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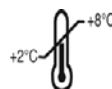
MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE

IGM CLASS

96 WELL ELISA KIT

PACKAGE INSERT
INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Store at 2-8°C



Product Code: 200 0030
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1. INTENDED USE

This kit is an *in-vitro* laboratory assay for the qualitative determination of IgM class antibodies against *M. pneumoniae*.

2. INTRODUCTION

The mycoplasmas belong to the class Mollicutes comprising three distinct families and four genera, one of which is Mycoplasma with over 60 species. Mycoplasma are the smallest free living organisms known (300 to 500 nm in diameter) and unlike regular bacteria they lack a cell wall. Mycoplasmas are extracellular parasites, especially on mucous membranes, which can cause infections in human, animals, plants, and cell cultures. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* is primarily a respiratory pathogen in human involving the nasopharynx, throat, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, and alveoli. Other Mycoplasmae, *M. buccale*, *M. faucium*, *M. orale* and *M. salivarium* are commensals in the oral cavity. *Mycoplasma hominis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* inhabit primarily the genital tract and may act as opportunistic invaders. *M. pneumoniae* is by far the most important pathogen of this group. Infection with *M. pneumoniae* occurs worldwide, its epidemiology has been studied primarily in the USA, Europe, and Japan. Infections are endemic in larger urban areas, and epidemic increases are observed at varying intervals. *M. pneumoniae* has been estimated to cause 15-20% of all pneumoniae; the rate is highest in children and young adults. 74% of infections with *M. pneumoniae* are asymptomatic, reinfection may occur. Naturally acquired immunity to infection with *M. pneumoniae* appears to be of limited duration (2-3 years).

The mechanism of infection is not known. It is thought spread may be primarily by droplets, direct or indirect contact, or by all these means.

3. PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The *M. pneumoniae* antibody test is an indirect solid-phase enzyme immunoassay that detects *M. pneumoniae* specific IgM in human serum.

M. pneumoniae antigens (coated onto microwells) bind corresponding antibodies in patient's serum, forming an IgM-Ag complex. Anti-human IgM conjugated with the enzyme horseradish peroxidase (HRP) is added and binds to immobilized IgM.

This complex is then reacted with a specific substrate, Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB), to yield a blue colour. The intensity of the colour is proportional to the amount of *M. pneumoniae*-specific IgM antibodies in the serum. Sulphuric acid is added to stop the reaction. This produces a yellow endpoint colour.

Following termination of colour development, the absorbance is measured at 450/620.

4. KIT COMPONENTS

1. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* Coated Wells (IgM): 12 breakapart 8-well snap-off strips coated with *M. pneumoniae* antigen; vacuum sealed, in resealable aluminium foil.
2. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* IgM Positive Control***: 1 bottle containing 2 mL; coloured yellow; ready to use; red cap.
3. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* IgM Cut-off Control***: 2 bottle containing 1.5 mL; coloured yellow; ready to use; yellow cap.
4. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* IgM Negative Control***: 1 bottle containing 2 mL; coloured yellow; ready to use; blue cap.
5. IgM Sample Diluent ***: 2 bottles containing 50 mL of buffer for sample dilution; pH 7.2 ± 0.2; coloured green; ready to use; Green cap. Contains RF absorbent buffer.
6. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* anti-IgM conjugate** : 2 bottles containing 10 mL of peroxidase labelled rabbit antibody to human IgM; coloured red, ready to use; red cap.
7. Washing Solution (20x conc.)*: 1 bottle containing 50 mL of a 20-fold concentrated buffer (pH 7.2 ± 0.2) for washing the wells; white cap.
8. TMB Substrate Solution: 1 bottle containing 15 mL 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine (TMB); ready to use; amber cap.
9. Stop Solution: 1 bottle containing 15 mL sulphuric acid, 0.2 mol/l; ready to use; clear cap
10. 1 Strip holder
11. 1 Package Insert

* contains 0.01 % Kathon after dilution

** contains 0.2 % Bronidox L

*** contains 0.1 % Kathon

5. OTHER EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

This protocol has been validated for the Triturus™ Analyser

1. MICROWELL PLATE READER (capable of reading at 450 / 620 nm).
2. WASH BOTTLE - 500mL or suitable MICROWELL PLATE WASHER.
3. MEASURING CYLINDERS
4. MULTICHANNEL PIPETTE
5. REAGENT TROUGHS

6. VARIABLE VOLUME PIPETTORS (10 μ L – 2mL) AND DISPOSABLE TIPS
7. INCUBATOR 37°C
8. DISTILLED WATER
9. VORTEX TUBE MIXER
10. TIMER
11. DISPOSABLE TUBES

6. ASSAY PROCEDURE

- Review all instructions thoroughly before testing.
- Room temperature incubations should be performed at 20 – 24°C.
- All reagents, samples and controls should be brought to room temperature before use.
- Unused strips are to be returned to the foil pouch along with the desiccant and resealed.
- The kit components should not be left at room temperature for longer than the procedure requires. Store kits and kit components at 2 – 8°C when not in use.
- Kit components from different lot numbers should not be interchanged.
- The WASH BUFFER CONCENTRATE (20x) may crystallise at 4°C. Incubate in a 37°C water bath until crystals have dissolved.
- To ensure accurate quantitation, it is essential that all pipettes used in the assay are calibrated and a fresh tip is used for standard, control and samples.
- Specimens can be stored at 2-8°C for 5 days before testing. If the assay is not completed within this time then aliquot and freeze (-20 to -70°C). Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
- This assay requires

1 well for substrate blank
1 well for negative control
2 wells for cutoff
1 well for positive control
- Once started, finish the assay without interruption.

1. Perform a 1/101 dilution on the test sera.

NB: CONTROLS ARE READY TO USE

2. Remove the required number of microwells from the sealed bag and place them in the holder. Ensure unused wells are resealed and stored at 4°C.

3. Pipette 100µl of diluted samples and ready-to-use controls to the appropriate wells. Remember to leave a substrate blank.
4. Incubate for 60 MINUTES ± 5 MINUTES AT 37±1°C
5. Dilute the WASH BUFFER CONCENTRATE (20x) 1/20 with distilled water. Place in either a wash bottle or plate washer reservoir.
6. Wash Procedure: Aspirate the samples from the wells and then fill all wells with diluted WASH BUFFER (350µL/well) soak for 10 seconds. Repeat the above for 5 cycles.
NB: The washing protocol needs to be programmed for a STRIP WASH not a plate wash.
7. Add 100µL of the *M. pneumoniae* anti-IgM CONJUGATE to all microwells except the substrate blank.
8. Incubate the plate for 30 MINUTES ± 5 MINUTES at ROOM TEMPERATURE.
9. Wash the plate as in step 6. NB **no soak** time is required in this wash step.
10. Add 100µL/well of TMB SUBSTRATE to all microwells. Incubate the plate at ROOM TEMPERATURE for 15 MINUTES.
11. Stop the reaction by adding 100µL/well of STOP SOLUTION to the microwells.
12. Read the plate at 450/620nm within 15mins of stopping the reaction
13. Calculate the corrected optical densities (O.D.) by subtracting the Blank O.D. from the mean O.D. of the controls and samples.

7. CALCULATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The CUT-OFF is the mean absorbance value of the Cut-off control OD's.

Samples are considered POSITIVE if the absorbance value is higher than 10% over the cut-off.

Samples are considered NEGATIVE if the absorbance value is lower than 10% below the cut-off.

Samples with an absorbance value 10% above or below the cut-off should not be considered as clearly positive or negative but in a grey zone.

It is recommended to repeat the test again 2 - 4 weeks later with a fresh sample. If results in the second test are again in the grey zone the sample is to be considered NEGATIVE.

Adults with a Positive IgG and Negative IgM or IgA should have a second specimen tested at 7-10 days from initial collection.

8. PRECAUTIONS

1. In compliance with article 1 paragraph 2b European directive 98/79/EC, the use of this in vitro diagnostic medical devices is intended by the manufacturer to secure suitability, performances and safety of the product. Therefore the test procedure, the information, the precautions and warnings in the instructions for use have to be strictly followed. The use of the test kits 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.
2. All components containing material of human origin have been tested and found negative for HBsAg, anti-HCV and antibodies to HIV. They should still, however, be treated as though they were potentially infectious.
3. Do not substitute any component for the ones supplied with the kit.
4. All components that contain preservatives must have care exercised in handling/disposing of these products.
5. Heat inactivation or repeated freezing and thawing of serum samples may cause erroneous results.
6. Performing the assay at temperatures other than those stated may cause erroneous results.
7. Do not use components after the expiry date stated on the label.
8. Care should be taken to reduce microbial contamination of reusable kit components.
9. To avoid cross-contamination do not interchange screw caps of components.
10. It is recommended that external or "in-house" controls be included with each assay.

WARNING: In the used concentration Bronidox L has hardly any toxicological risk upon contact with skin and mucous membranes!

WARNING: Sulphuric acid irritates eyes and skin. Keep out of the reach of children. Upon contact with the eyes, rinse thoroughly with water and consult a doctor!

9. REAGENT STORAGE AND SHELF LIFE

- All kit components must be stored at 2 – 8°C. All reagents are stable until labelled expiration date when stored at 2 – 8°C.

10. SPECIMEN COLLECTION

- Blood should be collected by venepuncture.
- Specimens can be stored at 2-8°C for 5 days before testing. If the assay is not completed within this time then aliquot and freeze (-20 to -70°C). Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

11. QUALITY CONTROL

- The Substrate Blank, Cutoff, Positive Control and Negative Control should be run each time the assay is performed.
- Substrate blank: Absorbance value lower than 0.100.
- Negative control: Absorbance value lower than 0.200.
- Cut-off control: Absorbance value between 0.250 and 0.900.
- Positive control: Absorbance value equal to or greater than the cut-off value.

12. LIMITATIONS

- As with other diagnostic test procedures, the results obtained serve only as an aid to diagnosis and should not be interpreted as diagnostic in themselves.
- Data from immunocompromised patients and newborns have only restricted value.
- Bacterial contamination or repeated free-thaw cycles of the specimen may affect the absorbance values
- Interferences with hemolytic, lipemic or icteric sera are not observed up to a concentration of 10 mg/ml hemoglobin, 5 mg/ml triglycerides and 0.2 mg/ml bilirubin.

13. TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

A. INTRA-ASSAY VARIATION

Sample No.	n	Mean (E)	%CV
1	31	0.994	2.9
2	22	0.758	9.2

B. INTER-ASSAY VARIATION

Sample No.	n	Mean (units/mL)	%CV
3	12	21.6	4.8
4	12	13.3	7.8

- The diagnostic specificity is defined as the probability of the assay of scoring negative in the absence of the specific analyte.
It is >95 %.
- The diagnostic sensitivity is defined as the probability of the assay of scoring positive in the presence of the specific analyte.
It is 94.4 %.

14. REFERENCES

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15. LIMITED EXPRESS LIABILITY

The manufacturer makes no express warranty other than the diagnostic kit will measure IgM antibodies against *M. pneumoniae* when used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The use of the diagnostic kit for any other purpose or for the clinical diagnosis of a disease state is outside the intended use of this product.

The manufacturer disclaims any and all implied merchantability, fitness for use or implied utility for any other purpose. Any or all damages for failure of the diagnostic kit to perform according to its instructions are limited to the replacement value of the kit.

In some jurisdictions the law makes these disclaimers unenforceable and, accordingly all or part of the disclaimer may not apply to all users.



Manufactured by:
Vital Diagnostics Pty Ltd
5/18 Lexington Drive
Bella Vista NSW 2153
Australia
P +61 (0)2 9894 6988
F +61 (0)2 9899 6303
ACN 003 153 286



Vital Diagnostics S.r.l.
Via Balzella 41/G/4
47122 Forlì Italy