Feline Infectious Peritonitis Antibody

Ref. V-12

INTENDED USE

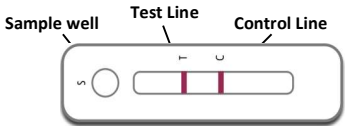
Feline Infectious Peritonitis Antibody Rapid Test is a qualitative Immuno--chromatographic assay for rapid detection of FIP antibodies in whole blood, serum or plasma. Feline Infectious Peritonitis Antibody Rapid Test is only intended for initial screening and reactive samples should be confirmed by a supplemental assay.

SUMMARY &TEST DESCRIPTION

Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) is a fatal, incurable disease that affects cats. It is caused by Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus (FIPV), which is a mutation of Feline Enteric Corona virus (FECV) - (Feline Coronavirus FCoV). Experts do not agree on the specifics of genetic changes that produce the FIPVCats become infected by inhaling or ingesting the virus. The most commonly cited transmission source is feces, although contaminated surfaces such as food dishes and clothing can transmit the virus as well.

TEST PRINCIPLE

Feline Infectious Peritonitis Antibody Rapid Test works on chromatographic immunoassay. Basic components of test strip includes: a) Conjugate pad, which contains Detection antibody, colloidal gold conjugated; b) a nitrocellulose membrane strip containing lines T: FIP antigen and C: Goat Anti Mouse.



Test sample that is added to the sample well, with adequate amount of buffer migrates from the sample pad along the conjugate pad where any antibody present in the sample will bind to the colloidal gold conjugate. The sample then continues to migrate across the membrane until it reaches the capture zones where the antibody-antibody conjugate complex will bind to the respective immobilised recombinant antigen (on test line) producing a visible line on the membrane. If the respective antibody is not present in the sample, no reaction occurs in the capture zones and no test line is formed. The sample then migrates further along the strip until it reaches the control zone, where it produces another visible line on the membrane. This control line indicates that the sample has migrated across the membrane as intended.

REAGENTS & MATERIALS PROVIDED

1. Each test pouch contains :
   a. One test card and dropper
   b. Desiccant
2. Assay Diluent- In dropper bottle
3. Instruction Leaflet

STORAGE & STABILITY

Store the test kit between 2-30°C till the expiration date indicated on the pouch / carton. DO NOT FREEZE. Ensure that the test device is brought to room temperature before opening.

PRECAUTION & WARNING

1) Use within 10 minutes after opening pouch.
2) Do not touch result window.
3) Use only the buffer supplied along with the kit.
4) Do not mix components from different kits.
5) Do not use with specimen containing precipitates

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Specimen: Blood, Serum, Plasma

Blood:

- Collect the whole blood using a syringe or vacutainer into a container containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA or sodium citrate by venipuncture.

Serum:

- Collect the whole blood using a syringe or vacutainer (NOT containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA or sodium citrate) by venipuncture. Leave the syringe or vacutainer, preferably at an angle, to settle for 30 minutes. Once blood coagulates, centrifuge the blood to get serum specimen as supernatant.
- If the specimen is not used for testing immediately, they should be refrigerated at 2~8°C.
- For storage period longer than 5 days, freezing is recommended. Store at -20^{0}C
- The specimen should be brought to room temperature prior to use.

Plasma:

- Collect the whole blood using a syringe or vacutainer (containing anticoagulants such as heparin, EDTA or sodium citrate) by venipuncture
- Centrifuge the blood to get plasma specimen as supernatant.

Treat the specimen as infectious and handle with standard biosafety measures.

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Use the dropper as a pipette to collect the specimen from serum, whole blood or plasma. Make sure that the specimen does not contain any precipitate by centrifuging it if required. Proceed to next step immediately.
2. Take out the test card from the aluminium foil pouch and place it on a horizontal surface.
3. Add 2 drops (40-50µl) of the specimen into sample hole 'S'.
4. When the sample is fully absorbed, add 2 drops of the diluent provided with the assay to the sample hole.
5. Wait for 10 minutes and interpret the results independently from these strips as illustrated below. The result is considered invalid after 15 minutes. All results where control band does not appear are considered invalid.

INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULT

Positive- FIP Ab present in the sample

Negative-FIP Ab not present in the sample

Invalid Test-No control line

References:

1. Feline infectious peritonitis". Cornell University. 2012-08-21. Retrieved 2013-12-30.
2. Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)". Vetinfo.com. Retrieved 2013-12-30

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