# One Step Rubella Virus (RV) IgG Rapid Test (Colloidal Gold Chromatography)

#### [Introduction]

Rubella virus is a member of the *Togaviridae* family, found mainly in human populations. Rubella (also called German measles or 3-day measles) is a disease caused by the rubella virus. In general, infection will manifest itself as a benign and self-limiting disease, characterized by a maculopapular rash (*German measles*), slight fever and lymphadenopathy. Mild transient arthralgia and arthritis may occasionally occur.

Rubella spreads from person to person through the air (often through close contact such as talking, coughing, or sneezing) and is moderately contagious. Although rubella can strike people of all ages, it poses the greatest danger to unborn babies. Congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) occurs when the rubella virus attacks a developing fetus. Up to 85% of infants infected during the first trimester will be born with birth defects, including deafness, blindness, heart defects, and mental retardation. Miscarriages are also common. Growth retardation and diabetes mellitus have also been associated with late complications of congenital rubella.

Screening for IgG antibodies to rubella virus is a useful tool for diagnosis of the disease, and for determination of the immune status. Antibodies to the virus appear as rash fades. In the adult, IgG antibodies usually persist throughout life. Consequently, a steady anti-rubella IgG titer shows previous exposure to the virus, whereas a fourfold or greater rise is diagnostic for recent infection. However, an increased IgG titer in the absence of clinical symptoms could also imply reinfection. Since usually IgM antibodies are not produced following reinfection, the possibility of reinfection should not be excluded by a negative result in a rubella IgM antibody test.

Production of circulating IgG antibodies against rubella virus by congenitally infected infants usually persists up to 3-4 years post partum. Serial determination of the rubella IgG antibody level in the infant, therefore, will assist in the differentiation between congenital rubella (plateau level) or neonatal rubella (increase in titer).

# [Principle]

Based on the principle of Gold Immunochromatography Assay (GICA), this Rubella virus (RV) IgG rapid test cassette uses RV recombinant antigen and anti-human IgG monoclonal antibody to detect RV IgG antibody in the human serum samples with high sensitivity and specificity.

During the testing process, if there is RV IgG in the specimen added, it will react with the anti-human RV IgG monoclonal antibody in the membrane strip, chemical complexes will form. These complexes move along the strip chromatographically to the test region (T), where these complexes will be captured by the pre-coated recombinant RV antigen. Then a red or pink line will appear, indicating a positive result. The unbounded complex moves on to the control region (C), where they are captured by the anti-mouse antibody, and a red or pink line will appear, indicating the assay is a valid one. So the control line provides an inner quality control mechanism.

#### [Materials Provided]

Each test cassette is packed in a single aluminum pouch with silicon gel for long time storage, 25 cassettes per outer box;

Instruction for Use: One Copy.

# **【Specimen Collection & Preparation】**

Collect the patient's venous blood and let it contract in a natural way. Then centrifuge and collect the serum. Do not use haemolytic samples. Once the sample is collected, perform the assay as soon as possible.

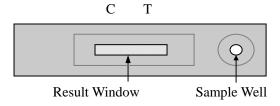
If serum is not tested immediately, it should be refrigerated at 2-8 degrees Centigrade. For storage periods greater than three days, freezing is recommended. The specimen should be brought to room temperature prior to testing assay.

## Test Procedure

Please read the *Instruction for Use* carefully before carrying out the test.

- 1. Let the sealed pouch and the samples come to room-temperature range of 15-30°C before testing.
- 2. Open the aluminum foil pouch, take out the test cassette and put it on a flat and dry surface, with the sample well facing up.

3. Add two drops of serum ( $80\mu$ l) to the sample well, and read the result after 15 minutes but within 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, the result should be regarded as invalid.



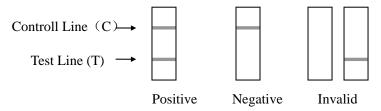
# 【Interpretation of Results】

**Negative:** Only one colored band appears on the control region. No apparent band on the test region.

**Positive:** Distinct color bands appear on both the control region and the test region. Both test line and control line indicate a positive result. Color intensity of the test bands may vary.

**Invalid:** A total absence of color in both (C) and (T) regions or no color band on the control (C) region is an indication of procedure error and/or the test reagent has deteriorated. Repeat with a new test kit. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

Diagram: Interpretation of Results



## **[**Limitations of the test **]**

- 1. This RV IgG test is for in-vitro diagnostic test only.
- 2. This assay is only a qualitative screening test. For positive cases, more advanced quantitative testing method should be used before any clinical conclusion can be

made.

- 3. If it is the first time for the patient to be infected, within 5 days, there is no detectable specific antibody in his/her serum. In this window period, the test will give a negative result when testing with this test cassette.
- 4. The RV IgG antibody of the mother will appear in the serum sample of a one-year old child, therefore it is improper to use independently the test result of a one-year old baby as the clinical proof either for its history of infection or for its immunization status.

# 【Storage, Carriage and Validity】

- 1. Store the test kits in a dry circumstance with a room-temperature range of  $2\sim 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- 2. Avoid direct sunlight and heat. Don't freeze.
- **3.** This reagent can be transported within a short period in a normal temperature range. In summer or winter when the environment is rough, some protective measures should be taken to avoid high temperature or freeze thawing.

## [Manufacturer]

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