

SUPPLEMENTAL TECHNICAL BULLETIN ST – 2006 – 20

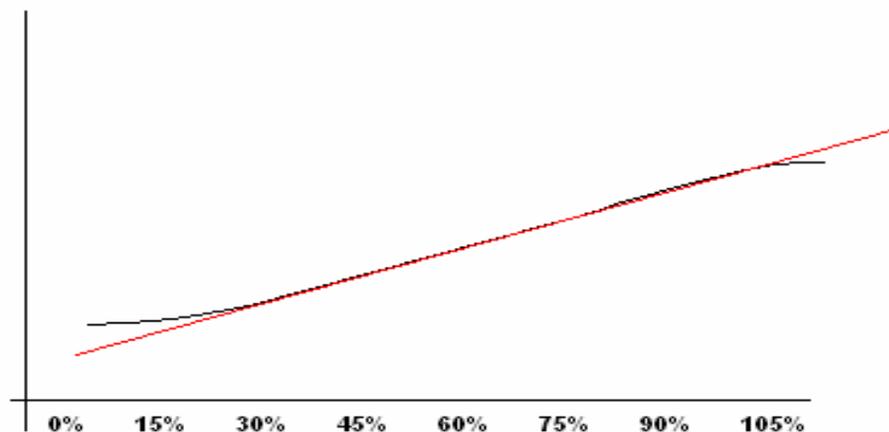
Title: von Willebrand Factor Assay (vWF), (Ristocetin Cofactor Assay) (RiCoF) – Plasma Dilutions

Bulletin No: ST-2006-20

This Supplemental Technical Bulletin (ST) has been developed as a laboratory aid. This ST does not alter, revise or change the information provided in the Technical Bulletin included with each product. In accordance with Good Laboratory Practice and regulatory requirements, each laboratory must develop, validate and adopt its own written procedures.

von Willebrand Factor Assay (vWF), (Ristocetin Cofactor Assay) (RiCoF) – Plasma Dilutions

Plasma Dilutions: Each plasma will exhibit a unique “dilution profile” as to its Ristocetin Cofactor Activity. This profile typically exhibits a “steep” linear profile between 30% and 80% while the portions of the profile below 30% or above 80% exhibit a “less steep” profile. Depending on plasma factors such as ABO blood type, the “less steep” portions of the dilution profile may exhibit a non-linear continuation of the dilution profile and the “linear” portion will show different starting and end points.



Generally, a Standard Reference Curve is constructed using a 1:2, 1:4, 1:8 and a 1:16 dilution of the Reference Plasma. Plasmas tested against the reference curve will usually provide the most accurate value when the 1:4 dilution is tested. This is because this is the only dilution that will provide results in the “linear” portion of the Reference Curve. In general, testing of an unknown should always be completed on a dilution that best matches the linear portion of the Standard Reference Curve.

Normal Reference Plasma: For “optimized” performance, the following instructions should be followed when reconstituting and using the provided material:

1. Dilutions should be made in an absolute manner. Serial Dilutions should not be made.
2. Dilutions have limited stability when used in the optimized system.
3. To reconstitute the plasma, 0.5 mLs of water is to be added. The material is to re-hydrate for 10 minutes. The vial is then to be “swirled” to incorporate all of the material in the vial. An additional 5 minutes re-hydration is allowed. The material is then “swirled” for the final mixing. The material is now ready for use and is stable for 4 hours when refrigerated at 2° C to 8° C in its original sealed container.
4. Dilutions made should be mixed by swirling and allowed to stand for 10 minutes. Dilutions are stable for up to forty minutes after preparation.

vW Normal Reference Plasma Quick Dilution Table:

Dilutions	Vial contents	Volume from Vial	Volume of TBS
1:2 (100%)	500 μ L	200	200
1:4 (50%)		100	300
1:8 (25%)		50	350
1:16 (12.5%)		25	375