



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Evaluation of BioVue Column Agglutination Technology for quality control purpose of therapeutic anti-Rh immunoglobulin preparations

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Rh-factor

**Abstract** The preparation anti-D immunoglobulin is an important therapy for both treatment and protection. Titer of anti-D immunoglobulin preparation is an important factor to determine the dose of treatment. Many methods are used to evaluate the titer of anti-D immunoglobulin preparation. One of the new methods developed recently is column agglutination test. To evaluate the BioVue column agglutination test, it was compared to conventional tube agglutination test using anti-D immunoglobulin preparations from three different producers, ten lots each. Results showed that the BioVue column agglutination test is comparable to conventional tube agglutination test but with much ease. In conclusion, the BioVue column agglutination test is accurate and easy to use in determination of anti-D titer for quality control purposes.

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## 1. Introduction

Human Anti-Rh(D) immunoglobulin (anti-D) is a liquid or freeze-dried preparation containing immunoglobulin, mainly

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immunoglobulin G. The preparation is intended for intramuscular administration. It contains specific antibodies against erythrocyte D-antigen and may also contain small quantities of other blood-group antibodies. Human anti-D immunoglobulin is preferably obtained from the plasma of donors with a sufficient titer of previously acquired anti-D antibodies (Ph Eur, 2009). Although anti-Rh(D) was once the major etiology of haemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn (HDFN), the widespread adoption of antenatal and postnatal anti-D immunoglobulin has resulted in a marked decrease in the prevalence of alloimmunization due to the Rh(D) antigen present during pregnancy (Singla et al., 2010). Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is an acquired bleeding autoimmune disorder characterized by a markedly decreased blood platelet count. Anti-D has been successfully used in the setting of both acute and chronic

immune thrombocytopenia (Cheung and Liebman, 2009). Preventing alloimmunization to the D antigen in other individuals would allow for the transfusion of D+ blood in an emergency, continued support with D+ granulocyte concentrates, and possibly prevent the concomitant formation of autoantibody (Rosse et al., 1990).

Titration is the common and simple method used in the routine laboratory to estimate the titer of an antibody (Judd, 2001).

Anti-D immunoglobulin titration can be performed in tubes, microplates or using microcolumn tests. Coombs et al. (1945) described the indirect antiglobulin test (IAT), and Diamond and Abelson (1945) described albumin, as a potentiator for the detection of "incomplete" or IgG antibodies. This classic saline IAT is still viewed as the gold standard (Rumsey and Ciesielski, 2000).

Three types of microcolumn tests have been developed: BioVue Column Agglutination Technology, affinity columns and glass microcapsules (Lapierre et al., 1990; Walker, 1997). The BioVue Column Agglutination Technology assay has been widely used in blood banking in Europe and America since 1991 for direct and indirect antiglobulin tests, ABO/Rh typing, red blood cell phenotyping, detecting unexpected antibodies, and for other applications (Lapierre et al., 1990). Its popularity grew from its standardized performance, technical ease, stable endpoint and the versatility of the methodology.

The purpose of the current study was to evaluate BioVue Column Agglutination Technology microcolumn assay for anti-D immunoglobulin titration in National Control Laboratories. The use of such method will facilitate the process of evaluating anti-D Ig titer in shorter time with more accurate results.

## 2. Material and methods

### 2.1. Samples and sample preparation

Ten Rh immune globulin (RhIG) lots each of RhoGAM UF, WinRho and Rhophylac were used. The WHO international standard anti-D immunoglobulin, 285 IU/ml (NIBSC Code: 01/572) was used as reference standard. Where 5 IU being equivalent to 1 µg (Stroncek et al., 2001), all samples and standard were initially diluted up to titer of 60 µg/ml in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 2% bovine serum albumin (BSA, PBS-BSA). Serial twofold dilution of all starting preparations (60 µg/ml) was done up to 1/16,384.

### 2.2. Red blood cells

According to Ph Eur (2009), Rh-positive blood from five donors was pooled. These blood samples were kindly provided by blood bank, Egyptian Holding Company of Bio-Products and Vaccines. These blood samples were tested for HIV-1/2, HBsAg, HCV-Ab and syphilis antibody before supplying. Pooled blood was washed three times in PBS-BSA and then 5% RBCs suspension was prepared.

### 2.3. Anti-human globulin

Anti-human globulin, anti-IgG, -C3d; polyspecific (Rabbit and Murine Monoclonal) (Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Raritan, NJ).

### 2.4. Microcolumn

Ortho BioVue® system (poly cassette) was obtained from Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics. Ortho BioVue system poly cassettes (Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Raritan, NJ) are comprised of 6 columns containing a buffered solution with bovine albumin and macromolecular potentiators, as well as the preservatives 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide and 0.01 M ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA).

### 2.5. Tube testing

Serial twofold dilutions were prepared as indicated above and titration was performed in triplicates according to American Association of Blood Banks Technical Manual (Vengelen-Tyler, 1999). Briefly, 100 µl of each serum dilution and 50 µl of red blood cell suspension were dispensed into each tube and incubated for 60 min at 37 °C. After washing three times with PBS-BSA, 100 µl of the antihuman globulin was added. All tubes were examined for agglutination. Significant titer is the last dilution giving positive reaction. Negative result was as no agglutination of the red blood.

### 2.6. BioVue column agglutination assay method

For the BioVue Column Agglutination Technology microcolumn assay, each 6-column cassette was seated on Ortho BioVue System Work Rack (Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Raritan, NJ), 50 µl BLISS (Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Raritan, NJ) and 10 µl of RBCs suspension were added to all columns. Diluted samples in triplicates, 40 µl each, were dispensed in each corresponding column. The cassettes were incubated for 10 min in Ortho BioVue Heat Block and were spun down for 5 min in Ortho BioVue centrifuge. Following centrifugation, the cards were examined for agglutination. Agglutinated red blood cells become trapped in or above the column glass beads and unagglutinated red blood cells move through the glass beads and form a pellet at the bottom. Significant titer is the last dilution giving positive reaction. Negative result was as no agglutination of the red blood and all of the red blood cells pass through the column glass beads and form a smooth button at the bottom of the bead column.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Tube agglutination test

WHO international standard anti-D immunoglobulin showed positive agglutination up to dilution 1/4096 with clear negative reaction (no agglutination) at dilution 1/8192. Anti-D titration was performed on ten lots of RhoGAM UF product. The RhoGAM UF product showed positive agglutination up to dilution between 1/2048 (one lot) and 1/4096 (nine lots) with clear negative reaction (no agglutination) for all lots at dilution 1/8192. Anti-D titration was performed on ten lots of WinRho product. WinRho products showed positive agglutination up to dilution between 1/2048 (one lot) and 1/4096 (nine lots) with clear negative reaction (no agglutination) for all lots at dilution 1/8192. Anti-D titration was performed on ten lots of Rhophylac product. The product Rhophylac showed positive agglutination up to dilution between 1/1024 (one lot) and 1/2048

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