



VitaClot

Surface Activated Clotting Time

Cat Code: 400 0060 Pack size: 4x8mL bottles

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

This reagent is a clear, slow-settling, phospholipid-free stable suspension of an aluminosilicate mineral which activates contact factors similarly to, but more quickly than kaolin or silica (1). The VitaClot reagent can be used in clotting time tests for lupus anticoagulants, running in regular APTT mode on automated clotting instruments. The correlation between KCT and VitaClot results on various LA specimens is shown below. Generally VitaClot results are slightly shorter than KCTs, thus allowing even very strong LA to provide a clotting endpoint within a limited acquisition period. The VitaClot is more sensitive than the dRVVT and APTT to weak LA (2) and it may detect a different subtype of LA. (3)

As the reagent is inorganic in nature, product stability is unlimited, but just to reduce potential contamination it should be stored at 4C.

TEST DIRECTIONS:

Mix 100 ul test sample (usually mixes of patient and normal plasma) with 100 ul VitaClot.

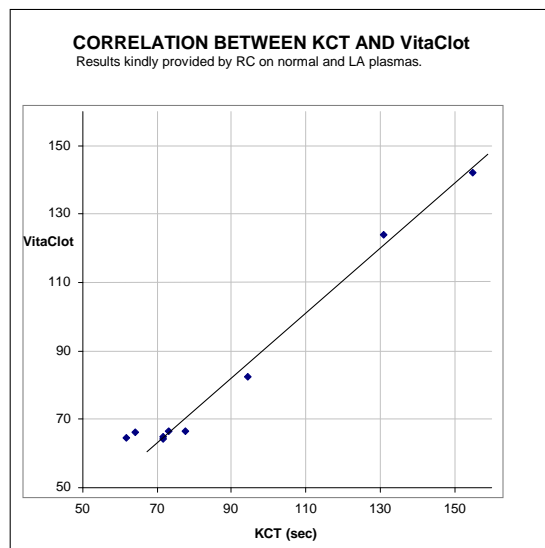
Activate for 3-5 minutes at 37C.

Add 100ul of pre-warmed 0.025 M calcium chloride.

Time to a clotting endpoint at 37C.

INTERPRETATION:

VitaClot tests for LA are most informative when carried out on mixes of test and normal plasmas. Use fresh plasma and avoid adding activated platelets which shorten the test result and make it less sensitive to weak inhibitors. The normal plasma used in the mixing tests should be double centrifuged or filtered to reduce the bypassing effect of platelets. An inhibitor may be considered detectable if a 1:4 mix of patient:normal plasma gives a result 20% longer than the normal plasma alone (1). A 1:1 mix may give better sensitivity. Lupus anticoagulants are formally defined by the ISTH subcommittee criteria (4).



REFERENCES:

1. Exner T, Rickard KA, Kronenberg H. A sensitive test demonstrating lupus anticoagulant and its behavioural patterns. Br J Haemat. 1978; 40; 143.
2. Lesperance B, David M, Rauch J, Infante-Rivard GE. Relative sensitivity of different tests in the detection of the lupus anticoagulant. Thromb. Haemost. 1988; 60; 217.
3. Galli M, Finazzi G, Bevers EM, Barbui T. Kaolin clotting time and dilute Russels viper venom time distinguish between prothrombin dependent and beta 2 glycoprotein I dependent antiphospholipid antibodies. Blood 1995; 86; 617.
4. Brandt JT, Triplett DA, Alving B, Scharrer I. Criteria for the diagnosis of lupus anticoagulants: An update. Thromb Haemost. 1995; 74; 1185.



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