

General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit

[Product Name]
General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit
[Packing Specification]
Type A: 1 Test / Disc, 10 Discs / Box;
Type B: 1 Test / Disc, 10 Discs / Box
Type A without diluent container; Type B with diluent contain

Type A without diluent container; Type B with diluent container.

[Testing Instrument]
Celercare M or Pointeare M chemistry analyzer
[Intended Use]
The General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit used with the Celercare M
or the Pointeare M chemistry analyzer, is intended to be used for the in
vitor quantitative determination of total Protein (PIP), albumin (Albu,
total bilirubin (TBIL), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), blood total biirubin (TBIL), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), blood ureat(JREA), creatinine (CRE), uric acid(UA), glucose (GLU), triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (CHOL), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), direct biirubin (DBIL), gamma glutamyltransferase (AST), direct biirubin (DBIL), gamma glutamyltransferase (GST) and alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) in heparinized whole blood, heparinized plasma, or serum in a clinical alboratory setting or point-of-care location. The General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit measurements are used in the diagnosis of liver and gall bladder diseases, curinary system diseases, carbohydrate metabolism disorders, lipid metabolism disorders, lipid metabolism

disorders.

[Principles of Testing]
The General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit is used to quantitatively test the concentration of the fifteen biochemical indicators in the sample, which is based on the spectrophotometry. The principles are as follows:

follows:
Total Protein (TP)
The total protein method is a Biuret reaction, the protein solution is treated with cupric [Cu(III) ions in a strong alkaline medium. The Cu(III) ions react with peptide bonds between the carbonyl oxygen and amide nitrogen atoms to form a colored Cu-protein complex. amide nitrogen atoms to form a colored Cu-protein compiex.

The amount of total protein present in the sample is directly proportional to the absorbance of the Cu-protein complex. The total protein test is an endpoint reaction and the absorbance is measured a the difference in absorbance between 546 mm and 800 nm.

Total Protein + Cu(II) _ out _

Total Protein + Cu(II) _____ Albumin (A.LB)

Romorcesol green (BCG), when bound with albumin, changes color from a yellow to green color. The absorbance maximum changes with the color shift.

BCG + Albumin ____ Acid pH ____ Albumin Complex

Total Albumin is proportional to the concentration of albumin in the

sample. This is an endpoint reaction that is measured as the difference in absorbance between 600 nm and 700 nm.

405 nm is due to the conversion of NADH to NAD' and is directly proportional to the amount of ALT present in the sample. Urea In the coupled-enzyme reaction, urease hydrolyzes urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide. Upon combining ammonia withe-oxoglutarate and reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), the enzyme glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) oxidizes NADH to NAD'. Urea +2H₂O \(\frac{\text{Ureau}}{\text{NAD}} \) \(\frac{\text{Ureau}}{\text{COL}} \) \(\frac{\text{COL}}{\text{Ureau}} \) \(\frac{\text{LF}}{\text{UP}} \) \(\frac{\text{Ureau}}{\text{LF}} \) \(\frac{\text{LF}}{\text{UP}} \) \(\frac{\text{GLM}}{\text{UP}} \) \(\frac{\text{GLM}}{\text{LF}} \) \(\frac{\text{GLM}}{\text{LF}} \) \(\frac{\text{LF}}{\text{UP}} \) \(\frac{\text{LF}}{\text{UP}} \) \(\frac{\text{GLM}}{\text{LF}} \) \(\frac{\text{GLM}}{\text{LF}} \) \(\frac{\text{LF}}{\text{LF}} \) \(\frac{\text{LF}}{\t

The rate of change of the absorbance difference between 340 nm and

405 nm is caused by the conversion of NADH to NAD+ and is directly proportional to the amount of urea present in the sample.

The rate of change of the absorbance uniceuse.

Also mis is caused by the conversion of NADH to NAD' and is directly proportional to the amount of urea present in the sample.

Creatinine (CRE)

In the coupled enzyme reactions, creatinineamidohydrolase (CAH) hydrolyzes creatinine to creatine. A second enzyme, creatineamidohydrolase (CRH), catalyzes the formation of sarcosine from creatine. Sarcosine oxidase (SAO) causes the oxidation of sarcosine to glycine, formaldedyde and hydrogen peroxide (H2O₂). In a Trinder finish, peroxidase (POD) catalyzes the reaction among the hydrogen peroxide, 2, 4, 6-thromos-l-hydroxybernoise acid (TBHBA) and 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AAP) into a red quinoneimine dye. Potassium ferroeyanide and ascorbate oxidase are added to the reaction mixture to minimize the potential interference of bilirubin and ascorbiae acid respectively.

Creatiniae + H₂O CRH Section + Urea Sarcosine + H₂O + CRH Section + H₂O

Uric Acid (UA)

The uricase method is coupled through a Trinder peroxidase finish. In this method, uricase catalyzes the oxidation (UAO) of uric acid to allantoin and hydrogen peroxide. Peroxidase (POD) catalyzes the reaction among the hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), 4-aminoantipryine (4-AAP) and 3,5-dishloro-2-hydroxybenzenesulfonia caid (DHBSA) into a red quinoneimine dye. Sodium ferrocyanide and ascorbate oxidase are added to the reaction mixture to minimize the potential interference of bilirubin and ascorbite acid.

Uric acid + O₂ + H₂O → Allantoin + CO₂ + H₂O; H₂O + AAP + DHBSA → Do → Quinoneimine dye + H₂O The amount of uric acid in the sample is directly proportional to the absorbance of the quinoneimine dye. The final absorbance of this endpoint reaction is measured bichromatically at 505 nm and 600 nm. Glucose (GLU)

The reaction of glucose with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) cataboxal

Glucose (GLU)
The reaction of glucose with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) catalyz
by hexokinase (HK), produces glucose-6-phosphate (G-6-P) and
adenosine diphosphate (ADP). Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenas
(G-6-PDH) catalyzes the reaction of G-6-P into 6-phosphoglucona
and the reduction of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate

hydrolyzes cholesterol esters to form cholesterol and fatty acids. The CHDH reaction converts cholesterol to cholest-4-en-3-one. The NADH is measured bichromatically at 340 nm and 405 nm. NADH production is directly proportional to the amount of cholesterol present an assay-specific blank is also monitored to ensure no extraneous reactions interfere with the calculations of CHOL levels. Cholesterol Esters + H.O. — C— Cholesterol = Fatty Acids Cholesterol = NADH — The Cholesterol = Fatty Acids Cholesterol = NADH — Cholesterol = Fatty Acids Cholesterol = NADH — Cholesterol = Fatty Acids Cholesterol = NaDH + H' Bligh-Density Lapoprotein Cholesterol = (BIDL-C) = HDL assay is a precipitation method that utilizes polyethylene glycol-modified cholesterol esterase (CE) and cholesterol oxidase (COD) for additional specificity. The reaction mechanism follows: CM, LDL, VLDL, and HDL + Postran Sulfate + MgSO₂ — → HDL + Insoluble Complexes HDL-cholesterol Esters + H.O. — C= Cholesterol + Fatty Acids Cholesterol − Coop — Cholest-4-en-3-one + H.O. H-O. + TOOS + 4-AAP — CDD — Quinoneimine dye + H₂O. The precipitating agents dextran sulfate and magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄) specifically form insoluble complexes with chylomicrons (CM), VLDL, and LDL in plasma or serum. The insoluble complexes are pelleted to the wall of the reaction cuvette whith the analyzer. The remaining HDL is hydrolyzed by CE to make cholesterol and fatty acids. Cholesterol reacts with COD to produce cholest-4-en-3-one and peroxide (H-O.). In a Trinder finish, peroxidase (POD) catalyzes the reaction among the hydrogen peroxide.
N-Eithyl-N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-3-methylaniline odium salt (TOOS) and 4-aminoantinyrine (4-AAP) into a red quinoneimine dye. Triplycerides (TG)
The TRIC assay is an enzymatic end-point method that makes use of four enzymes. The reaction money is the reaction among the provides.

(TOOS) and 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AAP) into a red quinoncimine dye. Triglycerides (TC)
The TRIG assay is an enzymatic end-point method that makes use of four enzymes. The reaction mechanism follows:
Triglycerides 14810— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— Olderold 15 Fatty Acids
Glycerol + ATP ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— Olderold 15 Fatty Acids
Glycerol + ATP ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— Olderold 16 Fatty Acids
Glycerol + ATP ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— Olderold 16 Fatty Acids
Glycerol + ATP ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— Olderold 16 Fatty Acids
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Glycerol + ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— Olderold 16 Fatty Acids
In the first step, the triglycerides → NADH + NADH + H' + NTI — ¹⁶²— ¹⁶²— Olderold 16 Glycerol 16 Fatty acids in a reaction catalyzed by glycerol kinase (GK). The glycerolphosphate is then oxidized to 16 dihydroxyacctone phosphate with the simultaneous reduction of MAD+ to NADH in a reaction catalyzed by disphorase. The intensity of the highly colored formazan is measured bichromatically at 505/800 m and is directly proportional to the concentration of triglycerides in the sample high acids of the highly colored formazan is measured bichromatically at 505/800 m and is directly proportional to the concentration of triglycerides in the sample Aspartack Aminotransferase (AST)
AST catalyzes the reaction of L-aspartate and α-ketoglutrarie into oxaloaccetate and L-glutamate Coxaloaccetate (AST)
AST catalyzes the reaction of L-aspartate and α-ketoglutarie into oxaloaccetate and SaDH is oxidized to NAD by the catalyst MDH.
L-aspartate 4 - Actoglutariae SaDH oxaloaccetate + L-glutamate Oxaloaccetate + NADH — ¹⁶⁷— Oxaloaccetate + Too oxaloaccetate in the sample.

Direct Bilirubin (BHL)
In the enzymatic procedure, the soluble bilirubin complex (direct bilirubin oxidized by bilirubin oxidized (DDI) into biliverdin.

of AST present in the sample.

Direct Bilirubin (DBIL)

In the enzymatic procedure, the soluble bilirubin complex (direct bilirubin) is oxidized by bilirubin oxidase (BOD) into biliverdin. Stoluble Bilirubin is 02_m20_Biliverdin + H2.

Direct Bilirubin is 02_m20_Biliverdin + H2.

Direct Bilirubin is quantitated as the difference in absorbance between 450 nm and 546 nm. The initial absorbance of his end point reaction is determined from the direct bilirubin blank cuvette and the final absorbance is obtained from the direct bilirubin test cuvette. The amount of direct bilirubin in the sample is proportional to the difference between the initial and final absorbance measurements.

Gamma Glutamyltransferase (GGT)

The addition of sample containing gammaglutamyltranferase to the substrates 12_Feyltuamyl-3-carboxy4-mitroanlide and glycylglycine (glu-gly-gly) and 5-Amino-2-nitrobenzoate.

Ly-glutamyl-3-carboxy4-nitroanlide+glycylglycine GGT

Liquely-gly-5-Amino-2-nitrobenzoate

The absorbance of this rate reaction is measured at 405/505 nm. The production is directly proportional to the GGT activity in the sample.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)

Under the catalysis of ALP, the Phosphoric acid on nitrobenzene

(4-NNP) was turned into Para nitro phenol (4-N)P,4-NP shows a yellow color in alkaline solution. At the wavelength of 405/505mm, the ALP activity can be calculated by monitoring the absorbance change rate.

4-NNP _Acyl phosphate + 4-NP

4.NNP

rate.

Acyl phosphate + 4-NP

#Principle of Operation

Refer to the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyz

Operator's Manual, for the Principles and Limitations of the

Procedure.

[Description of Reagents]

Each General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit contains lyophilized test-specific reagent beads. A lyophilized blank reagent bead includes in each disc for a judgment of error 0209.

Type B is the reagent disc with diluent container.

Type A is the reagent disc without diluent container.

Calibration information is included in barcode code. Please check it on the label.

the label

he component of each General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit is as ollows (after redissolution):

Component	Quantity
Total protein assay reagent	13.5 μL
Albumin assay reagent	13.5 μL
Total Bilirubin assay reagent	13.5 μL
Alanine Aminotransferase assay reagent	13.5 μL
Urea assay reagent	13.5 μL
Creatinine assay reagent	13.5 μL
Uric Acid assay reagent	13.5 μL
Glucose assay reagent	6.6 µL
Total Cholesterol assay reagent	13.5 μL
High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterolassay reagent	13.5 μL
Triglycerides assay reagent	13.5 μL
Aspartate Aminotransferaseassay reagent	13.5 μL
Direct Bilirubinassay reagent	13.5 μL
Gamma Glutamyltransferaseassay reagent	13.5 μL
Alkaline Phosphatase	13.5 μL
Stabilizer	Appropriate
Sublizer	amount

[Storage]

[Storage]
Store reagent discs in their sealed pouches at 2-8°C (36-46°F). Do not expose opened or unopened discs to direct sunlight or temperatures above 32°C (96°F). Reagent discs may be used until the expiration date included on the package. The expiration date is also encoded in the unique code printed on the sealing pouch. An error message will appear on the Celevater M or the Pointeare M chemistry analyzer displays if the accessible have smith.

appear on the celetate with the Folincate with chemistry analyzed display if the reagents have expired. A torn or otherwise damaged pouch may allow moisture to reach the unused disc and adversely affect reagent performance. Do not use a disc from a damaged pou

disc from a damaged pouch.

[Sample Requirements]

Sample collection techniques are described in the "Sample requirement" section of the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's Manual.

The required sample usage is 100 µL of lithium heparin whole blood, lithium heparin plasma, serum or quality controls. Please add diluent when using Type A. The required diluent usage is 430 µL of sterilized water for injection.

Whole blood samples collected by venipuncture must be homogeneous before transferring the sample to a reagent disc.

At the same time, it is necessary to carry out the test within 60 minutes. Before taking the test, shake the lithium heparin blood collection tube gently upside down several times. The glucose concentration is affected by the patient's feeding time and the storage environment after the sample is collected. In order to accurately measure glucose, a sample of the patient should be taken after at least 12 hours of fasting. For uncentrifuged samples stored at room temperature, the glucose concentration is reduced by about 5-12 mod. [41]. in 1. but of the patient of the pati mg / dL in 1 hour. Light may cause total bilirubin to decompose, causing deviations in

Light may cause total birrubin to decompose, causing devantions in the test results. Whole blood samples that are not tested immediately should be stored in a dark environment. Use only lithium heparin evacuated specimen collection tubes for whole blood or plasma samples. The test was started within 10 minutes after transferring the sample to the reagent disc. [Interfering Substances]

【Interfering Substances】
Studies on known drugs or chemicals have found that when the interfering substances contained in the sample exceed the contents in the table below, the final test results are affected.

	Inter	fering su	ibstances c	oncentrat	ion (:	≶)	
Analyte	Bilirubin	Intralipid	Hemoglobin	Vitamin C	Pyruvate	Creatine	ammoniu chloride
	mg/dL	mg/dL	mg/dL	mg/dL	mmol/L	μmol/L	mmol/L
TP	25	1050	200				
ALB	40	600	1000				_
TBIL		1050	1000	75	_	_	_
ALT	40	600	50	50	1		_
UREA	25	600	1000	_	_	_	1
CRE	40	1050	500	25		600	_
UA	22.5	120	800	10	_	_	_
GLU	40	600	1000	50	_	_	_
TG	40		1000	50		_	_
CHOL	40	1000	800	40	_	_	_
HDL-C	20	2200	500	40		_	_
AST	40	600	50	25	1		_
DBIL		1050	200	75		_	_
GGT	40	1050	200			_	_
ALP	40	1050	400	_	_	_	_

[Procedure]

Materials Provided

General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit

Celerane M or Pointear M chemistry analyzer

Please add diluctin into the diluctu port when using Type A (sterilized water for injection); please tear off the aluminum strip before using for Type B.

Type B. Transfer pipettes (fixed volume 100 µL for sample and 430µL for diluent) and tips

Test Procedure
The complete sample collection and step-by-step operating procedure are detailed in the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer
Operator's Manual.

Calibration
Each batch of reagent is calibrated using Rondox standard serum to obtain the disc peoffs on this procedure and the procedure of the proce

obtain the disc-specific calibration parameters before shipment The calibration parameters stored in the two-dimentional code printed on the sealed pouch are provided to analyzer at the time of scanning

on the search power — the code.

Refer to the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer
Operator's Manual for the specific information.

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Quality Control

Refer to Operator's Manual of the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer. Performance of the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer. Performance of the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer can be verified by running controls. For a list of approved quality control materials with acceptance ranges. If control results are out of range, repeat one time. If still out of range, call MNCHIP customer service or local distributers for technical support. Do not report the results if controls are outside their labeled limits.

limits.

Results

The Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer autom calculates and prints the analyte concentrations in the sample, of the endpoint and rate reaction calculations are found in the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's lanual.

Valuation.

[Normal Reference Ranges]
These ranges are provided as a guideline only. It is recommended that your office or institution establish normal ranges for your particular patient population.

Analyte	SI Units	Common Units
TP	65~85 g/L	6.5 ~ 8.5 g/dL
ALB	40~55 g/L	4.0 ~ 5.5 g/dL
TBIL	3.4~20 μmol/L	0.20 ~ 1.17 mg/dL
	Male: 9~50 U/L;	Male: 9 ~ 50 U/L;
ALT	Female: 7~40 U/L	Female: 7 ~ 40 U/L
UREA	2.9~8.2 mmol/L	17.42 ~ 49.25 mg/dL
CRE	Male:54~109 μmol/L;	Male:0.61 ~ 1.23 mg/dL;
CRE	Female: 45~84 µmol/L	Female: 0.51 ~ 0.95 mg/dL
UA	Male: 208-428 μmol/L;	Male: 3.50 ~ 7.20 mg/dL;
UA	Female: 155~357 µmol/L	Female: 2.61 ~ 6.00 mg/dL
GLU	3.9~6.1 mmol/L	70.2 ~ 109.8 mg/dL
CHOL	0~5.2 mmol/L	0 ~ 201.24 mg/dL
	Male:1.16~1.42 mmol/L;	Male:44.61 ~ 54.61 mg/dL;
HDL-C	Female: 1.29~1.55 mmol/L	Female: 49.61 ~ 59.61 mg/dL
TG	0~1.7 mmol/L	0 ~ 150.45 mg/dL
	Male: 15~40 U/L;	Male: 15 ~ 40 U/L;
AST	Female:13~35 U/L	Female:13 ~ 35 U/L
DBIL	0~6 μmol/L	0 ~ 0.35 mg/dL
COT	Male:10~ 60 U/L;	Male: 10~ 60 U/L;
GGT	Female: 7 ~ 45 U/L	Female: 7 ~ 45 U/L
	Male Adult: 45~125 U/L;	Male Adult: 45~125 U/L;
AI.P	Female Adult:35 ~ 135 U/L	Female Adult:35 ~ 135 U/L
ALP	Male Children: 0 ~ 750 U/L;	Male Children: 0 ~ 750 U/L;
	Female Children:0 ~ 500 U/L	Female Children:0 ~ 500 U/L
Interpr	etation of Results	

Female Children 0 - 500 U/L Female Children 0 - 500 U/L

[Interpretation of Results]
Physiological interferents (hemolysis, icterus and lipemia) cause changes in the reported concentrations of some analytes. The sample indices are printed on the bottom of each printout to inform the operator about the abnormal sample. The operator should avoid sample hemolysis caused by irregular blood collection.

The Celercare M or the Pointeare M chemistry analyzer suppresses any results that are affected by > 10% interference from hemolysis, lipemia or icterus. "HEM", "LIP", or "LCT" respectively, is printed on the printout in place of the result.

Any result for a particular test that exceeds the assay range should be analyzed by another approved test method or sent to a referral laboratory. Do not dilute the sample and run it again on the Celercare M or the Pointeare M chemistry analyzer.

incornatory. Do not clinic the sample and run a again on the Cetercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer.

[Limitations of Procedure]

The General Chemistry IV Lyophilized Kit should be used with the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer, and is just used for in vitro diagnosis (IVD).

As with any diagnosit test procedure, all other test procedures including the clinical status of the patient, should be considered prior to final diagnosis.

to final diagnosis. 【Performance Characteristics】

Analyte	The relative deviation or absolute deviation should meet the following requirements
TP	B% ≤ 5.0%
ALB	B%≤6.0%
TBIL	B%≤10.0%
ALT	B%≤15.0%
UREA	B%≤15.0%
CRE	B%≤10.0%
UA	B%≤10.0%
GLU	B%≤20.0%
CHOL	B%≤10.0%
HDL-C	B%≤10.0%
TG	B%≤15.0%
AST	B%≤15.0%
DBIL	B%≤10.0%
GGT	B% ≤ 15.0%
ALP	$B\% \le 10.0\%$

Baten precision	
Analyte	Coefficient of variation (≤ *)
TP	2.0%
ALB	2.0%
TBIL	5.0%
ALT	5.0%
UREA	5.0%
CRE	5.0%
UA	4.0%
GLU	5.0%
CHOL	4.0%
HDL-C	4.0%
TG	5.0%
AST	5.0%
DBIL	5.0%
GGT	5.0%
AT D	5.0%

Analyte	Relative Range (≤ *)
TP	5.0%
ALB	5.0%
TBIL	10.0%
ALT	10.0%
UREA	10.0%
CRE	10.0%
UA	6.0%
GLU	10.0%
CHOL	6.0%
HDL-C	10.0%
TG	10.0%
AST	10.0%
DBIL	10.0%
GGT	10.0%
ALP	10.0%

ynamic Ranges		
Analyte	Dynamic Ranges	
TP	30~100 g/L	
ALB	10~60 g/L	
TBIL	2~800 μmol/L	
ALT	5~1100 U/L	
UREA	0.9~35.7 mmol/L	
CRE	20~1500 μmol/L	
UA	150~900 μmol/L	
GLU	1~30 mmol/L	
CHOL	2~14 mmol/L	
HDL-C	0.2~3 mmol/L	
TG	1.13~9.04 mmol/L	
AST	5 ~ 1100 U/L	
DBIL	2~200 μmol/L	
GGT	5 ~ 1100 U/L	
ALP	25 ~ 1200 U/L	

Notes 1

[Notes]
Used reagent discs contain human body fluids. Follow good laboratory safety practices when handling and disposing of used discs. See the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's Manual for instructions on cleaning biohazardous spills. The reagent discs are plastic and may crack or chip if dropped. Never use a dropped disc as air may spray biohazardous material throughout the interior of the analyzer.

Reagent beads may contain acids or caustic substances. The operator

Reagent beads may contain acids or caustic substances. The operator does not come into contact with the reagent beads when following the recommended procedures. The operator should avoid ingestion, skin contact, or inhalation of the reagent beads.

The diluent can be selected from purified water having a conductivity (measured at 25°C) greater than 10 MΩ/cm, we recommend using the sterilized water for injection to reduce discrepancies or errors in test results due to the water, and it should be prevented from being exposed to the air for a long time after opening.

Symbols Used in Labelling				
Symbol	Explanation			
IVD	In vitro diagnostic medical device			
***	Manufacturer			
EC REP	Authorized representative in the European Community			
፟	Use-by date			
LOT	Batch code			
~··	Date of manufacture			
C€	CE MARK			
Œ	Consult instructions for use			
20 800	Limit of temperature			
UDI	Unique device identifier			
须	Do not re-use			

[Manufacturer]

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http://www.mnchip.com

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