

Quidel CIC-Raji Cell Replacement EIA (CIC-C3d EIA)

For *In Vitro* Diagnostic Use

The Quidel CIC-Raji Cell Replacement EIA is for detection of circulating immune complexes (CIC) in human serum or plasma.

The assay uses a proprietary monoclonal antibody to a common **neoantigen** expressed on C3d, iC3b, and C3d,g to capture C3d containing immune complexes in human serum or plasma. In the first stage, CIC in the diluted patient samples and HAGG in the controls and standards are dispensed into the coated assay wells. After incubation, unbound material is removed in a washing step and a ready to use conjugate is added. After a 30 minute incubation unbound conjugate is washed away. After addition of a substrate and a short incubation interval, the quantity of CIC in the sample ($\mu\text{g Eq/mL}$) can be determined by comparison to a standard curve.

Specifications

Catalog number: A002 (Kit), A014 (Controls)
Format: ELISA
Assay Time: 120 Min
Tests/Kit: 96 Wells/Plate
Sample Type: Serum or EDTA Plasma

Intended Use

The Quidel CIC-Raji Cell Replacement Enzyme Immunoassay measures C3d-bound CIC present in human plasma or serum.

Summary And Explanation

The importance of CIC and their relationship to a variety of diseases has been the subject of study for many years. Formation of immune complexes is protective and usually benign process of a normally functioning immune system. CIC are removed from circulating by a number of complex biochemical, enzymatic and cellular processes. Key to all of these, however, is the complement system.

In certain disease states, immune complexes may initiate complement-mediated damage of various organs and tissues. This activation of complement may begin a series of potentially destructive events including cell lysis, the production of anaphylatoxins, leukocyte stimulation and activation of macrophages. Major tissue damage can also occur with IC fix to cell membranes as in some cases of glomerulonephritis.

More than 40 assays have been developed to measure CIC's, many of these require multiple complex steps and sophisticated equipment. Since the characteristics of CIC vary widely, none of these assays has been accepted as a standard. In fact in a comprehensive study, the WHO determined that no single method was appropriate to measure CIC in all disease states and that a combination of two different methods and techniques be used.

Related Products

[A001: Quidel CIC-C1q EIA](#)

[A013: Quidel CIC-C1q Controls](#)

[A014: Quidel CIC-Raji Cell Replacement Controls](#)