PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
	b) Sample position is wrongly defined while loading the sample details in analyzer.	check the sample position and run the test meticulously.
	c) Magnetic microsphere are not properly mixed before loading in the analyzer.	Ensure proper mixing of bottle containing microspheres by gentle shaking/ inversion before use.

in vitro diagnostic Reagent, not for medicinal use

VER-01 R-00

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PROGESTERONE *i*Clia

Chemiluminesence Immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of Progesterone in human serum/plasma

1. INTRODUCTION

Progesterone is the main bioactive progesterone secreted by the ovary. Progesterone refers to the female menstrual cycle, pregnancy and steroids that affect human embryos. Early pregnancy is produced by the luteum of the ovary. During pregnancy, progesterone is an important hormone that supports early fetal growth and development. Progesterone is produced by luteal cells and the placenta during pregnancy and is a precursor of testosterone, estrogen, and adrenal corticosteroids. Normal men and women produce low levels of progesterone, which binds to albumin and sex hormone-binding proteins and circulates through the body when secreted into the blood. Progesterone levels are associated with the development and atrophy of the luteum, but blood progesterone levels are low during ovulation during a woman's menstrual cycle. Elevated progesterone levels were observed the day before ovulation, and progesterone synthesis significantly increased during the luteal phase. During the menstrual cycle, progesterone's main role is to promote the thickening of the endometrium, which increases the proliferation of blood vessels and glands in it, causing secretion for implantation of the fertilized egg (embryo). During pregnancy, progesterone can maintain pregnancy and inhibit myometrium contraction. Progesterone also acts on the mammary gland and promotes the development of acinus and ducts in preparation for lactation. Therefore, blood progesterone level detection has high clinical value for ovulation and luteal function monitoring, in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer prognosis assessment, differential diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy, etc.

2. INTENDED USE

Progesterone iClia Kit is intended for the *in vitro* quantitative measurement of progesterone in human serum/plasma, as an aid in the diagnosis of threatened abortion in conjunction with other laboratory and clinical findings. This kit is only operational in conjuction with J. Mitra CLIA Analyzer.

3. PRINCIPLE

Progesterone iClia is a Competitive immunoassay using microparticle acridinium ester chemiluminescent technology .

In the first step, anti-Progesterone antibody labeled magnetic microparticle ,Assya buffer and human serum/ plasma are mixed and incubated in an assay tube. In the Next step, AE Conjugate (Progesterone conjugated acridinium ester) is added and combined, AE labels Progesterone and Progesterone in sample compete for the binding site of Progesterone antibody on the binding magnetic particle, and the Microparticle- Progesterone antibody/ Progesterone immune complex is kept with the help of a magnetic separator. Unbound acridinium ester and other substance are removed by washing and finally the bound enzyme is detected by addition of chemiluminescent substrate ; pre-trigger and trigger solution containing hydrogen peroxide and sodium hydroxide to the reaction mixture. The resulting chemiluminescent reaction is measured as relative Light units (RLUs).; The relative light unit (RLU) intensity is inversely proportional to the amount of Progesterone in the sample. . Results are calculated automatically based on the established calibration curve and concentration of Progesterone in the sample is expressed as ng/ml.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS USED

The following are graphical symbols used in or found on J. Mitra diagnostic products and packing. These symbols are the most common ones appearing on medical devices and their packing. They are explained in more detail in the European Standard EN ISO 15223-1:2021.

	Manufactured By	IVD	*In vitro* diagnostic medical device
Σ	No. of tests		See Instruction for use
LOT	Lot Number Batch Number	2°C 8°C	Temperature Limitation
	Manufacturing Date		Caution - See instruction for use
	Expiry Date	REF	Catalogue Number
	Do not use if package is damaged		Keep away from sunlight
BIO	Contains biological Material of Human Origin	BIO	Contains biological Material of Animal Origin
IN	Country of Manufacture		Keep Dry

5. KIT PRESENTATION

- 50 Test Pack
- 100 Test Pack

6. KIT & ITS COMPONENTS

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
Microparticle Buffer	Magnetic microspheres coated with Anti-progesterone antibodies with preservatives.
AE Conjugate	Progesterone antigen linked to acridinium ester with protein stabilizers.
Assay Buffer	Buffer containing protein stabilizer and antimicrobial agent as preservatives.
Calibrator-1 (C0)	High concentration of Progesterone in Human Serum containing preservatives.
Calibrator-2 (C1)	Low concentration of Progesterone in Human Serum containing preservatives.
Control-1 (Q1)	Normal human serum, low concentration of Progesterone with preservatives.
Control-2 (Q2)	High concentration of Progesterone with preservative.
Reagent Sealers	Adhesive sheets to cover the opened reagents.

7. STORAGE AND STABILITY

The shelf-life of the kit is 12 months from the date of manufacturing, when stored at 2-8°C. **Once the kit is opened, onboard stability of reagents, calibrator and control is 30 days at 2-8°C.**

8. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL AND INSTRUMENTS REQUIRED

- **Pre-Trigger Solution:** Hydrogen peroxide solution.
- **Trigger Solution:** Sodium hydroxide solution.
- **Wash Buffer:** Phosphate buffered saline solution with 0.05% ProClin 300.
- **Assay Cup**
- **Sample Diluent (optional)**
- **J. Mitra's CLIA Analyzer**

All materials and analyzer to be used for running the Progesterone *Clia shall be from J. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd.*

9. SPECIMEN COLLECTION & HANDLING

1. Only human serum or plasma samples should be used for the test.
2. For serum collection use serum vacutainer. While preparing serum samples, remove the serum from the clot as soon as possible to avoid hemolysis. Fresh serum/plasma samples are preferred.
3. For plasma collection: use Dipotassium EDTA, Tripotassium EDTA, Sodium heparin and lithium heparin gel vacutainer.
4. Specimens should be free of microbial contamination and may be stored at 2-8°C for one week, or frozen at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
5. Do not use heat inactivated samples as their use may give false results. Hemolyzed and Icteric hyperlipemic samples may give erroneous results.
6. Serum specimens from patients receiving anticoagulant or thrombolytic therapy may contain fibrin due to incomplete clot formation.
7. Always use clear specimens. Centrifuge viscus/ thick or turbid specimen at 10,000 RPM for 15 minutes prior to use to avoid inconsistent result.
8. Use of disposable pipettes or pipette tips is recommended to prevent cross contamination.

10. SPECIMEN PROCESSING

(A) FROZEN SAMPLE

Progesterone Clia test is best used with fresh samples that have not been frozen and thawed. However most frozen samples will perform well if the procedure suggested below is followed.

Allow the frozen sample to thaw in a vertical position in the rack. Do not shake the sample. This allows particles to settle to the bottom. Centrifuge the sample at 10,000 rpm for 15 minutes.

(B) TRANSPORTATION

If the specimen is to be transported, it should be packed in compliance with the current Government regulations regarding transport of aetiologic agents.

11. WARNING & PRECAUTION

⚠ **CAUTION:** THIS KIT CONTAINS MATERIALS OF HUMAN ORIGIN. NO TEST METHOD CAN OFFER COMPLETE ASSURANCE THAT HUMAN BLOOD PRODUCTS WILL NOT TRANSMIT INFECTION. NEGATIVE CONTROL, POSITIVE CONTROL & ALL THE SAMPLES TO BE TESTED SHOULD BE HANDLED AS THOUGH CAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING INFECTION.

1. The use of disposable gloves and proper biohazardous clothing is STRONGLY RECOMMENDED while running the test.
2. In case there is a cut or wound in hand, DO NOT PERFORM THE TEST.
3. Do not smoke, drink or eat in areas where specimens or kit reagents are being handled.
4. Tests are for *in vitro* diagnostic use only and should be run by competent person only.
5. Do not pipette by mouth.
6. All materials used in the assay and samples should be decontaminated in 5% sodium hypochlorite solution for 30-60 min. before disposal or by autoclaving at 121ºC at 15psi for 60 minutes. Do not autoclave materials or solution containing sodium hypochlorite. They should be disposed off in accordance with established safety procedures.
7. Wash hands thoroughly with soap or any suitable detergent, after the use of the kit. Consult a physician immediately in case of accident or contact with eyes, in the event that contaminated material are ingested or come in contact with skin puncture or wounds.
8. Spills should be decontaminated promptly with Sodium Hypochlorite or any other suitable disinfectant.

12. PRECAUTIONS FOR USE & REAGENT HANDLING

1. Do not use kit components beyond the expiration date which is printed on the kit.
2. Store the reagents & samples at 2-8ºC.
3. Do not pool reagents from within a batch or between different batches, as they are optimised for individual batch to give best results.
4. Before loading the reagent kit in the clia analyzer for the first time, ensure proper mixing of microparticle bottle to resuspend microspheres that may have settled during transport or storage.
5. Once reagents are opened, reagent Sealer must be used to prevent reagent evaporation and contamination and to ensure reagent integrity. Reliability of assay results cannot be guaranteed if reagent sealers are not used according to the instructions given.
6. Mark the test specimen with patient's name or identification number. Improper identification may lead to wrong result reporting.
7. To avoid contamination, wear clean gloves when placing a reagent sealer on an uncapped reagent bottle.
8. Once a reagent sealer has been placed on an open reagent bottle,do not invert the bottle as this will result in reagent leakage and may compromise assay results.
9. Reagents may be stored on or off the Chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer. If reagents are removed from the analyzer, store them at 2-8ºC (with Reagent Sealers) in an upright position. For reagents stored off the system, it is recommended that they should be stored in their original trays and boxes to ensure they remain upright. If the microparticle bottle does not remain upright (with a Reagent Sealer placed) while in refrigerated storage off the system, the reagent kit must be discarded.
10. Run control-1 & control-2 in each assay to evaluate validity of the kit.
11. Distilled or deionised water must be used for wash buffer preparation.
12. Avoid strong light exposure during the assay.
13. In case of any doubt the run should be repeated.

13. TEST PROCEDURE

Assay Procedure

1. Refer to the Clia-181 user manual for detailed information on preparing the analyzer.
2. Before loading the Progesterone iClia reagent kit on the analyzer for the first time, mix contents of the microparticle bottle to resuspend microspheres that may have settled during transporation/ storage. Once the microspheres have been loaded, no further mixing is required.

   Note: Swirl the microparticle bottle 30 times. Visually inspect the bottle to ensure microspheres are resuspended. If microspheres are still adhered to the bottle, continue to Swirl the bottle until the microspheres have been completely resuspended. If the microspheres do not resuspend, DO NOT USE. Once the microspheres have been resuspended, place a reagent sealer on the bottle.
3. Load the Progesterone iClia reagent kit on the Chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer.
4. Verify that all necessary reagents are available in the reagent tray.
5. Ensure that adequate sample volume (not less than 250 μL) is present in sample tube prior to running the test.
6. Sample volume required for each additional test from same sample tube is 30 μl.
7. Ensure sample positons are properly define at the time of loading in the analyzer.
8. The Progesterone test-specific parameters are stored in barcode placed on the reagent tray and read through barcode reader. In cases, the barcode cannot be read, contact customer support at: 011-47130300, 500 or write us at: jmitra@jmitra.co.in.
9. Mix Progesterone iClia calibrators and controls by gentle inversion before use. Open the cap and place the calibrator-1, calibrator-2, control-1 and control-2 vials into each respective sample positions. Read the barcode for calibrator and controls provided with the kit.
10. Run calibration as mentioned in heading **calibration** below.
11. Press Run. The test result for first sample will be obtained at 30 minutes.
12. The Chemiluminescence immunoassay analyzer performs all the functions automatically and calculates the results.

Calibration

1. Every Progesterone iClia kit has a two-dimension code label containing the predefined master curve of the particular reagent lot.
2. Test both the Calibrators in triplicate. Both control-1 and control-2 must be tested in each run to evaluate the assay calibration. Ensure that controls values are within the validity range specified in the Progesterone iClia QC data sheet.
3. Once calibration is accepted (within range) and stored, all subsequent samples may be tested without further calibration unless:
4. Recalibrate the analyzer in following conditions:
   a) After each exchange/use of new lot (Test reagent and Pre-trigger/ Trigger solution/ wash buffer).
   b) Every 15 days and/or at the time of any component to be changed.
   c) Controls are out of validation range.
   d) Required by pertinent regulations.
   e) After specified service procedures have been performed or maintenance to critical part or subsystems that might influence the performance of the Progesterone iClia.
5. Calibration Range of Progesterone iClia kit is: 0.10 ng/ml. to 40.0 ng/ml.

14. RESULT CALCULATION:

The analyzer automatically calculates the concentrations of each sample. The results are given in mIU/ml.

a) RESULT INTERPRETATION

If sample concentration is lower than the lower limit of the linear range, report the result <0.10 ng/mL, while > 40.00 ng/mL when it is higher than the upper limit of linear range.

b) DETERMINATION OF REFERENCE INTERVAL

Each laboratory should establish its own range of normal value. The values given below are only indicative.

	Tests for Male	0.10 ~ 0.14ng/mL
Tests for Female	Follicular phase	0.10 ~ 0.89ng/mL
	Ovulation period	0.12 ~ 12.00ng/mL
	Luteal phase	1.83 ~ 23.90ng/mL
	Post-menopause	0.10 ~ 0.13ng/mL
Tests for Pregnant Female	Early Pregnancy	11.00 ~ 44.3ng/mL
	Middle Pregnancy	25.40 ~ 83.30ng/mL
	Late Pregnancy	58.70 ~ 214.00ng/mL

The reference Interval is established referring to CLSI Standard C28-A3, based on the rest results of more than 60 clinical samples.

Due to the differences in geography, race, gender or age, it is suggested each laboratory establish its own reference interval or conduct verification of the existing reference interval.

15. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- Assay results obtained in individual laboratories may vary from data presented in this product insert.

Limit of Blank (LoB)

- The Limit of Blank was determined in accordance with the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) EP17-A requirements.
- The Limit of Blank is the 95th percentile value from n >20 measurements of analyte free samples over several independent series. The Limit of Blank corresponds to the concentration below which analyte-free samples are found with a probability of 95%.
- The observed LoB value was <0.05 ng/ml.

Accuracy: The accuracy of Progesterone iClia was detected with 60 clinical specimen and compared with Roche CLIA. The co-relation co-efficient is ≥0.990.

Precision

Intra Assay Variation

Within run variation was determined by 10 replicate measurements of two different Progesterone control sera(Low) and (High) in one assay in 3 different lots. The within assay variability is <10 %.

Inter Assay Variation

Between run variation was determined by 10 replicate measurements in 10 sequential days of two different control sera (Low) and (High) in 3 different lots.The between assay variability is <10.0%.

Intra-Assay, n=10			Inter-Assay, n=10×3		
Control	Mean (ng/ml.)	CV	Sample	Mean (ng/ml.)	CV
1	2.03	4.51%	1	1.97	8.11%
2	16.40	5.15%	2	16.05	8.72%

Inter machine(CLIA-181 Analyzer) Variation

Between machine variation was determined by 3 replicate measurements of two different Progesterone control sera(Low) and (High)in 3 different lots in 3 different CLIA-181 Analyzer. The between machine variability is <10%.

Linearity

The linearity was determined in accordance with the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) EP6-A requirements.

The linearity range was verified by more than 6 concentration levels which encompass or be equal to the minimum and the maximum values of linearity range and duplicate assays in triplicate in single run for each lot at all 6 levels.

The Progesterone iClia kit has been demonstrated to be linear from 0.10 ng/ml. to 40 ng/ml., regression (R^2) of more than >0.990.

Specificity

Interference

A study was performed based on guidance from CLSI EP7-A2.

Potentially interfering substances were evaluated to determine whether Progesterone concentrations were affected when using the Progesterone iClia (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) assay kit. Samples containing the potential interferents were prepared at two Progesterone concentrations. The samples were assayed, and the Progesterone concentrations of the spiked samples were compared to the reference samples.

Potential Interferent	Interferent Concentration	% Interferent Bias
Bilirubin	20 mg/dL	<10%
Hb	500 mg/dL	<10%
Intralipid	1000 mg/dL	<10%
Total protein	10 g/dL	<10%
RF	1000IU/mL	< 10%
ANA	400AU/mL	< 10%
HAMA	600ng/mL	< 10%

16. LIMITATION OF THE TEST

- Results should be used in conjunction with other data; e.g., symptoms, results of other tests, and clinical impressions.
- If the Progesterone results are inconsistent with clinical evidence, additional testing is recommended.
- 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 that employ mouse monoclonal antibodies. Additional information may be required for diagnosis.

17. LIMITED EXPRESSED WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The manufacturer limits the warranty to the test kit, as much as that the test kit will function as an *in vitro* diagnostic assay within the limitations and specifications as described in the product instruction-manual, when used strictly in accordance with the instructions contained therein. The manufacturer disclaims any warranty expressed or implied including such expressed or implied warranty with respect to merchantability, fitness for use or implied utility for any purpose. The manufacture's liability is limited to either replacement of the product or refund of the purchase price of the product and in no case liable to for claim of any kind for an amount greater than the purchase price of the goods in respect of which damages are likely to be claimed.

The manufacturer shall not be liable to the purchaser or third parties for any injury, damage or economic loss, howsoever caused by the product in the use or in the application there of.

18. REFERENCES

1) Nandini Shankara-Narayana, Shannon Zawada, Kirsty A Walters, Reena Desai, Anthony Marren, David J Handelsman, Accuracy of a Direct Progesterone Immunoassay, *The Journal of Applied Laboratory Medicine*, Volume 1, Issue 3, 1 November 2016, Pages 294–299.
2) Khatun S, Nara S, Tripathi V, et al. Development of ELISA for measurement of progesterone employing 17-alpha-OH-P-HRP as enzyme label. *J Immunoassay Immunochem*. 2009;30(2):186-196.
3) Ghosh D, Bernstein JA. Development of a progesterone-specific IgE assay for diagnosing patients with suspected progestogen hypersensitivity. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol*. 2019;122(6):616-622.
4) Radwanska E, Frankenberg J, Allen EI. Plasma progesterone levels in normal and abnormal early human pregnancy. *Fertil Steril*. 1978;30(4):398-402.

19. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
1. Controls out of validation limit	a) Controls/ calibrator deterioration due to improper storage or used after expiry.	Use controls/ calibrator within 30 days once opened and Check storage temp. It should be 2-8ºC.
	b) Cross contamination of Controls	Pipette carefully and do not interchange caps.
	c) Reagents deterioration due to improper storage or used after expiry.	Use reagents within 30 days once opened and Check storage temp. It should be 2-8ºC.
	d) Magnetic microsphere are not properly mixed before loading in the analyzer.	Ensure proper mixing of bottle containing microspheres by gentle shaking/ inversion before use.
2) High Progesterone test results	a) Use of turbid, lipaemic or hemolyzed sample.	Use clear fresh sample. Refer specimen collection, handling and processing for more details.
	b) Sample position is wrongly defined while loading the sample details in analyzer.	check the sample position and run the test meticulously.
	c) Magnetic microsphere are not properly mixed before loading in the analyzer.	Ensure proper mixing of bottle containing microspheres by gentle shaking/ inversion before use.
3) Low Progesterone results	a)Sample deterioration due to improper Storage or microbially contaminated sample.	Use clear fresh sample immediately after collection. Refer Specimen collection, and handling processing for more details.