve by making 1:2 serial dilutions of the calibrator with 0.9% saline as diluent. Use 0.9% saline as zero point.

Pipette into test tubes:	Calibrators	Samples/Controls
Buffer	900 µL	900 µL
Cal./Ctrls/Samples	10 µL	10 µL
Mix. Read A1 of calibrators and samples/controls at 340 nm. Then add:		
Antibody Reagent	60 µL	60 µL

Mix. Incubate 5 minutes at assay temperature. Read A2 of calibrators and samples/controls at 340 nm. Calculate:  $\Delta A = (A2 - A1)$

### CALCULATION

Calculate and plot  $\Delta A = (A2 - A1)$  of the calibrators versus assigned concentration values on a linear-linear graph paper. Calculate  $\Delta A$  optical densities of samples and control(s) and read values in mg/dL (serum) or mg/l (urine) on the reference curve. Samples yielding absorbances above highest calibrator should be retested after further dilution.

### REFERENCE RANGE

Serum: 160 – 450 mg/dL

Urine: < 10 mg/L

It is recommended that each laboratory establishes its own normal range.

### TEST PRINCIPLE

The assay of Kappa Light Chain is based on turbidimetric measurement. Turbidity is caused by the formation of antigen-antibody insoluble immuno complexes. The formation of the complexes is accelerated and enhanced by PEG.

### DIAGNOSTIC IMPLICATIONS

The determination of Kappa/Lambda in human serum is important for the diagnosis and subtyping of monoclonal gammopathies. Polyclonal Immunoglobulins exhibit both Kappa and Lambda types of light chains, whereas monoclonal Immunoglobulins exhibit only one type of light chain. Increased production of monoclonal Immunoglobulins or free monoclonal light chains indicate the presence of a monoclonal gammopathy. The presence of monoclonal free light chains, i.e. Bence-Jones proteins (BJ) in urine is of great importance as an aid in the diagnosis of B cell malignancies such as multiple myeloma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and in monitoring their therapy. Elevated concentrations of free kappa light chains in serum, such as are released by monoclonal plasma cells, may exceed the tubular reabsorption capacity and lead to the excretion of free kappa light chains in the urine.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### SENSITIVITY

In serum: 40 mg/dL (Cobas Mira)

In urine: 10 mg/L (XL-600)

#### ACCURACY

In serum: Controls were assayed in duplicate on a Cobas Mira.

Control	Assigned Value (mg/dL)	Measured Value (mg/dL)
Liquichek 1	233 (186 – 280)	251
Liquichek 2	711 (569 – 853)	696

In urine: A Control was assayed in duplicate on the XL-600.

Control	Assigned Value (mg/dL)	Measured Value (mg/dL)
Pediatric Control	129 (110 – 148)	129

#### PRECISION

#### Intra-Assay Precision

In serum: Three sera were measured on the Cobas Mira.

Expected Value	n	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
Low	20	120.2	4.27	3.55
Medium	20	253.1	7.16	2.83
High	20	485.0	9.85	2.03

In urine: Three samples were measured on the XL-600.

Expected Value	n	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
Low	10	42.81	1.14	2.66
Medium	10	108.7	1.95	1.80
High	10	218.9	2.14	0.98

#### Inter-Assay Precision

In serum: After calibration 2 sera were measured 2 times a day during 9 days. Sera were stored at 4 °C.

Expected Value	n	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
Medium	18	276.6	10.28	3.72
High	18	770.7	20.5	2.65

### METHOD COMPARISON

A comparison with Nephelometry gave the following results:

$$y = 0.8998 x + 44.745; r = 0.99923$$

### INTERFERING SUBSTANCES

No interference up to:

Hemoglobin 1000 mg/dL Bilirubin 20 mg/dL

### TURBIDITY

All commercially available Control sera with Kappa Light Chain values measured by this method may be used. We recommend the Dialab Protein Control and the Protein Control Low for serum samples and the Dialab Pediatric Control for urine samples.

### CALIBRATION

The assay requires the use of Kappa Light Chain Calibrators. We recommend the Dialab Protein Calibrator 5 Level Series, the Protein Calibrator High or the Protein Calibrator Low for serum samples and the Dialab Pediatric Calibrator for urine samples.

### AUTOMATION

Applications for automated systems (with and without sample dilution) are available upon request.

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1. The Kappa Light Chain reagents are intended for in vitro diagnostic use only.
2. Sodium azide has been reported to form lead or copper azide in laboratory plumbing which may explode on percussion.
3. Each donor unit used in the preparation of the standards and controls was found to be negative for the presence of HIV antibodies, as well as for Hepatitis B surface antigen, using a method approved by the FDA

### WASTE MANAGEMENT

Please refer to local requirements.

### REFERENCES

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3. Tilley, C. R., Int. J. Clin. Lab. Res. 23, 25 (1993)
4. Dati, F. et al., Lab. Med. 13, 87-90 (1989)
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6. Boege, F. et al., Lab.Med. 13, 87-90 (1989)



