

EN

Instructions for use

BAGene SSP Kits

Electronic instructions for use see www.bag-healthcare.com



Test kits for determination of ABO blood groups, RH types, Kell, Kidd and Duffy systems, MNS system, rare blood group systems, HPA and HNA specificities on a molecular genetic basis

ready to use pre-aliquoted

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| REF 6640 | ABO-TYPE |
| REF 6641 | ABO-TYPE variant |
| REF 6645 | RH-TYPE |
| REF 6646 | Partial D-TYPE |
| REF 6647 | Weak D-TYPE |
| REF 6648 | D Zygoty-TYPE |
| REF 6650 | KKD-TYPE |
| REF 6652 | MNS-TYPE |
| REF 6653 | Rare-TYPE |
| REF 6660 | HPA-TYPE |
| REF 66701 | HNA-TYPE |

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Product description | 2 |
| 2. Material | 2 |
| 2.2. Required but not included material..... | 2 |
| 2.3. Storage and stability | 3 |
| 3. Data of performance | 3 |
| 4. Test procedure..... | 3 |
| 4.1. Safety conditions and special remarks..... | 3 |
| 4.2. DNA isolation | 4 |
| 4.3. Amplification | 4 |
| 4.4. Gel electrophoresis..... | 6 |
| 4.5. Documentation..... | 7 |
| 4.6. Interpretation of the results and limitations of the method | 7 |
| 4.6.1. General..... | 7 |
| 4.6.2. ABO-TYPE and ABO-TYPE variant | 7 |
| 4.6.3. RH-TYPE..... | 8 |
| 4.6.4. Partial D-TYPE | 8 |
| 4.6.5. D Zygoty-TYPE | 9 |
| 5. Warnings and Precautions | 9 |
| 6. Troubleshooting | 10 |
| 7. References | 10 |
| 8. Explanation of symbols used on Labelling | 11 |

1. Product description

The BAGene kits are used to determine blood group specificities of donors, recipients and pregnant women on a molecular genetic basis. The ABO-, ABO variant-, RH-, Partial D-, Weak D-, D Zygosity- and KKD-TYPE kits serve to complete, clarify and confirm serological results. The MNS-, HPA-, HNA- and Rare-TYPE kits can be used for molecular typing without additional serological tests, unless stated otherwise (consult your national regulations).

The basic material for typing with BAGene kits is purified leucocytic DNA. The test procedure is performed by using the Sequence Specific Primers (SSP)-PCR (see Fig. 1). This method is based on the fact that primer extension, and hence successful PCR, relies on an exact match at the 3'-end of both primers. As a result, the amplification is obtained only if the primers entirely match the target sequence. The product of the amplification is subsequently visualized by agarose gel electrophoresis.

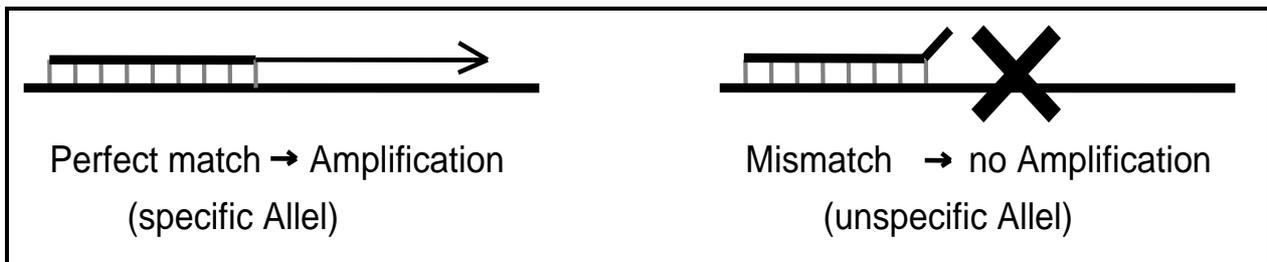


Fig. 1: Principle of SSP-PCR

The composition of the individual primer mixtures allows the clear identification of the ABO, RH, KEL, JK, FY, MNSs, rare blood groups, HPA and HNA genotypes indicated in the respective worksheet. Per typing a certain number of pre-aliquoted reaction mixes is used. An internal amplification control is included in each reaction mix.

2. Material

2.1. Contents of the BAGene kits

- ◆ PCR plates/strips for the blood group genotyping. The pre-aliquoted and dried reaction mixtures consist of allele specific primers, internal control primers (specific for the HGH gene (Human Growth Hormone) or for a sequence of the chromosome I (90 kbp 5' of Rhesus Box)) and nucleotides. The reaction mix No. 1 is marked. The lot number is printed on each plate/stripe.
- ◆ 10x PCR buffer
- ◆ 8 strip caps
- ◆ Instructions for use, worksheet
- ◆ Information for evaluation (only ABO-TYPE variant)

2.2. Required but not included material

- ◆ Happy Taq (REF 70976) (or another Taq Polymerase, validated with the BAGene kits by the user). The Happy Taq is supplied free of charge when ordering a BAGene Kit.
Do not use a Hot-start Taq Polymerase (e.g. Ampli Taq Gold)!
- ◆ **EXTRA GENE I** kit (REF 7059) (optional) for DNA extraction from blood/lymphocytes/leucocytes or material for other DNA extraction methods
- ◆ Piston pipettes (0.5 - 250 µl)
- ◆ Sterile tips with integrated filter
- ◆ Thermal Cycler (list of validated thermal cyclers, please see page 6)
- ◆ DNA agarose

- ◆ 0.5x TBE buffer (45 mM of Tris, 45 mM of boric acid, 0.5 mM of EDTA)
- ◆ Ethidium bromide (EtBr)
- ◆ Submarine electrophoresis unit
- ◆ Power supply (200 - 300 V, 200 mA)
- ◆ DNA-length standard (REF 7097)
- ◆ UV source (transilluminator, 220-310 nm)
- ◆ Gel documentation system

2.3. Storage and stability

The BAGene kits are delivered at ambient temperature. The Happy Taq will be shipped with dry ice. After delivery, store all reagents at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$. The expiry date is indicated on the label of each reagent and is also valid for opened reagents. The expiry date indicated on the outer label refers to the reagent with the shortest stability contained in the kit.

Thaw the 10x PCR buffer shortly before use.

3. Data of performance

The composition of the primer mixture guarantees a reliable identification of the alleles indicated in the worksheet based on the sequence data currently known.

The accuracy and reproducibility of the specificity of each primer mix were verified for each lot with DNA control samples with known specificities. Alleles, which are not included and that were currently not tested due to their rareness, are indicated on the worksheet (nt = not tested currently).

Performance studies with previously typed DNA samples were conducted for all BAGene kits. Some mixes could not be tested for a positive reaction because they are specific for rare alleles that were not available for testing. This is indicated on the evaluation diagram or specificity table. The results were compared to results with other blood group-SSP-Kits, sequencing or serological blood group test methods. The typing results showed 100% concordance with the pretyping results.

The evaluation and quality control of the mixes are done with DNA samples, which were extracted by EXTRA GENE I (salting out method) or Qiagen QIAamp DNA Blood Mini and Maxi kits (column based method). When another DNA extraction kit is used, the suitability of the extracted DNA for the application with the BAGene kits must be validated by the user.

The BAGene kits are validated with the Happy Taq (REF 70976). By using another Taq Polymerase, the enzyme must be validated with the BAGene kits by the user.

A reliable typing is guaranteed by using 50 - 100 ng DNA per reaction mix. An exception is represented by D Zygosity-TYPE. Due to a longer PCR program, for this product a lower DNA concentration of 30 - 50 ng per reaction mix has to be used.

4. Test procedure

4.1. Safety conditions and special remarks

PCR is a highly sensitive method, which should be performed by well trained personnel with experience in molecular genetic techniques and blood group testing. Up to date guidelines on transfusion medicine, determination of blood groups and transfusion anamnesis should be observed in order to reduce the risk of false typings, especially when differing results are obtained with serological and molecular genetic methods. The genotyping of ABO, RHD/RHCE, Kell, Kidd and Duffy specificities has to be performed after a serological test.

Special safety conditions must be noted in order to avoid contamination and hence false reactions:

- ◆ Wear gloves during work (powder-free, if possible).
- ◆ Use new tips with each pipetting step (with integrated filter).
- ◆ Use separate working areas for pre-amplification (DNA isolation and preparation of the reactions) and post-amplification (gel electrophoresis, documentation); preferably use two separate rooms.
- ◆ Use devices and other materials only at the respective places and do not exchange them.

4.2. DNA isolation

The sample material for the isolation of genomic DNA should be sent in appropriate blood collection systems. The presence of heparin potentially inhibits PCR; therefore blood collection systems with heparin are not suitable [2]. EDTA or Citrate blood is recommended for typing.

Validate DNA extraction methods:

- EXTRA GENE I (BAG)
- QIAGEN QIAamp DNA Blood Mini and Maxi Kit

Laboratory established standard method for DNA isolation should be validated by the user.

DNA should have the following purity indexes:

- $OD_{260}/OD_{280} = >1.5$ and <2.0 (indicator for contamination with RNA/proteins)
- $OD_{260}/OD_{230} = >1.8$ (indicator for contamination with salt, carbohydrate or organic solvents)

4.3. Amplification

All pre-aliquoted reaction mixtures already contain allele and control specific primers and nucleotides. These are supplied dried down in the reaction tubes. Amplification parameters are optimized to a final volume of 10 μ l.

1. Remove the required number of plates/strips from $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ and thaw the 10x PCR-buffer.
2. Pipet the mastermix, consisting of 10x PCR-buffer, DNA-solution, Taq-Polymerase and Aqua dest. and mix well. The different BAGene kits work with the same mastermix and can therefore be combined, except the D Zygosity-TYPE for which another DNA concentration is recommended. The composition of the master mix is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Composition of the master mix depending on the number of reaction mixes

| No. of mixes | Aqua Dest. | 10x PCR buffer | DNA solution (50-100 ng/μl) ♠ | Happy Taq (5 U/μl) | total volume | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----|
| 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0,08 | 10 | μl |
| 2 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 0,2 | 20 | μl |
| 6☆ | 50 | 7 | 7 | 0,5 | 65 | μl |
| 7 | 70 | 9 | 9 | 0,7 | 90 | μl |
| 8 | 80 | 10 | 10 | 0,8 | 100 | μl |
| 9 | 88 | 11 | 11 | 0,9 | 110 | μl |
| 10 | 96 | 12 | 12 | 1,0 | 120 | μl |
| 11 | 104 | 13 | 13 | 1,0 | 130 | μl |
| 12 | 112 | 14 | 14 | 1,1 | 140 | μl |
| 13 | 128 | 16 | 16 | 1,3 | 160 | μl |
| 14 | 136 | 17 | 17 | 1,4 | 170 | μl |
| 15 | 144 | 18 | 18 | 1,4 | 180 | μl |
| 16 | 152 | 19 | 19 | 1,5 | 190 | μl |
| 18 | 166 | 21 | 21 | 1,7 | 210 | μl |

⇒ For different DNA concentrations, the quantities of DNA solution and water must be varied accordingly (e.g. for 12 mixes: DNA (120 ng/μl): use 5,8 μl DNA and 119 μl Aqua dest.).

If another Taq Polymerase shall be used, the enzyme must be validated with the BAGene kits by the user.

☆ Minimum preparation of master mix for 6 reaction mixes is recommended, due to the small volume of Taq-Polymerase.

♠ For **D Zygoty-TYPE** a DNA concentration of **30 – 50 ng/μl** is required.

3. After vortexing add 10 μl of this mixture immediately to the pre-aliquoted and dried reaction mixtures. Change the tip after each pipetting step. Tightly close the tubes with the respective caps. Ensure that you do not touch the inner side of the caps and the upper edges of the tubes with the fingers so that contamination is avoided. If thermal cyclers with tightly closable lid are used, it is also possible to use reusable PCR mats. Slightly shake the plate downwards to dissolve the pellet at the bottom of the plate. The complete PCR-solution should settle on the bottom.

4. Place the reaction tubes firmly into the thermal cycler and tighten the lid so that the reaction tubes do not warp in heating. Start the PCR program. Overlaying of the reaction mixtures with mineral oil is not required if a heated and adjusted cover is used!

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| Marking → | Lot No. |
| | ① ⑨ |
| | ② ⑩ |
| | ③ · |
| | ④ · |
| | ⑤ · |
| | ⑥ · |
| | ⑦ · |
| | ⑧ · |

Amplification parameters for all BAGene kits except D Zygosity-TYPE

| Program-Step | Time | Temp. | No. of Cycles | Validated Thermal Cyclers PTC 200 / C1000 (MJ Research/ BioRad) GeneAmp PCR-System 9700 (use heating rate of 9600), Veriti (ABI) Mastercycler epGradient S (use "simulate Mastercycler gradient" function) (Eppendorf) Tprofessional (Biometra) |
|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------|--|
| First Denaturation | 5 Min | 96°C | 1 Cycle | |
| Denaturation | 10 Sec | 96°C | 5 Cycles | |
| Annealing+Extension | 60 Sec | 70°C | | |
| Denaturation | 10 Sec | 96°C | 10 Cycles | |
| Annealing | 50 Sec | 65°C | | |
| Extension | 45 Sec | 72°C | | |
| Denaturation | 10 Sec | 96°C | 15 Cycles | |
| Annealing | 50 Sec | 61°C | | |
| Extension | 45 Sec | 72°C | | |
| Final Extension | 5 Min | 72°C | 1 Cycle | |

ATTENTION: Different PCR-program!

Amplification parameters for D Zygosity-TYPE

| Program-Step | Time | Temp. | No. of Cycles | Validated Thermal Cyclers See amplification parameters for the other BAGene kits |
|--------------------|--------|-------|---------------|---|
| First Denaturation | 10 Min | 95°C | 1 Cycle | |
| Denaturation | 20 Sec | 92°C | 35 Cycles | |
| Annealing | 30 Sec | 64°C | | |
| Extension | 5 Min | 68°C | | |
| Final Extension | 5 Min | 72°C | 1 Cycle | |

Please do not use an aluminium heating block (e.g. GeneAmp PCR-System 9700)!

By using thermal cyclers with a very fast heating and cooling rate, it is recommended to use a slower heating and cooling rate (~2.5°C/sec).

Since thermal cyclers of different manufacturers perform differently and even individual devices of one type may be calibrated differently, it may be necessary to optimize the amplification parameters.

To optimize your device use the following guidelines:

With **false positive** reactions (unspecific bands, additional types): Increase the annealing temperature by 1°C per step.

With **false negative** reactions (missing bands): Decrease the annealing temperature by 1°C per step and/or increase the annealing periods by 5 seconds per step and/or increase the denaturation periods by 5 seconds per step.

It is recommended to use only regularly calibrated thermal cyclers. For thermal cycler check we recommend the CYCLER CHECK kit (REF 7104, 71044).

4.4. Gel electrophoresis

Separation of the amplification products is done by electrophoresis via a horizontal agarose gel. As electrophoresis buffer, 0.5x TBE (45 mM of Tris, 45 mM of boric acid, 0.5 mM of EDTA) buffer is

recommended. The gel concentration should be 2.0 - 2.5% of agarose. Allow the gel to polymerize at least 30 minutes before loading the samples.

After the amplification has been finished, take the samples out of the thermal cycler and load the complete reaction mixtures carefully in each well of the gel. In addition, apply 10 µl of the DNA length standard for size comparison. Electrophoretic separation is done at 10 - 12 V/cm (with 20 cm distance between the electrodes approx. 200 - 240 V), for 20 - 40 minutes. 40 minutes run is recommended in order to improve the separation of bands using D Zygosity-TYPE. After the run has been completed, the gel is stained in an ethidium bromide (EtBr) solution (approx. 0.5 µg/ml of EtBr in H₂O or TBE buffer). As an alternative, EtBr (0.5 µg/ml) can also be added to the electrophoresis buffer or the agarose gel. If required, excess of EtBr can be removed by soaking the gel in H₂O for 20 - 30 minutes.

4.5. Documentation

For documentation, visualize the PCR amplification using an UV transilluminator (220-310 nm) and photograph it with a suitable gel documentation system. Choose exposure time and aperture such that the bands are drawn sharp and stand out against the dark background (approximates aperture 11, exposure time 1 second). The results are documented on the provided worksheet (see point 4.6)

4.6. Interpretation of the results and limitations of the method

4.6.1. General

The results obtained with the BAGene kits are documented on the provided worksheets. In the worksheets the characteristics, specificities, phenotypes and genotypes are listed in a table and an example of a reaction pattern serves to support the interpretation. The PCR preparations have reaction numbers (e.g. ABO-TYPE reaction no. 1 - 8). Under the reaction numbers in the worksheet the fragment length of the specific PCR products is indicated in bp. Possible band patterns in the gel are shown in the lines below. Specific PCR products (positive reactions) are designated as + and the corresponding boxes of the diagram have a coloured background. ABO-TYPE, ABO-TYPE variant, Partial D-TYPE, Weak D-TYPE, D Zygosity-TYPE, KKD-TYPE, MNS-TYPE, Rare-TYPE, HPA-TYPE and HNA-TYPE are highlighted in **grey**, RH-TYPE additional in **red, green and blue**. The evaluation of the reaction patterns is carried out in the lines from left to right.

Only bands which show the correct size in correlation to the DNA length standard should be considered as positive. The correct sizes of the specific amplicates can be found in the worksheet. In all lanes without allele-specific amplification the internal control has to appear at **434 bp**. Exceptions are **D Zygosity-TYPE** and the PCR reaction with **mix no. 2 of RH-TYPE** which show an internal control of **659 bp**. In most cases where there is allele-specific amplification the internal control is weaker or absent! If neither a specific band nor the internal control band appears, the result with the relevant mix cannot be used for evaluation.

For improper results see troubleshooting (see point 6.).

If no clear result can be obtained with the BAGene kits (e.g. due to unknown alleles which cannot be detected with the existing primers), national transfusion guidelines should be followed in accordance with the serological typings. Sequencing analysis of those samples is recommended. The typing results should be interpreted taking into consideration the genetic variance of different ethnic groups. In case of doubt, the phenotype is valid.

4.6.2. ABO-TYPE and ABO-TYPE variant

The homozygous expression of the alleles *ABO*O01*, *ABO*O03*, *ABO*B101*, *ABO*A201* is indicated by means of bands in the corresponding PCR reaction (1, 3, 5, or 7). In heterozygosity all four „non-reactions“ have to have a band in the gel (2, 4, 6, and 8) in addition to two specific PCR preparations (1, 3, 5, 7). Homozygosity of allele *ABO*A101* is indicated only by bands in all four „non-reactions“ (2, 4, 6, 8), since there is no specific preparation for *ABO*A101*. The heterozygous

constellation of *ABO*A101* can be recognized by an additional band of the allele-specific reactions (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16).

Since only a selection of variant *A* alleles can be detected by ABO-TYPE variant, other variant *A* alleles can be hidden by the PCR result ***ABO*A101***. Since only a selection of variant *B* alleles and no variant *A*² alleles can be detected by ABO-TYPE variant, other variant *B* alleles or variant *A*² alleles can be hidden by the PCR-results ***ABO*B101*** and ***ABO*A201*** respectively. The most *B*^(A) and *cis AB* alleles also show a positive result in the *ABO*B101* reaction.

A band which is specific for HGH with a fragment length of 434 bp appears as internal control.

Detailed explanations are provided in an additional information for the evaluation of ABO-TYPE variant enclosed with each kit. Please consult the special remarks on the worksheets of ABO-TYPE and ABO-TYPE variant as well.

4.6.3. RH-TYPE

The molecular genetic determination of standard *RHD* as well as of some *RHD* variants (*RHD* positive haplotypes in serological D negative specimens, partial D) are performed in designated PCR reactions.

Preparations 1 and 2 are Multiplex-PCR reactions for examining five *RHD* polymorphisms (*RHD* intron 4 and 7, exon 7, as well as the specific detection of *RHD* (W16X) and *RHD*Ψ). This means, that in contrast to all other BAGene kits (except for the internal control band) not only one, but also two specific amplicons may occur in one PCR reaction. To facilitate the evaluation, the respective boxes are divided when two possible bands appear and have a bi-coloured background. The fragment lengths of the PCR product and the polymorphisms are also identified with a specific colour according to the boxes for the reaction pattern.

Example *RHD*Ψ:

Preparation No. 1: Two specific bands have to appear in the gel.

- PCR product **224 bp – green** identification, reaction pattern  in a box with **green** background.
- PCR product **123 bp – blue** identification, reaction pattern  in a box with **blue** background.

Preparation No. 2: Two specific bands have to appear in the gel.

- PCR product **154 bp – red** identification, reaction pattern  in a box with **red** background
- PCR product **390 bp – green** identification, reaction pattern  in a box with **green** background.

Designated PCR reactions are intended for the molecular genetic determination of the characteristics of the *RHCE* gene locus. A band, which is specific for HGH, with a fragment length of 434 bp, appears as internal control. An exception is PCR reaction no. 2 where a control band appears at 659 bp (specific for genomic sequence of chromosome I, 90 kbp 5' of *Rhesus Box*).

If the reaction pattern indicates a D category, further examination using **Partial D-TYPE** should be performed in order to exclude point mutations as a cause for these results.

4.6.4. Partial D-TYPE

A missing band in reaction no. 4 may indicate DFR (serology: weak positive with anti-D) or *RHD*Ψ (hemi- or homozygous D negative in serology). If serological information is lacking, confirmation or exclusion of *RHD*Ψ can be obtained using RH-TYPE. In presence of weak D type 41 and 45 a missing reaction of mix no. 9 may occur. Mutations of intron sections may also lead to a missing

reaction in mix no. 8 or 9. In presence of weak D type 20 the reaction no. 10 normally shows no band, but sometimes a weak band appears.

A molecular genetic differentiation of the D variants **DCS**, **DFW**, **DIM**, **DNU** from standard *RHD* is currently not possible. The consideration of the haplotypes is useful.

4.6.5. D Zygoty-TYPE

For *RHD* alleles, which cannot be determined serologically (RhD neg.), a discrepancy between the serological test result and genotyping may occur. The positive detection of the Downstream *Rhesus Box* shows the presence of an *RHD* allele (*RHD* pos.), except *RHD* Ψ homozygous and hemizygous respectively. The reaction hereby is negative although an *RHD* allele is present.

In addition, the result with a genetically modified Downstream *Rhesus Box* may be also false negative, although the specimen is serologically D-positive. Thus, with a serologically D positive result and positive PCR for the Hybrid *Rhesus Box*, the outcome is "Dd." It is "DD" when a negative PCR result for the Hybrid *Rhesus Box* occurs.

Due to a distinctive polymorphism in the Hybrid *Rhesus Box* of Africans, a false positive result may occur in presence of *RHD* Ψ and another *RHD* allele.

In case of a missing Hybrid *Rhesus Box* in the black population, the results for the *RHD* Ψ and *Cde*^s alleles obtained by RH-TYPE have to be considered. Further D antigen negative *RHD* alleles cannot be excluded with currently available test kits. This must be considered in the interpretation of the results. However the incidence of these alleles in the white population is quite low.

Degraded DNA may lead to false negative results. This is shown either by the only presence of the internal control bands or by complete absence of bands.

5. Warnings and Precautions

Ethidium bromide is a powerful mutagen. Avoid contact with skin and contaminations. Consult the instructions for use and the warnings and precautions of the manufacturer. The transilluminator radiates very short wavelenght UV light which may cause burns of the skin and the retina. Use a UV face safety mask!

Biological material used for the DNA extraction, e.g. blood or human tissue, should be handled as potentially infectious. When handling biological material appropriate safety precautions are recommended (do not pipet by mouth; wear disposable gloves while handling biological material and performing the test; disinfect hands when finished the test). Biological material should be inactivated before disposal (e.g. by means of an autoclave). Disposables should be autoclaved or incinerated after use.

Spillage of potentially infectious materials should be removed immediately with absorbent paper tissue and the contaminated areas swabbed with a suitable standard disinfectant or 70% alcohol. Material used to clean spills, including gloves, should be inactivated before disposal (e.g. by means of an autoclave).

Disposal of all samples, unused reagents and waste should be in accordance with country, federal, state and local regulations.

A declaration on Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) is available to download at www.bag-healthcare.com.

6. Troubleshooting

| Problem | Possible Reason | Solution |
|---|---|--|
| no amplification, length standard visible | DNA contaminated with PCR-inhibitors, DNA degraded | repeat DNA isolation, try different methods |
| | DNA concentration too high/too low | alter DNA concentration, repeat DNA isolation |
| | enzyme is missing or enzyme concentration too low | repeat typing, alter enzyme concentration |
| | DNA from heparinized blood | repeat typing with EDTA blood |
| | wrong amplification parameters | optimize the amplification parameters (see 4.3) ☆ |
| repeated failure in single lanes (no amplification control) | leak in reaction tubes, water loss and change in concentration during PCR | tightly close tubes with caps |
| unspecific amplification, additional bands (additional bands of the wrong size must be neglected) | contamination with other amplification products | decontamination, repeat typing, ensure clean working conditions |
| | DNA contaminated with salts | repeat DNA isolation, try different methods |
| | DNA concentration too high | use less DNA |
| | enzyme concentration too high | use less enzyme |
| | wrong amplification parameters | optimize the amplification parameters (see 4.3) ☆ |
| evaluation shows more than 2 specificities | carry-over contamination (amplification products!) new allele | check typing mixtures without adding DNA, decontamination, ensure clean working conditions |
| no or only very weak bands visible, length standard invisible | EtBr staining too weak | repeat staining |
| too bright gel background | EtBr staining too long, EtBr concentration too high | soak gel in H ₂ O or TBE, lower EtBr concentration |
| blurred band | electrophoresis buffer too hot or used up, wrong electrophoresis buffer, polymerisation of the gel not complete | lower the voltage, use 0.5x TBE buffer, use completely polymerised gel |

☆ When using the equipment and materials listed, optimization of the amplification parameters should be looked as a last resort. In most cases, it is possible to evaluate the test by eliminating the additional bands due to size variation.

7. References

1. Green and Sambrook, 2012. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. New York: Cold Spring Harbour Laboratory

2. Beutler, E. et al., 1990. BioTechniques **9**:166

Additional references see www.baq-healthcare.com.

8. Explanation of symbols used on Labelling

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Use by |
|  | Storage temperature / Lower limit of temperature |
|  | Consult instructions for use |
|  | Sufficient for n tests |
|  | Manufacturer |
| BLOOD TYPING | Intended purpose: Blood typing |
| CONT | Content, contains |
| HNA TYPING | Intended purpose: Determination of HNA specificities |
| HPA TYPING | Intended purpose: Determination of HPA specificities |
| IFU | Instructions for use |
| IVD | For in vitro diagnostic use |
| LOT | Batch code |
| PCRBUF 10x | PCR buffer, 10x concentrated |
| PCRCAP | PCR caps |
| PCRPLATE | PCR plates |
| PCRSTRIP | PCR strips |
| REACTIONMIX | Reaction mixes |
| REF | Catalogue number |
| RTU | Ready to use |
| TAQ POLYMERASE | Taq-Polymerase |
| WORKSHEET | Worksheet |

Instructions for use in other languages see:

<http://www.bag-healthcare.com>

<http://service.bag-healthcare.com>

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