

Mycoplasma pn. polyvalent ELISA
(recombinant)
with polyvalent IgA+M conjugate
IgG, IgA+M Test Kit

Order No.: EC214.00 (IgG, IgA+M Test Kit)

Color Coding: dark blue

FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSIS ONLY

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1. Intended Use

Mycoplasma pn. polyvalent ELISA is used for the semiquantitative and qualitative detection of IgG and the combined detection of IgA and IgM antibodies in human serum. The detection of IgG antibodies is adjusted so that fresh infections are mainly detected. To enhance the efficiency of the diagnostic testing, IgA and IgM antibodies are determined together with polyvalent IgA+IgM mixed conjugate.

2. Diagnostic Relevance

The bacteria *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, which is lacking cell wall components, is the cause of atypical pneumonia and tracheobronchitis of humans and affects mostly children, young adults and immunodeficient people (1,2,3,4). So called adhesins (6), enable the bacteria to attach to the epithelial cells, against which the host develops antibodies. Studies made by Foy show, that in the USA 15 to 20% of all pneumonia cases are caused by *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* (8). The ELISA detects *Mycoplasma*-antibodies with a defined antigen fraction of the strain M129, which is defined via monospecific sera. It includes membrane proteins, cytoskeleton proteins and recombinant proteins.

The incubation time during an infection with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* is 10 – 21 days:

- Specific IgM-antibodies occur 6-10 days after infection. Basically, about 80% of the patients younger than 20 years develop IgM-antibodies and 40% of the patients that are older than 20 years. This means a specific IgM-response can be missing especially in older patients. IgM-antibodies may be detected, referring to literature, still at least one year after beginning of the symptoms.
- Specific IgG-antibodies appear 9-14 days after infection. They may persist up to 4 years.
- Specific IgA-antibodies appear one week after start of the infection and decrease about 5 weeks after start of the infection again. As a rule, the IgA-titer exceeds the IgM-titer.

Considering the fact that IgM-antibodies persist very long in some persons and are missing in others completely, it is important to detect beside the IgM- also the specific IgG- and IgA-titer. Re-infections often take place without any production of IgM-antibodies but under significant increase of IgG- and IgA-antibody titers. Two patient sera, taken at an interval of 5-10 days allow a proper statement concerning the rise of the antibody titer (5). It is important to consider that a first attack of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* does not leave a sufficient protection against a new colonization. For diagnosis it is necessary in any case to consider the clinical picture in addition to the serological results. *Mycoplasma* infections are generally treated successfully with antibiotics like Tetracycline and Macrolide. The treatment with non-suitable, w.g. cell-wall-specific antibiotics (penicillin) leads to a serological advantage for *Mycoplasma* against all Penicillin-sensitive microorganisms.

3. Test Principle

The antibody searched for in the human serum forms an immune complex with the antigen coated on the microtiter -plate. Unbound immunoglobulins are removed by washing processes. The enzyme conjugate attaches to this complex. Unbound immunoglobulins are again removed by washing processes. After adding the substrate solution (TMB), a blue dye is produced by the bound enzyme (peroxidase). The color changes to yellow when the stopping solution is added.

4. Package Contents

4.1 IgG, IgA+M Testkit

1. **1 Microtiter-Plate** consisting of 96 with antigen coated, breakable single wells, lyophilised
2. **PBS-Dilution Buffer, (blue, ready to use), 2x50ml**, pH7,2, with preservative and Tween 20
3. **PBS-Washing Solution, (20x concentrated) 50ml**, pH7,2, with preservative and Tween 20
4. **IgG negative Control, 1300µl**, human serum with protein-stabilizer and preservative, ready to use
5. **IgG cut-off Control, 1300µl**, human serum with protein-stabilizer and preservative, ready to use
6. **IgG positive Control, 1300µl**, human serum with protein-stabilizer and preservative, ready to use
7. **IgA+M negative Control, 1300µl**, human serum with protein-stabilizer and preservative, ready to use
8. **IgA+M cut-off Control, 1300µl**, human serum with protein-stabilizer and preservative, ready to use
9. **IgA+M positive Control, 1300µl**, human serum with protein-stabilizer and preservative, ready to use
10. **IgG-Conjugate (anti-human), 11ml**, (sheep or goat)-horseradish-peroxidase-conjugate with protein-stabilizer and preservative in Tris-Buffer, ready to use

11. **IgA+M conjugate (anti-human IgA+IgM mixture), 11ml**, (sheep or goat)-horseradish peroxidase conjugate with protein stabilizers and preservatives in Tris buffer, ready-to-use
12. **Tetramethylbenzidine substrate solution (3,3',5,5'-TMB), 11ml**, ready to use
13. **Citrate-Stopping Solution, 6ml**, contains an acid mixture

5. Storage and Shelf-Life of the test kit and the ready to use reagents

Store the testkit at 2-8°C. The shelf life of all components is shown on each respective label; for the kit shelf life please see Quality Control Certificate.

1. Microtiter strips/single wells are to be resealed in package after taking out single wells and stored with desiccant at 2-8°C. Reagents should immediately be returned to storage at 2-8°C after usage.
2. The ready to use conjugate and the TMB-substrate solution are sensitive to light and have to be stored in dark. Should there be a color reaction of the substrate dilution due to incidence of light, it is not useable anymore.
3. Take out only the amount of ready to use conjugate or TMB needed for the test insertion. Additional conjugate or TMB taken out may not be returned but must be dismissed.

Material	Status	Storage	Shelf life
Test Samples	Diluted	+2 to +8°C	max. 6h
	Undiluted	+2 to +8°C	1 week
Controls	After Opening	+2 to +8°C	3 months
Microtitreplate	After Opening	+2 to +8° (storage in the provided bag with desiccant bag)	3 months
Rheumatoid factor - Absorbent	Undiluted, After Opening	+2 to +8°C	3 months
	Diluted	+2 to +8°C	1 week
Conjugate	After Opening	+2 to +8°C (protect from light)	3 months
Tetramethylbenzidine	After Opening	+2 to +8°C (protect from light)	3 months
Stop Solution	After Opening	+2 to +8°C	3 months
Washing Solution	After Opening	+2 to +8°C	3 months
	Final Dilution (ready-to-use)	+2 to +25°C	4 weeks

6. Precautions and Warnings

1. Only sera which have been tested and found to be negative for HIV -1 antibodies, HIV-2 antibodies, HCV antibodies and Hepatitis-B surface-antigen are used as control sera. Nevertheless, samples, diluted samples controls, conjugate and microtiter strips should be treated as potentially infectious material. Please handle products in accordance with laboratory directions.
2. Those components that contain preservatives, the Citrate Stopping Solution and the TMB have an irritating effect to skin, eyes and mucous. If body parts are contacted, immediately wash them under flowing water and possibly consult a doctor.
3. The disposal of the used materials has to be done according to the country-specific guidelines.

7. Material required but not supplied

1. Aqua dist./demin.
2. Eight-channel pipette 50µl, 100µl
3. Micropipettes: 10µl, 100µl, 1000µl
4. Test tubes
5. Paper towels or absorbent paper
6. Cover for ELISA-plates
7. Disposal box for infectious material
8. ELISA hand washer or automated EIA plate washing device
9. ELISA plate spectrophotometer, wavelength = 450nm, reference length = 620nm (Reference Wavelength 620-690nm)
10. Incubator
11. RF-Sorbotech for Virotech IgA+M ELISA with anti-human IgA+IgM mixed conjugate (see too Preparation of Reagents)

8. Test Procedure

Working exactly referring to the Sekisui Virotech user manual is the prerequisite for obtaining correct results.

8.1 Examination Material

Either serum or plasma can be used as test material, even if only serum is mentioned in the instructions. Any type of anticoagulant can be used for plasma.

Always prepare patient-dilution freshly.

For a longer storage the sera must be frozen. Repeated defrosting shall be avoided.

1. Only fresh non-inactivated sera should be used.
2. Hyperlipaemic, haemolytic, microbially contaminated and turbid sera should not to be used (false positive/negative results).

8.2 Preparation of Reagents

The Sekisui Virotech System Diagnostica offers a high degree of flexibility regarding the possibility to use the dilution buffer, washing solution, TMB, citrate stopping solution as well as the conjugate for all parameters and for all different lots. The ready to use controls (positive control, negative control, cut-off control) are **parameter specific** and **only to use** with the plate lot indicated in the Quality Control Certificate.

1. Set incubator to 37°C and check proper temperature setting before start of incubation.
2. Bring all reagents to room temperature before opening package of microtiter strips.
3. Shake all liquid components well before use.
4. Make up the washing solution concentrate to 1 L with distilled or demineralised water. If crystals have formed in the concentrate, please bring the concentrate to room temperature before use and shake well before use.
5. High IgG titers or rheumatoid factors can interfere with the specific detection of IgM antibodies and lead to false positive or false negative results. For the **correct detection of combined IgA and IgM with IgA+IgM mixed conjugate, it is therefore necessary to pretreat the sera with RF-SorboTech** (VIROTECH Adsorption Material). Pre-adsorption is not used for the IgA+M controls.

8.3 Virotech ELISA Test Procedure

1. For each test mixture, pipette 100µl of the ready-to-use dilution buffer (blank), together with the negative, cut-off and positive IgG-, IgA+M controls, as well as the diluted patient sera. We propose a double insertion (blank, controls and patient sera); for cut-off control a double insertion is absolutely necessary. Working dilution of patient sera: 1+100; e.g. 10µl serum + 1ml dilution buffer.
2. After pipetting start incubation for 30 min. at 37°C (with cover).
3. End incubation period by washing microtiter strips 4 times with 350 – 400µl washing solution per well. Do not leave any washing solution in the wells. Remove residues on a cellulose pad.
4. Pipette 100µl of ready to use conjugate into each well.
5. Incubation of conjugates: 30 min. at 37°C (with cover).
6. Stop conjugate incubation by washing 4 times (pls. refer to point 3 above).
7. Pipette 100µl of ready to use TMB into each well.
8. Incubation of substrate solution: 30 min. at 37°C (with cover, keep in dark).
9. Stopping of substrate reaction: pipette 50µl of citrate stop solution into each well. Shake plate carefully and thoroughly until liquid is completely mixed and a homogeneous yellow color is visible.
10. Measure extinction (OD) at 450/620nm (Reference Wavelength 620-690nm). Set your photometer in such a way that the blank value is deducted from all other extinctions. Extinctions should be measured within 1 hour after adding the stopping solution!

Pls. refer to last page for Test Procedure Schemata

8.4 Usage of ELISA processors

All Sekisui Virotech ELISAs can be used on ELISA processors. The user is bound to proceed a validation of the devices (processors) on a regular basis.

Sekisui Virotech recommends the following procedure:

1. Sekisui Virotech recommends to proceed the validation of device referring to the instructions of the device manufacturer during the implementation of the ELISA processor respectively after bigger reparations.
2. It is recommended to check the ELISA-processor with the Validationkit (EC250.00) afterwards. A regular check using the Validation kit shall be proceeded minimum once a quarter to test the accuracy of the processor.
3. The release criteria of the Quality Control Certificate of the product must be fulfilled for each test run.

With this procedure, your ELISA processor will function properly and this will support quality assurance in your laboratory.

9. Test Evaluation

The ready to use controls serve for a semiquantitative determination of specific IgG-, IgM- and IgA-antibodies. Their concentration can be expressed in Virotech units = VE. Fluctuations resulting from the test procedure can be balanced with this calculation method and a high reproducibility is achieved in this way. Use the means of the OD values for calculation of the VE.

9.1 Test function control

a) OD-values

The OD of the blank should be < 0.15.

The OD-values of the negative controls should be lower than the OD-values mentioned in the Quality Control Certificate. The OD-values of the positive controls as well as of the cut-off controls should be above the OD-values mentioned in the Quality Control Certificate.

b) Virotech Units (VE)

The Virotech Units (VE) of the cut-off controls are defined as 10. The calculated VE of the positive controls should be within the ranges mentioned in the Quality Control Certificate.

If those requirements (OD-values, VE) are not fulfilled, the test has to be repeated.

9.2 Calculation of the Virotech Units (VE)

The extinction of the blank value (450/620nm) has to be subtracted from all other extinctions.

$$\text{VE (positive control)} = \frac{\text{OD (positive control)}}{\text{OD (cut-off control)}} \times 10$$
$$\text{VE (patient serum)} = \frac{\text{OD (patient serum)}}{\text{OD (cut-off control)}} \times 10$$

9.3 Interpretation of Results

a) In the IgA+M for all patients, in the IgG for patients > 14 years

Result	Evaluation
(IgG > 14 years, IgA+M)	
< 9.0	negative
9.0 – 11.0	borderline
> 11.0	positive

b) In the IgG for children (0-14 years), when IgA+M is positive

For children between 0 and 14 years, the borderline range (cut-off) in the IgG can be displaced downwards, as the Virotech ELISA in the IgG is adjusted so that it predominantly detects acute infections. However, the condition for using this procedure is that the serum gives a positive IgA+M result.

Result (IgG 0 -14 years)	Evaluation
< 7.0	negative
7.0 – 8.0	borderline
> 8.0	positive

1. If the measured values are above the defined borderline range, they are considered to be positive.
2. If an infection is to be reliably detected, the antibody content of two serum samples must be determined. One serum sample must be tested directly after the start of the infection. The second sample must be tested 5 -10 days later (convalescence sample). The antibody concentrations of the two samples must be tested in parallel in the same test batch. A correct diagnosis cannot be made on the basis of a single serum sample. As some individuals do not form IgM and, in general, all 3 antibody classes (IgG, IgM and IgA) are not tested, a high measure of diagnostic sensitivity can be achieved with the IgG and the IgA+M determinations together.
3. If the measured values are below the defined borderline range, no measurable antigen specific antibodies are present in the sample. The samples are considered to be negative.

9.4 Interpretation Scheme

IgG	IgA+M	Interpretation
-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No increase in antibody titer to <i>M. pneumoniae</i>. - No suspicion of <i>M. pneumoniae</i> infection. <p>If the clinical symptoms persist, repeat test later or consider differential diagnosis.</p>
-	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased antibody titer to <i>M. pneumoniae</i> in the IgA and/or IgM. - Suspicion of early phase of acute <i>M. pneumoniae</i> infection. <p>Isolated false positive IgA or IgM results are always possible in principle and may both play a role here. As confirmation, the IgG titer must be checked in 5-10 days. A check by Immunoblot (LINE) may also be recommended.</p>
+	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased antibody titer to <i>M. pneumoniae</i>. - Suspicion of an acute infection with <i>M. pneumoniae</i>.
+	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspicion of an infection with <i>M. pneumoniae</i> in the recent past. IgA+M have already dropped. - Raised levels from a long past infection are also in principle possible.

9.5 Limits of the Test

1. The interpretation of serological results shall always include the clinical picture, epidemiological data and all further available laboratory results.
2. Even after taking the medical history, a clinical examination, standard laboratory tests and an X-ray, a *Mycoplasma* infection is difficult to distinguish from other infections of the upper and lower respiratory tract or other atypical pneumonia. If the case is uncertain or if the symptoms persist in spite of negative findings, we recommend diagnosis by molecular biological procedures, to support the serology.
3. Cross-reactions with *M. genitalium* or *M. hominis* can not be excluded. Also EBV-positive sera can cross-react.

10. Performance Data

10.1 Analytical Sensitivity and Specificity

To determine the analytical sensitivity, 120 sera were tested in the IgG and IgA+M in comparison to Virotech *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* LINE. The serum panel was made up as follows: 70 clinically characterized sera from patients with established *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*-induced atypical pneumonia (provided by the CAPNETZ Foundation), 34 sera from children aged 1 to 14 years suspected of having a *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection and 16 sera from adult patients with suspected *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection.

To determine the analytical specificity, 131 sera were tested in the IgG and IgA+M in comparison to the Virotech *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* LINE. The serum panel was made up as follows: 67 blood donor sera, 26 neonatal sera (patients aged 0 to 3 months) and 38 sera from patients with other respiratory diseases (21 *B. pertussis* positive sera and 17 *Legionella pneumophila* positive sera).

	Analytical Sensitivity - Reference: <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> LINE -	Analytical Specificity - Reference: <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> LINE -
IgG	97%	98%
IgA+M	94%	98%

10.2 Diagnostic Sensitivity

To determine the diagnostic sensitivity, 70 clinically characterized sera were tested from patients with established atypical pneumonia. These sera were taken from the stocks of the CAPNETZ Foundation. All patient samples had previously given a positive PCR result for *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* in the prior finding. The prior ELISA tests had been IgM-positive for 35 sera and negative for 35 sera (9). Although *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*-DNA can be detected in these patient samples, antibodies may not yet be detectable if the immune response is delayed. This explains the low sensitivity of the prior findings.

	Diagnostic Sensitivity Prior finding of the CAPNETZ sera: PCR positive and 50% serologically positive
IgG	67%
IgA+M	73%
total: IgG and IgA+M	80%

As a result of the combined evaluation of IgG and IgA+M, a markedly increased sensitivity of 80% was attained for this critical serum panel.

10.3 Prevalence (expected values)

67 blood donor sera were tested in the IgG and IgA+M.

	IgG		IgA+M	
negative	62	93%	62	93%
borderline	4	6%	4	6%
positive	1	1%	1	1%

10.4 Intra-Assay Coefficient of Variation (Repeatability)

Strips of different plates of a batch were tested with two sera in a chessboard pattern. This gave a coefficient of variation of < 9% (n=2x48).

10.5 Inter-Assay Coefficient of Variation (Reproducibility)

3 sera were tested in 10 independent test batches on 3 different test days. This gave a coefficient of variation of < 15%.

11. Literature

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8. Foy, HM: Infections caused by *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* and possible carrier state in different populations of patients. *J Clin Infect Dis* 1993, 17(suppl. 1) 37-47.
9. Baum, H. v. et.al.: *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* pneumonia revisited within the German Competence Network for Community-acquired pneumonia (CAPNETZ), *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2009, 9:62

Preparation of Patient Samples and Washing Solution

▼ **Washing Solution:** Fill up concentrate to 1 liter with aqua dest./demin.

▼ **IgG-Samples – Dilution**
1:101

e.g.:
10 µl serum/plasma + 1000 µl Dilution Buffer
(Serum Dilution Buffer is ready to use)

▼ **IgA+M-Samples – Dilution**
1:100
Rheumafactor-absorption with RF-SorboTech

e.g.:
5 µl serum/plasma + 450 µl Dilution Buffer +
1 drop RF-SorboTech, incubate for 15 min. at room temperature.

Test Procedure

Samples Incubation 30 minutes at 37°C



Wash 4times



Conjugate Incubation 30 minutes at 37°C



Wash 4times



Substrate Incubation 30 minutes at 37°C



Stopping



Measure
Extinctions

100 µl Patient Samples

blank value (Dilution Buffer) and controls

400 µl Washing Solution

Remove Residues on a Cellulose Pad

100 µl Conjugate

IgG, IgA+M

400 µl Washing Solution

Remove Residues on a Cellulose Pad

100 µl Substrate

50 µl Stop Solution

shake carefully

Photometer at 450/620nm
(Reference Wavelength 620-690nm)