


FI Scan 220 food intolerance test


Instructions for use

The kit is intended for in vitro diagnostics 

Catalogue No.	Specific antibodies	Class Ig	Substrate	Format
MN-2021 G	220 different nutritional proteins	IgG	Antigen-coated solid phase (microarray)	2 x 21 (chip x reaction sites)



1. Purpose of the test

The **FI Scan 220** test is designed to detect human IgG against 220 different food proteins. It is a guideline-type test designed to help the patient identify food intolerances. Food intolerance is an adverse reaction of the body to proteins in foods, manifested by chronic inflammatory processes. It is an increased reaction in the body that results in the production of immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies. The results of the test are presented in 4 classes, which indicate the strength of the body's immune response to different proteins in food extracts. The purpose of this test is to indicate which foods can trigger an immune response that results in adverse reactions. 

Remark. *This test does not detect food allergies (it does not detect the specific IgE antibodies responsible for rapid (type I) allergic reactions). The test detects IgG antibodies against food proteins, thus identifying foods to which the patient may be intolerant.*

2. Clinical significance of the serological test

The FI Scan 220 food intolerance test is a guideline test and has no direct clinical relevance. It is intended to help the patient and the professionals treating him/her to more easily identify foods against which the body may have developed an IgG antibody response.

IgG antibodies are continuously produced against the foods we eat, but higher concentrations indicate a stronger response to the foods. If higher levels of IgG are detected against foods, this may identify an increased sensitivity of the body to specific proteins, which can lead to adverse reactions in the patient - this reaction is called food intolerance. The most common symptoms associated with food intolerance are headaches, gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g. bloating, constipation, diarrhoea), persistent difficulty in eating, persistent fatigue, rashes). Re-testing after 3-6 months is recommended when changing diet. Re-testing allows an assessment of whether the lifestyle and dietary changes made are working and whether the amount of intolerant foods or the intensity of the intolerance is reduced.

3. Antigens

One microarray consists of 21 reaction sites (blocks). 220 different food extracts (protein mixtures) are printed per reaction site (block). A complete list of the foods that make up the FI Scan 220 food intolerance test is given in *Annex 1*.

4. The principle of the test

The FI Scan 220 test is based on indirect immunofluorescence analysis (IFA). In the first stage of the test, diluted samples of the patient's serum or dried blood are incubated in microchip reaction sites (blocks) with immobilised proteins (antigens) from food extracts. In the case of positive samples, antibodies



specific to the food proteins bind to the antigens. Bounded specific IgG antibodies are detected with fluorescence-labeled (fluorochrome) antibodies against human IgG (secondary antibody conjugate). The fluorochrome tag attached to the secondary antibodies emits 680 nm light when illuminated with a 635 nm light wave. Depending on the amount of antibodies in the samples, the resulting solutions of different intensities are evaluated using a laser microchip reader and measuring the median fluorescence intensity (MFI).

5. Composition of reagent kit 2 x 21

<i>Components</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Antigen-coated microchip , ready for use	2 microchips with 21 reactions sites each
Dilution buffer , ready for use	1 × 30 ml
Washing solution , 10 × concentrated	1 × 50 ml
Positive control of a standard sample (SSC) , ready for use	1 × 450 µl
Secondary antibody conjugate , ready for use	1 × 4 ml
Protective seal	2 pc.
Instructions for use	1 pc.
Quality control data sheet	1 pc.

6. Additional materials and equipment not included

- Glass containers for washing (2x tubs and stand);
- A thin magnet;
- Magnetic stirrer;
- A microgrid laser scanner capable of scanning at 635 nm;
- Automatic pipettes 20µl, 200µl and 1000µl;
- Pipette tips;
- Distilled or deionised water;
- Temperature-controlled incubator (37 °C);
- Timer;
- Dryer - centrifuge;
- Multi-channel automatic pipette recommended;
- Incubator or water bath (recommended for warming the wash buffer).

7. Storage and stability

The kit must be stored at 2-8 °C. **Important!** Do not freeze the set!

In an unopened kit, all test reagents are stable and suitable for use until the expiry date marked on the packaging.

If, after opening, the reagents are stored at 2-8 °C and tightly sealed, they will remain stable and valid until the date indicated on the packaging, unless otherwise stated in the instructions for use below.

8. Warnings and precautions

- The product must only be used by trained clinical research laboratory staff.
- If the packaged reagents are obviously damaged, do not use the kit.
- Please read the instructions carefully before using the product. Only use the version of the instruction manual that comes with the product in the kit.
- The test must follow the instructions in the instructions for use.
- Do not substitute or mix reagents from this kit with reagents from other manufacturers.

- Follow Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and safe working requirements. Some reagents contain preservatives at undeclared concentrations.
- Avoid contact of samples and reagents with eyes and skin. In case of contact with eyes or skin, rinse well with water. Replace or wash contaminated clothing. In case of ingestion, seek medical attention immediately.
- A positive control for a standard sample (SSC) is a biological sample of human origin. Appropriate safety precautions are recommended when working with these controls, as with blood samples.

9. Sample preparation and stability

Human blood serum is diluted 1:50 with dilution solution. For example, 3 µl of sample is diluted with 147 µl of dilution solution.

If a dry blood sample is used, add 650 µl of the prepared dilution buffer to each well of a 96-well plate (2 ml well capacity), place the plate in the stand and insert the sponge (1 sponge per well). The sponges are incubated for 1 hour using a shaker at 500 rpm. After incubation, the dry blood samples are ready for testing.

Store samples at 2-8 °C for up to 14 days. Dilution and use on the day of the test is recommended.

10. Preparation and stability of reagents, equipment

Note: All reagents must be removed and stored at room temperature (20-25 °C) for 30 min before use.

Set the incubator for incubation of the microchips at 37 °C.

- **Washing solution.** The washing solution is 10× concentrated. If crystallisation is visually apparent in the wash solution bottle, the bottle should be heated to 30 - 35 °C (until the crystals have dissolved) and mixed thoroughly before dilutions are made. Dilute the concentrate 1:10 with distilled water (dH₂O) (e.g. add 50 ml of wash buffer concentrate to 450 ml dH₂O). **Note:** The ready-to-use wash solution remains stable for 4 weeks at 2-8 °C.
- **Secondary antibody conjugate.** Ready to use. Mix reagents well before use. It is necessary to close the vial immediately after use - the reagent is sensitive to light.
- **The microchip coated with antigens.** Ready to use. Before opening the protective packaging of the microchip, the microchip must be stored at room temperature for 20 minutes to prevent moisture (condensation) from forming.
- **Positive control of a standard sample (SSC),** ready for use. Mix well before use and leave at room temperature for at least 15 minutes.
- **Dilution buffer.** Ready to use.

11. Waste management

Patient samples, control materials, reagents, microchips and waste generated must be managed as potential sources of infection. All reagents must be disposed of in accordance with local laboratory waste management regulations and guidelines.

12. Quality control and calibration

The MFI values measured on the standard sample positive control (SSC) shall be consistent with the parameters given in the quality control data sheet for that batch of kits for each test run. A quality control certificate together with the specified quality control parameters shall be included in each kit. If the test controls do not comply with the specified parameters, the test result shall be considered as inaccurate and a repeat test shall be recommended.

The sensitivity classes are based on the first batch experiment carried out by the manufacturers, in which a calibration curve for the whole batch is generated using a standard human IgG serum from WHO (1st 67/086). Based on the WHO serum titre and the MFI, 4 classes defining the range of antibody levels are generated. The standard curve is obtained by incubating the standard PSO IgG serum at different dilutions (according to IgG antibody concentrations) in the 9 fields of the microarray. The curve is constructed by plotting the MFI values measured in these wells with different antibody concentrations. The kit is accompanied by a test standard sample control (SSC) which is used in each experiment (in the 10 and 12 microgrid fields). The SMC is a measure of the performance and reliability of the test. The SMC is used as a positive control of the test and provides confirmation that the test has been performed correctly. It is mandatory for every test.

13. The procedure

1 step

13.1. Incubation with a test sample (serum or eluted dried blood sample)

Add 100 µl the prepared samples, the standard positive control (SSC) and the background control (dilution buffer) into the microchip wells:

An example of a microchip filling scheme, for a test of 18 samples in one replicate, is given in the table.

	1	2	3
A	S1	S2	S3
B	S4	S5	S6
C	S7	S8	S9
D	SSC	FK	SSC
E	S10	S11	S12
F	S13	S14	S15
G	S16	S17	S18

Description of the scheme: 18 samples (S1-S18) are analysed (S18-M18 samples). Background control (only dilution buffer added to the well).

After the samples have been added, the microchip with the frame is placed in a temperature-controlled incubator and **incubated for 1 hour 37 °C**.

Important! It is best to test when 18 samples have been collected, otherwise there will be unused fields and you cannot test the same microchip for a second time.

Washing

After the initial incubation with samples, the contents of the wells are removed. The contents of the microchip wells shall be shaken out during manual washing and sucked out during washing with an automatic device. The microwell **shall be washed 5 times** in 5 instantaneous washes (5 wash cycles) with **100 µl** of the prepared wash solution in each well.

After washing, the residual solution is removed from the microchip wells by inverting and drying with a disposable paper towel by gently shaking and beating on the surface.

Step 2

13.2. Incubation with secondary antibody conjugate

The wells of the microchip are filled with **90 µl** of the prepared secondary antibody conjugate. The microchip with frame is placed in the incubator and incubated for **30 minutes at 37 °C**.

13.3. Washing

After incubation with the conjugate, the contents of the wells are removed. The contents of the microchip wells are shaken out during manual washing and sucked out during washing with an automatic device. **Wash the microchip 5 times** in 5 instantaneous washes (5 wash cycles) with **100 µl** of the prepared wash solution in each well.

After washing, the residual solution is removed from the microchip wells by inverting and drying with a disposable paper towel by gently shaking and beating on the surface.

Step 3

13.4. Final washes

The microchip shall be removed from the frame and transferred to a glass stand. Add 200 ml of washing solution to the glass bath, insert the magnet and immerse the glass stand with the microchip in the bath. The glass bath with the stand and the microchip is transferred to the magnetic stirrer. The washing is carried out for **10 minutes** with the **magnetic stirrer** set at a **division of 1,5**.

13.5. Washing with dH₂O

200 ml of dH₂O is added to a clean glass bath, a magnet is inserted and the glass stand and microchip are transferred from the glass bath with the washing solution to the glass bath with the dH₂O. The glass bath with the stand and the microchip are transferred to the magnetic stirrer. Washing is carried out for **30 seconds**. After washing, the glass stand with the microchip is removed and placed on a napkin.

13.6. Drying

The microchip is removed from the rack and placed in the centrifuge. The process is carried out for **10 seconds**. The glass surface should be clean and dry when the protective cover of the dryer is opened.

13.7. Signal measurement

The microchip is inserted into a laser spectrophotometer and the median fluorescence intensities (MFI) are read at **635 nm**. Primary IgG antibodies from the patient's sample are attached to secondary antibodies with a fluorochrome label which, when excited at 635 nm, emits a red light signal. After selecting the appropriate grid, the command "find all automatically" shall be pressed. The lab worker has to check that all points are nicely covered by the grid and then the command - **quantification process** is pressed. The results are saved in a ".txt" file format and are used to generate the patient response data.

14. Evaluation of results

The parameters in the quality control data sheet must be taken into account when assessing the results. If the results obtained from the SSC samples are in accordance with the quality control MFI values set by the manufacturer, the evaluation of the results shall continue. In case of deviations from the specified limits (too low or too high background control signals, quality points not within the specified limits, etc.) the test must be repeated. In case of recurrent test inaccuracies and if the test does not meet the control parameters even after repetition, please contact the manufacturer.

The standard curve used to calculate the concentrations and classes of IgG antibodies against different food proteins is provided by the manufacturer and does not need to be drawn up yourself. The standard curve is the dependence of the MFI on the antibody concentration in the calibrator in relative units per millilitre ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$).

Interpretation of results:

if $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml} \geq 40$, a strong positive result. Strong immune response. High concentration of IgG antibodies found.

if $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml} 20 - 40$ - positive. Average immune response. Average IgG antibody concentration found.

if $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml} 10 - 20$ - positive. Increased immune response. Elevated IgG antibody levels found.

if $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml} < 10$, the result is negative. No immune response detected. No IgG detected.

Measuring results in standardised units:

The results obtained in $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ units correspond to the U/ml and $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ units in the First WHO International Standard for IgG (67/086). This means that the antibody concentration measured by the test is, for example, $814.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{ml} = 1 \text{ IU}/\text{ml}$.

IU/ml - international units per millilitre

15. Clinical description of the test

Correlation of test results with other commercial tests

The performance of the FI Scan 220 test is further evaluated against commercial tests from other manufacturers. A satisfactory correlation of results (82%) has been found using the manufacturer's biobank samples and compared with other commercial food intolerance tests. This correlation was found for 22 recurrent analytes in both comparative tests. It is important to mention that non-standardised food protein extracts are used in the food intolerance testing market. Also, each manufacturer may continuously change the classification of the results according to different IgG antibody concentrations. It is for these reasons that it is not recommended to compare the results of tests from different manufacturers as they may differ significantly.

Repeatability of test results

The results of replicates on the same microarray (in different fields) may differ by up to 1 class. The MFI values of the analytes (food protein extracts) (within the manufacturer's positive class limits) may vary by 10-20 %.

Reproducibility (repeatability) of test results

Sample reproducibility results may vary by 1-2 classes of magnitude between microarrays (different fields). For analytes (food protein extracts), MFI values (within the manufacturer's positive class limits) may vary by 15-25 %.

Microchip stability

Unwrapped microchips are stable until the expiry date of the kit. If the package of microchips is opened, the microchips are stable for 30 days from the date of opening (unless the expiry date on the package is shorter, in which case the expiry date on the package should be used).

16. Restrictions on the procedure

- The result of a serological test should always be interpreted in conjunction with the patient's clinical symptoms and the results of other tests. For example, a negative test result does not exclude the presence of IgG antibodies.

- Proper collection and storage of samples is essential for test results.
- Validation of the test was carried out for the detection of IgG in human serum using a dry blood sample from blood-absorbing sponges.

- The efficiency of antibody binding is temperature dependent. Therefore, it is recommended to use an adjustable thermostat during the incubation steps. The effect of temperature on the controls is the same, so the resulting changes are largely compensated for in the calculation of the result. If the laboratory does not have a thermostat or if the thermostat is defective and testing is to be carried out, a shaker can be used for the incubations and the incubations can be carried out at a shaker speed of 350 rpm. In this case, the responsibility for variations and deviations in the results rests with the laboratory performing the test. The incubation times must not be changed.

- Insufficient washing can increase the MFI values of the analytes in the test sample and the background MFI signal of all analytes.

- The residual washing liquid in the wells when pouring the secondary antibody conjugate can lead to falsely low MFI values for the test.

ANNEX 1. Test analytes.

Extracts	Extracts in Latin	Group
Adzuki bean (Red bean)	<i>Vigna angularis</i>	Legumes
Allspice	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	Spice
Almond	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	Nuts & seeds
Aloe vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Vegetable
Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	Grain
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Fish
Aniseed	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Spice
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Fruit
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Fruit
Artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Vegetable
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetable
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	Vegetable
Banana	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	Fruit
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Grain
Bay boletus	<i>Xerocomus badius</i>	Mushroom
Bay leaf	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Spice
Beef	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Meat
Beet root	<i>Beta vulgaris var. conditiva</i>	Vegetable
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Berry
Black-eyed pea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Legumes
Blue cheese	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Blue mussels	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Seafood












Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Berry
Boar. wild	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Meat
Brazil nut	<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>	Nuts & seeds
Broad bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Legumes
Broccoli	<i>Green sprouting broccoli</i>	Vegetable
Brussels sprouts	<i>Brassica oleracea var. Gemmifera</i>	Vegetable
Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>	Grain
Buttermilk	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Button mushroom	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>	Mushroom
Cabbage. red	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>	Vegetable
Cacao	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Other
Cane sugar	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Other
Cannabis	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Nuts & seeds
Cape gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Berry
Capers	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Other
Carambole	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Fruit
Caraway	<i>Carum carv</i>	Spice
Cardamom	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Spice
Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Fish
Carrots	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Vegetable
Caseine	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Cashew kernels	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Nuts & seeds
Catfish, European	<i>Silurus glanis</i>	Fish
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>	Vegetable
Cayenne Pepper	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Spice
Celeriac. knob	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetable
Chard. beet greens	<i>Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris</i>	Vegetable
Cheese. cheddar type	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Cheese. Gouda	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Berry
Chicken (meat)	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Meat
Chicken egg-white	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Other
Chicken yolk	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Other
Chickpeas	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Legumes
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus var. Foliosum</i>	Spice
Chinese cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea var capitata</i>	Vegetable
Cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	Spice
Clam	<i>Chlamys varia</i>	Seafood
Clove	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	Spice
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Fruit
Cocos milk	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Other
Cod. codling	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Fish
Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Other
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Spice
Lingonberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Berry
Crayfish	<i>Astacus astacus</i>	Fish
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Vegetable
Curd cheese	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Curry	-	Spice
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum vulgare</i>	Other
Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Fruit
Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Meat
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Spice
Duck	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domestica</i>	Meat
Duck egg	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domestica</i>	Other
Durum wheat	<i>Triticum durum</i>	Grain
Eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	Fish
Egg Plant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetable
Elk meat	<i>Alces alces</i>	Meat
Endive	<i>Cichorium endiva</i>	Vegetable
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fruit
Flax. linseed	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Grain
Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Spice
Gelatin	<i>Sus scrofa f. domestica</i>	Other

Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Spice
Gluten	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Other
Goat milk and cheese	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Dairy product
Goose	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	Meat
Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Berry
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Citrus fruit
Grapevine snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>	Other
Grass pea	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	Legumes
Green bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Legumes
Green pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Legumes
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Fruit
Halibut	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	Fish
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Nuts & seeds
Hen egg	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Other
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Fish
Honeydew melon	<i>Cucumis melo var. Inodorus</i>	Fruit
Hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Other
Hot paprika. spice	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Spice
Iceberg lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa var. Capitata</i>	Vegetable
Juniper berry	<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	Berry
Kale, curled kale	<i>Brassica oleracea var. Sabellica</i>	Vegetable
Kamut	<i>Triticum polonicum</i>	Grain
Kefir	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Fruit
Kohlrabi (turnip cabbage)	<i>Brassica oleracea var. Gongylodes</i>	Vegetable
Lamb	<i>Ovis ammon f. aries, Ovis aries (Ovis spp.)</i>	Meat
Lamb's lettuce (Corn salad)	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Vegetable
Leek	<i>Allium porrum</i>	Vegetable
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Citrus fruit
Lemon balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Spice
Lentil	<i>Lens culinaris</i>	Legumes
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Vegetable
Lime	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Citrus fruit
Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Fruit
Lobster	<i>Homarus gammarus</i>	Seafood
Macademia nut	<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>	Nuts & seeds
Mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Fish
Maize, sweet corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	Grain
Malt	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Grain
Mandarine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Citrus fruit
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit
Maple syrup	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Other
Milk protein	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Milk, unboiled	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	Grain
Mozzarella	<i>Bubalus arnee</i>	Dairy product
Mung bean, green gram	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Legumes
Mushroom, Shitake	<i>Lentinula edodes</i>	Mushroom
Mustard seed	<i>Sinapis alba</i>	Spice
Mutton	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Meat
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Other
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Grain
Octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	Seafood
Olive, black	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Other
Olive, green	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Other
Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Vegetable
Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Citrus fruit
Oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Spice
Oyster mushrooms	<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Mushroom
Oysters	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Seafood
Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Spice
Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Fruit
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruit
Peanut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Nuts & seeds

Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Fruit
Pectin	-	Other
Pepper. black	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Spice
Pepper. green	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Spice
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	Spice
Perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Fish
Pine nut	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Nuts & seeds
Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Nuts & seeds
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Fish
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Fruit
Pollock	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>	Fish
Poppy seeds	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Nuts & seeds
Pork	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	Meat
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Vegetable
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Vegetable
Quinoa (Goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>	Grain
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Meat
Radish red and white	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Vegetable
Raisins	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Berry
Rape seed	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Nuts & seeds
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Berry
Red kidney bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Legumes
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Grain
Roquette	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	Vegetable
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Spice
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Grain
Salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Fish
Sardine	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Fish
Savoy cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea convar. capitata var. sabauda</i>	Vegetable
Scallop	<i>Pecten maximus</i>	Seafood
Sea bass	<i>Moronidae</i>	Fish
Sea buckthorn juice	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Berry
Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Grain
Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Citrus fruit
Sheep milk and cheese	<i>Ovis aries (Ovis spp.)</i>	Dairy product
Shrimp. prawn	<i>Panaeus monodon</i>	Seafood
Soft cheese	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Dairy product
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	Fish
Soy milk	<i>Glycine max</i>	Other
Soya bean	<i>Glycine max</i>	Legumes
Spelt	<i>Triticum aestivum ssp. Spelta</i>	Grain
Spinach	<i>Spinace oleracea</i>	Vegetable
Squid	<i>Loligo spp.</i>	Seafood
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Berry
Sugar beet	<i>beta vulgaris</i>	Vegetable
Sugar melon	<i>Cucumis melo var. cantalupensis</i>	Fruit
Sunflower seed	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Nuts & seeds
Sweet basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Spice
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Nuts & seeds
Sweet pepper	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetable
Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetable
Tea. black	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Other
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Spice
Tofu	<i>Glycine max</i>	Other
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetable
Topinambur	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Vegetable
Trout (rainbow trout)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Fish
Tunafish	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Fish
Turkey meat	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Meat
Vanilla	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i>	Spice
Veal	<i>Bos primigenius f. taurus</i>	Meat
Vine leaves	<i>Vitis vitifera</i>	Vegetable
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Nuts & seeds

Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Fruit
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Grain
White bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Legumes
Yeast (beer, bread)	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	Other
Zucchini	<i>Cucurbita pepo ssp. pepo convar. giromontiina</i>	Vegetable

LEGEND

	In vitro diagnostic medical device		Date of manufacture
	The product complies with applicable European Union requirements		Manufacturer
	Product manufacturing LOT number		Catalogue number
	Storage temperature		Biological hazards
	Expiration date		Light-sensitive reagent
	Follow the instructions for use inside		

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