

PEFAKIT® in-TDT®

MEASURE WHAT REALLY MATTERS

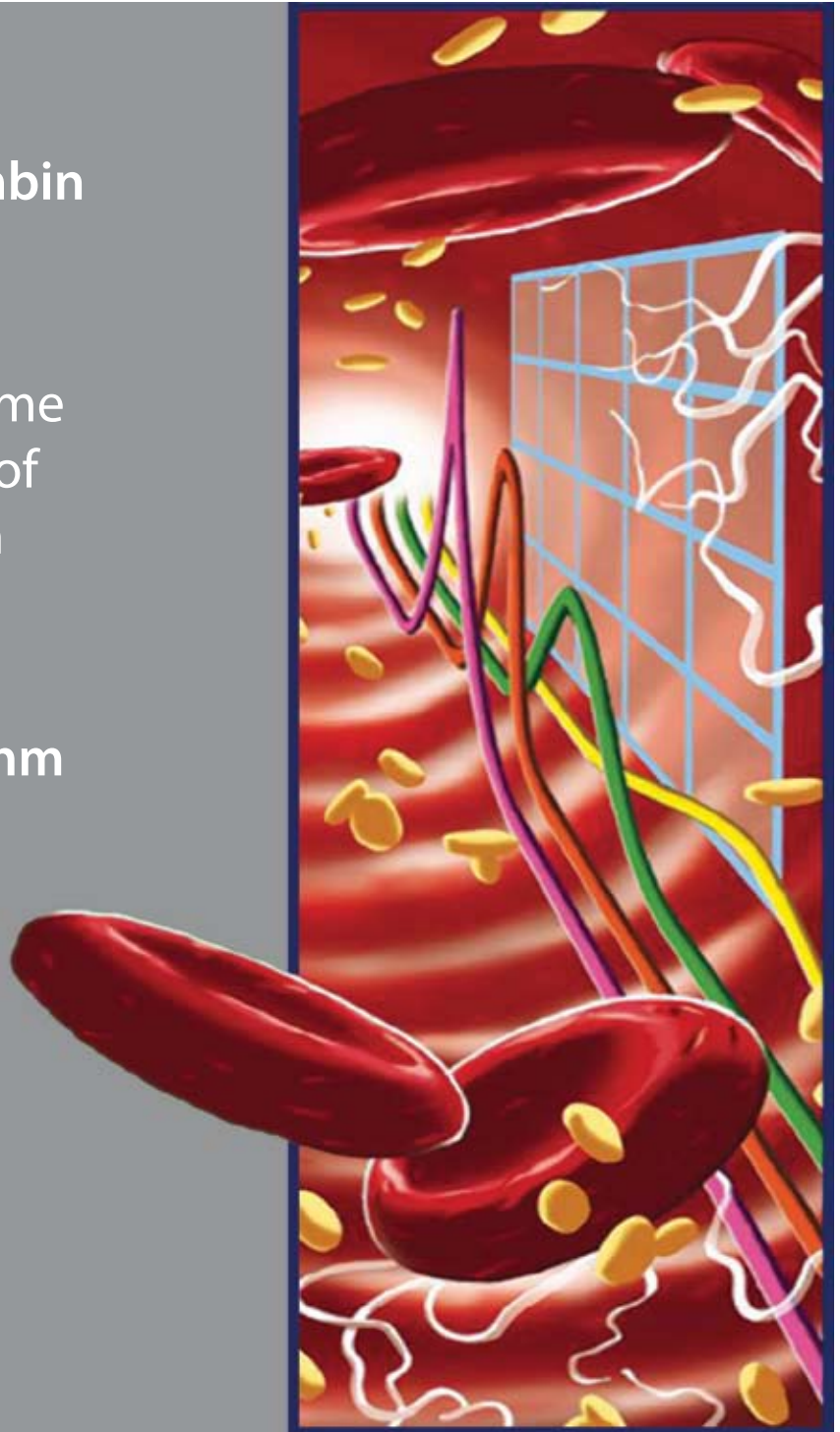
Rapid and automated
quantification of thrombin
formation

Easy to use:

- Short turnaround time
- Fast determination of thrombin formation kinetics
- Two step assay

Simple analysis algorithm

Protocols for major
routine analyzers



North American Distributor

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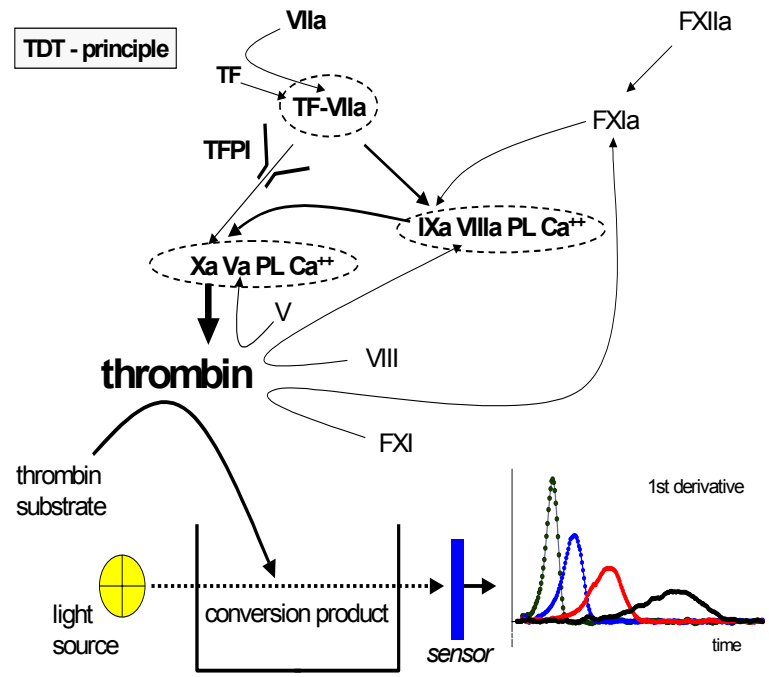
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PEFAKIT® in-TDT® ALLOWS A KINETIC DETERMINATION OF THROMBIN FORMATION BY ACTIVATION OF THE INTRINSIC COAGULATION PATHWAY

Test principle: Coagulation is triggered by a specific contact activator reagent. Thrombin formation is detected with a chromogenic substrate being readily converted by thrombin and releasing pNA which is continuously recorded at 405 nm (1). The assay determines the dynamics of initial thrombin formation.



Calculation of the thrombin dynamics: The maximum velocity of the substrate conversion (i.e. the maximum of the first derivative of the thrombin formation curve), is defined as the thrombin dynamics.

Reagent Stability

R1	- 20 °C	6 months
	2 – 8 °C	5 days
R2	15 – 25 °C	24 hours (on-board)
	- 20 °C	at least 2 years
R3	2 – 8 °C	at least 18 months
	15 – 25 °C	at least 3 months
R3		do not freeze
	2 – 8 °C	30 days
	15 – 25 °C	24 hours (on-board)

Pipetting Scheme:

Pipetting Scheme:		Volume
	Sample (platelet poor plasma) or control plasma	60 µl
R3	in-TDT® Activator Reagent Dilution 1:3 in NaCl (1 part reagent + 2 parts 0.9 % NaCl)	60 µl
Incubation: 180 s, 37°C		
R1	in-TDT® Reagent	60 µl

Information for ordering

800236 Pefakit® in-TDT®

2xfor 2 ml	R1	in-TDT® Reagent
2x2,5 ml	R2	in-TDT® Diluent
2x2 ml	R3	in-TDT® Activator

800237 Pefakit® TDT® Calibrator and Controls

1xfor 1 ml	CAL	Calibrator
1xfor 1 ml	Con N	Control N
1xfor 1 ml	Con P	Control P

Sources

- Calatzis A, Thümel K, Reiningger AJR, Schramm W, Spannagl M. Rapid and automated quantification of the kinetics of thrombin formation using the Thrombin Dynamics Test (TDT). Ann Hematol (2003) [Suppl1] 82

