Cytomegalovirus IgG (CMV IgG)

ENZYME IMMUNOASSAY TEST KIT

Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) for Quantitative Detection of Cytomegalovirus IgG antibody in Human Serum

FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE ONLY

Store at 2°C to 8°C

INTENDED USE
CMV IgG is intended for the Quantitative detection of IgG antibody to cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection in human serum. For in Vitro Diagnostic Use only.

INTRODUCTION
Cytomegalovirus is a herpes virus and a leading biological factor causing congenital abnormalities and complications among those who receive massive blood transfusions and immunosuppressive therapy. About half of pregnant women who contract a primary infection spread the disease to their fetus. When acquired in-utero, the infection may cause mental retardation, blindness and/or deafness.
Serological tests for detecting the presence of antibody to CMV can provide valuable information regarding the history of previous infection, diagnosis of active or recent infection, as well as in screening blood for transfusions in newborns and immuno-compromised recipients. ELISA CMV IgG is an accurate serologic method to detect CMV antibody for identification of CMV infection.

PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY
Purified CMV antigen is coated on the surface of microwells. Diluted patient serum is added to wells, and the CMV IgG specific antibody, if present, binds to the antigen. All unbound materials are washed away. A subsequent incubation with Anti-human IgG agglutinating sera conjugated with horseradish peroxidase binds to the antigen-antibody complex. Excess enzyme conjugate is washed off and TMB substrate is added. The enzyme conjugate catalytic reaction is stopped at a specific time and absorbance is determined for each well at 450nm and 630nm with an ELISA reader. The intensity of the color generated is proportional to the amount of IgG specific antibody in the sample.

MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS
Materials provided with the test kit:
1. Coated Microwells: Purified CMV antigen coated wells.
2. Sample Diluent. Ready to use.
3. Negative Calibrator: 0 IU/ml.
4. Positive Calibrator: 6 IU/ml.
5. Positive Calibrator: 18 IU/ml.
6. Negative Control: Range stated on the label.
7. Positive Control: Range stated on the label.
8. Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X).
9. Enzyme Conjugate. Ready to use.
10. Cut-off Calibrator: 1.2 IU/ml. CMV G Index = 1.0
11. TMB Substrate. Ready to use.
12. Stop Solution.
13. Pack Insert
14. Plate Sealer
15. Protocol Sheet
16. Microwell Holder.

Materials required but not provided
1) Precision pipettes: 10-100µl, 20-200µl, 100-1000µl
2) Disposable pipette tips
3) Distilled water
4) Disposable Gloves
5) ELISA reader
6) ELISA washer
7) Avidity Buffer

STORAGE AND STABILITY
1. **CMV IgG** kit is stable at 2-8°C up to expiry date printed on the label.
2. Coated Microwells should be used within one month upon opening the pouch provided that once opened, the pouch must be resealed to protect from moisture. If the colour of the desiccant has changed from blue to pink at the time of opening the pouch, another coated Microwells pouch should be used.
3. Diluted Wash Buffer is stable for up to one week when stored at 2-8°C.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION & PREPARATION
1. Collect Blood specimen by venipuncture according to standard procedure.
2. Serum only should be used.
3. Avoid grossly hemolytic, lipemic or turbid samples.
4. Preferably use fresh samples. However specimens can be stored up to 48 hours at 2-8°C, for short duration.
5. For longer storage, specimens can be frozen at -20°C. Thawed samples must be mixed prior to testing.
6. Do not heat inactivate before use.
7. Specimen containing precipitate or particulate matter should be clarified by centrifugation prior to use.
8. Specimen should be free from particulate matter and microbial contamination.

PRECAUTIONS
(1) Bring all reagents and specimen to room temperature before use.
(2) Do not pipette any material by mouth.
(3) Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where testing is done.
(4) Use protective clothing and wear gloves when handling samples.
(5) Use absorbent sheet to cover the working area.
(6) Immediately clean up any spills with sodium hypochlorite.
(7) All specimens and controls should be considered potentially infectious and discarded appropriately.
(8) Neutralize acid containing waste before adding hypochlorite.
(9) Do not use kit after the expiry date.
(10) Do not mix components of one kit with another.
(11) Always use new tip for each specimen and reagent.
(12) Do not allow liquid from one well to mix with other wells.
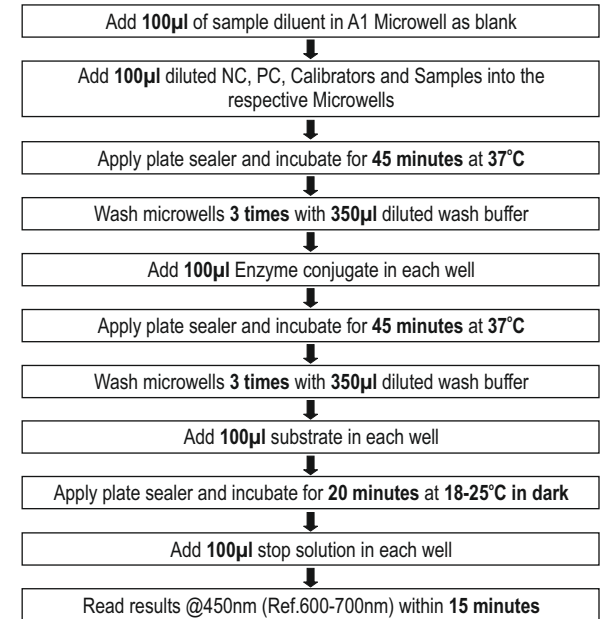(13) Do not let the strips dry in between the steps.

REAGENT PREPARATION
1. All reagents should be brought to room temperature (18-25°C) and mixed by gently inverting or swirling prior to use. Do not induce foaming.
2. Dilute wash buffer 20 times (for example add 5ml concentrated buffer to 95ml of distilled or deionized water).

TEST PROCEDURE
1. Place the desired number of coated strips into the holder.
2. Prepare 1:40 dilutions by adding **5µl** of the test samples, negative control, positive control and calibrators to **200µl** of sample diluent. Mix well.
3. Dispense **100µl** of diluted serum samples, negative control, positive control and calibrators into the appropriate wells. For the reagent blank, dispense **100µl** of sample diluent in A1 well position. Tap the holder to remove air bubbles from the liquid and mix well. Incubate for **45 minutes** at **37°C**.
4. After incubation, empty the microtitre wells and wash the plate **3 times** with **350µl** of diluted wash buffer. Strike the microtitre plate sharply onto the absorbent paper towel to remove all residual droplets.'
5. Dispense **100µl** of enzyme conjugate to each well and incubate for **45 minutes** at **37°C**.
6. After incubation, empty the microtitre wells and wash the plate **3 times** with **350µl** of diluted wash buffer. Strike the microtitre plate sharply onto the absorbent paper towel to remove all residual droplets.'
7. Dispense **100µl** of TMB Substrate to each well and incubate at room temperature (18-25°C), in the dark, for **20 minutes**.
8. Stop the reaction by adding **100 µl** of Stop Solution to each well. Gently mix for 10 seconds until the blue color completely changes to yellow.
9. Read the optical density at 450/630 nm with a microtiter plate reader within 15 minutes.

Add **100µl** of sample diluent in A1 Microwell as blank
↓
Add **100µl** diluted NC, PC, Calibrators and Samples into the respective Microwells
↓
Apply plate sealer and incubate for **45 minutes** at **37°C**
↓
Wash microwells **3 times** with **350µl** diluted wash buffer
↓
Add **100µl** Enzyme conjugate in each well
↓
Apply plate sealer and incubate for **45 minutes** at **37°C**
↓
Wash microwells **3 times** with **350µl** diluted wash buffer
↓
Add **100µl** substrate in each well
↓
Apply plate sealer and incubate for **20 minutes** at **18-25°C in dark**
↓
Add **100µl** stop solution in each well
↓
Read results @450nm (Ref.600-700nm) within **15 minutes**

RUN CRITERIA
The test run may be considered valid provided the following criteria are met:
1. The O.D. value of the reagent blank against air from a microwell reader should be less than 0.250.
2. If the O.D. value of the Cut Off Calibrator is lower than 0.250, the test is not valid and must be repeated.
3. The CMV IgG Index for Negative and Positive Control should be in the range stated on the labels.

AVIDITY TESTING
Avidity is a measure of antigen to antibody binding. Avidity Test helps in discriminating primary infection from secondary infection.
Sometimes it is not sufficient to test for IgM antibodies, as the presence of this class may be due to the persistence of IgM antibodies due to past infection or asymptomatic re-infection without risk for the fetus. For this reason it is useful to assay the avidity of IgG antibodies. The presence of low avidity is therefore an indication of recent or current infection. The avidity of IgG antibodies can be assayed with this same kit using an additional Buffer called Avidity Buffer (Cat No. 532010096) which is available on request.

For Procedure and Interpretation of results, kindly refer Pack Insert of Avidity Buffer.

CALCULATION OF RESULTS
Qualitative Determination of CMV IgG
1. CMV IgG index value can be calculated by dividing the mean absorbance of NC/PC/Sample by mean absorbance of Cut-Off calibrator (1.2 IU/ml).

$$\text{CMV IgG Index of NC} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of NC}}{\text{Absorbance of Cut-Off calibrator}}$$

$$\text{CMV IgG Index of PC} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of PC}}{\text{Absorbance of Cut-Off calibrator}}$$

$$\text{CMV IgG Index of sample} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of Sample}}{\text{Absorbance of Cut-Off calibrator}}$$

Quantitative Determination of CMV IgG
For a quantitative estimate of anti-CMV IgG levels of positive specimens in IU/ml, OD of calibrator and positive control are plotted on Y-axis in graph versus their corresponding anti-CMV IgG concentration of 0, 1.2, 6 and 18 IU/ml on X-axis. The estimates of levels in patient sera are read off the graph using their individual OD values. For example:
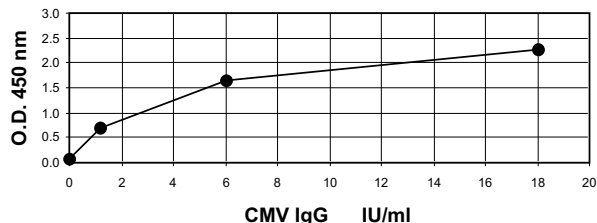
INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULT

IgG Index Value	Result	Interpretation
IgG Index value <0.90	Negative	Indicates absence of prior exposure to CMV virus (< 1.1 IU/ml)
IgG Index value 0.91-0.99	Grey zone	Sample should be retested (1.1-1.2 IU/ml)
IgG Index value >1.0	Positive	Indicates prior exposure to CMV virus (> 1.2 IU/ml)

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
A total of 85 patient samples were used to evaluate specificity and sensitivity of the test. **CMV IgG** test results were compared to a commercial ELISA kit results.

		Reference ELISA			
		N	E	P	Total
CMV IgG ELISA	N	45 (D)	0	1 (B)	46
	E	0	1	0	1
	P	1(C)	0	38(A)	39
	Total	46	1	39	86

Sensitivity = 97%
Specificity = 98%
Accuracy = 98%

IMPORTANT NOTE
1. This assay is a temperature sensitive assay. The best temperature condition for this assay is 37°C.
2. The wash procedure is critical. Insufficient washing will result in poor precision and falsely elevated absorbance readings.
3. It is recommended to use the multi channel pipettes to avoid time effect. A full plate of 96 wells may be used if automated pipetting is available.
4. Duplication of Calibrators, controls & samples is not mandatory but may provide information on reproducibility & application errors.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ASSAY
1. Lipemic, hemolyzed, icteric or heat inactivated sera may cause erroneous results.
2. As with other serological assays, the results of these assays should be used in conjunction with information available from clinical evaluation and other diagnostic procedures.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
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3. Starr, S.E. and H.M. Friedman. "Human CMV." Chapter 65. In Manual of Clin. Microbiol., 4th ed., Lennett, E.H. et al ed. Am. Soc. Microbiol. pp.771-719, 1985.
4. Data on file: Orchid Biomedical Systems (P) Ltd.

SYMBOL KEYS

(symbol)	Temperature Limitation	(symbol)	Consult Instructions for use
(symbol)	Manufacturer	IVD	*In vitro* Diagnostic Medical Device
(symbol)	Use by	REF	Catalogue Number
(symbol)	Date of Manufacture	LOT	Batch Number / Lot Number
(symbol)	This side up	Σ	Contains sufficient for <n> tests
(symbol)	Do not reuse		

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