

Clinical reference materials at IRMM

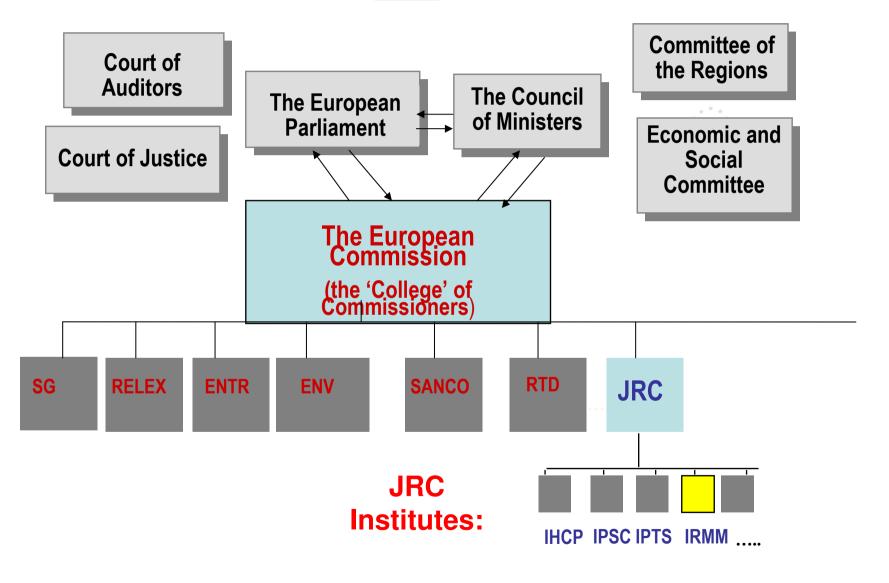
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Joint Research Centre IRMM

Serving society Stimulating innovation Supporting legislation







7 Institutes in 5 Member States

IRMM - *Geel, Belgium* Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements

ITU - *Karlsruhe, Germany* Institute for Transuranium Elements

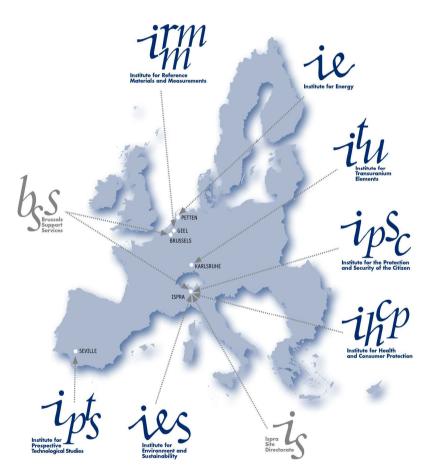
IE - *Petten, The Netherlands* Institute for Energy

IPSC - *Ispra, Italy* Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen

IES - *Ispra, Italy* Institute for Environment and Sustainability

IHCP - *Ispra, Italy* Institute for Health and Consumer Protection

IPTS - *Seville, Spain* Institute for Prospective Technological Studies



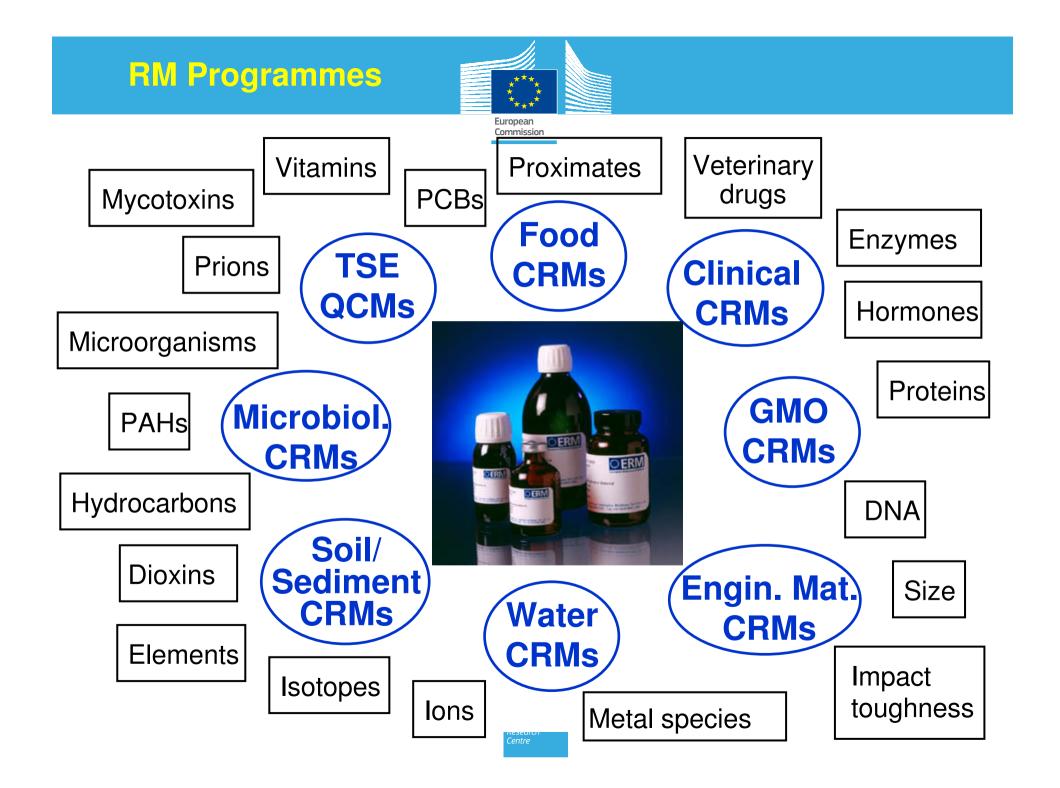


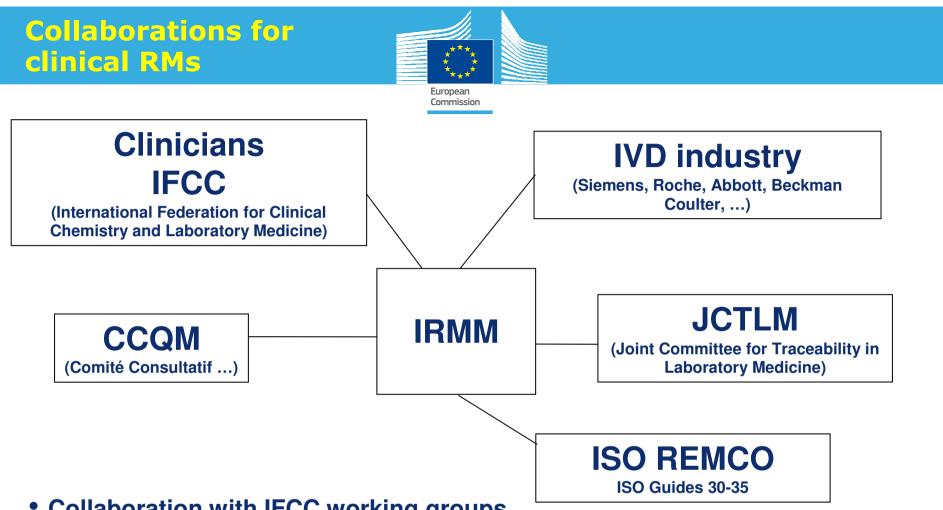


The mission of the IRMM is to promote a common and reliable European measurement system in support of EU policies.

Confidence in Measurements

http://www.irmm.jrc.be





- Collaboration with IFCC working groups
- Production of reference materials
- Development of international standards (ISO)
- CCQM, JCTLM

• Biomolecular research and method development (only for needs not addressed elswhere than in IRMM)



Reference Materials



Certified RMs

non-certified RMs

- homogeneous subsamples – homogeneous subsamples material \Box characteristics - appropriate stability appropriate stability metrologically valid establishadditional \Box ment of property value(s) investigations property value(s) traceable to statements on adequate reference system accompanying homogeneity information stated meas. uncertainty & stability stated homogeneity & stability intended use > performance controls calibration (precision, consistency) trueness control main of methods or labs \Box applications (internal & external) full method validation > method developments > all QA/QC measures Research Centre

Reference Materials for Laboratory Medicine



Hormones in human serum

Cortisol (unspiked/spiked)

ERM AD 192/193

Cortisol (reference serum panel) Progesterone (low/high) 348R Thyroxine (T4) 3.3'.5-triiodothyronine (T3) Estradiol-17 beta (low/medium/high)

ERM AD 451 ERM DA 347/BCR-

IRMM-468 IRMM-469 BCR 576/577/578

Electrolytes and trace elements in blood and serum

Human blood:	BCR 634/635/636
Cd, Pb	
Human serum:	BCR 637/638/639
Al, Se, Zn	

Organic molecules in human serum

Creatinine (low/medium/high) BCR 573/574/575 Creatinine interfering substancesBCR 573i

Coagulation factors	
Bovine thromboplastin	
Rabbit thromboplastin	

ERM AD 148

ERM AD 149

Proteins

Apolipoprotein A I Thyroglobulin (Tg) **Glycated heamoglobin** Non-alvcated heamoglobin Alphafoetoprotein Prostate specific antigen (PSA)

BCR 393 BCR 457 IRMM/IFCC 466 IRMM/IFCC 467 BCR 486 BCR 613

Proteins in human serum 12 proteins (A2M, AAG, AAT, ALB, C3c, C4, HPT, IgA, IgG, IgM, TSF, TTR) **CRP Cystatin C**

ERM-DA470k/IFCC ERM-DA474/IFCC EMR-DA471/IFCC

Enzymes

Gamma-glutamyltransferase Lactate dehydrogenase 1 Alanine aminotransferase Aspartate aminotransferase

Creatine kinase-2 (CK-MB) Creatine kinase (CK-BB) Pancreatic alpha-amylase Prostatic acid phosphatase Adenosine deaminase Pancreatic lipase **Recombinant lipase** Joint Research Centre

ERM AD 452 ERM AD 453 ERM AD 454 ERM-DA 457/IFCC **ERM AD 455 BCR 299** IRMM/IFCC-456 **BCR 410 BCR 647 BCR 693 BCR 694**

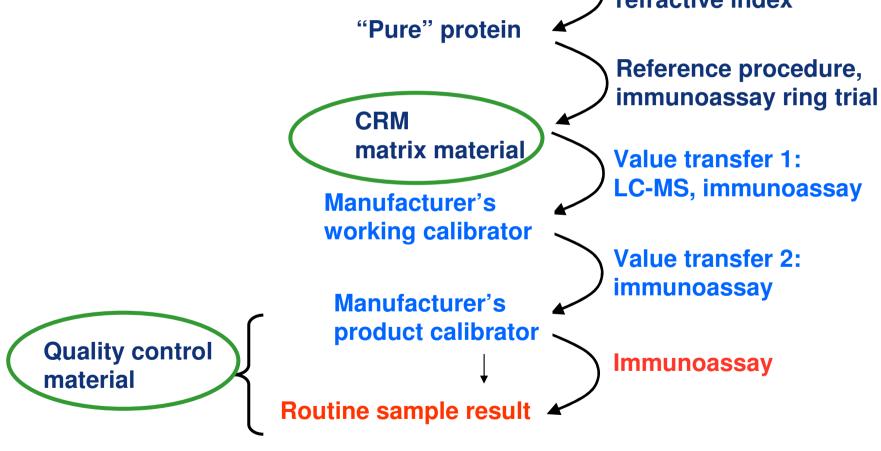


Directive 98/79/EC on In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices requires traceability of values assigned to calibrators and controls through available reference measurement procedures and reference materials of higher order

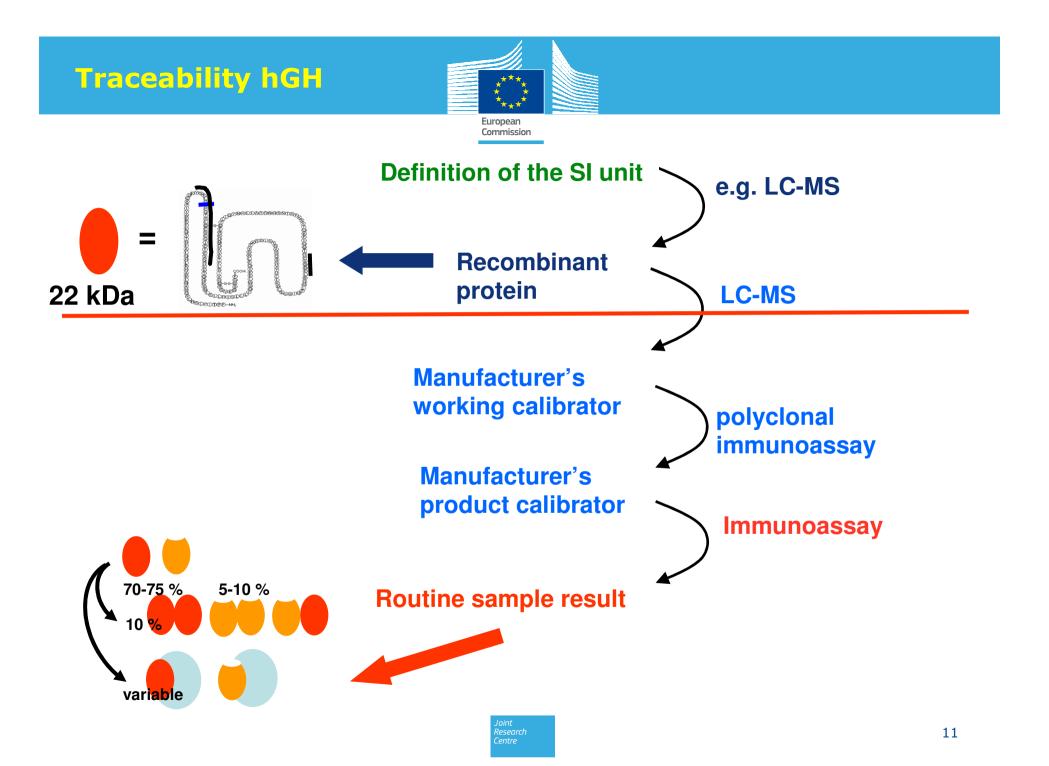
EC mandated standard related to the IVD directive: ISO 17511; In vitro diagnostic medical devices - Metrological traceability of values assigned to calibrators and control materials













Traceability and comparability via reference materials



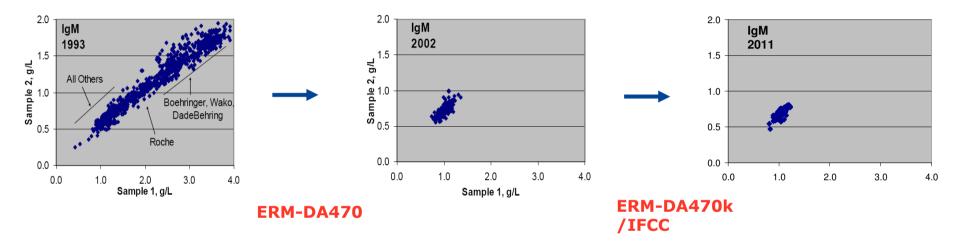
e.g. ERM-DA470k/IFCC

Certified for ALB, AAG, AAT, A2M, C3c, C4, HPT, IgA, IgG, IgM, TRF, TTR





Standardisation for IgM achieved by:



- Collaboration between different partners (RM producer, IFCC, IVD manufacturers)

- Reference material that is fit for its purpose, and commutable (previous experience + 3 years of hard work by a large team)

- Development of value transfer protocols (Blirup-Jensen et al. 2001)





Being traceable to a common standard or stated reference should ensure that independently obtained measurement results will overlap within their stated uncertainties and at a certain level of confidence with the true value and consequently with each other

- provided measurement procedures applied in the traceability chain determine the **same measurand**
- if the comparison measurements do not introduce unrecognised bias (e.g. matrix effects, differential extraction etc.)
- if **all relevant uncertainty components** are included in the estimate of the combined uncertainties



Wide spread belief:

Use of a common standard (eventually with an arbitrarily assigned unit) to calibrate different methods will improve comparability of measurement results

Only true under the condition that

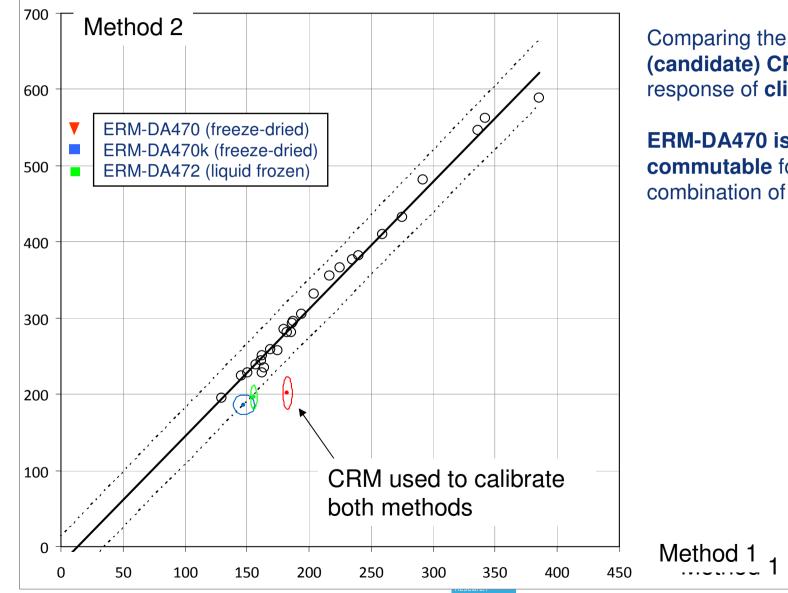
- the methods to be compared measure the same analyte or different analytes but in a constant relationship in the samples to be analysed
- the common standard is **commutable**, i.e. behaves in the same way as patient samples for the methods used



Example: Commutability of CRMs for CER



Commission



Comparing the response of (candidate) CRMs with the response of clinical samples

ERM-DA470 is not commutable for this combination of methods



Traceability of values

To ensure the continuity of measurement results from assays calibrated against successive reference materials

Commutability: resemble patient samples

Homogeneity

The difference between the vials must be sufficiently small

Stability

The material must be stable over many years

Correct concentration range:

The relevant decision interval should be covered, e.g. for CRP a reference material at 1 mg/L is not useful

Low turbidity (for turbidimetry, nephelometry)



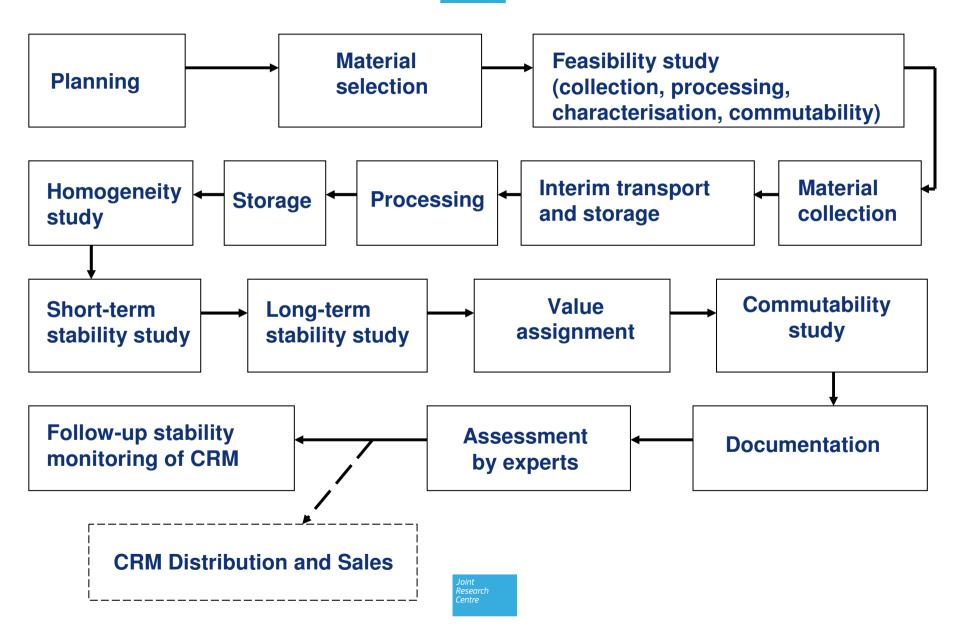


- Evaluation of the comparability of measurement results obtained with different methods
- Definition of the measurand (e.g. Tau phosphorylated on position XXX)
- Concept for the traceability/ reference measurement system
- Reference method?
- Proposal for starting materials
 - e.g. CSF spiked with recombinant protein
- Feasibility studies on processing, stabilisation of the material.



CRM planning







Parameters of interest

In cerebrospinal fluid:

Amyloid β 42 (Aβ42)

healthy > 500 ng/L

- Decrease in Alzheimer patients by about 50 %
- Total tau

healthy < 300 ng/L

- Increased in Alzheimer Disease (AD), Creutzfeld-Jacob (CJD), stroke by about 300 %
- Reflects the intensity of neuronal degeration
- 6 isoforms
- Phosphorylated tau (P-tau)
 - Increased in AD, not CJD and stroke
 - Many phosphorylation sites, Thr181 is main one
 - Reflects neurofibrillary tangles
- α-synuclein







All heterogenous immunoassays Interlaboratory CVs 20-35 %

- Amyloid β 42 (Aβ42)
 - INNÓTEST ELISA

Novex

- Luminex X-map with INNO-Bia AlsBio3
- MesoScale Discovery (MSD), different antibodies
- Total tau
 - INNOTEST ELISA
 - Luminex X-map with INNO-Bia AlsBio3
- Phosphorylated tau (P-tau)
 - INNOTEST ELISA
 - Luminex X-map with INNO-Bia AlsBio3
- α-synuclein



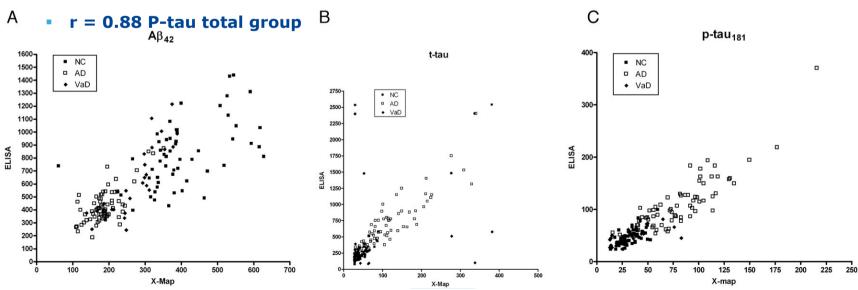
1 Comparability of measurement results



• Variation between laboratories: Aliquots of pooled CSF

(Mattsson et al. 2011)

- Innotest ELISA, Luminex xMAP, Mesoscale: between lab CV 13-36 %
- Difference in absolute values (Mattsson et al. 2011) :
- Factor 2-10 difference
- Correllation: 150 Individual clinical samples (Reijn et al. 2007)
- Innotest (ELISA), Luminex (xMAP): Between method CVs about 30 %
- Correllation between ELISA and xMAP:
 - **r** = **0.87 A**β**42** total group
 - r = 0.93 t-tau total group





Pilot batches can be produced to:

- Test the stability of the material
- Verify the commutability of the material
- Compare different formats of the material (e.g. liquid frozen and lyophilised)



- Decision of format of the material
- Perform a feasibility studies for the value assignment with all the laboratories involved



Format of the material ?



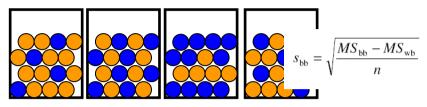


- Intended use: Quality control or calibration?
- Target analytes:
 - Ămyloid β 42 (Aβ42)
 - Total tau
 - Phosphorylated tau (P-tau)
- Target concentration of analytes: For calibration the concentration should be at the high end of the measurement interval, e.g. 500 ng/L
- Nature of the matrix: natural if commutable material CSF collected from neurosurgery patients with ventricular drains or hydrocephalus patients?
- Nature of the protein: **native, isoform mix or recombinant**
- Definitation of the measurand: e.g. Aβ42 peptide sequence, either method defined or structurally defined
- Intended traceability statement: traceable to the SI



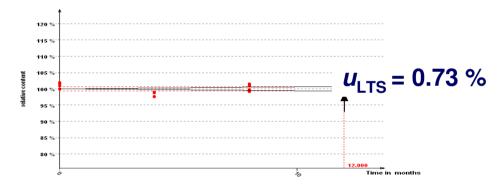
Certification measurements European Commission

Homogeneity

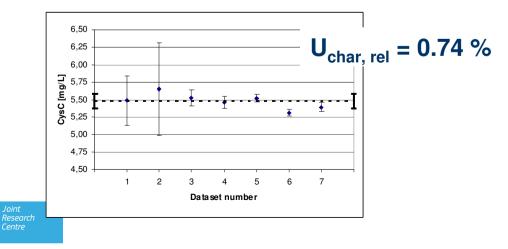


Shelf Life and Associated Ults, T=-20 °C(Ref)

• Stability



Characterisation/ value assignment

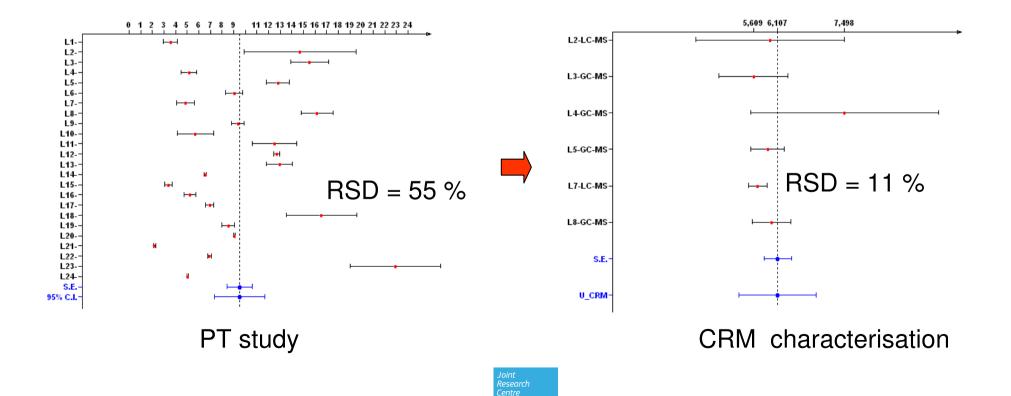




In house: Biochem/ Biotech laboratories

External: validated suppliers / collaborators

- Selection criteria (# for homogeneity/stability and characterisation)
- Organisation of feasibility studies, training





Different approaches possible:

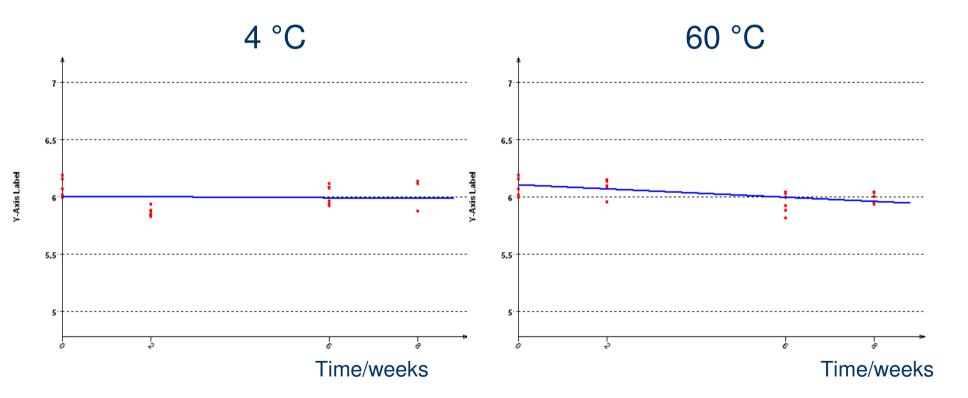
- Arbitrary units (IU) normally not our approach
- By reference method (not yet available for Alzheimers' proteins)
- By ring trial:
 - At least 6 independent datasets

- Requires a valid calibrant: e.g. pure protein solution value assigned by amino acid analysis and dry mass determination spiked into a backgound matrix.



dispatch conditions

- stability during dispatch (up to 60 °C)
- <u>relevant</u> temperatures tested (-20, +4, 18, 40, 60)



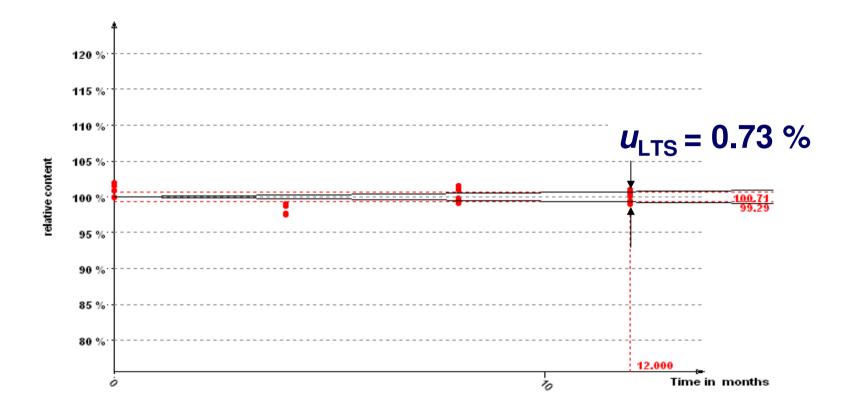
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- Significant slope?
- Uncertainty negligible?





Shelf Life and Associated Ults, T=-20 °C(Ref)



Stability monitoring over entire shelflife of material (may be up to 20-30 years)



Documentation



Commission



material certificate Full report

Examples: http://irmm.jrc.ec.europa.eu/Pages/rmcatalogue.aspx





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