Experiment no.: 10

Experiment name: determination of C-reactive protein in blood serum.

The aim of the Experiment: Determination of C-reactive protein by a SLIDE TEST.

Equipment and martials used in the Experiment:

- Automatic pipettes.
- Saline solution (0.9% NaCl, only for semi-quantitation procedure).
- Mechanical rotator, adjustable at 100 r.p.m. Laboratory alarm clock

Property of the machine:

Normal UV-Vis spectrophotometer:

Machine usage:

16- Wavelength set up step.
17- Blank against the solvent solution using a proper cuvette.
18- Reach O.D.

Experiment procedure or protocol:

I. Qualitative Test

1. Bring the test reagents and samples to room temperature (Note 1).
2. Mix the Reagent vial gently. Aspirate dropper several times to obtain a thorough mixing.
3. Place 1 drop (50 μL) of the serum under test into one of the circles on the card. Dispense 1 drop of positive control serum and 1 drop of negative control serum into two additional circles.
4. Add 1 drop of CRP-Latex Reagent to each circle next to the sample to be tested.
5. Mix the contents of each circle with a disposable stirrer while spreading over the entire area enclosed by the ring. Use separate stirrers for each mixture.
6. Rotate the slide means of a mechanical rotator (100 r.p.m.) for a period of 2 minutes (Note 2).
7. Observe immediately under a suitable light source for any degree of agglutination.
8. **CRP-Latex Reagent.** Suspension of polystyrene latex particles coated with specific anti-human C-reactive protein R1 antibodies in a buffered saline solution. Contains 0.95 g/L of sodium azide. Human serum with a CRP concentration > 15 mg/L. Contains 0.95 g/L of sodium azide.
Animal serum with a maximum concentration of human CRP of 1 mg/L. Contains 0.95 g/L of sodium azide.

Experiment data and results:

II. Semi-quantitative Test

1. Dilute sample with NaCl 9 g/L following the 2-fold dilutions procedure as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dilution</th>
<th>1/2</th>
<th>1/4</th>
<th>1/8</th>
<th>1/16</th>
<th>1/32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample (µL)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClNa 9 g/L (µL)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer (µL)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRP (mg/L) non-diluted sample</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Test each dilution as described in Qualitative Test.

Conclusion:

- What is the role of this experiment?
- How does its deficiency affect the health?
- What are the normal level values?
- How can you determine its quantity on the blood?
- Discuss the methodology?