Instruction Manual

Cytomegaly IgM ELISA

Catalog number: 40-375-380023

Enzyme immunoassay based on microtiter plate for the detection and quantitative determination of human IgM antibodies against Cytomegalovirus in serum and plasma

Cat. No.: 40-375-380023
Storage: 2-8°C
For research use only

September 2009
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Intended Use</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General Information</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Principle of the Test</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Limitations, Precautions and General Comments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reagents Provided</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Materials Required but not Provided</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Specimen Collection and Handling</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Assay Procedure</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Evaluation</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Assay Characteristics</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. References</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Intended Use

The GenWay Cytomegaly IgM Antibody ELISA Test Kit has been designed for the detection and the quantitative determination of specific IgM antibodies against Cytomegalovirus in serum and plasma. Further applications in other body fluids are possible and can be requested from the Technical Service of GenWay.

This assay is intended for research use only.

2. General Information

Cytomegaly is caused by a viral infection, which shows an inapparent progression, however leads to serious symptoms with immune-compromised adults and newborns. The cytomegalovirus (CMV) with a particle diameter of 100 nm (inclusive envelope the virion measures 200 nm) belongs to the family of herpesviridae like Herpes 1 and Herpes 2. The transmission is effected via saliva and by long-term intimate contacts. The incubation time is 2-10 days for primary infections.

Cytomegaly appears often during the gravidity, and per year up to 5% of the pregnant women show clinical signs of the disease. In the early phase the illness frequently remains undetected, and the affected women themselves show no symptoms. When however newborns are infected (1% of the births), these show in 10% of the cases disease symptoms with late damages like retinitis, ulcera of the mucous membrane, viral pneumonia, meningitis, microencephaly, hydrocephalus and skin ulcerations. The incidence of women capable of childbearing is estimated to be 65%, so that an assessment of the immune status before pregnancy is mandatory. After a negative result, a control check is recommended in the 20th week of gestation.

Besides the symptomatic treatment a specific therapy with phosphonoformate and ganciclovir is possible. A vaccination does not exist, so that in the case of an infection only passive CMV immunoglobulins are administered.

Together with the differential assessment of the above mentioned symptoms, the diagnosis is performed clinically in tissue samples via the so-called “owl eyes”. The following laboratory methods are available: CF and ELISA, determination of virus nucleic acid (PCR) as well as virus isolation (cell culture). Serologically, IgG and IgM antibodies can be detected and quantitated by the ELISA technique. Also the measurement of the avidity of the IgG molecules is appropriate.

3. Principle of the Test

The GenWay Cytomegaly IgM antibody test kit is based on the principle of the enzyme immunoassay (EIA). Cytomegalovirus antigen is bound on the surface of the microtiter strips. Diluted sample serum or ready-to-use calibrators are pipetted into the wells of the microtiter plate. A binding between the IgM antibodies of the serum and the immobilized Cytomegalovirus antigen takes place. After a one hour incubation at room temperature, the plate is rinsed with diluted wash solution, in order to remove unbound material. Then ready-to-use anti-human-IgM peroxidase conjugate is added and incubated for 30 minutes. After a further washing step, the substrate (TMB) solution is pipetted and incubated for 20 minutes, inducing the development of a blue dye in the wells. The color development is terminated by the addition of a stop solution, which changes the color from blue to yellow. The resulting dye is measured spectrophotometrically at the wavelength of 450 nm. The concentration of the IgM antibodies is directly proportional to the intensity of the color.

For research use only.
4. Limitations, Precautions and General Comments

- Only for research use! Do not ingest or swallow! The usual laboratory safety precautions as well as the prohibition of eating, drinking and smoking in the lab have to be followed.
- All sera and plasma or buffers based upon, have been tested respective to HBsAg, HIV and HCV with recognized methods and were found negative. Nevertheless precautions like the use of latex gloves have to be taken.
- Serum and reagent spills have to be wiped off with a disinfecting solution (e.g. sodium hypochlorite, 5%) and have to be disposed of properly.
- All reagents have to be brought to room temperature (18-25°C) before performing the test.
- Before pipetting all reagents should be mixed thoroughly by gentle tilting or swinging. Vigorous shaking with formation of foam should be avoided.
- It is important to pipet with constant intervals, so that all the wells of the microtiter plate have the same conditions.
- When removing reagents out of the bottles, care has to be taken that the stoppers are not contaminated. Further a possible mix-up has to be avoided. The content of the bottles is usually sensitive to oxidation, so that they should be opened only for a short time.
- In order to avoid a carry-over or a cross-contamination, separate disposable pipet tips have to be used.
- No reagents from different kit lots have to be used, and they should not be mixed with one another.
- All reagents have to be used within the expiry period.
- In accordance with a Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) or following ISO9001 all laboratory devices employed should be regularly checked regarding the accuracy and precision. This refers amongst others to micropipets and washing or reading (ELISA-Reader) instrumentation.
- The contact of certain reagents, above all the stopping solution and the substrate with skin, eye and mucosa has to be avoided, because possible irritations and acid burns could arise, and there exists a danger of intoxication.

5. Reagents Provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Volume / Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MT PLATE</td>
<td>Cytomegalovirus antigen coated microtiter strips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL</td>
<td>Calibrators with: 1, 10, 40, 120 U/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONJ</td>
<td>Enzyme Conjugate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBS</td>
<td>Substrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP</td>
<td>Stop Solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMP DIL</td>
<td>Sample Diluent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH BUF CONC</td>
<td>Washing Buffer (10x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic foils</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic bag</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Storage and limitation of usage (expiry dates are printed on the labels)
Store the components of the kit at 2-8°C. After usage put the plate in the plastic bag, close the bottles with their screw caps, and again store the kit at 2-8°C. After the first opening the kit should be used within 3 months, the diluted wash buffer can be kept for 4 weeks at 2-8°C.

5.1. MT PLATE Microtiter Strips
12 strips with 8 breakable wells each, coated with a Cytomegalovirus antigen (strain AD-169, cultivated in MRC-5 cells from human lungs). Ready-to-use.

For research use only.
5.2. **CAL** Calibrators A-D
4 x 2 mL, human serum diluted with PBS, with 1, 10, 40, 120 U/mL of IgM antibodies against Cytomegalovirus. Addition of 0.01 % methylisothiazolone and 0.01 % bromonitrodioxane. Ready-to-use.

5.3. **CONJ** Enzyme Conjugate
15 mL, anti-human-IgM-HRP (rabbit), in protein-containing buffer solution. Addition of 0.01 % methylisothiazolone, 0.01 % bromonitrodioxane and 5 mg/L Proclin™. Ready-to-use.

5.4. **SUBS** Substrate
15 mL, TMB (tetramethylbenzidine). Ready-to-use.

5.5. **STOP** Stop Solution
15 mL, 0.5 M sulfuric acid. Ready-to-use.

5.6. **SAMP DIL** Sample Diluent
60 mL, PBS/BSA buffer. Addition of 0.095 % sodium azide. Ready-to-use.

5.7. **WASH BUF CONC** Washing Buffer
60 mL, PBS + Tween 20, 10x concentrate. Final concentration: dilute 1+9 with distilled water. If during the cold storage crystals precipitate, the concentrate should be warmed up at 37°C for 15 minutes.

5.8. Plastic Foils
2 pieces to cover the microtiter strips during the incubation.

5.9. Plastic Bag
Resealable, for the dry storage of non-used strips.

6. **Materials Required but not Provided**
- 5 µL-, 100 µL- and 500 µL micro- and multichannel pipets
- Microtiter Plate Reader (450 nm)
- Microtiter Plate Washer
- Reagent tubes for the serum dilution
- Bidistilled water

7. **Specimen Collection and Handling**
Principally serum or plasma (EDTA, citrate) can be used for the determination. Serum is separated from the blood, which is aseptically drawn by venipuncture, after clotting and centrifugation. The serum or plasma samples can be stored refrigerated (2-8°C) for up to 48 hours, for a longer storage they should be kept at -20°C. The samples should not be frozen and thawed repeatedly. Lipemic, hemolytic or bacterially contaminated samples can cause false positive or false negative results.

For the performance of the test the samples (not the calibrators) have to be diluted 1:101 with ready-to-use sample diluent (e.g. 5 µL serum + 500 µL sample diluent).

**Important note:** To avoid false positive results, positively determined samples should be confirmed generally by the use of an appropriate RF-absorbent (e.g. cat. no. ILE-MJS01).

8. **Assay Procedure**

8.1. Preparation of Reagents

**Washing Solution:** dilute before use 1+9 with distilled water. If during the cold storage crystals precipitate, the concentrate should be warmed up at 37°C for 15 minutes.

- Strict adherence to the protocol is advised for reliable performance. Any changes or modifications are the responsibility of the user.
All reagents and samples must be brought to room temperature before use, but should not be left at this temperature longer than necessary.

- Calibrators and samples should be assayed in duplicates.
- A calibration curve should be established with each assay.
- Return the unused microtiter strips to the plastic bag and store them with desiccant at 2-8°C.

8.2. Assay Steps

1. Prepare a sufficient amount of microtiter wells for the calibrators and samples in duplicate as well as for a substrate blank.

2. Pipet 100 µL each of the diluted (1:101) samples and the ready-to-use calibrators respectively into the wells. Leave one well empty for the substrate blank.

3. Cover plate with the enclosed foil and incubate at room temperature for 60 minutes.

4. Empty the wells of the plate (dump or aspirate) and add 300 µL of diluted washing solution. This procedure is repeated totally three times. Rests of the washing buffer are afterwards removed by gentle tapping of the microtiter plate on a tissue cloth.

5. Pipet 100 µL each of ready-to-use conjugate into the wells. Leave one well empty for the substrate blank.

6. Cover plate with the enclosed foil and incubate at room temperature for 30 minutes.

7. Empty the wells of the plate (dump or aspirate) and add 300 µL of diluted washing solution. This procedure is repeated totally three times. Rests of the washing buffer are afterwards removed by gentle tapping of the microtiter plate on a tissue cloth.

8. Pipet 100 µL each of the ready-to-use substrate into the wells. This time also the substrate blank is pipetted.

9. Cover plate with the enclosed foil and incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes in the dark (e.g. drawer).

10. To terminate the substrate reaction, pipet 100 µL each of the ready-to-use stop solution into the wells. Pipet also the substrate blank.

11. After thorough mixing and wiping the bottom of the plate, perform the reading of the absorption at 450 nm (optionally reference wavelength of 620 nm). The color is stable for at least 60 minutes.

9. Evaluation

The mean values for the measured absorptions are calculated after subtraction of the substrate blank value. The difference between the single values should not exceed 10%.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OD Value</th>
<th>corrected OD</th>
<th>Mean OD Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substrate Blank</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrator A (1 U/mL)</td>
<td>0.026 / 0.028</td>
<td>0.006 / 0.008</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrator B (10 U/mL)</td>
<td>0.481 / 0.486</td>
<td>0.461 / 0.488</td>
<td>0.463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrator C (40 U/mL)</td>
<td>1.068 / 1.131</td>
<td>1.048 / 1.111</td>
<td>1.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrator D (120 U/mL)</td>
<td>2.488 / 2.331</td>
<td>2.468 / 2.311</td>
<td>2.390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table contains only an example, which was achieved under arbitrary temperature and environmental conditions. The described data constitute consequently no reference values which have to be found in other laboratories in the same way.

9.1. Qualitative Evaluation

The calculated absorptions for the sample sera, as mentioned above, are compared with the value for the cut-off calibrator (10 U/mL). If the value of the sample is higher, there is a positive result. For a value below the cut-off calibrator, there is a negative result. It seems reasonable to define a range of +/-20 % around the value of the cut-off as a grey zone. In such a case the repetition of the
test with the same serum or with a new sample of the same individual, taken after 2-4 weeks, is recommended. Both samples should be measured in parallel in the same run.

9.2. Quantitative Evaluation
The ready-to-use calibrators of the Cytomegalovirus antibody kit are defined and expressed in Units per millilitre (U/mL). This results in an exact and reproducible quantitative evaluation. Consequently for a given sample, follow-up controls become possible. The values for the calibrators in International Units are printed on the labels of the vials. For a quantitative evaluation the absorptions of the calibrators are graphically drawn against their concentrations. From the resulting calibration curve the concentration values for each sample can then be extracted in relation to their absorptions. It is also possible to use automatic computer programs.

10. Assay Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cytomegalovirus ELISA</th>
<th>IgM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intra-Assay-Precision</td>
<td>9.9 - 13.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Assay-Precision</td>
<td>2.7 - 26.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Lot-Precision</td>
<td>1.2 - 22.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Sensitivity</td>
<td>1.03 U/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>100 - 110 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linearity</td>
<td>72 - 117 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Reactivity</td>
<td>No cross-reactivity to rubella, toxoplasma, measles, mumps, varicella, parainfluenza and EBV-VCA. Interferences of dsDNA IgG positive samples or samples of donors suffering from an acute EBV infection cannot totally be excluded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interferences</td>
<td>No interferences to bilirubin up to 0.3 mg/mL, hemoglobin up to 8.0 mg/mL and triglycerides up to 5.0 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Specificity</td>
<td>98 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Sensitivity</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. References


