

User's Manual

# FeLV Virus Antigen whole blood One-Step

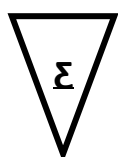
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*For the detection of viral p27 antigen in  
whole blood samples of cats and other felids  
(e.g. cheetah, lion)*

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***Please use only the valid version of the package insert provided with the kit.***

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## 2. Introduction

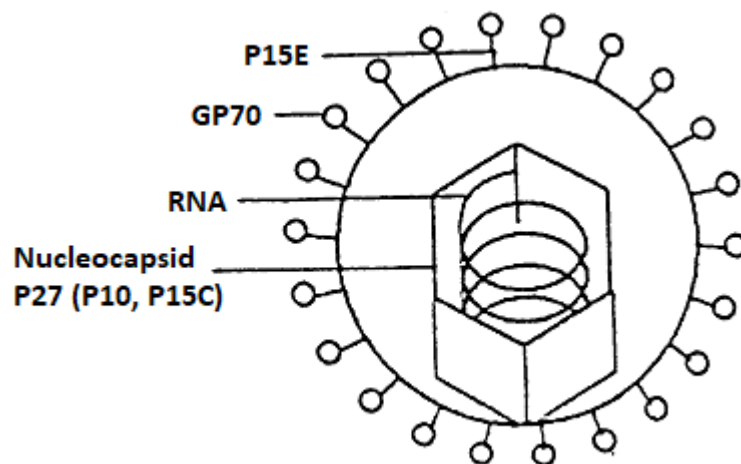
FeLV is a retrovirus (oncogenic RNA virus) which causes persistent infection of domestic cats and other felids. Persistently infected cats shed the virus and invariably develop fatal diseases including Leukemia, Lymphosarcoma, Anaemia, Immuno-deficiency and Enteritis. Most cases of disease are found in cats aged 2-4 years old.

FeLV is shed in all body secretions (saliva/urine/tears/milk/faeces), but the virus is transmitted mainly by biting, mating, through the milk and in utero. Kittens under 3 months are very susceptible to infection, however susceptibility declines after 4 months of age. During the incubation period between infection and development of disease, persistently infected cats are healthy but are viraemic and therefore a source of infection for other cats. In Europe, approximately 1-5% of healthy cats are FeLV positive. With sick cats this proportion rises to around 20%.

The blood of FeLV infected cats contain high levels of FeLV p27, the major core protein of the virus (see diagram). The FeLV One-Step test rapidly and specifically detects the p27 antigen in the serum or plasma.

For this reason, the test is suitable for the detection of viraemic cats, both for the confirmation of diagnosis of disease and for the prevention of the spread of FeLV infection in households of cats.

Diagram FeLV:



## 3. Intended use of the test kit

This whole blood One-Step test is intended to use as practical/routine screening test that can be done in a few minutes. This test kit is designed to detect FeLV p27 antigen by use of a Rapid Immunochromatic Assay.



## 4. Principle of the test kit

The FeLV whole blood One-Step test is based on a chromatographic test strip, a monoclonal antibody and a polyclonal antibody which react with different epitopes of the FeLV p27 antigen. The polyclonal antibodies are conjugated to colloidal gold particles and the monoclonal antibody is immobilized on the strip in the test zone “T”. FeLV p27 antigen in a sample that is applied to the strip at the sample zone “S” will bind to the gold particles which then migrate to zone “T”. A colour change in zone “T” indicates a positive test. Labelled colloidal gold particles are also immobilized on the test strip in the control zone “C”, to indicate that the test is working properly.

## 5. Contents

- 6 x Pouches, each containing 1 test strip and 1 pipette
- 6 x Buffer vial
- 1 x Protocol

## 6. Handling and storage of specimens

The One-Step should be stored at room temperature ( $\pm 21^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). An unopened package can be used until the expiry date. An opened package must be used immediately. If the conditions are no longer fulfilled the test can no longer be used. Avoid freezing and heating as this will contribute to destruction of the test. Samples may be used fresh or may be kept frozen below  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  before use.

## 7. Sample material

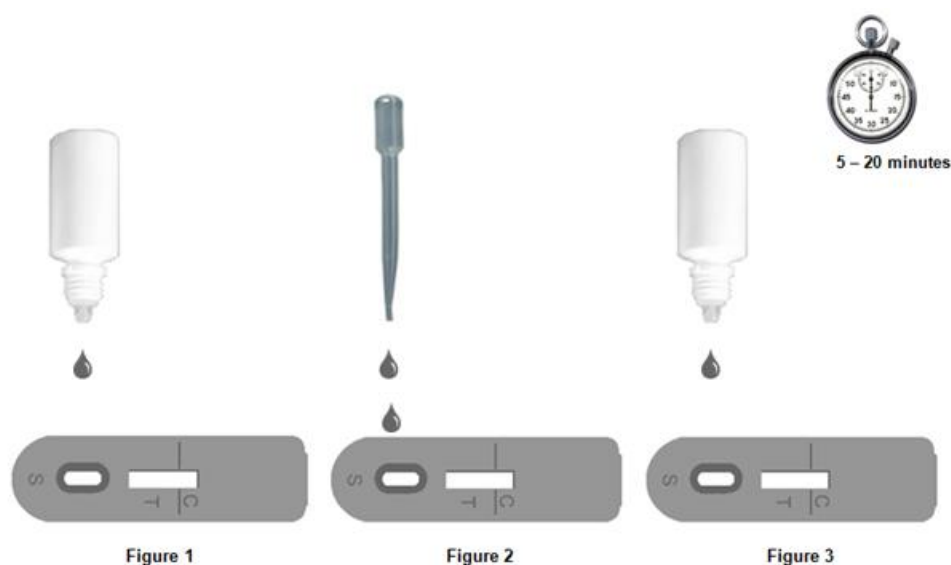
It is advised to test fresh whole blood serum or plasma samples. Do not use haemolytic or lipemic serum.

## 8. Precautions

- Handle all biological materials as though capable of transmitting infectious diseases.
- Do not pipette by mouth
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, prepare foods or apply cosmetics within the designated work area.
- Do not use components which passed the expiry date and do not mix components from different serials lots together.
- Optimal results will be obtained by strict adherence to this protocol. Careful pipetting and sampling throughout this procedure are necessary to maintain precision and accuracy.
- Each test strip is ultimately used as an optical reference. Therefore, do not touch the surface of the test strip and protect it from damage and dirt.

## 9. Test protocol

1. Unpack the test strip, swab and pipette. Only open the amount of pouches to be used. An opened package should be used immediately.
2. Add **2 drops** of whole blood to the buffer vial using the pipette (Figure 1).
3. Mix well using the pipette (Figure 2).
4. Add **4 drops** of the buffer vial containing the sample, with the included pipette **slowly** to the sample zone "S" (Figure 3).
5. Read the result after 10-30 minutes (for the interpretation of the test result see chapter 10 and chapter 11).



## 10. Validation of the test

To validate an EVL One-Step a control line should always be visible at control zone "C". If no control line is visible the test should be considered invalid.

Results should be read in the given time. Results read after the given time should be considered invalid. Invalid tests should be repeated with a new test.

## 11. Interpretation of the test results

### **Positive:**

Two lines are visible in zone “T” and in zone “C” (Figure A). The sample contains FeLV p27 antigen.

Positive results may vary in optical density due to variations in viral concentrations in the sample.

### **Weak positive:**

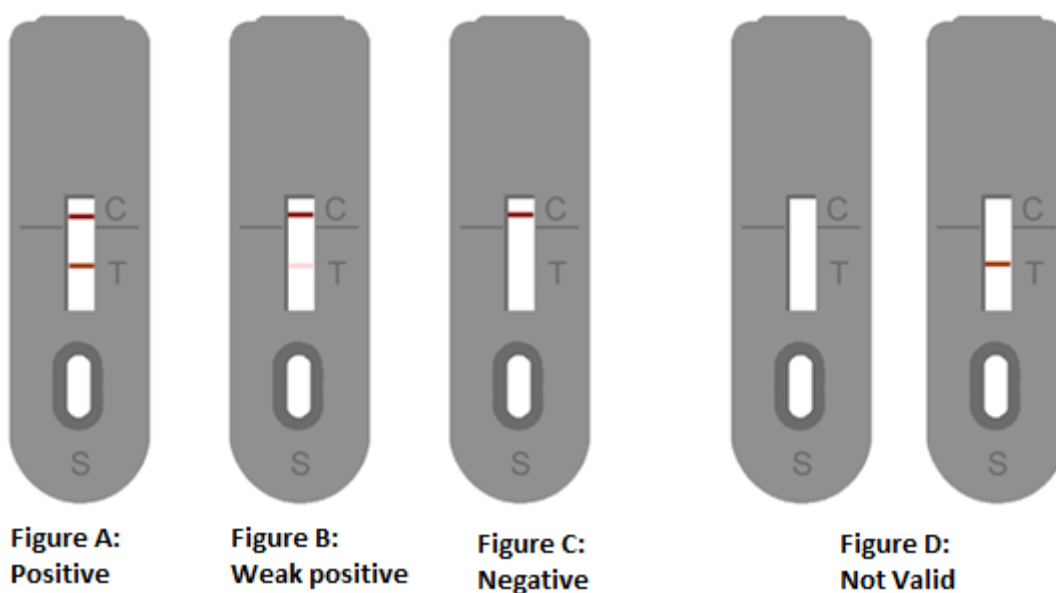
Two lines are visible, a weak line in zone “T” and a line in zone “C” (Figure B). The sample contains low concentrations of FeLV p27 antigen.

### **Negative:**











Only one line is visible in zone “C” (Figure C). The sample does not contain FeLV p27 antigen.

### **Not valid:**

No line is visible in zone “C” (fig. D). Repeat the test procedure with a new test cassette.



## 12. Symbols used with EVL ASSAYS

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>English</u>
	Consult instructions for use
	European Conformity
	In vitro diagnostic device
	For research use only
	Catalogue number
	Lot/ No. / Batch code
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests
	Storage Temperature
	Expiration Date
	Legal Manufacturer
Distributed by	Distributor
Content	Content
Volume/No.	Volume / No.

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