


REF			SYSTEM
08819378190	08819378500	100	cobas e 402 cobas e 801

English

System information

Short name	ACN (application code number)
AMH	10190

Intended use

Immunoassay for the in vitro quantitative determination of anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) in human serum and plasma. The determination of AMH is used for the assessment of the ovarian reserve and the prediction of response to controlled ovarian stimulation (COS) in conjunction with other clinical and laboratory findings.

The electrochemiluminescence immunoassay "ECLIA" is intended for use on **cobas e** immunoassay analyzers.

Summary

The anti-Müllerian hormone is a homodimeric glycoprotein belonging to the transforming growth factor β (TGF β) family. All members of this superfamily are involved in the regulation of tissue growth and differentiation. Prior to secretion, the hormone undergoes glycosylation and dimerization to produce an approximately 140 kDa precursor of two identical disulfide-linked 70 kDa subunits. Each monomer contains a large N-terminal pro-region and a much smaller C-terminal mature domain. In contrast to other TGF β family members, AMH is thought to require the N-terminal domain to potentiate activity of the C-terminal domain to attain full bioactivity.^{1,2} A part of AMH is then cleaved at a specific site between the pro-region and the mature region during cytoplasmic transit to generate biologically active 110 kDa N-terminal and 25 kDa C-terminal homodimers which remain associated in a non-covalent complex. The AMH type II receptor (AMH RII) has the capacity of binding only the biologically active form of AMH.²

In males, AMH is secreted by the Sertoli cells of the testes. During embryonic development in males, secretion of AMH from testicular Sertoli cells is responsible for the regression of the Müllerian duct and the normal development of the male reproductive tract. The secretion of AMH by the Sertoli cells starts during the embryogenesis and continues throughout life. AMH is continuously produced by the testicles until puberty and then decreases slowly to post-puberty values.³

In females AMH plays an important role in the ovarian folliculogenesis.⁴ Follicle development in the ovaries comprises two distinct stages: initial recruitment, by which primordial follicles start to mature, and cyclic recruitment, which leads to the growth of a cohort of small antral follicles, among which the dominant follicle (destined to ovulate) is subsequently selected. FSH (follicle-stimulating hormone) directs the cyclic recruitment. AMH expression in granulosa cells starts in primary follicles and is maximal in granulosa cells of preantral and small antral follicles up to approximately 6 mm in diameter. When follicle growth becomes FSH-dependent, AMH expression diminishes and becomes undetectable. This pattern of AMH expression supports the inhibitory role of AMH at two distinct stages of folliculogenesis. First, AMH inhibits the transition of follicles from primordial into maturation stages and thereby has an important role in regulating the number of follicles remaining in the primordial pool. Second, AMH has inhibitory effects on follicular sensitivity to FSH and therefore has a role in the process of follicular selection.^{5,6}

Serum levels of AMH are barely detectable at birth in females, reach their highest levels after puberty, decrease progressively thereafter with age, and become undetectable at menopause.^{7,8} Serum AMH levels have been shown to be relatively stable during the menstrual cycle with substantial fluctuations being observed in younger women.^{9,10,11} AMH levels further demonstrate lower intra- and inter-cyclic variation than baseline FSH.¹⁰ Serum AMH levels decrease significantly during the use of combined contraceptives.¹² Clinical applications of AMH measurements have been proposed for a variety of indications.^{13,14,15} Measurement of serum AMH is clinically mainly used for assessment of ovarian reserve reflecting the number of antral and pre-antral follicles, the so-called antral follicle count (AFC), and for the prediction of response to controlled ovarian stimulation.^{13,15,16} Further clinical applications of AMH are diagnosis of disorders of sex development (DSD) in children^{17,18} and monitoring of

granulosa cell tumors to detect residual or recurrent disease.^{19,20} AMH has been suggested as a surrogate biomarker for AFC in the diagnosis of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)^{21,22} and for the prediction of time to menopause.^{23,24}

Test principle

Sandwich principle. Total duration of assay: 18 minutes.

- 1st incubation: 30 μ L of sample, a biotinylated monoclonal AMH-specific antibody, and a monoclonal AMH-specific antibody labeled with a ruthenium complex^{a)} form a sandwich complex.
- 2nd incubation: After addition of streptavidin-coated microparticles, the complex becomes bound to the solid phase via interaction of biotin and streptavidin.
- The reaction mixture is aspirated into the measuring cell where the microparticles are magnetically captured onto the surface of the electrode. Unbound substances are then removed with ProCell II M. Application of a voltage to the electrode then induces chemiluminescent emission which is measured by a photomultiplier.
- Results are determined via a calibration curve which is instrument-specifically generated by 2-point calibration and a master curve provided via the **cobas** link.

a) Tris(2,2'-bipyridyl)ruthenium(II)-complex ($\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$)

Reagents - working solutions

The **cobas e** pack is labeled as AMH.

- M Streptavidin-coated microparticles, 1 bottle, 5.8 mL:
Streptavidin-coated microparticles 0.72 mg/mL; preservative.
- R1 Anti-AMH-Ab-biotin, 1 bottle, 7.2 mL:
Biotinylated monoclonal anti-AMH antibody (mouse) 1.0 mg/L;
phosphate buffer 50 mmol/L, pH 7.5; preservative.
- R2 Anti-AMH-Ab-Ru(bpy)₃²⁺, 1 bottle, 7.2 mL:
Monoclonal anti-AMH antibody (mouse) labeled with ruthenium complex 1.0 mg/L; phosphate buffer 50 mmol/L, pH 7.5; preservative.

Precautions and warnings

For in vitro diagnostic use for health care professionals. Exercise the normal precautions required for handling all laboratory reagents.

Infectious or microbial waste:

Warning: handle waste as potentially biohazardous material. Dispose of waste according to accepted laboratory instructions and procedures.

Environmental hazards:

Apply all relevant local disposal regulations to determine the safe disposal.

Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.

This kit contains components classified as follows in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:



Warning

- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Prevention:

- P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280 Wear protective gloves.

Response:

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Product safety labeling follows EU GHS guidance.

Contact phone: all countries: +49-621-7590

Avoid foam formation in all reagents and sample types (specimens, calibrators and controls).

Reagent handling

The reagents in the kit have been assembled into a ready-for-use unit that cannot be separated.

All information required for correct operation is available via the **cobas** link.

Storage and stability

Store at 2-8 °C.

Do not freeze.

Store the **cobas e** pack **upright** in order to ensure complete availability of the microparticles during automatic mixing prior to use.

Stability:	
unopened at 2-8 °C	up to the stated expiration date
on the analyzers	16 weeks

Specimen collection and preparation

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Serum and Li-heparin plasma collected using standard sampling tubes or tubes containing separating gel.

Do not use EDTA plasma.

Criterion: Recovery within $\pm 30\%$ of serum value ≥ 3.57 pmol/L (≥ 0.5 ng/mL); recovery within ± 1.43 pmol/L (± 0.2 ng/mL) for serum value < 3.57 pmol/L (< 0.5 ng/mL) and slope of $0.9-1.1 + \text{bias}$ at 7.14 pmol/L (1 ng/mL) and 25 pmol/L (3.5 ng/mL) $\leq 10\% + \text{coefficient of correlation} \geq 0.95$.

Stable for 3 days at 20-25 °C, 5 days at 2-8 °C, 6 months at -20 °C (± 5 °C). Freeze only once.

The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. When processing samples in primary tubes (sample collection systems), follow the instructions of the tube manufacturer.

Centrifuge samples containing precipitates before performing the assay.

Do not use heat-inactivated samples.

Do not use samples and controls stabilized with azide.

Ensure the samples and calibrators are at 20-25 °C prior to measurement.

Due to possible evaporation effects, samples and calibrators on the analyzers should be analyzed/measured within 2 hours.

Materials provided

See "Reagents – working solutions" section for reagents.

Materials required (but not provided)

- [REF] 09013326190, AMH CalSet, for 4 x 1.0 mL
- [REF] 06709966190, PreciControl AMH, for 4 x 2.0 mL
- [REF] 07299001190, Diluent Universal, 45.2 mL sample diluent
- General laboratory equipment
- **cobas e** analyzer

Additional materials for **cobas e** 402 and **cobas e** 801 analyzers:

- [REF] 06908799190, ProCell II M, 2 x 2 L system solution

- [REF] 04880293190, CleanCell M, 2 x 2 L measuring cell cleaning solution
- [REF] 07485409001, Reservoir Cup, 8 cups to supply ProCell II M and CleanCell M
- [REF] 06908853190, PreClean II M, 2 x 2 L wash solution
- [REF] 05694302001, Assay Tip/Assay Cup tray, 6 magazines x 6 magazine stacks x 105 assay tips and 105 assay cups, 3 wasteliners
- [REF] 07485425001, Liquid Flow Cleaning Cup, 2 adaptor cups to supply ISE Cleaning Solution/Elecsys SysClean for Liquid Flow Cleaning Detection Unit
- [REF] 07485433001, PreWash Liquid Flow Cleaning Cup, 1 adaptor cup to supply ISE Cleaning Solution/Elecsys SysClean for Liquid Flow Cleaning PreWash Unit
- [REF] 11298500316, ISE Cleaning Solution/Elecsys SysClean, 5 x 100 mL system cleaning solution

Assay

For optimum performance of the assay follow the directions given in this document for the analyzer concerned. Refer to the appropriate operator's manual for analyzer-specific assay instructions.

Resuspension of the microparticles takes place automatically prior to use.

Place the cooled (stored at 2-8 °C) **cobas e** pack on the reagent manager. Avoid foam formation. The system automatically regulates the temperature of the reagents and the opening/closing of the **cobas e** pack.

Calibration

Traceability: This method has been standardized against the Beckman Coulter AMH Gen II ELISA (unmodified version without predilution) assay.

The predefined master curve is adapted to the analyzer using the relevant CalSet.

Calibration frequency: Calibration must be performed once per reagent lot using fresh reagent (i.e. not more than 24 hours since the **cobas e** pack was registered on the analyzer).

Calibration interval may be extended based on acceptable verification of calibration by the laboratory.

Renewed calibration is recommended as follows:

- after 12 weeks when using the same reagent lot
- after 28 days when using the same **cobas e** pack on the analyzer
- as required: e.g. quality control findings outside the defined limits

Quality control

For quality control, use PreciControl AMH.

In addition, other suitable control material can be used.

Controls for the various concentration ranges should be run individually at least once every 24 hours when the test is in use, once per **cobas e** pack, and following each calibration.

The control intervals and limits should be adapted to each laboratory's individual requirements. Values obtained should fall within the defined limits. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the defined limits.

If necessary, repeat the measurement of the samples concerned.

Follow the applicable government regulations and local guidelines for quality control.

Calculation

The analyzer automatically calculates the analyte concentration of each sample (either in ng/mL or in pmol/L).

Conversion factors: $\text{pmol/L} \times 0.14 = \text{ng/mL}$
 $\text{ng/mL} \times 7.14 = \text{pmol/L}$

Limitations - interference

The effect of the following endogenous substances and pharmaceutical compounds on assay performance was tested. Interferences were tested up to the listed concentrations and no impact on results was observed.

Endogenous substances

Compound	Concentration tested
Bilirubin	≤ 1129 μmol/L or ≤ 66 mg/dL
Hemoglobin	≤ 0.62 mmol/L or ≤ 1000 mg/dL
Intralipid	≤ 1000 mg/dL
Biotin	≤ 4912 nmol/L or ≤ 1200 ng/mL
IgG	≤ 2.5 g/dL
IgA	≤ 1.8 g/dL
IgM	≤ 0.5 g/dL

Criterion: Deviation ≤ 10 %.

No interference was observed from rheumatoid factors up to a concentration of 1000 IU/mL.

There is no high-dose hook effect at AMH concentrations up to 9996 pmol/L (1400 ng/mL).

Pharmaceutical substances

In vitro tests were performed on 20 commonly used pharmaceuticals. No interference with the assay was found up to the concentrations indicated within the below table.

Active agent	Concentration tested mg/L
Acetylcysteine	1660
Ampicillin-Na	1000
Ascorbic acid	300
Cyclosporine	5
Cefoxitin	2500
Heparin	5000 U
Levodopa	20
Methylidopa	20
Metronidazole	200
Phenylbutazone	400
Doxycycline	50
Acetylsalicylic acid	1000
Rifampicin	60
Acetaminophen	200
Ibuprofen	500
Theophylline	100
Triptorelin acetate	0.1
Metformin	2000
Folic acid	0.4
Levothyroxine	0.2

In rare cases, interference due to extremely high titers of antibodies to analyte-specific antibodies, streptavidin or ruthenium can occur. These effects are minimized by suitable test design.

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

Limits and ranges

Measuring range

0.07-164 pmol/L (0.01-23 ng/mL) (defined by the Limit of Detection and the maximum of the master curve). Values below the Limit of Detection are reported as < 0.07 pmol/L (< 0.01 ng/mL). Values above the measuring range are reported as > 164 pmol/L (> 23 ng/mL) or up to 328 pmol/L (46 ng/mL) for 2-fold diluted samples.

Lower limits of measurement

Limit of Blank, Limit of Detection and Limit of Quantitation

Limit of Blank = 0.049 pmol/L (0.007 ng/mL)

Limit of Detection = 0.07 pmol/L (0.01 ng/mL)

Limit of Quantitation = 0.214 pmol/L (0.030 ng/mL)

The Limit of Blank, Limit of Detection and Limit of Quantitation were determined in accordance with the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute) EP17-A2 requirements.

The Limit of Blank is the 95th percentile value from n ≥ 60 measurements of analyte-free samples over several independent series. The Limit of Blank corresponds to the concentration below which analyte-free samples are found with a probability of 95 %.

The Limit of Detection is determined based on the Limit of Blank and the standard deviation of low concentration samples. The Limit of Detection corresponds to the lowest analyte concentration which can be detected (value above the Limit of Blank with a probability of 95 %).

The Limit of Quantitation is the lowest analyte concentration that can be reproducibly measured with an intermediate precision CV of ≤ 20 %.

Dilution

Samples with AMH concentrations above the measuring range can be diluted with Diluent Universal. The recommended dilution is 1:2 (either automatically by the analyzers or manually). The concentration of the diluted sample must be > 71.4 pmol/L (> 10 ng/mL).

After manual dilution, multiply the result by the dilution factor.

After dilution by the analyzers, the software automatically takes the dilution into account when calculating the sample concentration.

Expected values

A study in a Caucasian population with the Elecsys AMH assay on samples from apparently healthy adults (148 males, 887 females not taking contraceptives) and 149 women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome yielded the following results (Roche study No. RD001727):

	N	2.5 th perc. ng/mL (95 % CI ^b)	5 th perc. ng/mL (95 % CI)	Median ng/mL (95 % CI)	95 th perc. ng/mL (95 % CI)	97.5 th perc. ng/mL (95 % CI)
Healthy men						
	148	0.77 (0.17-1.58)	1.43 (0.256-1.97)	4.79 (4.35-5.35)	11.6 (10.3-17.0)	14.5 (10.9-17.6)
Healthy women (years)						
• 20-24	150	1.22 (0.478-1.67)	1.52 (0.758-1.81)	4.00 (3.60-4.44)	9.95 (7.87-13.6)	11.7 (9.11-15.7)
• 25-29	150	0.890 (0.493-1.21)	1.20 (0.797-1.75)	3.31 (3.00-3.89)	9.05 (7.59-10.3)	9.85 (8.91-11.3)
• 30-34	138	0.576 (0.256-0.958)	0.711 (0.256-1.12)	2.81 (2.35-3.47)	7.59 (6.84-9.52)	8.13 (7.27-9.72)
• 35-39	138	0.147 (0.053-0.474)	0.405 (0.053-0.496)	2.00 (1.73-2.36)	6.96 (5.31-9.37)	7.49 (6.49-10.9)
• 40-44	142	0.027 (0.010-0.063)	0.059 (0.017-0.119)	0.882 (0.726-1.13)	4.44 (2.94-5.56)	5.47 (3.92-6.76)
• 45-50	169	0.010 (0.010-0.010)	0.010 (0.010-0.010)	0.194 (0.144-0.269)	1.79 (1.43-2.99)	2.71 (1.79-4.16)
PCOS women*						
	149	1.86 (1.54-2.50)	2.41 (1.67-3.01)	6.81 (6.30-7.42)	17.1 (13.3-20.3)	18.9 (16.0-21.1)

b) CI = confidence interval

	N	2.5 th perc. pmol/L (95 % CI)	5 th perc. pmol/L (95 % CI)	Median pmol/L (95 % CI)	95 th perc. pmol/L (95 % CI)	97.5 th perc. pmol/L (95 % CI)
Healthy men						
	148	5.5 (1.2-11.3)	10.2 (1.8-14.1)	34.2 (31.1-38.2)	82.8 (73.5-121)	103 (78.1-125)
Healthy women (years)						
• 20-24	150	8.71 (3.41-11.9)	10.9 (5.41-12.9)	28.6 (25.7-31.7)	71.0 (56.2-97.1)	83.6 (65.0-112)
• 25-29	150	6.35 (3.52-8.64)	8.57 (5.69-12.5)	23.6 (21.4-27.8)	64.6 (54.2-73.5)	70.3 (63.6-81.0)
• 30-34	138	4.11 (1.83-6.84)	5.08 (1.83-8.00)	20.0 (16.8-24.8)	54.2 (48.8-68.0)	58.0 (51.9-69.4)
• 35-39	138	1.05 (0.378-3.38)	2.89 (0.378-3.54)	14.2 (12.4-16.9)	49.7 (37.9-66.9)	53.5 (46.3-77.9)
• 40-44	142	0.193 (0.071-0.450)	0.421 (0.121-0.850)	6.29 (5.18-8.07)	31.7 (21.0-39.7)	39.1 (28.0-48.3)
• 45-50	169	0.071 (0.071-0.071)	0.071 (0.071-0.071)	1.39 (1.03-1.92)	12.8 (10.2-21.3)	19.3 (12.8-29.7)
PCOS women*						
	149	13.3 (11.0-17.8)	17.2 (11.9-21.5)	48.6 (45.0-53.0)	122 (95.0-145)	135 (114-151)

* According to the revised diagnostic criteria of PCOS defined by the Rotterdam ESHRE/ASRM-sponsored (ESHRE = European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology; ASRM = American Society of Reproductive Medicine) PCOS consensus workshop group.²⁵

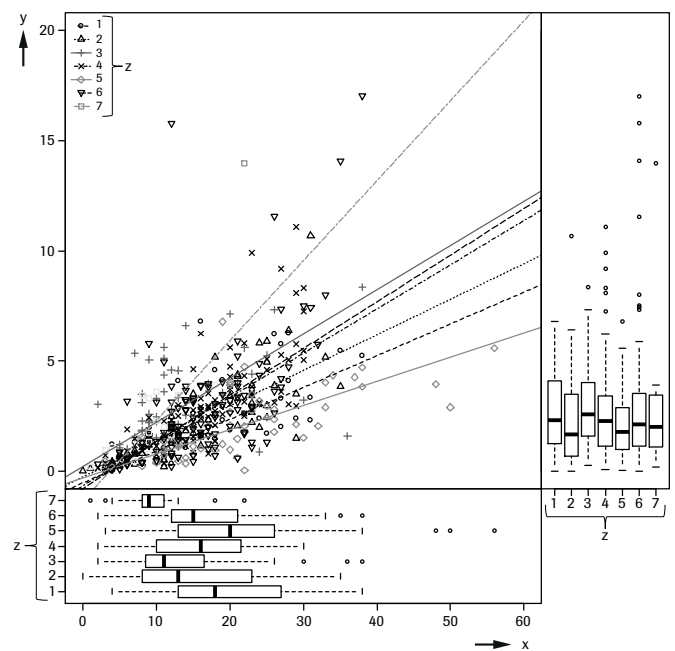
Each laboratory should investigate the transferability of the expected values to its own patient population and if necessary determine its own reference ranges.

Use of AMH for the assessment of ovarian reserve

The use of AMH for the assessment of ovarian reserve was investigated in a prospective study with $n = 451$ women between 18-44 years old, where AMH values were correlated to the antral follicle count (AFC) of the women (Roche study No. RD001542). AFC was determined by transvaginal sonography measuring follicles of 2-10 mm diameter in size. Both AFC and AMH were determined on days 2-4 of the same menstrual cycle. Between 17 to 115 women were recruited per site at 6 different European sites and 1 Australian site.

No significant differences in mean AMH values were observed between the sites (p -val = 0.301). The mean age values between the sites were significantly different, and also AMH and age showed a significant negative correlation (Spearman correlation coefficient -0.47). The age adjusted site effect of AMH showed no significance (p -val = 0.193). The determined AFC values showed significant differences between the sites, with and without age adjustment. The overall correlation of AMH with AFC was 0.68 (Spearman's rank coefficient).

The figure below shows the scatterplot of AMH versus AFC, as well as the site-specific AMH and AFC distributions.



x: AFC (N)

y₁: AMH (ng/mL)

y₂: AMH (pmol/L)

z: Site

Agreement table on absolute AFC numbers of 7 and 15

Three AFC groups were defined^{26,27} based on two cutoffs for AFC: 7 and 15 (0-7, 8-15, > 15). According to the prevalences within these groups (15 %, 37 %, 48 %), quantiles on AMH were computed ($c_1 = 4.86$ pmol/L or 0.681 ng/mL, $c_2 = 16.2$ pmol/L or 2.27 ng/mL) to define three groups. Agreement is presented in absolute numbers and percentages per AMH group.

Given the large variability of AFC results depending on site- and sonographer-specific variations, each site should review the agreement table for transferability to their own specific conditions.

	AFC 0-7	AFC 8-15	AFC > 15	N
AMH ≤ 4.86 pmol/L (0.681 ng/mL)	43 (63.2 %)	22 (32.4 %)	3 (4.4 %)	68
4.86 pmol/L (0.681 ng/mL) < AMH ≤ 16.2 pmol/L (2.27 ng/mL)	20 (12.0 %)	95 (56.9 %)	52 (31.1 %)	167
AMH > 16.2 pmol/L (2.27 ng/mL)	3 (1.4 %)	52 (24.1 %)	161 (74.5 %)	216
N	66	169	216	451

For a patient with AMH ≤ 4.86 pmol/L (0.681 ng/mL) the probability to have a low AFC (0-7) is 63 %, the probability to be in the middle AFC (8-15) group is about 32 % and only 4.4 % for having an AFC > 15.

The probability for patients with high AMH values (> 16.2 pmol/L; 2.27 ng/mL) to have an AFC > 15 is 75 %, the probability for being in the middle AFC (8-15) group is 24 % and only 1.4 % to have an AFC < 8.

Use of AMH for the prediction of hyper-response to controlled ovarian stimulation

The following results were obtained in an external study "Clinical evaluation of the Elecsys AMH assay for the prediction of response to controlled ovarian stimulation" (Roche study No. CIM RD 001695).

AMH was determined in 149 women undergoing an antagonist treatment protocol in the course of their first cycle of controlled ovarian stimulation for in-vitro fertilization (IVF). Women included in the study were aged < 44 years, had a regular menstruation cycle and no major abnormalities at

transvaginal sonography. Women with PCOS, endocrine or metabolic abnormalities and women undergoing IVF with oocyte donation were not included. All women received a standard FSH stimulation dose of 150 IU/day. Blood was drawn before start of FSH stimulation for post hoc analysis of AMH after completion of the treatment cycle. Hyper-response was observed in 16 women. Hyper-response was defined as > 15 oocytes retrieved or cancellation of stimulation cycle where more than 20 follicles > 12 mm were observed and Estradiol values > 11700 pmol/L, or when more than 30 follicles > 12 mm were observed. The clinical performance of Elecsys AMH to predict hyper-response to controlled ovarian stimulation was evaluated by ROC (receiver operating characteristic) analysis and by applying a cutoff of 15 pmol/L (2.1 ng/mL) which has been previously published.^{28,29} Prediction of hyper-response was significant with an AUC (area under the curve) of 82.1 % (CI 72.5-91.7 %). Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) for the AMH cutoff of 15.0 pmol/L (2.1 ng/mL) are shown in the table below.

Hyper-response		
AMH cutoff	15.0 pmol/L (2.10 ng/mL)	
	Estimate	95 % CI
Sensitivity	81.3 %	54.4-96.0 %
Specificity	64.7 %	55.9-72.8 %
PPV	21.7 %	12.1-34.2 %
NPV	96.6 %	90.5-99.3 %

Specific performance data

Representative performance data on the analyzers are given below. Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision

Precision was determined using Elecsys reagents, samples and controls in a protocol (EP05-A3) of the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute): 2 runs per day in duplicate each for 21 days (n = 84). The following results were obtained:

cobas e 402 and cobas e 801 analyzers					
		Repeatability		Intermediate precision	
Sample	Mean pmol/L	SD pmol/L	CV %	SD pmol/L	CV %
Human serum 1	0.355	0.00744	2.1	0.0136	3.8
Human serum 2	6.43	0.0935	1.5	0.179	2.8
Human serum 3	33.1	0.511	1.5	1.19	3.6
Human serum 4	96.7	1.39	1.4	3.58	3.7
Human serum 5	153	2.89	1.9	4.90	3.2
PreciControl AMH 1	7.41	0.0945	1.3	0.210	2.8
PreciControl AMH 2	36.7	0.297	0.8	1.05	2.9

cobas e 402 and cobas e 801 analyzers					
		Repeatability		Intermediate precision	
Sample	Mean ng/mL	SD ng/mL	CV %	SD ng/mL	CV %
Human serum 1	0.0497	0.00104	2.1	0.00190	3.8
Human serum 2	0.901	0.0131	1.5	0.0251	2.8
Human serum 3	4.64	0.0715	1.5	0.167	3.6
Human serum 4	13.5	0.194	1.4	0.501	3.7
Human serum 5	21.4	0.405	1.9	0.686	3.2
PreciControl AMH 1	1.04	0.0132	1.3	0.0294	2.8
PreciControl AMH 2	5.14	0.0415	0.8	0.147	2.9

Method comparison

a) A comparison of the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819378190 (cobas e 801 analyzer; y) with the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 07026714190 (cobas e 801 analyzer; x) gave the following correlations (ng/mL):

Number of samples measured: 198

Passing/Bablok ³⁰	Linear regression
$y = 0.956x + 0.0139$	$y = 0.959x + 0.0180$
$\tau = 0.980$	$r = 0.999$

The sample concentrations were between 0.135 and 22.2 ng/mL.

b) A comparison of the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819378190 (cobas e 801 analyzer; y) with the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 07026714190 (cobas e 801 analyzer; x) gave the following correlations (pmol/L):

Number of samples measured: 198

Passing/Bablok ³⁰	Linear regression
$y = 0.956x + 0.0990$	$y = 0.959x + 0.128$
$\tau = 0.980$	$r = 0.999$

The sample concentrations were between 0.961 and 159 pmol/L.

c) A comparison of the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819378190 (cobas e 801 analyzer; y) with the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819319190 (cobas e 601 analyzer; x) gave the following correlations (ng/mL):

Number of samples measured: 198

Passing/Bablok ³⁰	Linear regression
$y = 0.968x + 0.0854$	$y = 0.958x + 0.133$
$\tau = 0.974$	$r = 0.999$

The sample concentrations were between 0.125 and 21.5 ng/mL.

d) A comparison of the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819378190 (cobas e 801 analyzer; y) with the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819319190 (cobas e 601 analyzer; x) gave the following correlations (pmol/L):

Number of samples measured: 198

Passing/Bablok ³⁰	Linear regression
$y = 0.968x + 0.610$	$y = 0.958x + 0.947$
$\tau = 0.974$	$r = 0.999$

The sample concentrations were between 0.895 and 154 pmol/L.

e) A comparison of the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819378190 (cobas e 402 analyzer; y) with the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819378190 (cobas e 801 analyzer; x) gave the following correlations (ng/mL):

Number of samples measured: 200

Passing/Bablok ³⁰	Linear regression
$y = 1.00x - 0.079$	$y = 1.01x - 0.113$
$\tau = 0.977$	$r = 0.999$

The sample concentrations were between 0.132 and 21.6 ng/mL.

f) A comparison of the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819378190 (cobas e 402 analyzer; y) with the Elecsys AMH assay, [REF] 08819378190 (cobas e 801 analyzer; x) gave the following correlations (pmol/L):

Number of samples measured: 200

Passing/Bablok ³⁰	Linear regression
$y = 1.00x - 0.562$	$y = 1.01x - 0.804$
$\tau = 0.977$	$r = 0.999$

The sample concentrations were between 0.944 and 154 pmol/L.

Analytical specificity

The monoclonal antibodies used are highly specific to human AMH. The following cross-reactivities were found:

Cross-reactant	Concentration tested	Cross-reactivity %
Inhibin A	100 ng/mL	n. d. ^{c)}
Activin A	100 ng/mL	n. d.
LH	500 mIU/mL	n. d.
FSH	500 mIU/mL	n. d.

c) n. d. = not detectable

References

- Wilson CA, di Clemente N, Ehrenfels C, et al. Mullerian inhibiting substance requires its N-terminal domain for maintenance of biological activity, a novel finding within the transforming growth factor-beta superfamily. *Mol Endocrinol* 1993;7(2):247-257.
- di Clemente N, Jamin SP, Lugovskoy A, et al. Processing of anti-mullerian hormone regulates receptor activation by a mechanism distinct from TGF-beta. *Mol Endocrinol* 2010;24(11):2193-206.
- Grinspon RP, Rey RA. Anti-müllerian hormone and sertoli cell function in paediatric male hypogonadism. *Horm Res Paediatr* 2010;73(2):81-92.
- Broekmans FJ, Visser JA, Laven JS, et al. Anti-Müllerian hormone and ovarian dysfunction. *Trends Endocrinol Metab* 2008;19(9):340-347.
- Visser JA, de Jong FH, Laven JS, et al. Anti-Müllerian hormone: a new marker for ovarian function. *Reproduction* 2006;131(1):1-9.
- Visser JA, Schipper I, Laven JS, et al. Anti-Müllerian hormone: an ovarian reserve marker in primary ovarian insufficiency. *Nat Rev Endocrinol* 2012;8(6):331-341.
- Kelsey TW, Anderson RA, Wright P, et al. Data-driven assessment of the human ovarian reserve. *Mol Hum Reprod* 2012;18(2):79-87.
- Nelson SM, Iliodromiti S, Fleming R, et al. Reference range for the antimüllerian hormone Generation II assay: a population study of 10,984 women, with comparison to the established Diagnostics Systems Laboratory nomogram. *Fertil Steril* 2014;101(2):523-529.
- Tsepelidis S, Devreker F, Demeestere I, et al. Stable serum levels of anti-Müllerian hormone during the menstrual cycle: a prospective study in normo-ovulatory women. *Hum Reprod* 2007;22:1837-1840.
- van Disseldorp J, Lambalk CB, Kwee J, et al. Comparison of inter- and intra-cycle variability of anti-Müllerian hormone and antral follicle counts. *Hum Reprod* 2010;25(1):221-227.
- Overbeek A, Broekmans FJ, Hehenkamp WJ, et al. Intra-cycle fluctuations of anti-Müllerian hormone in normal women with a regular cycle: a re-analysis. *Reprod Biomed Online* 2012;24(6):664-669.
- Kallio S, Puurunen J, Ruokonen A, et al. Antimüllerian hormone levels decrease in women using combined contraception independently of administration route. *Fertil Steril* 2013;99(5):1305-1310.
- Nelson SM. Biomarkers of ovarian response: current and future applications. *Fertil Steril* 2013;99(4):963-969.
- Anderson RA, Wallace WH. Antimüllerian hormone, the assessment of the ovarian reserve, and the reproductive outcome of the young patient with cancer. *Fertil Steril* 2013;99(6):1469-1475.
- Dewailly D, Andersen CY, Balen A, et al. The physiology and clinical utility of anti-Müllerian hormone in women. *Hum Reprod Update* 2014;20(3):370-385.
- La Marca A, Sunkara SK. Individualization of controlled ovarian stimulation in IVF using ovarian reserve markers: from theory to practice. *Hum Reprod Update* 2014;20(1):124-140.
- Josso N, Rey R, Picard JY. Testicular anti-Müllerian hormone: clinical applications in DSD. *Semin Reprod Med* 2012;30(5):364-373.
- Rey RA, Grinspon RP, Gottlieb S, et al. Male hypogonadism: an extended classification based on a developmental, endocrine physiology-based approach. *Andrology* 2013;1(1):3-16.
- La Marca A, Volpe A. The Anti-Müllerian hormone and ovarian cancer. *Hum Reprod Update* 2007;13(3):265-273.
- Geerts I, Vergote I, Neven P, et al. The role of inhibins B and antimüllerian hormone for diagnosis and follow-up of granulosa cell tumors. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2009;19(5):847-855.
- Dewailly D, Gronier H, Poncelet E, et al. Diagnosis of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS): revisiting the threshold values of follicle count on ultrasound and of the serum AMH level for the definition of polycystic ovaries. *Hum Reprod* 2011;26(11):3123-3129.
- Iliodromiti S, Kelsey TW, Anderson RA, et al. Can anti-Müllerian hormone predict the diagnosis of polycystic ovary syndrome? A systematic review and meta-analysis of extracted data. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2013;98(8):3332-3340.
- Tehrani FR, Solaymani-Dodaran M, Tohidi M, et al. Modeling age at menopause using serum concentration of anti-müllerian hormone. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2013;98(2):729-735.
- Dölleman M, Depmann M, Eijkemans MJ, et al. Anti-Müllerian hormone is a more accurate predictor of individual time to menopause than mother's age at menopause. *Hum Reprod* 2014;29(3):584-591.
- Rotterdam ESHRE/ASRM-Sponsored PCOS consensus workshop group. Revised 2003 consensus on diagnostic criteria and long-term health risks related to polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). *Hum Reprod* 2004;19(1):41-47.
- Ferraretti AP, La Marca A, Fauser BC, et al. ESHRE working group on Poor Ovarian Response Definition. ESHRE consensus on the definition of 'poor response' to ovarian stimulation for in vitro fertilization: the Bologna criteria. *Hum Reprod* 2011;26(7):1616-1624.
- van Tilborg TC, Eijkemans MJ, Laven JS, et al. The OPTIMIST study: optimisation of cost effectiveness through individualised FSH stimulation dosages for IVF treatment. A randomised controlled trial. *BMC Womens Health* 2012;18:12-29.
- Nelson SM, Yates RW, Fleming R. Serum anti-Müllerian hormone and FSH: prediction of live birth and extremes of response in stimulated cycles--implications for individualization of therapy. *Hum Reprod* 2007;22(9):2414-21.
- Arce JC, Andersen AN, Fernández-Sánchez M, et al. Ovarian response to recombinant human follicle-stimulating hormone: a randomized, antimüllerian hormone-stratified, dose-response trial in women undergoing in vitro fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection. *Fertil Steril* 2014;102(6):1633-40.e5.
- Bablok W, Passing H, Bender R, et al. A general regression procedure for method transformation. Application of linear regression procedures for method comparison studies in clinical chemistry, Part III. *J Clin Chem Clin Biochem* 1988 Nov;26(11):783-790.

For further information, please refer to the appropriate operator's manual for the analyzer concerned, the respective application sheets, the product information and the Method Sheets of all necessary components (if available in your country).

A point (period/stop) is always used in this Method Sheet as the decimal separator to mark the border between the integral and the fractional parts of a decimal numeral. Separators for thousands are not used.

Any serious incident that has occurred in relation to the device shall be reported to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the Member State in which the user and/or the patient is established.

Symbols

Roche Diagnostics uses the following symbols and signs in addition to those listed in the ISO 15223-1 standard (for USA: see dialog.roche.com for definition of symbols used):

CONTENT	Contents of kit
SYSTEM	Analyzers/Instruments on which reagents can be used
REAGENT	Reagent
CALIBRATOR	Calibrator
→	Volume for reconstitution
GTIN	Global Trade Item Number

COBAS, COBAS E, ELECSYS and PRECICONTROL are trademarks of Roche. INTRALIPID is a trademark of Fresenius Kabi AB.

All other product names and trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Additions, deletions or changes are indicated by a change bar in the margin.

© 2021, Roche Diagnostics

08819378500V4.0

Elecsys AMH

cobas®



Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Sandhofer Strasse 116, D-68305 Mannheim
www.roche.com

+800 5505 6606

