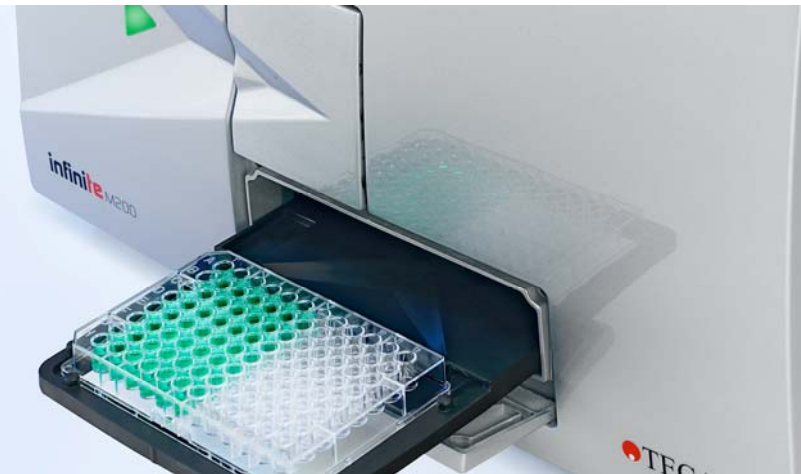
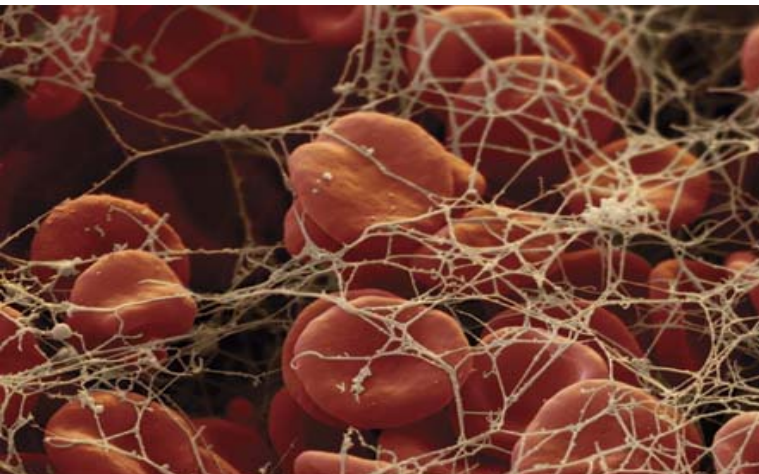


## Technothrombin® TGA Assay on Tecan's Infinite® M200

### Fluorescence Intensity based Monitoring of Thrombin Generation



## Introduction

Thrombin is a protein playing an important role in the coagulation cascade (Figure 1). It is a serine protease that converts soluble fibrinogen into insoluble strands of fibrin which strengthen the platelet plug. Disorders of coagulation lead e.g. to hemorrhage or thrombosis.

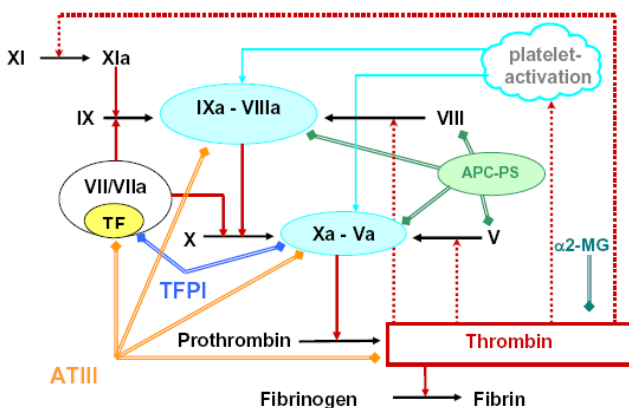


Figure 1: Scheme of the coagulation cascade [1].

## Technothrombin TGA

### Assay principle

The Technothrombin® TGA assay from Technoclone, Austria monitors the formation of thrombin over time by means of a converting a fluorescent substrate upon activation of the coagulation cascade by tissue factor (extrinsic pathway) and negatively charged phospholipids in blood plasma. It allows measuring the whole kinetics during initiation, amplification and down-regulation of thrombin formation. Changes in fluorescence are converted to thrombin concentrations using the thrombin calibration curve [2].

### Experiment

The influence of micro particles on thrombin generation in human blood plasma was investigated using the Technothrombin® TGA Kit and Tecan's Infinite M200 multimode microplate reader.

Plasma with (PPP = platelet poor plasma) and without micro particles (PFP = particle free plasma) from the same origin was prepared and the thrombin generation was monitored by measuring increasing fluorescence signals over time. Results were evaluated using the Technothrombin® TGA evaluation software and compared between PPP and PFP.

All experiments were performed at the Division of Haematology, University Children's Hospital Zurich by Oliver Speer, PhD using the Tecan Infinite<sup>®</sup> M200 instrument.

## Materials and Methods

### Instruments

- Tecan Infinite<sup>®</sup> M200 multimode microplate reader

### Assay

- Technothrombin<sup>®</sup> TGA Kit (Technoclone, Austria)

### Microplate

- 96 well microplate, MaxiSorp, black, flat bottom (Nunc, Denmark)

### Evaluation

- Technothrombin<sup>®</sup> TGA evaluation software (Technoclone, Austria)

### Thrombin calibrators

The preparation of the calibrators was done according to the instructions of the manufacturer [2]. The measurement is started immediately after adding the substrate. All calibrator dilutions were measured in duplicate. The measurement data was analyzed with the Technothrombin<sup>®</sup> TGA evaluation software. Only one calibration curve has to be done for each lot of the assay.

Measurement parameters and settings are given in Table 1. The Infinite M200 instrument was preheated to 37°C at least half an hour before starting to measure.

| Measurement Parameter       | Instrument Settings        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Plate                       | NUN96fb                    |
| Kinetic                     |                            |
| Shaking (Orbital) Duration  | 5 s                        |
| Shaking (Orbital) Amplitude | 4 mm                       |
| Wait (Time)                 | 3 s                        |
| Fluorescence                |                            |
| Kinetic Cycles              | 21                         |
| Interval Time               | 30 s                       |
| Mode                        | Fluorescence Intensity Top |
| Excitation wavelength       | 360 nm                     |
| Excitation bandwidth        | 9 nm                       |
| Emission wavelength         | 460 nm                     |
| Emission bandwidth          | 20 nm                      |
| Gain manual                 | 50                         |
| Number of Flashes           | 12                         |
| Integration Time            | 20 µs                      |
| Lag Time                    | 0 µs                       |
| Settle Time                 | 0 ms                       |

**Table 1:** Measurement parameter and instrument settings on Infinite M200 for calibrators.

### Blood plasma samples

Citrated blood from healthy children (age 2 - 14) was centrifuged 10 min at RT at 2200 g. One half of the

supernatant, platelet poor plasma (PPP) was aliquoted and frozen at -20°C, the other half was centrifuged 30 min at 4°C at 13000 g. The resulting supernatant, particle free plasma (PFP) was aliquoted and stored at -20°C.

The thrombin generation assay was performed with TGA RC low (low concentration of phospholipids micelles) according to the manufactures instructions [2]. As controls the following samples were added: Normal human plasma, human plasma with increased thrombin generation and human plasma with decreased thrombin generation.

The measurement is started immediately after adding the substrate. The measurement settings for the samples are given in Table 2. The Infinite M200 instrument was preheated to 37°C at least half an hour before starting measurements.

| Measurement Parameter       | Instrument Settings        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Plate                       | NUN96fb                    |
| Kinetic                     |                            |
| Shaking (Orbital) Duration  | 5 s                        |
| Shaking (Orbital) Amplitude | 4 mm                       |
| Wait (Time)                 | 3 s                        |
| Fluorescence                |                            |
| Kinetic Cycles              | 61                         |
| Interval Time               | 1 min                      |
| Mode                        | Fluorescence Intensity Top |
| Excitation wavelength       | 360 nm                     |
| Excitation bandwidth        | 9 nm                       |
| Emission wavelength         | 460 nm                     |
| Emission bandwidth          | 20 nm                      |
| Gain manual                 | 50                         |
| Number of Flashes           | 12                         |
| Integration Time            | 20 µs                      |
| Lag Time                    | 0 µs                       |
| Settle Time                 | 0 ms                       |

**Table 2:** Measurement parameter and instrument settings on Infinite M200 for samples.

### Calculations

All calculations were done with the Technothrombin<sup>®</sup> TGA evaluation software. Measured RFU data of the calibrators were converted to the thrombin calibration curve which was then used to calculate generated thrombin [nM] present in the samples at a given time. The software calculated the Thrombin formation graph automatically and provided the following key data: lag-phase, peak-thrombin, peak-time, Velocity-Index (highest rate of thrombin formation per minute), and Area under Curve.

## Results

All shown data were provided by Oliver Speer PhD, University Children's Hospital Zurich using Tecan's Infinite M200.

### Thrombin calibration curve

The raw data of calibrators are shown in Figure 2. These data were imported into the Technothrombin® TGA evaluation software to calculate the Thrombin calibration curve (Figure 3).

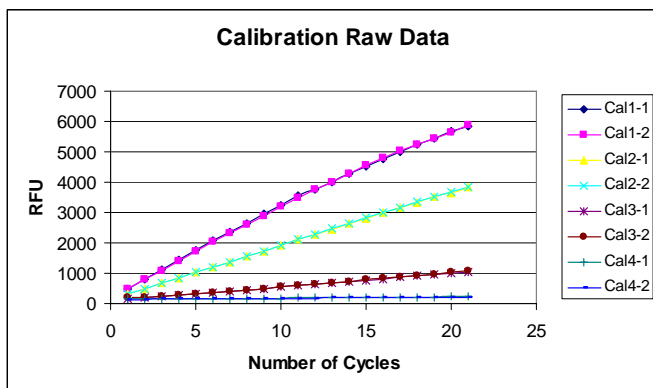


Figure 2: Measured raw data of calibrators using the Infinite M200.

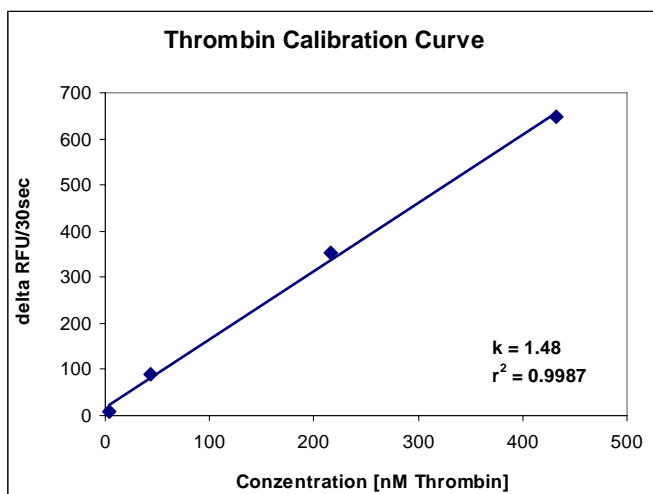


Figure 3: Thrombin Calibration Curve: k = slope; r<sup>2</sup> = regression.

### Plasma samples

Measurement raw data was imported into the Technothrombin® TGA evaluation software to calculate key data of Thrombin formation. A summary of results is given in table 3.

Thrombin generation in PPP was about two times higher than thrombin generation found in PFP. The maximum concentration of Thrombin was 305.7±64.9 nM in PPP Thrombin and 138.1±44.2 nM in PFP (Figure 4). The maximum of thrombin formation in the PPP occurred about 18±3.6 minutes after starting the reaction by adding the substrate contrary to PFP where it takes about 32±10.9 minutes on average.

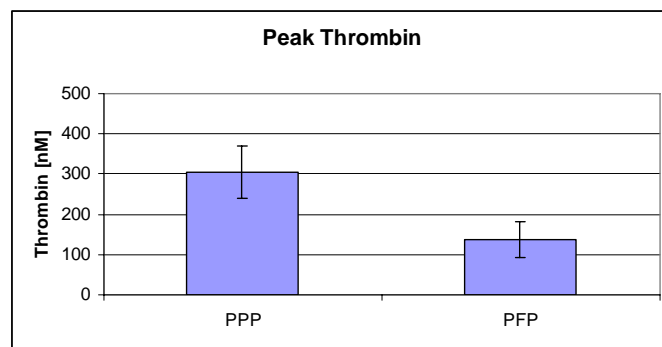


Figure 4: Peak Thrombin in PPP and PFP.

Table 3: Summary of measurement results of human plasma samples.

| Sample No.       |                | 1                          | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | AV     | SD    |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Plasma Treatment |                | Platelet Poor Plasma (PPP) |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
| Lag Phase        | Time [min]     | 10,5                       | 3,5   | 10,8  | 9,8   | 14,5  | 3,0   | 4,0   | 16,6  | 9,1    | 5,2   |
|                  | Thrombin [nM]  | 323,0                      | 218,9 | 310,1 | 366,9 | 243,3 | 241,2 | 345,7 | 396,2 | 305,7  | 64,9  |
| Peak Height      | Time [min]     | 16,5                       | 17,2  | 17,4  | 14,4  | 22,0  | 22,1  | 13,1  | 22,1  | 18,1   | 3,6   |
|                  | Velocity-Index | 55,3                       | 16,0  | 47,5  | 81,7  | 33,1  | 12,6  | 38,3  | 72,8  | 44,7   | 24,8  |
| Area under Curve |                | 3851                       | 5131  | 4501  | 4125  | 4371  | 5371  | 6125  | 3729  | 4650,4 | 827,1 |
|                  |                |                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
| Sample No.       |                | 1                          | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | AV     | SD    |
| Plasma Treatment |                | Particle Free Plasma (PFP) |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
| Lag Phase        | Time [min]     | 20,5                       | 23,7  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 16,0  | 23,6  | 19,6  | 47,1  | 22,4   | 10,7  |
|                  | Thrombin [nM]  | 180,3                      | 88,1  | 173,8 | 197,8 | 111,9 | 80,3  | 120,4 | 152,1 | 138,1  | 44,2  |
| Peak Height      | Time [min]     | 28,0                       | 36,3  | 23,9  | 19,9  | 24,0  | 37,6  | 30,6  | 54,1  | 31,8   | 10,9  |
|                  | Velocity-Index | 24,1                       | 7,0   | 18,2  | 36,1  | 14,1  | 6,4   | 14,7  | 22,1  | 17,8   | 9,7   |
| Area under Curve |                | 3117                       | 2068  | 3849  | 3272  | 2820  | 1763  | 2520  | 1374  | 2597,9 | 829,8 |

## Conclusion

The amount of generated thrombin is dependent on the number of micro particles present in the sample. PFP showed a delayed and lower Thrombin formation compared to PPP.

This application note describes the successful implementation of the fluorescence intensity based Technothrombin® TGA assay on Tecan's Infinite M200 monochromator based multimode detection system.

## Acknowledgements

We express our acknowledgements to Oliver Speer, PhD from the Division of Haematology, University Children's Hospital Zurich who provided the data and Veronika Binder and Viktoria Kaufmann from Technoclone GmbH (Vienna, Austria) for their technical support.

## List of abbreviations

|     |                            |
|-----|----------------------------|
| TGA | thrombin generation assay  |
| PPP | platelet poor plasma       |
| PFP | particle free plasma       |
| RFU | relative fluorescence unit |
| AV  | average                    |
| SD  | standard deviation         |

## Literature

- [1] Technoclone homepage, [www.technoclone.com](http://www.technoclone.com)  
 [2] Technothrombin TGA Product Insert

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