ANTI-STREPTOLYSIN O (ASO)

TEST PRINCIPLE
Serum anti-streptolysin O (ASO) causes agglutination of latex particles coated with streptolysin O. The agglutination of the latex particles is proportional to the streptolysin O concentration and can be measured by turbidimetry 1.

REAGENT COMPOSITION
Reagent 1: Tris buffer 20 mmol/L, sodium chloride 150 mmol/L, sodium azide 0.95 g/L, pH 8.2.
Reagent 2: Suspension of latex particles coated with streptolysin O, sodium azide 0.95 g/L.
ASO Standard: Human serum. ASO concentration is given on the label. Concentration value is traceable to the Biological Reference Material 97/662 (National Institute for Biological Standards and Control, United Kingdom).
Human serum used in the preparation of the standard has been tested and found to be negative for the presence of antibodies anti-HIV and anti-HCV, as well as for HBs antigen. However, the standard should be handled cautiously as potentially infectious.

REAGENT STABILITY AND STORAGE
Store at 2-8°C. Reagents and Standard are stable until the expiry date shown on the label when stored tightly closed and if contaminations are prevented during their use.

EXPECTED VALUES
Serum 2 Adults: < 200 IU/mL Children: < 150 IU/mL

QUALITY CONTROL
It is recommended to use the Rheumatoid Control Serum level I (Cod. TARHI) and II (Cod. TARHII) to verify the performance of the measurement procedure.

METROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Detection limit: 3 IU/mL ASO
Linearity limit: 800 IU/mL ASO. For higher values dilute sample 1/5 with distilled water and repeat measurement. Linearity may considerably vary depending on the instrument used.
Repeatability (within run):
Mean concentration CV n 200 IU/mL 3.4 % 20
Reproducibility (run to run):
Mean concentration CV n 200 IU/mL 3.6 % 25
Sensitivity: 1.06 mAU/mL

REFERENCES