



A Sysmex Group Company



## Instructions For Use (IFU)

REF: CE-LPH 027-S / CE-LPH 027

## AML1 (RUNX1) Breakapart Probe



PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY



Further information and other languages available at [ogt.com/IFU](http://ogt.com/IFU)

### Intended Purpose

The CytoCell® AML1 (RUNX1) Breakapart Probe is a qualitative, non-automated, fluorescence *in situ* hybridisation (FISH) test used to detect chromosomal rearrangements in the 21q22.1 region on chromosome 21 in Carnoy's solution (3:1 methanol/acetic acid) fixed haematologically-derived cell suspensions from patients with confirmed or suspected acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) or acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL).

### Indication for use

This device is designed as an adjunct to other clinical and histopathological tests in recognised diagnostic and clinical care pathways, where knowledge of AML1 (RUNX1) rearrangement status would be important for clinical management.

### Limitations

This device is designed to detect rearrangements with breakpoints in the region bounded by the red and green clones in this probe set, which includes the AML1 (RUNX1) region. Breakpoints outside this region or variant rearrangements wholly contained within this region may not be detected with this device. Due to the scattered breakpoint region, in some rearrangements in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) users may observe variant signal patterns.

This device is not intended for: use as a stand-alone diagnostic, use as a companion diagnostic, prenatal testing, population-based screening, near-patient testing, or self-testing.

This device has not been validated for sample types, disease types, or purposes outside of those stated in the intended purpose.

It is intended as an adjunct to other diagnostic laboratory tests and therapeutic action should not be initiated on the basis of the FISH result alone.

Reporting and interpretation of FISH results should be performed by suitably qualified staff, consistent with professional standards of practice, and should take into consideration other relevant test results, clinical and diagnostic information.

This device is intended for laboratory professional use only.

Failure to adhere to the protocol may affect the performance and lead to false positive/negative results.

### Principles of the Test

Fluorescence *in situ* hybridisation (FISH) is a technique that allows DNA sequences to be detected on metaphase chromosomes or in interphase nuclei from fixed cytogenetic samples. The technique uses DNA probes that hybridise to entire chromosomes or single unique sequences, and serves as a powerful adjunct to G-banded cytogenetic analysis. This technique can now be applied as an essential investigative tool within prenatal, haematological and solid tumour chromosomal analysis. Target DNA, after fixation and denaturation, is available for annealing to a similarly denatured, fluorescently labelled DNA probe, which has a complementary sequence. Following hybridisation, unbound and non-specifically bound DNA probe is removed and the DNA is counterstained for visualisation. Fluorescence microscopy then allows the visualisation of the hybridised probe on the target material.

### Probe Information

The RUNX1 (RUNX family transcription factor 1) gene at 21q22.1 is one of the most frequent targets of chromosomal rearrangements observed in human acute leukaemia.

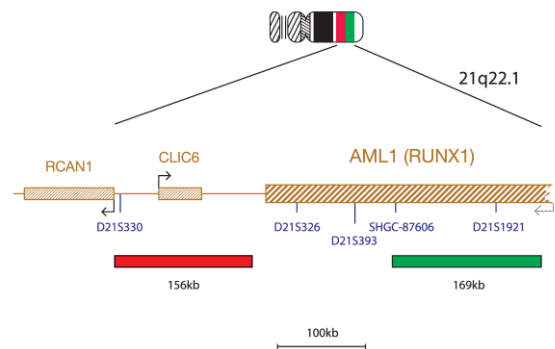
The most common rearrangements are the ETV6::RUNX1 and RUNX1::RUNX1T1 fusions. The ETV6::RUNX1 fusion is brought about by the t(12;21)(p13.2;q22.1) translocation, observed in around 21% of childhood B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) cases<sup>1</sup>, whilst the RUNX1::RUNX1T1 fusion is the result of the t(8;21)(q21.3;q22.1) translocation observed in 10-22% of patients with acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) FAB (French-American-British classification) type M2 and 5-10% of AML cases overall<sup>2,3</sup>. Both these rearrangements are considered good prognostic indicators in these diseases<sup>4,5</sup>.

The RUNX1 gene is also rearranged in many other rarer translocations, with partners including chromosomes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and X<sup>6</sup>. This breakapart probe has been designed to allow the detection of rearrangements regardless of the partner gene.

### Probe Specification

AML1, 21q22.1, Red  
AML1, 21q22.1, Green

CMP-H003 V007.00



The AML1 probe mix consists of a 156kb probe, labelled in red, centromeric to the AML1 (RUNX1) gene that spans the CLIC6 gene and a 169kb probe, labelled in green, covering part of the AML1 (RUNX1) gene, including markers SHGC-87606 and D21S1921.

### Materials Provided

**Probe:** 50µl per vial (5 tests) or 100µl per vial (10 tests)

The probes are provided premixed in hybridisation solution (<65% formamide; <20mg dextran sulfate; <10% of 20x saline-sodium citrate (SSC)) and are ready to use.

**Counterstain:** 150µl per vial (15 tests)

The counterstain is DAPI Antifade ES (0.125µg/ml DAPI (4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole) in glycerol-based mounting medium).

### Warnings and Precautions

1. For *in vitro* diagnostic use. For laboratory professional use only.
2. Probe mixtures contain formamide, which is a teratogen; do not breathe fumes or allow skin contact. Handle with care; wear gloves and a lab coat.
3. Handle DAPI with care; wear gloves and a lab coat.
4. Do not use if the vial(s) are damaged, or the vial contents are compromised in any way.
5. Follow local disposal regulations for your location along with recommendations in the Safety Data Sheet to determine the safe disposal of this product. This also applies to damaged test kit contents.
6. Dispose of all used reagents and any other contaminated disposable materials following procedures for infectious or potentially infectious waste. It is the responsibility of each laboratory to handle solid and liquid waste according to their nature and degree of hazardousness and to treat and dispose of them (or have them treated and disposed of) in accordance with any applicable regulations.
7. Operators must be capable of distinguishing the colours red, blue, and green.
8. Failure to adhere to the outlined protocol and reagents may affect the performance and lead to false positive/negative results.
9. The probe should not be diluted or mixed with other probes.
10. Failure to use 10µl of probe during the pre-denaturation stage of the protocol may affect the performance and lead to false positive/negative results.
11. All products should be validated before use.
12. Internal controls should be carried out by using unaffected cell populations in testing samples.

### Temperature Definitions

- -20°C / Frozen / In the Freezer: -25°C to -15°C
- 37°C: +37°C ± 1°C
- 72°C: +72°C ± 1°C
- 75°C: +75°C ± 1°C
- Room Temperature (RT): +15°C to +25°C

## Storage and Handling



The kit should be stored between -25°C to -15°C in a freezer until the expiry date indicated on the kit label. The probe and counterstain vials must be stored in the dark.



The FISH probe, DAPI Antifade ES counterstain, and Hybridisation Solution remain stable throughout the freeze-thaw cycles experienced during normal use (where one cycle constitutes the vial's removal from and replacement into the freezer) - 5 cycles for the 50µl (5 tests) vial of FISH probe, 10 cycles for the 100µl (10 tests) vial of FISH probe, and 15 cycles

for the 150µl (15 tests) vial of counterstain. Exposure to light should be minimised and avoided wherever possible. Store components in the light proof container provided. Components used and stored under conditions other than those stated on the labelling may not perform as expected and may adversely affect the assay results. All efforts must be made to limit exposure to light and temperature changes.

## Equipment and Materials Necessary but not Supplied

Calibrated equipment must be used:

1. Hotplate (with a solid plate and accurate temperature control up to 80°C)
2. Calibrated variable volume micropipettes and tips range 1µl - 200µl
3. Water bath with accurate temperature control at 37°C and 72°C
4. Microcentrifuge tubes (0.5ml)
5. Fluorescence microscope (Please see Fluorescence Microscope Recommendation section)
6. Phase contrast microscope
7. Clean plastic, ceramic or heat-resistant glass Coplin jars
8. Forceps
9. Calibrated pH meter (or pH indicator strips capable of measuring pH 6.5 – 8.0)
10. Humidified container
11. Fluorescence grade microscope lens immersion oil
12. Bench top centrifuge
13. Microscope slides
14. 24x24mm coverslips
15. Timer
16. 37°C incubator
17. Rubber solution glue
18. Vortex mixer
19. Graduated cylinders
20. Magnetic stirrer
21. Calibrated thermometer

## Optional Equipment not Supplied

1. Cytogenetic drying chamber

## Reagents Needed but not Supplied

1. 20x saline-sodium citrate (SSC) Solution
2. 100% Ethanol
3. Tween-20
4. 1M Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)
5. 1M Hydrochloric acid (HCl)
6. Purified water

## Fluorescence Microscope Recommendation

Use a 100-watt mercury lamp or equivalent and oil immersion plan apochromat objectives 60/63x or 100x for optimal visualisation. The fluorophores used in this probe set will excite and emit at the following wavelengths:

| Fluorophore | Excitation <sub>max</sub><br>[nm] | Emission <sub>max</sub><br>[nm] |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Green       | 495                               | 521                             |
| Red         | 596                               | 615                             |

Ensure appropriate excitation and emission filters that cover the wavelengths listed above are fitted to the microscope. Use a triple bandpass DAPI/green spectrum/red spectrum filter or a dual bandpass green spectrum/red spectrum filter for optimal simultaneous visualisation of the green and red fluorophores.

Check the fluorescence microscope before use to ensure it is operating correctly. Use immersion oil that is suitable for fluorescence microscopy and formulated for low auto fluorescence. Avoid mixing DAPI antifade with microscope immersion oil as this will obscure signals. Follow manufacturers' recommendations in regards to the life of the lamp and the age of the filters.

## Sample Preparation

The kit is designed for use on Carnoy's solution (3:1 methanol/acetic acid) fixed haematologically-derived cell suspensions, that are prepared according to the laboratory or institution guidelines. Prepare air dried samples on microscope slides according to standard cytogenetic procedures. The AGT *Cytogenetics Laboratory Manual* contains recommendations for specimen collection, culturing, harvesting and for slide making<sup>7</sup>.

## Solution Preparation

### Ethanol Solutions

Dilute 100% ethanol with purified water using the following ratios and mix thoroughly:

- 70% Ethanol - 7 parts 100% ethanol to 3 parts purified water
- 85% Ethanol - 8.5 parts 100% ethanol to 1.5 parts purified water

Store the solutions for up to 6 months at room temperature in an airtight container.

## 2xSSC Solution

Dilute 1 part 20xSSC Solution with 9 parts purified water and mix thoroughly. Check pH and adjust to pH 7.0 using NaOH or HCl as required. Store the solution for up to 4 weeks at room temperature in an airtight container.

## 0.4xSSC Solution

Dilute 1 part 20xSSC Solution with 49 parts purified water and mix thoroughly. Check pH and adjust to pH 7.0 using NaOH or HCl as required. Store the solution for up to 4 weeks at room temperature in an airtight container.

## 2xSSC, 0.05% Tween-20 Solution

Dilute 1 part 20xSSC Solution with 9 parts purified water. Add 5µl of Tween-20 per 10ml and mix thoroughly. Check pH and adjust to pH 7.0 using NaOH or HCl as required. Store the solution for up to 4 weeks at room temperature in an airtight container.

## FISH Protocol

(Note: Ensure that exposure of the probe and counterstain to laboratory lights is limited at all times).

## Slide Preparation

1. Spot the cell sample onto a glass microscope slide. Allow to dry. (**Optional, if using a cytogenetic drying chamber:** The chamber should be operated at approximately 25°C and 50% humidity for optimal cell sample spotting. If a cytogenetic drying chamber is not available, use a fume hood as an alternative).
2. Immerse the slide in 2xSSC for 2 minutes at room temperature (RT) without agitation.
3. Dehydrate in an ethanol series (70%, 85% and 100%), each for 2 minutes at RT.
4. Allow to dry.

## Pre-Denaturation

5. Remove the probe from the freezer and allow it to warm to RT. Briefly centrifuge tubes before use.
6. Ensure that the probe solution is uniformly mixed with a pipette.
7. Remove 10µl of probe per test, and transfer it to a microcentrifuge tube. Quickly return the remaining probe to the freezer.
8. Place the probe and the sample slide to prewarm on a 37°C (+/- 1°C) hotplate for 5 minutes.
9. Spot 10µl of probe mixture onto the cell sample and carefully apply a coverslip. Seal with rubber solution glue and allow the glue to dry completely.

## Denaturation

10. Denature the sample and probe simultaneously by heating the slide on a hotplate at 75°C (+/- 1°C) for 2 minutes.

## Hybridisation

11. Place the slide in a humid, lightproof container at 37°C (+/- 1°C) overnight.

## Post-Hybridisation Washes

12. Remove the DAPI from the freezer and allow it to warm to RT.
13. Remove the coverslip and all traces of glue carefully.
14. Immerse the slide in 0.4xSSC (pH 7.0) at 72°C (+/- 1°C) for 2 minutes without agitation.
15. Drain the slide and immerse it in 2xSSC, 0.05% Tween-20 at RT (pH 7.0) for 30 seconds without agitation.
16. Drain the slide and apply 10µl of DAPI antifade onto each sample.
17. Cover with a coverslip, remove any bubbles and allow the colour to develop in the dark for 10 minutes.
18. View with a fluorescence microscope (see **Fluorescence Microscope Recommendation**).

## Procedural Recommendations

1. Baking or ageing of slides may reduce signal fluorescence.
2. Hybridisation conditions may be adversely affected by the use of reagents other than those provided or recommended by CytoCELL Ltd.
3. Use a calibrated thermometer for measuring temperatures of solutions, water baths and incubators as these temperatures are critical for optimum product performance.
4. The wash concentrations, pH and temperatures are important as low stringency can result in non-specific binding of the probe and too high stringency can result in a lack of signal.
5. Incomplete denaturation can result in lack of signal and over denaturation can also result in non-specific binding.
6. Over hybridisation can result in additional or unexpected signals.
7. Users should optimise the protocol for their own samples prior to using the test for diagnostic purposes.
8. Suboptimal conditions may result in non-specific binding that may be misinterpreted as a probe signal.

## Interpretation of Results

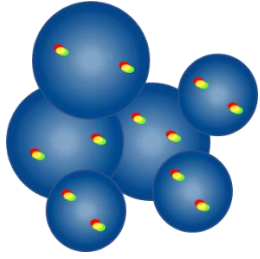
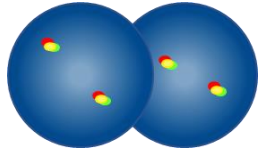
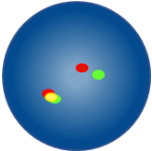
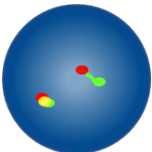
### Assessing Slide Quality

The slide should not be analysed if:

- Signals are too weak to analyse in single filters - in order to proceed with analysis, signals should appear bright, distinct and easily evaluable
- There are high numbers of clumped/overlapping cells obstructing the analysis
- >50% of the cells are not hybridised
- There is excess of fluorescent particles between cells and/or a fluorescent haze that interferes with the signals - in optimal slides the background should appear dark or black and clean
- Cell nucleus borders cannot be distinguished and are not intact

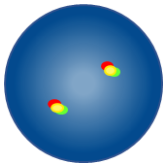
### Analysis Guidelines

- Two analysts should analyse and interpret each sample. Any discrepancies should be resolved by assessment by a third analyst
- Each analyst should be suitably qualified according to recognised national standards
- Each analyst should score independently 100 nuclei for each sample. The first analyst should start the analysis from the left side of the slide and the second analyst from the right one
- Each analyst should document their results in separate sheets
- Analyse only intact nuclei, not overlapped or crowded nuclei or nuclei covered by cytoplasmic debris or high degree of autofluorescence
- Avoid areas where there is excess of cytoplasmic debris or non-specific hybridisation
- Signal intensity may vary, even with a single nucleus. In such cases, use single filters and/or adjust the focal plane
- In suboptimal conditions signals may appear diffuse. If two signals of the same colour touch each other, or the distance between them is no greater than two signal widths, or when there is a faint strand connecting the two signals, count as one signal
- When analysing dual-colour breakapart probes, if there is a gap between the red and green signal no greater than 2 signals width apart, count as not rearranged/fused signal
- When analysing three-colour breakapart probes, if there is a gap between any of the 3 signals (red, green, blue) no greater than 2 signals width apart, count as not rearranged/fused signal
- If in doubt about whether a cell is analysable or not, then do not analyse it

| Analysis Guidelines   |   |
|---|---|
|   | Do not count – nuclei are too close together to determine boundaries                                  |
|  | Do not count overlapping nuclei – all areas of both nuclei are not visible                            |
|  | Count as two fusion signals - the gap between the red and green signal is less than two signal widths |
|  | Count as two fusion signals - one fusion signal is diffuse  |

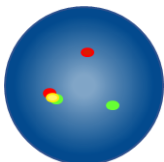
### Expected Results

#### Expected Normal Signal Pattern



In a normal cell, two red/green fusion signals (2F) are expected.

#### Expected Abnormal Signal Patterns



In a cell with a balanced *AML1 (RUNX1)* rearrangement, one red, one green and one fusion signal (1R1G1F) are expected.

Other signal patterns are possible in aneuploid/unbalanced specimens.

### Known Relevant Interferences / Interfering Substances

No known relevant interferences / interfering substances.

### Known Cross-Reactivity

No known cross-reactivity.

### Serious Incident Reporting

For a patient/user/third party in the European Union and in countries with identical regulatory regime (Regulation (EU) 2017/746 on *In vitro* Diagnostic Medical Devices); if, during the use of this device or as a result of its use, a serious incident has occurred, please report it to the Manufacturer and to your National Competent Authority.

For serious incidents in other countries, please report it to the Manufacturer and, if applicable, to your National Competent Authority.

Manufacturer vigilance contact: [vigilance@ogt.com](mailto:vigilance@ogt.com)

For EU National Competent Authorities, a list of vigilance contact points can be found at:

[https://health.ec.europa.eu/medical-devices-sector/new-regulations/contacts\\_en](https://health.ec.europa.eu/medical-devices-sector/new-regulations/contacts_en)

### Specific Performance Characteristics

#### Analytical Specificity

Analytical specificity is defined as the percentage of signals that hybridise to the correct locus and no other location. Four chromosomal loci in each of twenty metaphase cells from five samples were analysed, giving 400 data points. The location of each hybridised probe was mapped and the number of metaphase chromosome FISH signals that hybridised to the correct locus was recorded.

The analytical specificity of each probe in the kit was calculated as the number of metaphase chromosome FISH signals hybridised to the correct locus divided by the total number of metaphase chromosome FISH signals hybridised, this result was multiplied by 100, expressed as a percentage and given with a 95% confidence interval.

Table 1. Analytical Specificity for the *AML1 (RUNX1)* Breakapart Probe

| Target  | Number of metaphase chromosomes hybridised | Number of correctly hybridised loci | Analytical Specificity | 95% Confidence Interval |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 21q22.1 | 200  | 200                                 | 100%                   | 98.12% -100%            |
| 21q22.1 | 200  | 200                                 | 100%                   | 98.12% -100%            |

#### Analytical Sensitivity

Analytical sensitivity is the percentage of scoreable interphase cells with the expected normal signal pattern. Analysis data from 25 Carnoy's solution-fixed (3:1 methanol/acetic acid) karyotypically normal bone marrow samples that were deemed negative for an *AML1 (RUNX1)* rearrangement were used. Each sample was analysed by 2 independent analysts and the signal pattern of each interphase was recorded. Each analyst analysed 100 nuclei per sample, for a total of 200 nuclei per sample, adding up to 5000 scoreable nuclei for this product. The sensitivity data was analysed based on the percentage of cells showing a normal expected signal pattern and expressed as a percentage with a 95% confidence interval.

Table 2. Analytical Sensitivity for the *AML1 (RUNX1)* Breakapart Probe

| Sample Type | Sensitivity Criteria | Sensitivity Result       |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Bone Marrow | >95%                 | 99.48% (99.29% - 99.67%) |

#### Characterisation of Normal Cut-off Values

The normal cut-off is defined as the percentage of cells exhibiting a false positive signal pattern at which an individual would be considered normal and not consistent with a clinical diagnosis. A minimum of 200 interphase cells were analysed for each of 25 fixed cell suspensions from bone marrow resulting in a minimum of 5000 nuclei scored for each sample type.

The cut-off value was determined using the  $\beta$ -inverse (BETAINV) function in MS Excel. It was calculated as the percentage of interphase cells showing a false positive signal pattern using the upper bound of a one-sided 95% confidence interval of the binomial distribution in a normal patient sample.

Table 3. Characterisation of Normal Cut-off Values for the *AML1 (RUNX1)* Breakapart Probe

| Sample Type | Cut-off Result |
|-------------|----------------|
| Bone Marrow | 3.5%           |

Laboratories must verify cut-off values using their own data<sup>8,9</sup>.

### Precision

The precision of this product has been measured in terms of intra-day precision (sample-to-sample), inter-day precision (day-to-day) and single-site inter-lot precision (lot-to-lot).

Two samples were used to assess the precision of this product: a normal bone marrow and a contrived low positive bone marrow (2-4x the product's cut-off, created by spiking a normal bone marrow sample with a known positive), which was used to challenge the product around the established cut-off.

To establish the inter-day and intra-day precision, the samples were evaluated over ten non-consecutive dates and to establish the lot-to-lot precision, three lots of the product were evaluated on three replicates of the same samples. The results were presented as the overall agreement with the predicted negative class (for the negative samples).

Table 4. Reproducibility and Precision for the AML1 (RUNX1) Breakpart Probe

| Variable  | Sample type              | Agreement |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|
| Intra-day (sample to sample) & inter-day (day to day) reproducibility | Bone Marrow Negative     | 100%      |
|   | Bone Marrow Low Positive | 100%      |
| Lot-to-lot reproducibility  | Bone Marrow Negative     | 100%      |
|   | Bone Marrow Low Positive | 100%      |

### Clinical Performance

To ensure that the product detects intended rearrangements, clinical performance was established over two studies on representative samples of the intended population for the product: 3:1 methanol acetic acid-fixed material from haematologically derived samples. The studies have a combined sample size of one-hundred and eighteen (118) specimens, with twelve (12) positive and one-hundred and six (106) negative specimens across all sites. The positivity status of each specimen was confirmed using either a comparator commercial probe marketed by a competitor vendor which detects the same abnormalities as the probes under evaluation, or by comparison to G banded karyotype.

The results of these tests were analysed in order to provide clinical sensitivity, clinical specificity and false positive rate (FPR) values for positive signals, using a one-dimensional approach.

Table 5. Clinical Performance for the AML1 (RUNX1) Breakpart Probe

| Variable                                       | Result  |
|--|---------|
| Clinical Sensitivity (true positive rate, TPR) | 100.00% |
| Clinical Specificity (true negative rate, TNR) | 100.00% |
| False Positive rate (FPR) = 1 – Specificity    | 0.00%   |

### Summary of Safety and Performance (SSP)

The SSP shall be made available to the public via the European database on medical devices (Eudamed), where it is linked to the Basic UDI-DI.

Eudamed URL: <https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed>

Basic UDI-DI: 50558449LPH027JK

If Eudamed is not fully functional, the SSP shall be made available to the public upon request by emailing [SSP@ogt.com](mailto:SSP@ogt.com).

### Additional Information

For additional product information, please contact the CytoCell Technical Support Department.

T: +44 (0)1223 294048

E: [techsupport@cytozell.com](mailto:techsupport@cytozell.com)

W: [www.ogt.com](http://www.ogt.com)

### References

- Jamil A *et al.*, Cancer Genet Cytogenet 2000;122(2):73-8
- Swerdlow *et al.*, (eds.) WHO Classification of Tumours of Haematopoietic and Lymphoid Tissue, Lyon, France, 4th edition, IARC,2017
- Reikvam H, *et al.*, J Biomed Biotechnol. 2011; 2011:104631.
- Shurtleff *et al.*, Leukemia. 1995 Dec;9(12):1985-9
- Cho *et al.*, Korean J Intern Med. 2003 Mar;18(1):13-20
- De Braekeleer *et al.*, Anticancer Research 2009;29(4):1031-1038
- Arsham, MS., Barch, MJ. and Lawce HJ. (eds.) (2017) *The AGT Cytogenetics Laboratory Manual*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- Mascarello JT, Hirsch B, Kearney HM, et al. Section E9 of the American College of Medical Genetics technical standards and guidelines: fluorescence in situ hybridization. Genet Med. 2011;13(7):667-675.
- Wiktor AE, Dyke DLV, Stupca PJ, Ketterling RP, Thorland EC, Shearer BM, Fink SR, Stockero KJ, Majorowicz JR, Dewald GW. *Preclinical validation of fluorescence in situ hybridization assays for clinical practice*. Genetics in Medicine. 2006;8(1):16-23.

### Symbols Glossary

| EN ISO 15223-1:2021 - "Medical devices - Symbols to be used with information to be supplied by the manufacturer - Part 1: General requirements"<br>(© International Organization for Standardization) |  |                     |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Symbol  | Title  | Reference Number(s) |
|   | en: Manufacturer   | 5.1.1               |
|   | en: Authorized representative in the European Community/European Union | 5.1.2               |
|   | en: Use-by date  | 5.1.4               |
|   | en: Batch code   | 5.1.5               |
|   | en: Catalogue number   | 5.1.6               |
|   | en: Keep away from sunlight  | 5.3.2               |
|   | en: Temperature limit  | 5.3.7               |
|   | en: Consult instructions for use                                       | 5.4.3               |
|   | en: Consult electronic instructions for use                            | 5.4.3               |
|   | en: Caution  | 5.4.4               |
|   | en: <i>In vitro</i> diagnostic medical device                          | 5.5.1               |
|   | en: Contains sufficient for <n> tests                                  | 5.5.5               |
|   | en: Unique Device Identifier   | 5.7.10              |
| EDMA symbols for IVD reagents and components, October 2009 revision   |  |                     |
| Symbol  | Title  | Reference Number(s) |
|   | en: Contents (or contains)   | N/A                 |

### Patents and Trademarks

CytoCell is a registered trademark of CytoCell Limited.



#### CytoCell Limited

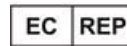
Oxford Gene Technology  
418 Cambridge Science Park  
Milton Road  
CAMBRIDGE  
CB4 0PZ  
UNITED KINGDOM

T: +44 (0)1223 294048

F: +44 (0)1223 294986

E: [probes@cytozell.com](mailto:probes@cytozell.com)

W: [www.ogt.com](http://www.ogt.com)



#### Sysmex Europe SE

Bornbarch 1  
22848 Norderstedt  
GERMANY

T: +49 40 527260

W: [www.sysmex-europe.com](http://www.sysmex-europe.com)

### IFU Version History

V001 2023-01-25: New IFU for Regulation (EU) 2017/746.