

NovaLisa®

Taenia solium IgG

ELISA

CE

Only for in-vitro diagnostic use

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Product Number:

TAEG0420 (96 Determinations)

ENGLISH

1. INTRODUCTION

Taenia solium is a tapeworm of 2-7 m in length which resides in the small intestine of humans but also other animal species (monkeys, hamsters). The tapeworms produce proglottids (less than 1,000, and each with 50,000 eggs) which mature, become gravid, detach from the tapeworm, and migrate to the anus or are passed in the stool. The eggs contained in the gravid proglottids and passed with the faeces can survive for months to years in the environment. After ingestion of a suitable intermediate host (pigs and other animals, including humans) the eggs release the oncosphere, invade the intestinal wall and migrate to the striated muscles, into the brain, liver and other tissues of the host where they develop in cysticerci. In the human intestine, a cysticercus develops over 2 months into an adult tapeworm, which can survive for up to 25 years. The important parasitic infection caused by *Taenia solium* is cysticercosis which may involve the eye and the central nervous system. The swine tapeworm *Taenia solium* is worldwide in distribution. Prevalence is higher in poorer communities where humans live in close contact with pigs and eat undercooked pork, and is very rare in Muslim countries. The main symptom of Taeniasis (only mild) is often the passage (passive) of proglottids.

The most important feature of Taeniasis solium is the risk of development of Cysticercosis.

Species	Disease	Symptoms (e.g.)	Transmission route
<i>Taenia solium</i>	Taeniasis Cysticercosis (Neurocysticercosis)	Abdominal pain; Nausea; Weakness and fatigue; Weight loss; Flatulence (gases); Diarrhea or constipation; Appetite changes (too much hunger or loss of appetite) Cysticerci in the brain may cause increased cranial pressure, convulsions and altered mental states	Ingestion of undercooked pork meat containing cysticerci or ingestion of <i>Taenia solium</i> eggs via fecally contaminated food or water

Infection or presence of pathogen may be identified by:

- Histology
- Microscopy
- PCR
- Serology: e.g. ELISA

2. INTENDED USE

The *Taenia solium* IgG ELISA is intended for the qualitative determination of IgG class antibodies against *Taenia solium* in human serum or plasma (citrate, heparin).

3. PRINCIPLE OF THE ASSAY

The qualitative immunoenzymatic determination of specific antibodies is based on the ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) technique.

Microtiterplates are coated with specific antigens to bind corresponding antibodies of the sample. After washing the wells to remove all unbound sample material a horseradish peroxidase (HRP) labelled conjugate is added. This conjugate binds to the captured antibodies. In a second washing step unbound conjugate is removed. The immune complex formed by the bound conjugate is visualized by adding Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) substrate which gives a blue reaction product.

The intensity of this product is proportional to the amount of specific antibodies in the sample. Sulphuric acid is added to stop the reaction. This produces a yellow endpoint colour. Absorbance at 450/620 nm is read using an ELISA Microtiterplate reader.

4. MATERIALS

4.1. Reagents supplied

- **Microtiterplate:** 12 break-apart 8-well snap-off strips coated with *Taenia solium* antigens; in resealable aluminium foil.
- **IgG Sample Dilution Buffer:** 1 bottle containing 100 mL of phosphate buffer (10 mM) for sample dilution; pH 7.2 ± 0.2; coloured yellow; ready to use; white cap; ≤ 0.0015% (v/v) CMIT/ MIT (3:1).
- **Stop Solution:** 1 bottle containing 15 mL sulphuric acid, 0.2 mol/L; ready to use; red cap.
- **Washing Buffer (20x conc.):** 1 bottle containing 50 mL of a 20-fold concentrated phosphate buffer (0.2 M), pH 7.2 ± 0.2, for washing the wells; white cap.
- **Conjugate:** 1 bottle containing 20 mL of peroxidised Protein A in phosphate buffer (10 mM); coloured blue; ready to use; black cap.
- **TMB Substrate Solution:** 1 bottle containing 15 mL 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB), < 0.1 %; ready to use; yellow cap.
- **Positive Control:** 1 vial containing 2 mL control; coloured yellow; ready to use; red cap; ≤ 0.02% (v/v) MIT.
- **Cut-off Control:** 1 vial containing 3 mL control; coloured yellow; ready to use; green cap; ≤ 0.02% (v/v) MIT.
- **Negative Control:** 1 vial containing 2 mL control; coloured yellow; ready to use; blue cap; ≤ 0.0015% (v/v) CMIT/ MIT (3:1).

For hazard and precautionary statements see 12.1

For potential hazardous substances please check the safety data sheet.

4.2. Materials supplied

- 1 Cover foil
- 1 Instruction for use (IFU)
- 1 Plate layout

4.3. Materials and Equipment needed

- ELISA Microtiterplate reader, equipped for the measurement of absorbance at 450/620 nm
- Incubator 37 °C
- Manual or automatic equipment for rinsing Microtiterplate
- Pipettes to deliver volumes between 10 and 1000 µL
- Vortex tube mixer
- Distilled water
- Disposable tubes

5. STABILITY AND STORAGE

Store the kit at 2...8 °C. The opened reagents are stable up to the expiry date stated on the label when stored at 2...8 °C.

6. REAGENT PREPARATION

It is very important to bring all reagents and samples to room temperature (20...25 °C) and mix them before starting the test run!

6.1. Microtiterplate

The break-apart snap-off strips are coated with *Taenia solium* antigens. Immediately after removal of the strips, the remaining strips should be resealed in the aluminium foil along with the desiccant supplied and stored at 2...8 °C.

6.2. Washing Buffer (20x conc.)

Dilute Washing Buffer 1 + 19; e. g. 10 mL Washing Buffer + 190 mL distilled water. The diluted buffer is stable for 5 days at room temperature (20...25 °C). In case crystals appear in the concentrate, warm up the solution to 37°C e.g. in a water bath. Mix well before dilution.

6.3. TMB Substrate Solution

The reagent is ready to use and has to be stored at 2...8 °C, away from the light. The solution should be colourless or could have a slight blue tinge. If the substrate turns into blue, it may have become contaminated and should be thrown away.

7. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Use human serum or plasma (citrate, heparin) samples with this assay. If the assay is performed within 5 days after sample collection, the samples should be kept at 2...8 °C; otherwise they should be aliquoted and stored deep-frozen (-70...-20 °C). If samples are stored frozen, mix thawed samples well before testing. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Heat inactivation of samples is not recommended.

7.1. Sample Dilution

Before assaying, all samples should be diluted 1+100 with IgG Sample Dilution Buffer. Dispense 10 µL sample and 1 mL IgG Sample Dilution Buffer into tubes to obtain a 1+100 dilution and thoroughly mix with a Vortex.

8. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Please read the instruction for use carefully **before** performing the assay. Result reliability depends on strict adherence to the instruction for use as described. The following test procedure is only validated for manual procedure. If performing the test on ELISA automatic systems we recommend increasing the washing steps from three up to five and the volume of Washing Buffer from 300 µL to 350 µL to avoid washing effects. Pay attention to chapter 12. Prior to commencing the assay, the distribution and identification plan for all samples and standards/controls (duplicates recommended) should be carefully established on the plate layout supplied in the kit. Select the required number of microtiter strips or wells and insert them into the holder.

Perform all assay steps in the order given and without any delays.

A clean, disposable tip should be used for dispensing each standard/control and sample.

Adjust the incubator to 37 ± 1 °C.

1. Dispense 100 µL standards/controls and diluted samples into their respective wells. Leave well A1 for the Substrate Blank.
2. Cover wells with the foil supplied in the kit.
3. **Incubate for 1 hour \pm 5 min at 37 ± 1 °C.**
4. When incubation has been completed, remove the foil, aspirate the content of the wells and wash each well three times with 300 µL of Washing Buffer. Avoid overflows from the reaction wells. The interval between washing and aspiration should be > 5 sec. At the end carefully remove remaining fluid by tapping strips on tissue paper prior to the next step!
Note: Washing is important! Insufficient washing results in poor precision and false results.
5. Dispense 100 µL Protein A conjugate into all wells except for the Substrate Blank well A1.
6. **Incubate for 30 min at room temperature (20...25 °C).** Do not expose to direct sunlight.
7. Repeat step 4.
8. Dispense 100 µL TMB Substrate Solution into all wells.
9. **Incubate for exactly 15 min at room temperature (20...25 °C) in the dark.** A blue colour occurs due to an enzymatic reaction.
10. Dispense 100 µL Stop Solution into all wells in the same order and at the same rate as for the TMB Substrate Solution, thereby a colour change from blue to yellow occurs.
11. Measure the absorbance at 450/620 nm within 30 min after addition of the Stop Solution.

8.1. Measurement

Adjust the ELISA Microtiterplate reader **to zero** using the **Substrate Blank**.

If - due to technical reasons - the ELISA Microtiterplate reader cannot be adjusted to zero using the Substrate Blank, subtract its absorbance value from all other absorbance values measured in order to obtain reliable results!

Measure the absorbance of all wells at **450 nm** and record the absorbance values for each standard/control and sample in the plate layout.

Bichromatic measurement using a reference wavelength of 620 nm is recommended.

Where applicable calculate the mean absorbance values of all duplicates.

9. RESULTS

9.1. Run Validation Criteria

In order for an assay run to be considered valid, these Instructions for Use have to be strictly followed and the following criteria must be met:

- **Substrate Blank:** Absorbance value < **0.100**
- **Negative Control:** Absorbance value < **0.200** and < **Cut-off**
- **Cut-off Control:** Absorbance value **0.150 – 1.300**
- **Positive Control:** Absorbance value > **Cut-off**

If these criteria are not met, the test is not valid and must be repeated.

9.2. Calculation of Results

The Cut-off is the mean absorbance value of the Cut-off Control determinations.

Example: Absorbance value Cut-off Control 0.44 + absorbance value Cut-off control 0.42 = 0.86 / 2 = 0.43
Cut-off = 0.43

9.2.1. Results in Units [NTU]

$$\frac{\text{Sample (mean) absorbance value} \times 10}{\text{Cut-off}} = [\text{NovaTec Units} = \text{NTU}]$$

Example:
$$\frac{1.591 \times 10}{0.43} = 37 \text{ NTU}$$

9.3. Interpretation of Results

Cut-off	10 NTU	-
Positive	> 11 NTU	Antibodies against the pathogen are present. There has been a contact with the antigen (pathogen resp. vaccine).
Equivocal	9 – 11 NTU	Antibodies against the pathogen could not be detected clearly. It is recommended to repeat the test with a fresh sample in 2 to 4 weeks. If the result is equivocal again the sample is judged as negative .
Negative	< 9 NTU	The sample contains no antibodies against the pathogen. A previous contact with the antigen (pathogen resp. vaccine) is unlikely.
Diagnosis of an infectious disease should not be established on the basis of a single test result. A precise diagnosis should take into consideration clinical history, symptomatology as well as serological data. In immunocompromised patients and newborns serological data only have restricted value.		

10. SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The results refer to the groups of samples investigated; these are not guaranteed specifications.

For further information about the specific performance characteristics please contact NovaTec Immundiagnostica GmbH.

10.1. Precision

Intraassay	n	Mean (E)	CV (%)
#1	24	0.460	4.89
#2	24	0.782	6.40
#3	24	0.790	8.29
Interassay	n	Mean (NTU)	CV (%)
#1	12	17.20	5.23
#2	12	20.32	7.84
#3	12	3.70	13.87

10.2. Diagnostic Specificity

The diagnostic specificity is defined as the probability of the assay of scoring negative in the absence of the specific analyte. It is 100% (95% confidence interval: 96.67% - 100%).

10.3. Diagnostic Sensitivity

The diagnostic sensitivity is defined as the probability of the assay of scoring positive in the presence of the specific analyte. It is 100% (95% confidence interval: 78.2% - 100%).

10.4. Interferences

Interferences with hemolytic, lipemic or icteric samples are not observed up to a concentration of 10 mg/mL hemoglobin, 5 mg/mL triglycerides and 0.5 mg/mL bilirubin.

10.5. Cross Reactivity

Cross reaction of the antigens with antibodies against Echinococcus and Entamoeba is possible.

11. LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

Bacterial contamination or repeated freeze-thaw cycles of the sample may affect the absorbance values.

12. PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

- The test procedure, the information, the precautions and warnings in the instructions for use have to be strictly followed. The use of the testkits with analyzers and similar equipment has to be validated. Any change in design, composition and test procedure as well as for any use in combination with other products not approved by the manufacturer is not authorized; the user himself is responsible for such changes. The manufacturer is not liable for false results and incidents for these reasons. The manufacturer is not liable for any results by visual analysis of the patient samples.
- Only for in-vitro diagnostic use.
- All materials of human or animal origin should be regarded and handled as potentially infectious.
- All components of human origin used for the production of these reagents have been tested for anti-HIV antibodies, anti-HCV antibodies and HBsAg and have been found to be non-reactive.
- Do not interchange reagents or Microtiterplates of different production lots.
- No reagents of other manufacturers should be used along with reagents of this test kit.
- Do not use reagents after expiry date stated on the label.
- Use only clean pipette tips, dispensers, and lab ware.
- Do not interchange screw caps of reagent vials to avoid cross-contamination.
- Close reagent vials tightly immediately after use to avoid evaporation and microbial contamination.
- After first opening and subsequent storage check conjugate and standard/control vials for microbial contamination prior to further use.
- To avoid cross-contamination and falsely elevated results pipette patient samples and dispense reagents without splashing accurately into the wells.
- The ELISA is only designed for qualified personnel following the standards of good laboratory practice (GLP).
- For further internal quality control each laboratory should additionally use known samples.

12.1. Safety note for reagents containing hazardous substances

Reagents may contain CMIT/MIT (3:1) or MIT (refer to 4.1)

Therefore, the following hazard and precautionary statements apply.

Warning



H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
P261	Avoid breathing spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated and Wash it before reuse.

Further information can be found in the safety data sheet.

12.2. 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.

13. ORDERING INFORMATION

Prod. No.: TAEG0420 Taenia solium IgG ELISA (96 Determinations)

DEUTSCH

1. EINLEITUNG

Taenia solium (Schweinebandwurm) ist ein weltweit verbreiteter Bandwurm (Cestode) von etwa 2-7m Länge. Er lebt im Dünndarm des Menschen und verschiedener Tiere (Affe, Hamster). Der Bandwurm produziert Proglottiden (< 1.000, jede Proglottide enthält 50.000 Eier), die reifen, sich vom Bandwurm abschnüren, zum Anus wandern oder mit dem Stuhl transportiert werden. Die in den Proglottiden enthaltenen Eier sind in der Umwelt Monate bis Jahre überlebensfähig. Nach der Aufnahme der Eier durch einen geeigneten Zwischenwirt (Schweine und andere Tiere inkl. Mensch) reifen die Larven schnell heran und werden freigesetzt. Sie durchdringen in die Darmwand und wandern in die Muskulatur, das Gehirn, Leber und andere Wirtsgewebe, wo sich die Zystizerken entwickeln. Im menschlichen Darm entwickelt sich ein Zystikerkus innerhalb von 2 Monaten zu einem adulten Bandwurm. Dieser kann bis zu 25 Jahre überleben. Das Hauptsymptom einer milden Taeniasis ist die passive Passage von Proglottiden. Das wichtigste Risiko einer durch T. solium ausgelöste Erkrankung ist die Zystizerkose, die sich im Auge oder ZNS entwickeln kann. Die Prävalenz für eine Infektion ist in armen Gemeinschaften, wo Mensch und Schwein in engem Kontakt zueinander leben und ungares Schweinefleisch gegessen wird, größer. In islamischen Ländern ist die Erkrankung sehr selten.

Spezies	Erkrankung	Symptome (z.B.)	Infektionsweg
Taenia solium	Taeniasis Zystizerkose (Neurocysticercose)	Bauchschmerzen; Übelkeit; Schwäche und Müdigkeit; Gewichtsverlust; Flatulenz (Gas); Durchfall oder Verstopfung; Änderungen von Appetit (Hunger oder Appetitlosigkeit) Cysticerci im Gehirn kann erhöhten Schädelndruck, Krämpfe und veränderte geistige Zustände verursachen	Aufnahme von Bandwurmeiern über Unzureichend gekochter Schweinefleisch oder durch Fäkalien kontaminierte Nahrung oder Wasser

Nachweis des Erregers bzw. der Infektion durch:

- Histologie
- Mikroskopie
- PCR
- Serologie: z.B. ELISA

2. VERWENDUNGSZWECK

Der Taenia solium IgG ELISA ist für den qualitativen Nachweis spezifischer IgG-Antikörper gegen Taenia solium in humanem Serum oder Plasma (Citrat, Heparin) bestimmt.

3. TESTPRINZIP

Die qualitative immunenzymatische Bestimmung von spezifischen Antikörpern beruht auf der ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) Technik.

Die Mikrotiterplatten sind mit spezifischen Antigenen beschichtet, an welche die korrespondierenden Antikörper aus der Probe binden. Ungebundenes Probenmaterial wird durch Waschen entfernt. Anschließend erfolgt die Zugabe eines Meerrettich-Peroxidase (HRP) Konjugates. Dieses Konjugat bindet an die an der Mikrotiterplatte gebundenen spezifischen Antikörper. In einem zweiten Waschschriff wird ungebundenes Konjugat entfernt. Die Immunkomplexe, die durch die Bindung des Konjugates entstanden sind, werden durch die Zugabe von Tetramethylbenzidin (TMB)-Substratlösung und eine resultierende Blaufärbung nachgewiesen.

Die Intensität des Reaktionsproduktes ist proportional zur Menge der spezifischen Antikörper in der Probe. Die Reaktion wird mit Schwefelsäure gestoppt, wodurch ein Farbumschlag von blau nach gelb erfolgt. Die Absorption wird bei 450/620 nm mit einem Mikrotiterplatten-Photometer gemessen.