

## MAGLUMI® Prolactin (CLIA)

## INTENDED USE

The kit is an *in vitro* chemiluminescence immunoassay for the quantitative determination of Prolactin (PRL) in human serum and plasma using the MAGLUMI series Fully-auto chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer and Biolumi series Integrated System, and the assay is used for an aid in the diagnosis and treatment of individuals with suspected or confirmed disorders of the anterior pituitary gland or of the hypothalamus portion of the brain and prolactinomas.

## SUMMARY

Prolactin is a 23 kDa single chain protein of 199 amino acids synthesised and released principally by lactotrophs in the anterior pituitary gland. The secretion is mainly under inhibitory control by hypothalamic dopamine and regulated in a negative feedback manner<sup>1</sup>. Prolactin has since been found in numerous brain structures, including the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, amygdala, brain stem, cerebellum and spinal cord. While a significant proportion of brain prolactin is of pituitary origin, entering the CNS (central nervous system) via the choroid plexus<sup>2</sup>. Although prolactin is best known as the hormone that elicits lactation in mammals and takes its name from this function, it is present in all vertebrates and is thus, in evolutionary terms, a very ancient hormone. It has also been found to be extremely versatile, being involved in a broad spectrum of functions beyond reproduction and lactation, including roles in metabolism, behavior, immunoregulation and osmoregulation<sup>2</sup>. The main role of prolactin is promoting milk synthesis and maintaining lactation postpartum. In pregnant women, increasing oestrogen secretion stimulates proliferation of the lactotrophs, resulting in increased prolactin secretion. Prolactin stimulates mammary gland growth and, together with oestriadiol, progesterone, placental lactogen, insulin and cortisol prepares the breast for postpartum lactation<sup>1</sup>. Hyperprolactinaemia is an endocrine disorder involving hypothalamic-pituitary axis that results from multiple causes, including medications, hypothyroidism, and pituitary disorders<sup>3</sup>. Hyperprolactinaemia is seen in some physiological states such as pregnancy, during lactation, during sleep and during periods of stress. Primary hypothyroidism is commonly associated with hyperprolactinaemia due to the stimulatory effect of thyroid releasing hormone (TRH) on lactotrophs. Mild hyperprolactinaemia is sometimes seen in polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD) and multiple endocrine abnormalities<sup>4</sup>. In women, hyperprolactinaemia suppresses GnRH (via reduction of kisspeptin in the hypothalamic arcuate and periventricular neurons) leading to a decrease in LH pulse amplitude and frequency, these result in menstrual irregularities (amenorrhoea or oligomenorrhoea), infertility, decreased libido and galactorrhoea<sup>5</sup>. In males, hyperprolactinaemia causes hypogonadotropic hypogonadism manifesting with reduced libido, erectile dysfunction, and impaired spermatogenesis<sup>6</sup>. Prolactinomas are the most common hormone-secreting pituitary tumors. The clinical manifestations of prolactinoma vary mainly according to gender, age of onset, tumor size and PRL levels<sup>7</sup>.

## TEST PRINCIPLE

Sandwich chemiluminescence immunoassay.

The sample, magnetic microbeads coated with anti-PRL antibody, ABEI labeled with another anti-PRL antibody and buffer are mixed thoroughly and incubated, forming sandwich complexes. After precipitation in a magnetic field, the supernatant is decanted and then perform a wash cycle. Subsequently, the Starter 1+2 are added to initiate a chemiluminescent reaction. The light signal is measured by a photomultiplier as relative light units (RLUs), which is proportional to the concentration of PRL present in the sample.

## REAGENTS

## Kit Contents

Component	Description	100 tests/kit	50 tests/kit	30 tests/kit
Magnetic Microbeads	Magnetic microbeads coated with anti-PRL antibody (~10.0 µg/mL) in PBS buffer, NaN <sub>3</sub> (<0.1%).	2.5 mL	1.5 mL	1.0 mL
Calibrator Low	A low concentration of PRL antigen in PBS buffer, NaN <sub>3</sub> (<0.1%).	1.0 mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL
Calibrator High	A high concentration of PRL antigen in PBS buffer, NaN <sub>3</sub> (<0.1%).	1.0 mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL
Buffer	PBS buffer, NaN <sub>3</sub> (<0.1%).	5.5 mL	3.5 mL	2.7 mL
ABEI Label	ABEI labeled with anti-PRL antibody (~0.167 µg/mL) in PBS buffer, NaN <sub>3</sub> (<0.1%).	10.5 mL	6.0 mL	4.2 mL
Diluent	0.9% NaCl.	5.5 mL	3.5 mL	3.5 mL
Control 1	A low concentration of PRL antigen (4.00 ng/mL) in PBS buffer, NaN <sub>3</sub> (<0.1%).	1.0 mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL
Control 2	A high concentration of PRL antigen (24.0 ng/mL) in PBS buffer, NaN <sub>3</sub> (<0.1%).	1.0 mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

All reagents are provided ready-to-use.

The control barcode labels are provided.

## Warnings and Precautions

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use.
- For professional use only.
- Exercise the normal precautions required for handling all laboratory reagents.
- Personal protective measures should be taken to prevent any part of the human body from contacting samples, reagents, and controls, and should comply with local operating requirements for the assay.
- A skillful technique and strict adherence to the package insert are necessary to obtain reliable results.
- Do not use kit beyond the expiration date indicated on the label.
- Do not interchange reagent components from different reagents or lots.
- Avoid foam formation in all reagents and sample types (specimens, calibrators and controls).
- All waste associated with biological samples, biological reagents and disposable materials used for the assay should be considered potentially infectious and should be disposed of in accordance with local guidelines.
- This product contains sodium azide. Sodium azide may react with lead or copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Immediately after disposal, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up. For additional information, see Safety Data Sheets available for professional user on request.

Note: If any serious incident has occurred in relation to the device, please report to Shenzhen New Industries Biomedical Engineering Co., Ltd. (Snibe) or our authorized representative and the competent authority of the Member State in which you are established.

## Reagent Handling

- To avoid contamination, wear clean gloves when operating with a reagent kit and sample. When handling reagent kit, replace the gloves that have been in contact with samples, since introduction of samples will result in unreliable results.
- Do not use kit in malfunction conditions; e.g., the kit leaking at the sealing film or elsewhere, obviously turbid or precipitation is found in reagents (except for Magnetic Microbeads) or control value is out of the specified range repeatedly. When kit in malfunction conditions, please contact Snibe or our authorized distributor.
- To avoid evaporation of the liquid in the opened reagent kits in refrigerator, it is recommended that the opened reagent kits to be sealed with reagent seals contained within the packaging. The reagent seals are single use, and if more seals are needed, please contact Snibe or our authorized distributor.
- Over time, residual liquids may dry on the septum surface. These are typically dried salts and have no effect on assay efficacy.
- Use always the same analyzer for an opened reagent integral.
- For magnetic microbeads mixing instructions, refer to the Preparation of the Reagent section of this package insert.
- For further information about the reagent handling during system operation, please refer to Analyzer Operating Instructions.

## Storage and Stability

- Do not freeze the integral reagents.
- Store the reagent kit upright to ensure complete availability of the magnetic microbeads.
- Protect from direct sunlight.

## Stability of the Reagents

Unopened at 2-8°C	until the stated expiration date
Opened at 2-8°C	6 weeks
On-board	4 weeks

## Stability of Controls

Unopened at 2-8°C	until the stated expiration date
Opened at 10-30°C	6 hours
Opened at 2-8°C	6 weeks
Frozen at -20°C	3 months
Frozen and thawed cycles	3 times

## SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

## Specimen Types

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Specimen Types	Collection Tubes
Serum	Tubes without additive/Accessory, or tubes containing clot activator or clot activator with gel.
Plasma	K2-EDTA

- The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. Follow tube manufacturers' instructions carefully when using collection tubes.

## Specimen Conditions

- Do not use grossly hemolyzed/hyperlipidaemia specimens and specimens with obvious microbial contamination.
- Ensure that complete clot formation in serum specimens has taken place prior to centrifugation. Some serum specimens, especially those from patients receiving anticoagulant or thrombolytic therapy, may exhibit increased clotting time. If the serum specimen is centrifuged before a complete clotting, the presence of fibrin may cause erroneous results.
- Samples must be free of fibrin and other particulate matter.
- To prevent cross contamination, use of disposable pipettes or pipette tips is recommended.

## Preparation for Analysis

- Inspect all specimens for foam. Remove foam with an applicator stick before analysis. Use a new applicator stick for each specimen to prevent cross contamination.
- Frozen specimens must be completely thawed before mixing. Mix thawed specimens thoroughly by low speed vortexing or by gently inverting. Visually inspect the specimens. If layering or stratification is observed, mix until specimens are visibly homogeneous. If specimens are not mixed thoroughly, inconsistent results may be obtained.
- Specimens should be free of fibrin, red blood cells, or other particulate matter. Such specimens may give reliable results and must be centrifuged prior to testing. Transfer clarified specimen to a sample cup or secondary tube for testing. For centrifuged specimens with a lipid layer, transfer only the clarified specimen and not the lipemic material.
- The sample volume required for a single determination of this assay is 15 µL.

## Specimen Storage

Specimens removed from the separator, red blood cells or clot may be stored up to 8 hours at 10-30°C, or 14 days at 2-8°C, or 6 months frozen at -20°C. Frozen specimens subjected to up to 2 freeze/thaw cycles have been evaluated.

## Specimen Shipping

Package and label specimens in compliance with applicable local regulations covering the transport of clinical specimens and infectious substances.

Do not exceed the storage limitations listed above.

## Specimen Dilution

- Samples, PRL concentrations above the analytical measuring interval, can be diluted with Diluent either automated dilution protocol or manual dilution procedure. The recommended dilution ratio is 1:10. The concentration of the diluted sample must be >25.0 ng/mL.
- For manual dilution, multiply the result by the dilution factor. For dilution by the analyzers, the analyzer software automatically takes the dilution into account when calculating the sample concentration.

## PROCEDURE

## Materials Provided

Prolactin (CLIA) assay, control barcode labels.

## Materials Required (But Not Provided)

- General laboratory equipment.
- Fully-auto chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer Maglumi 600, Maglumi 800, Maglumi 1000, Maglumi 2000, Maglumi 2000 Plus, Maglumi 4000, Maglumi 4000 Plus, MAGLUMI X8, MAGLUMI X3, MAGLUMI X6, or Integrated System Biolumi 8000 and Biolumi CX8.
- Additional accessories of test required for the above analyzers include Reaction Module, Starter 1+2, Wash Concentrate, Light Check, Tip, and Reaction Cup. Specific accessories and accessories' specification for each model refer to corresponding Analyzer Operating Instructions.
- Please use accessories specified by Snibe to ensure the reliability of the test results.

## Assay Procedure

## Preparation of the Reagent

- Take the reagent kit out of the box and visually inspect the integral vials for leaking at the sealing film or elsewhere. If there is no leakage, please tear off the sealing film carefully.
- Open the reagent area door; hold the reagent handle to get the RFID label close to the RFID reader (for about 2s); the buzzer will beep; one beep sound indicates successful sensing.
- Keeping the reagent straight insert to the bottom along the blank reagent track.
- Observe whether the reagent information is displayed successfully in the software interface, otherwise repeat the above two steps.
- Resuspension of the magnetic microbeads takes place automatically when the kit is loaded successfully, ensuring the magnetic microbeads are totally resuspended homogenous prior to use.

## Assay Calibration

- Select the assay to be calibrated and execute calibration operation in reagent area interface. For specific information on ordering calibrations, refer to the calibration section of Analyzer Operating Instructions.
- Execute recalibration according to the calibration interval required in this package insert.

## Quality Control

- When new lot used, check or edit the quality control information.
- Scan the control barcode, choose corresponding quality control information and execute testing. For specific information on ordering quality controls, refer to the quality control section of the Analyzer Operating Instructions.

## Sample Testing

- After successfully loading the sample, select the sample in interface and edit the assay for the sample to be tested and execute testing. For specific information on ordering patient specimens, refer to the sample ordering section of the Analyzer Operating Instructions.

To ensure proper test performance, strictly adhere to Analyzer Operating Instructions.

## Calibration

Traceability: This method has been standardized against the WHO International Standard 83/573.

Test of assay specific calibrators allows the detected relative light unit (RLU) values to adjust the master curve.

Recalibration is recommended as follows:

- Whenever a new lot of Reagent or Starter 1+2 is used.
- Every 28 days.
- The analyzer has been serviced.
- Control values lie outside the specified range.

## Quality Control

Controls are recommended for the determination of quality control requirements for this assay and should be run in singlicate to monitor the assay performance. Refer to published guidelines for general quality control recommendations, for example Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) Guideline C24, or other published guidelines<sup>8</sup>.

Quality control is recommended once per day of use, or in accordance with local regulations or accreditation requirements and your laboratory's quality control procedures, quality control could be performed by running the Prolactin assay:

- Whenever the kit is calibrated.
- Whenever a new lot of Starter 1+2 or Wash Concentrate is used.

Controls are only applicable with MAGLUMI and Biolumi system and only used matching with the same top seven LOT numbers of corresponding reagents. For each target value and range refer to the label.

The performance of other controls should be evaluated for compatibility with this assay before they are used. Appropriate value ranges should be established for all quality control materials used.

Control values must be within the specified range, whenever one of the controls lies outside the specified range, calibration should be repeated and controls retested. If control values lie repeatedly outside the predefined ranges after successful calibration, patient results must not be reported and take the following actions:

- Verify that the materials are not expired.
- Verify that required maintenance was performed.
- Verify that the assay was performed according to the package insert.
- If necessary, contact Snibe or our authorized distributors for assistance.

If the controls in kit are not enough for use, please order Prolactin (CLIA) Controls (REF: 160201253MT) from Snibe or our authorized distributors for more.

## RESULTS

### Calculation

The analyzer automatically calculates the PRL concentration in each sample by means of a calibration curve which is generated by a 2-point calibration master curve procedure. The results are expressed in ng/mL. For further information please refer to the Analyzer Operating Instructions.

### Interpretation of Results

The expected range for the PRL assay was obtained by testing 558 apparently healthy individuals in China, gave the following expected value:

Test subjects	N	Mean (ng/mL)	2.5 <sup>th</sup> percentile (ng/mL)	97.5 <sup>th</sup> percentile (ng/mL)
Males	279	6.146	2.52	13.23
Females	Premenopausal	145	11.369	3.27
	Postmenopausal	134	8.300	2.68
				19.72

Results may differ between laboratories due to variations in population and test method. It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own reference interval.

## LIMITATIONS

- Results should be used in conjunction with patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.
- If the PRL results are inconsistent with clinical evidence, additional testing is needed to confirm the result.
- Specimens from patients who have received preparations of mouse monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis or therapy may contain human anti-mouse antibodies (HAMA). Such specimens may show either falsely elevated or depressed values when tested with assay kits which employ mouse monoclonal antibodies<sup>9,10</sup>. Additional information may be required for diagnosis.
- Heterophilic antibodies in human serum can react with reagent immunoglobulins, interfering with *in vitro* immunoassays. Patients routinely exposed to animals or animal serum products can be prone to this interference and anomalous values may be observed<sup>11</sup>.
- Bacterial contamination of the specimens may affect the test results.
- Whenever prolactin is determined, it should always be taken into consideration that women's reactions to interfering factors are much more pronounced: Physical stress (especially surgery or gynaecological examinations). Psychological stress.
- Drugs (e.g. TRH, estrogens, dopamine, partly insulin).
- Diet (influence of essential amino acids).
- Breast stimulation (e.g. irritation from infant sucking).

## SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Representative performance data are provided in this section. Results obtained in individual laboratories may vary.

### Precision

Precision was determined using the assay, samples and controls in a protocol (EP05-A3) of the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute): duplicates at two independent runs per day for 5 days at three different sites using three lots of reagent kits (n = 180). The following results were obtained:

Sample	Mean (ng/mL) (n=180)	Within-Run		Between-Run		Reproducibility	
		SD (ng/mL)	%CV	SD (ng/mL)	%CV	SD (ng/mL)	%CV
Serum Pool 1	2.502	0.098	3.92	0.073	2.92	0.138	5.52
Serum Pool 2	24.999	0.835	3.34	0.537	2.15	1.147	4.59
Serum Pool 3	121.460	3.563	2.93	1.792	1.48	5.481	4.51
Plasma Pool 1	2.452	0.103	4.20	0.041	1.67	0.140	5.71
Plasma Pool 2	24.939	0.909	3.64	0.340	1.36	1.087	4.36
Plasma Pool 3	119.959	3.641	3.04	1.347	1.12	6.551	5.46
Control 1	4.005	0.163	4.07	0.101	2.52	0.226	5.64
Control 2	23.857	0.929	3.89	0.376	1.58	1.435	6.02

### Linear Range

0.350-250 ng/mL (defined by the Limit of Quantitation and the maximum of the master curve).

### Reportable Interval

0.150-2500 ng/mL (defined by the Limit of Detection and the maximum of the master curve×Recommended Dilution Ratio).

### Analytical Sensitivity

Limit of Blank (LoB)=0.010 ng/mL.

Limit of Detection (LoD)=0.150 ng/mL.

Limit of Quantitation (LoQ)=0.350 ng/mL.

## Analytical Specificity

### Interference

Interference was determined using the assay, three samples containing different concentrations of analyte were spiked with potential endogenous and exogenous interferents in a protocol (EP7-A2) of the CLSI. The measurement deviation of the interference substance is within ±10%. The following results were obtained:

Interference	No interference up to	Interference	No interference up to
Bilirubin	30 mg/dL	Rheumatoid factor	1500 IU/mL
Hemoglobin	600 mg/dL	ANA	398 AU/mL
Intralipid	2000 mg/dL		
HAMA	40 ng/mL	Biotin	0.5 mg/dL

### Cross-Reactivity

Cross-reactivity was determined using the assay, three samples containing different concentrations of analyte were spiked with potential cross-reactants in a protocol (EP7-A2) of the CLSI. The measurement deviation of the interference substance is within ±10%. The following results were obtained:

Cross-reactant	No interference up to	Cross-reactant	No interference up to
Follicle-stimulating hormone	65700 mIU/mL	Luteinizing hormone	122000 mIU/mL
Thyroid-stimulating hormone	112 mIU/mL	Human Placental Lactogen	100 µg/mL
Human chorionic gonadotrophin	252000 mIU/mL	Human growth hormone	1000 ng/mL

### High-Dose Hook

No high-dose hook effect was seen for PRL concentrations up to 30000 ng/mL.

### Method Comparison

A comparison of the Prolactin assay with a commercially available immunoassay, gave the following correlations (ng/mL):

Number of samples measured: 129

Passing-Bablok:  $y=0.9998x-0.0541$ ,  $r=0.976$ .

The clinical specimen concentrations were between 0.36 and 257.3 ng/mL.

## REFERENCES

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## SYMBOLS EXPLANATIONS

	Consult instructions for use		Manufacturer
	Temperature limit (Store at 2-8 °C)		Use-by date
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests		Keep away from sunlight
	This way up		Authorized representative in the European Community
	In vitro diagnostic medical device		Kit component
	Catalogue number		Batch code
	CE marking with notified body ID number		

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