

## Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Rapid Quantitative Test (Fluorescence immunoassay)

### User manual

#### 【Product name】

Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Rapid Quantitative Test (Fluorescence immunoassay)

#### 【Package specification】

25 Tests/kit

#### 【Intended use】

This kit is used for quantitative determination of TSH in human whole blood, plasma and serum.

The thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) is a glycoprotein with a molecular weight of 28000 daltons and secreted from the anterior pituitary and is generally regarded as the most sensitive indicator available for the diagnosis of primary and secondary hypothyroidism. Increase in serum concentration of TSH is primary responsible for the synthesis of thyroxine (T4), and in conjunction with decreased T4 concentration a tool for the diagnosis of primary hypothyroidism. The expected increase in TSH concentrations demonstrates the classical negative feedback system between the pituitary and thyroid glands. Primary thyroid gland failure reduces secretion of the thyroid hormones, which in turn stimulates the release of TSH from the pituitary.

Additionally, TSH measurements are equally useful in differentiating secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism from the primary thyroid disease. TSH release from the pituitary is regulated by thyrotropin releasing factor (TRH), which is secreted by the hypothalamus, and by direct action of T4 and triiodothyronine (T3), the thyroid hormones, at the pituitary. Increase levels of TSH and T4 reduces the response of the pituitary to the stimulatory effects of TRH. In secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, concentrations of T4 are usually low and TSH levels are generally low and normal. Either pituitary TSH deficiency or insufficiency of stimulation of the pituitary by TRH causes this. The TRH stimulation test differentiates these conditions. In secondary hypothyroidism, TSH response to TRH is blunted while a normal or delayed response is obtained in tertiary hypothyroidism.

#### 【Test principle】

The TSH Rapid Test is a one-step chromatographic sandwich immunoassay designed for the quantitative measurement of TSH. The TSH antigen in the sample was first bound with the conjugated compound of fluorescent labeled TSH monoclonal antibody, then moved and combined with another TSH monoclonal antibody fixed on the nitrocellulose membrane, and the double antibody sandwich complex was formed at the detection line of the cellulose nitrate membrane. The quantitative detection results were obtained by NIR-1000 dry fluoroimmunoassay analyser.

#### 【Components】

| Name       | Quantity | Component   |
|------------|----------|---|
| Test cards | 25       | It is composed of fluorescent pad (coated with fluorescent labeled TSH monoclonal antibody), nitrocellulose |

|                |                 |   |
|----------------|-----------------|---|
|                |                 | membrane (coated with TSH monoclonal antibody and Goat anti mouse IgG antibody), absorbent paper and backing. |
| Sample diluent | 25 (200µL/tube) | Phosphate buffer  |
| ID card        | 1               | With specific stand curve file  |

The components in different batches of kits cannot be used interchangeably.

#### 【Storage conditions and validity】

The kit should be stored at 4 °C ~30 °C, out of direct sunlight. It is valid for 18 months. The test card should be used within 15 minutes after unsealing under the environment of 15 °C ~30 °C and 20% ~ 90% relative humidity.

The production date, batch number and expiration date are shown in the outer package of the product.

#### 【Applicable instruments】

NIR-1000 dry fluoroimmunoassay analyser produced by WWHS Biotech. Inc.

#### 【Sample requirements】

1. Plasma, serum and whole blood can be used as samples. The whole blood should be collected in a tube containing heparin, citrate or EDTA as the anticoagulant. If the serum procedure is used, collect blood in a tube without anticoagulant and allow clotting. Hemolyzed samples should not be used.
2. Venous blood was collected according to routine laboratory methods to avoid hemolysis.
3. It is highly recommended to use fresh samples instead of keeping the samples at room temperature for a long time. After samples were collected, the detection should be completed within 4 hours at room temperature (15 °C ~30 °C). The whole blood sample can be stored at 2 °C ~8 °C for 24 hours. Plasma and serum samples can be stored at 2 °C ~ 8 °C for 7 days, -20 °C for 30 days.
4. Before testing, the sample should return to room temperature (15 °C ~30 °C). The frozen samples should be completely thawed, rewarming and mixed evenly before use. Repeated freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

#### 【Test procedure】

1. Before the test, please read the instructions completely. If the test card and sample are stored in cold storage, they should be balanced at room temperature (15-30) °C for not less than 30min before use.
2. Start NIR-1000 dry fluoroimmunoassay analyser and correctly select the corresponding sample type on the instrument.
3. Take out the ID card, make sure that the batch number of the ID card is consistent with that of the test card, and insert the ID card into the ID card port of the instrument.
4. Take out the test card from the aluminum foil bag and use it within 15 minutes.
5. Place the test card on a clean horizontal table and mark it horizontally.
6. Mix 100 µL of urine sample with 200µL of sample diluent. Apply 100 µL of diluted samples to the

well of the test card.

- At 15 minutes after addition of samples, insert the test card into NIR-1000 dry fluoroimmunoassay analyser and click the "Instant test" button to read the results.

#### 【Reference interval】

Euthyroid adults are expected to have serum TSH values between 0.3-4.2mIU/L. It is strongly recommended that each laboratory should determine its own normal and abnormal values. The results alone should not be the only reason for any therapeutic consequences. The results should be correlated to other clinical observations and diagnostic tests.

#### 【Interpretation of results】

- This reagent is only used for auxiliary detection. If the test results are abnormal, it should be reviewed in time and judged in combination with clinical symptoms.
- For samples with TSH concentration lower than 0.1mIU/L and higher than 100.0mIU/L, the detection results are reported as "<0.1mIU/L" and ">100.0mIU/L", respectively.

#### 【Limitations of methods】

- This kit is only used to detect human plasma/whole blood samples
- Due to the limitations of immunoassay methods of antigen and antibody reaction, the results cannot be used as the only basis for clinical diagnosis, but should be evaluated with all the existing clinical and experimental data.
- The content of triglyceride in the sample shall not exceed 15mg/ml, the content of hemoglobin shall not exceed 5mg/ml, and the content of bilirubin shall not exceed 0.5mg/ml, and the relative deviation of the test results shall not exceed  $\pm 15\%$ .
- When the concentration of TSH in the sample is less than 1000 mIU/L, there is no hook effect.
- HAMA effect was not produced when the concentration of human anti rat in the sample was less than 50ng/ml.
- When RF concentration in the sample is less than 2000IU/ml, the relative deviation of the test results is within  $\pm 15\%$ .

#### 【Performance】

- Limits of detection

No higher than 0.1mIU/L.

- Accuracy

The relative deviation from the target value is within  $\pm 15\%$ .

- Precision

The within and between assay coefficient of variations are within 15%.

- Linear range

Within the linear range (0.1 ~ 100.0mIU/L), the linear correlation coefficient  $R \geq 0.990$ .

#### 【Note】

- This kit is only used for in vitro diagnosis.

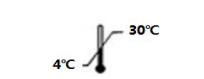





- The test card and sample diluent are disposable and cannot be reused.

- Please check the integrity and validity of the kit package before use, and then open the package. When it is stored at low temperature, it should be restored to room temperature ( $15^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) before opening the package for use. The reagents with damaged inner package and beyond the validity period cannot be used.

- The requirements of specimen collection and storage should be strictly observed. If the specimen is turbid, it should be centrifuged and discarded before use.

- The used kits should be treated as potential infectious substances, and all samples, reagents and potential pollutants should be disinfected and treated according to the relevant local regulations.

#### 【Interpretation of signs】

|   |                     |   |                              |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Storage temperature |  | Non reusable                 |
|  | Avoid light         |  | In vitro diagnostic reagents |
|  | moisture-proof      |  | See instruction manual       |

#### 【Reference】

[1] Kohno Y, Hiyama Y, Shimojo N, et al. Autoantibodies to thyroidperoxidase in patients with chronic thyroiditis: effect of antibody binding on enzyme activities[J]. Clin Exp Immunol, 1986, 65: 534.

[2] Hermus AR, Huysmans, DA. Treatment of benign nodular thyroid disease[J]. N Engl J Med, 1998, 338(20): 1438—1447.

[3] Laurberg P. Remission of Graves' disease during anti—thyroid drug therapy; Time to reconsider the mechanism[J]. Eur J of. Endocrinol, 2006, 155(6): 783—786.

#### 【Essential information】

Registered/manufacture name: WWHS Biotech. Inc

Address: Rm505, 1st building, Shenzhen Biomedical Innovation Industrial Park, No. 14th, Jinhui Road, East Jinxiu Road, Kengzi Street, Pingshan District, Shenzhen

Contact: 0755-84235529

Name of after sales service unit: WWHS Biotech. Inc

Contact: 0755-84235529

Production address: Rm505, 1st building, Shenzhen Biomedical Innovation Industrial Park, No. 14th, Jinhui Road, East Jinxiu Road, Kengzi Street, Pingshan District, Shenzhen

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