

HSV-2-IgG-ELISA PKS medac

English



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HSV-2-IgG-ELISA PKS medac

Enzyme immunoassay with Pipetting Control System for the detection of IgG antibodies to Herpes simplex virus 2 specific glycoprotein G (gG-2) in serum

Cat. no.: 106-PKS

FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE ONLY

INTRODUCTION

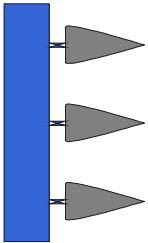
The herpes simplex virus (HSV) belongs to the family of human pathogenic *herpesviridae*. There are two types, HSV-1 and HSV-2, that share 85 % of genetic homology. The envelope glycoprotein G determines type-specificity of the virus. Lifelong latent persistence in the organism after primary infection is typical for HSV. Reactivations occur in about 50 % of latently infected and more frequently in immunocompromised people. Heterologous as well as homologous secondary infections are possible. HSV are common worldwide. In Germany the prevalence of HSV-1 antibodies is more than 90 % in adults whereas nearly 15 % possess antibodies to HSV-2 with increasing tendency.

Virus transfer occurs via mucosa or skin contact. Infections manifest as oro-facial (HSV-1) or genital (mainly HSV-2) herpes. Type-specific localisation of the disease is not obligatory because the two virus types may cause infections in both body regions.

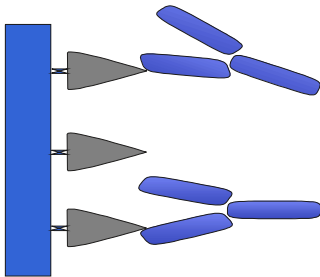
Diagnosis of primary or reactivated HSV infection in the symptomatic/active phase of disease is carried out in most cases by clinical signs or by direct detection of the pathogen. HSV laboratory diagnosis is mainly used in cases of exanthema with unclear genesis, suspected herpes encephalitis, generalised infection of immunocompromised or newborn patient and genital infection during pregnancy. The determination of antibodies is used preferably for confirmation of immunity as well as for differentiation of early phase of infection from recurrence. Seroconversion of IgG confirms a primary infection. HSV serology is partially used for identification of type-specific antibodies.

The HSV-2-IgG-ELISA PKS medac detects IgG antibodies in serum specifically directed against gG-2. The test can be fast and easily carried out and allows a highly specific and sensitive diagnostic interpretation.

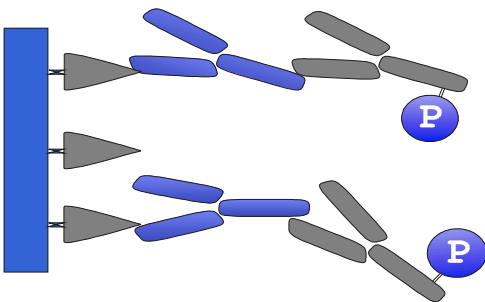
TEST PRINCIPLE



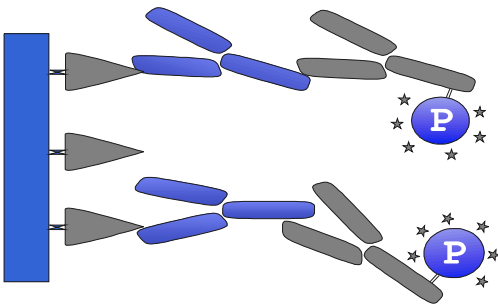
The plate is coated with recombinant HSV gG-2 antigen.



The gG-2-specific antibodies from the specimen are selectively bound to the antigen.



Peroxidase-conjugated anti-human IgG antibodies bind to the gG-2-specific IgG antibodies (P = peroxidase).



Incubation with TMB-substrate (*). The reaction is stopped by the addition of sulfuric acid. The absorption is read photometrically.

Advantages of the test

- ☞ The Pipetting Control System allows to monitor visually each pipetting step through colour changes.
- ☞ The breakable microwell strips permit efficient use of the test.
- ☞ Suitable for automation on open ELISA devices.

KIT CONTENTS

Cat. no.: 106-PKS

1.

MTP

Microplate: 12 x 8 wells, white-coded (with frame and desiccant vacuum sealed in aluminium bag), breakable, U-form, coated with recombinant HSV gG-2 antigen, BSA and pH indicator, ready to use.
2.

CONTROL	-
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Negative control: 1 vial with 1.5 ml, human serum, ready to use, contains BSA, phenol, ProClin™ 300 and gentamycin sulfate.
3.

CONTROL	+
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Positive control: 1 vial with 1.5 ml, human serum, ready to use, contains FCS, BSA, phenol, ProClin™ 300 and gentamycin sulfate.
4.

WB

Wash buffer: 1 bottle with 100 ml, PBS/Tween (10x), pH 7.2 - 7.4, contains ProClin™ 300.
5.

VIR-DIL

Sample diluent: 1 bottle with 110 ml, PBS/Tween/BSA, pH 7.2 - 7.4, ready to use, contains ProClin™ 300.
6.

CON

Conjugate: 3 vials with 4.5 ml each, goat anti-human IgG, HRP-conjugated, ready to use, stained green, contains BSA, phenol, ProClin™ 300 and gentamycin sulfate.
7.

TMB

TMB-substrate: 1 vial with 10 ml, ready to use.
8.

STOP

Stop solution: 2 vials with 11 ml each, 0.5 M sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄), ready to use.

1. STORAGE AND STABILITY

Material/Reagent	State	Storage	Stability
Test kit	unopened	2...8 °C	until expiry date
Microplate	opened	2...8 °C in bag with desiccant	6 weeks
Controls	opened	2...8 °C	6 weeks
Wash buffer	diluted	2...8 °C	6 weeks
Sample diluent	opened	2...8 °C	6 weeks
Conjugate	opened	2...8 °C	6 weeks
TMB-substrate	opened	2...8 °C	6 weeks
Stop solution	opened	2...8 °C	until expiry date

Do not use the reagents after the expiry date.

2. REAGENTS AND MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- 2.1. Water for injection (H₂O redist.). Use of deionised water can disturb the test procedure.
- 2.2. Adjustable micropipettes.
- 2.3. Clean glass or plastic containers for dilution of wash buffer and specimen.
- 2.4. Suitable device for microplate washing (e.g. multistepper or ELISA washer).
- 2.5. Incubator for 37°C.
- 2.6. Microplate reader with filters for 450 nm and 620 - 650 nm.

3. PREPARATION OF THE REAGENTS

Before starting the test procedure all kit components must be equilibrated to room temperature.

Calculate the number of wells required.

3.1. Microplate

The aluminium bag has to be tightly resealed together with the desiccant after each removal of wells. Storage and stability of the wells are indicated under point 1.

Note: The microplate wells have a light green colour. Possibly occurring greenish brown stains inside the wells are due to the production process and do not influence the test performance.

3.2. Wash buffer

Mix one volume of wash buffer (10x) with nine volumes of water for injection (e.g. 50 ml wash buffer (10x) with 450 ml water). 10 ml of diluted wash buffer are needed for eight wells.

Crystals in the wash buffer (10x) have to be dissolved by warming (max. 37 °C) and/or stirring at RT.

Do not mix test specific reagents (microplate, controls, conjugate) from different kit lots. In contrast to that, sample diluent, wash buffer, TMB-substrate and stop solution are generally exchangeable in all virological ELISA medac.

Reagents from other manufactures must not be used in general.

Valid and reproducible results are only obtained if the test procedure is precisely followed.

4. SPECIMEN

4.1. The test is suitable for serum.

4.2. Pretreatment of sera, e.g. inactivation, is not necessary. However, they should neither be contaminated with microorganisms nor contain any red blood cells.

4.3. Serum has to be diluted 1:200 with sample diluent. We recommend to prepare an initial dilution of 1:50 (e.g. 10 µl serum + 490 µl sample diluent). For further 1:4 dilution just prepare the volume needed.

5.A. TEST PROCEDURE

5.1. Cut the aluminium bag above the zip fastener and take out the required number of microplate wells (see 3.1.).

Microplate wells are ready to use and do not have to be pre-washed.

5.2. Leave well A1 empty as blank (see 6.A.). Add 50 µl each of the diluted sample as well as negative control and positive control in duplicate to the wells.

After pipetting the samples (pH neutral or basic fluid) the wells turn blue/green. A missing colour change in one well indicates that no sample or control has been added.

If necessary, the microplate wells can be kept up to 30 min at RT before proceeding.

5.3. Incubate the microplate wells for 60 min (\pm 5 min) at 37 °C (\pm 1 °C) in a humid chamber or sealed with incubation cover foil.

5.4. After incubation wash the microplate wells three times with 200 μ l wash buffer per well. Pay attention that all wells are filled. After washing tap microplate wells on filter paper.

Do not allow the wells to dry out! Proceed immediately!

5.5. Add conjugate (coloured green) to each well (except A1).

50 μ l of conjugate have to be pipetted into the wells if the test is done manually.

Please note:

When working with automated devices, 60 μ l of conjugate have to be pipetted into each well due to a higher evaporation in the incubation chambers of the devices.

The suitability of the test for automated devices was confirmed during the evaluation of the test. Nevertheless we recommend to verify the compatibility of the test with the devices used in the lab.

5.6. Incubate again for 60 min (\pm 5 min) at 37 °C (\pm 1 °C) in a humid chamber or sealed with incubation cover foil.

5.7. After incubation wash microplate wells again (see 5.4.).

5.8. Add 50 μ l of TMB-substrate to each well (also A1) and incubate for 30 min (\pm 2 min) at 37 °C (\pm 1 °C) in a humid chamber or sealed with incubation cover foil in the dark. Positive samples turn blue.

5.9. Stop the reaction by adding 100 μ l of stop solution to each well (also A1). Positive samples turn yellow.

Clean microplate wells from underneath before the photometric reading and take care that there are no air bubbles in the wells.

The reading should be done within 15 min after adding the stop solution.

5.B. TABLE FOR THE TEST PROCEDURE

	Blank (A1)	Negative control	Positive control	Sample
Negative control	-	50 µl	-	-
Positive control	-	-	50 µl	-
Sample	-	-	-	50 µl
Incubate for 60 min at 37 °C, wash 3 x with 200 µl wash buffer				
Conjugate	-	50/60 µl*)	50/60 µl*)	50/60 µl*)
Incubate for 60 min at 37 °C, wash 3 x with 200 µl wash buffer				
TMB-substrate	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl	50 µl
Incubate for 30 min at 37 °C in the dark				
Stop solution	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
Photometric reading at 450 nm (ref. 620 - 650 nm)				

*) manual/automatic procedure (see 5.5.)

6.A. CALCULATION OF RESULTS (VALIDITY)

- * Read OD values at 450 nm (reference wavelength 620 - 650 nm).
- * Subtract the OD value of the blank (well A1) from all other OD values.
- * The mean OD value of the **negative control** has to be **< 0.150**.
The mean OD value of the **positive control** has to be **> 0.800**.
- * **Cut-off = mean OD value of the negative control + 0.140**
- * **Grey zone = Cut-off ± 10 %**

Repeat the run if the results do not meet the specification.

6.B. INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS/LIMITATIONS OF THE METHOD

- * Samples with OD values below the lower limit of the grey zone are reported as **NEGATIVE**.
- * Samples with OD values within the grey zone are reported as **EQUIVOCAL**. These samples should be retested together with a fresh specimen taken 14 days later in order to determine a titer change.
- * Samples with OD values exceeding the upper limit of the grey zone are reported as **POSITIVE**.
- * The results should always be interpreted in connection with clinical data, the HSV-1/2-IgM and -IgG results and additional diagnostic parameters.
- * Very high concentrations of lipids and haemoglobin do not influence the test results.

7. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

We determined the following performance characteristics during the diagnostic evaluation.

7.A. SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY

46 sera were measured during the diagnostic evaluation. The results were correlated with the diagnostic characterization of the German reference laboratory for HSV and VZV, Jena.

The results obtained are shown in the table below:

		Pre-definition German reference laboratory		
		negative	equivocal	positive
HSV-2-IgG- ELISA PKS medac	negative	10	0	0
	equivocal	0	0	0
	positive	0	0	36

Specificity = 100 %

Sensitivity = 100 %

Concordance: 100 %

The measurement of 150 sera of blood donors resulted in a HSV-2-IgG prevalence of 12.7 %. The concordance with the nominal results was 99.3 %. The nominal results were defined in comparison with a HSV-2 specific ELISA/Immunoblot.

Nominal results

	negative	equivocal	positive
HSV-2-IgG- ELISA PKS medac	130	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	0	19

7.B. PRECISION

Sample	Intra-assay variation				Sample	Inter-assay variation			
	mean OD	SD	CV (%)	n		mean OD	SD	CV (%)	n
NC	0.049	0.006	12.2	22	NC	0.033	0.007	21.2	11
BC	0.396	0.013	3.3	22	BC	0.352	0.016	4.5	11
PC	1.297	0.031	2.4	22	PC	1.233	0.048	3.9	11
N° 1	0.069	0.010	14.5	22	N° 6	0.045	0.005	11.1	11
N° 2	0.085	0.012	14.1	22	N° 7	0.126	0.009	7.1	11
N° 3	0.387	0.013	3.4	22	N° 8	0.377	0.021	5.6	11
N° 4	0.815	0.024	2.9	22	N° 9	0.877	0.030	3.4	11
N° 5	1.251	0.033	2.6	22	N° 10	2.660	0.077	2.9	11

NC = negative control; BC = weak positive control (not included in the kit); PC = positive control

GENERAL HANDLING ADVICES

- * To avoid cross contamination do not exchange the vials and their screw caps.
- * The reagents have to be sealed immediately after use to avoid evaporation and microbial contamination.
- * After use, the reagents have to be stored as indicated to guarantee the shelf life.
- * After use, all components of the testkit should be stored in the original package, in order to avoid mixing up the reagents of other test systems or lots (see also 3.).

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

- * The local occupational safety and health regulations have to be regarded.
- * Reagents of human origin have been tested and found to be negative for HBsAg, for antibodies to HIV-1/2 and to HCV. Nevertheless, it is strongly recommended that these materials as well as those of animal origin (see kit contents) should be handled as potentially infectious and used with all necessary precautions.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Residues of chemicals and preparations are generally considered as hazardous waste. The disposal of this kind of waste is regulated through national and regional laws and regulations. Contact your local authorities or waste management companies which will give advice on how to dispose hazardous waste.

Date of issue: 15.11.2009

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