

## Collagen Binding Assay For the determination of vWF function

### INTENDED USE

This document is only for use in the United States of America.

Enzyme immunoassay for the determination of von Willebrand Factor (vWF) function in human plasma. The Collagen Binding Assay (CBA) can be used to differentiate between von Willebrand Disorder (VWD) Type I and Type II when used in conjunction with the vWF antigen (vWF:Ag)<sup>1</sup> assay.

### SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

VWF is an important blood clotting protein, involved in both assisting platelet adhesion and stabilization of clotting factor VIII.

In von Willebrand Disease (VWD) there is typically a partial quantitative deficiency (classified as VWD Type 1) or a qualitative deficiency (classified as VWD type 2). VWD Type 3 is rare and characterised by virtually complete deficiency of VWF.

The incidence of VWD worldwide is estimated at 1% to 3% but may be more common as mild cases may remain undetected. The CBA is an ELISA procedure that quantitates the collagen binding capacity (VWF:CB)<sup>1</sup> of VWF to collagen coated microwell wells<sup>3</sup>. Collagen binding of VWF is associated with the higher molecular weight (HMW) forms of VWF, believed to be functionally more important in haemostasis than lower molecular weight forms (LMW). Therefore CBA may correlate more closely with VWF function and bleeding problems than regular ELISAs for VWF<sup>4,5</sup> which measures total (LMW + HMW) vWF.

### TEST PRINCIPLE

During the first incubation step the VWF multimers present in the sample bind to the collagen which is attached to the surface of the microwell plate. Unbound plasma proteins are then removed by washing and in a second reaction, peroxidase conjugated anti-VWF antibodies bind to the captured VWF multimers. Excess antibody is washed off and the bound activity is determined by the addition of substrate. The colour development of the substrate is stopped by the addition of acid. The resulting colour intensity, which is proportional to high molecular weight VWF multimers present in the sample, is determined photometrically. The supplied calibrated standards can be used to quantify the high molecular weight VWF multimers.

### REAGENTS

**Composition**  
Microwell plate (1 x 96 well, 6 x 16 well strips); coated with collagen. 40x Wash buffer concentrate; Tris buffer solution, preservatives and dye. Normal standard / Cryoprecipitate / Cryosupernatant controls: Lyophilized human plasma, sodium azide and dye.

Conjugate: Horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugated anti-human VWF and dye.

Substrate: TMB and solvent  
Stopping Solution: 2M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

### Warnings and precautions

For investigational use - the performance characteristics of this product have not been established.

Treat as potentially infectious. All human plasmas prepared for lyophilization have been tested and confirmed as negative for HBsAg and antibodies to HIV-1, HIV-2 and HCV using FDA approved assays.

When disposing of azide, always flush with large volumes of water to avoid the possibility of an explosive residue forming in metal plumbing.

Avoid skin and eye contact with stopping solution and concentrated wash buffer.

### Preparation for use

Bring all kit components to room temperature prior to use.  
40x Wash Buffer concentrate: Prepare a wash buffer solution by diluting the concentrate 1 in 40 with purified water. Ensure sufficient wash buffer solution is prepared for dilution of samples, controls and standard in addition to washing the plate. (ie. For a full plate assay, dilute 22 ml of concentrate to 880 ml with distilled water). Wash buffer should be brought to room temperature and mixed well before use.

**Note:** If particles are present in the 40X Wash Buffer Concentrate, mix solution well before dilution.

**Normal Standard:** Reconstitute the normal standard with 2ml of wash buffer solution. (This is now equivalent to a 200% standard). Allow to stand at room temperature for 10-15 minutes before use.

Using the wash buffer solution, prepare 100%, 50%, 25% and 12.5% standards. (ie. Make 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 and 1/16 dilutions of the reconstituted 200% standard).

**Cryoprecipitate and Cryosupernatant controls:** Reconstitute the cryoprecipitate and cryosupernatant controls with 2ml of wash buffer solution. Allow to stand at room temperature for at least 15 minutes before use.

**Conjugate:** Reconstitute conjugate with 11ml of wash buffer solution at least 5 minutes before it is required for use. It is important that the conjugate is protected from light exposure.

**Substrate:** Ready for use.

**Storage and stability**  
All components are stable until the expiry date shown on the vial when stored unopened at 2-8°C.

Reconstituted standard and control plasmas may be stored in aliquots at -20°C for 1 month or -80°C for 3 months. Do not freeze-thaw more than once. Do not freeze standards and controls after further dilution with wash buffer solution. Samples should be thawed at 37°C then equilibrated to room temperature before use.

Unused conjugate is stable for 3 months at -20°C or 6 months at -80°C.

Wash buffer solution may be stored for 1 month at 2-8°C.

Replace unused microwell strips in foil pouch provided and seal with tape until use.

Reagents should not be interchanged between different kit lots.

**Indications of instability/deterioration**  
If there is no evidence of vacuum when the vials are opened and/or the reagent does not appear dry, or if the liquid substrate solution appears blue before use, the kit should be returned to the manufacturer or local distributor.

### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

#### Sample collection

Caution: Treat all plasmas as potentially infectious.

Collect and process blood in accordance with NCCLS Standard H21-A3: Collection, Transport and Processing of Blood Specimens for Coagulation Testing and General Performance of Coagulation Assays; Approved Guideline - Third Edition (1998).

Mix 9 parts of freshly collected blood with 1 part 3.2% (0.109M) trisodium citrate. Centrifuge as soon as possible after collection at > 1500g for 15 minutes. Sample filtration is not recommended for VWF assays.

#### Sample preparation

Dilute all samples to 1 in 40 with wash buffer solution.

Cryoprecipitate and cryosupernatant do not require further dilution.

### Sample stability

Separated plasma should be stored at 2-8°C and tested within 4 hours of collection, or may be frozen at < -20°C for up to 2 weeks. Samples should be thawed at 37°C then equilibrated to room temperature before use.

### Materials provided

Each pack of the Collagen Binding assay - Order code CBAE-1 contains  
1 x 96 well collagen coated microwell plate (6 x 16 well strips)  
2 x 2ml vWF antigen standard  
4 x 2ml vWF antigen controls  
1 x 11 ml anti-vWF:HRP Conjugate  
2 x 11 ml Wash Buffer concentrate  
1 x 11 ml Substrate solution  
1 x 11 ml Stop solution

### Materials required but not provided

Micropipettes  
Pipettes: 1ml and 10ml  
Purified water, USP or equivalent  
Microwell plate reader capable of reading at 450nm (optional dual measurement at 450nm & 650 ± 50nm)

Test tubes or blank microwell plate for sample dilution.

### PROCEDURE

- Remove required number of microwell strips from foil pouch.
- Add 100µl of diluted standards and controls to duplicate wells.
- Add 100µl of diluted samples to duplicate wells.
- Add 100µl of wash buffer solution to duplicate wells for use as a zero point on the standard curve.
- Ensure that all samples are added within 5 minutes to minimize variation in incubation times. Mix by tapping gently on all 4 sides or using a mechanical mixer.
- Cover plate (or place in moist chamber) and incubate for 60 minutes at 20-25 °C.
- Reconstitute Conjugate at least 5 minutes prior to use (see reagent preparation).
- Thoroughly aspirate contents of all wells.
- Wash plate 3 times by filling all wells with 300µl of wash buffer solution, then aspirating. Tap upside down on blotting paper after final aspiration.
- Add 100µl of conjugate to each well. Mix by tapping gently on all 4 sides or using a mechanical mixer. It is important that sequential reagents are added quickly and that the period of sample incubation is consistent.
- Cover (or place in moisture chamber) and incubate for 60 minutes at 20-25 °C.
- Wash plate 4 times (see step 9).
- Add 100µl well of substrate solution.
- Incubate uncovered for 5 minutes at 20-25 °C.
- Add 100µl stop solution to each well, adding at the same rate and in the same sequence as the substrate.
- Within 15 minutes, read the absorbance at 450nm, or at 450nm with a 650 ± 50nm reference if dual wavelength plate reader available.

### QUALITY CONTROL

The results for the cryosupernatant and cryoprecipitate plasmas supplied in the kit should be within the limits stated on the enclosed lot specific data sheet.

### RESULTS

After calculating the mean absorbance of duplicate values for the standards prepare the standard curve by plotting VWF concentration (X-axis) against absorbance (Y-axis) for each dilution of normal standard. Draw a smooth curve of best fit. Patient sample result can be read from the standard curve.

### LIMITATIONS AND INTERFERENCES

Avoid using lipemic, hemolyzed or icteric plasmas. Repeated freeze-thawing of patient samples is not recommended.

### EXPECTED VALUES

Normal Range: 50-400%. Note that each laboratory should establish its own normal range for this assay.

When used in conjunction with the VWF:Ag assay, the VWF:CB assay can be used to differentiate between VWD Types I and II by calculating a ratio of the two assay results as follows;

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