

SARS-CoV-2 ANTIGEN RAPID TEST (Colloidal Gold Method)



(Instructions For Use)

For in vitro diagnostic use only
Store at 2°C -30°C

(Gebrauchsanweisung)

Nur für die in-vitro-diagnostische Anwendung
Lagerung bei 2°C -30°C

(Instrucciones de Uso)

Sólo para uso de diagnóstico in vitro
Almacenar a 2°C -30°C

1. INTENDED USE

The novel coronaviruses belong to the *B* genus. COVID-19 is an acute respiratory infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2. People are generally susceptible. Currently, the patients infected by the novel coronavirus are the main source of infection; asymptomatic infected people can also be an important source. Based on the current epidemiological investigation, the incubation period is 1 to 14 days, mostly 3 to 7 days. The main manifestations include fever, fatigue and dry cough. Nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat, myalgia and diarrhea are found in a few cases.

The genome of coronaviruses encodes spike protein, envelope protein, membrane protein and nucleocapsid protein. In the process of virus assembly, N protein binds to viral RNA and leads to the formation of spiral nucleocapsid. N protein is a highly immunogenic phosphoprotein, which is related to viral genome replication and cell signalling. Because of the conserved sequence of N protein, detection of SARS-CoV-2 N protein is of great clinical significance.

This rapid test is used for the qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein antigen (hereinafter referred to as SARS-CoV-2 N-antigen) in human nasal swab samples.

2. TEST PRINCIPLE

This rapid kit is based on the colloidal gold method to detect SARS-CoV-2 N antigen.

The SARS-CoV-2 N-antigen in the sample forms a complex with the antibody probe with colloidal gold. This complex migrates along the membrane to the T-line and C-line and are bound by the control region anti-body. If both the T-line and the C-line are red, the test result is SARS-CoV-2 N-antigen positive; if only the C-line is red and no T-line becomes visible, the test result is SARS-CoV-2 N-antigen negative. If no C-line becomes visible, the test result is invalid; and the sample must be retested with a new test cassette.

3. KIT COMPONENTS

Note: This kit comes in packs of 5 or 25 tests. The number of items in the kit supplied will depend on which pack is purchased.

5 Test-Kit:	25 Test-Kassetten
1 Instructions for Use	1 Instructions for Use
5 Swabs	25 Swabs
5 Extraction Buffer (2mL)	25 Extraction Buffer (2mL)
5 Extraction Vials with Caps	1 tube rack
1 tube rack	25 Extraction

4. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1.1. Samples should be considered as potentially infectious. Operators should wear protective clothing, masks, gloves and are advised to take appropriate safety precautions to avoid or reduce the risk of infection.

1.2. This test should be performed at 18-30°C. The test and samples must be brought to room temperature before testing.

1.3. Follow the instructions for use carefully. The accuracy of the assay results cannot be guaranteed if there is any deviation from the instructions for use.

1.4. Operators and users must handle the potentially contaminated materials safely according to local requirements.

1.5. Use a new clean disposable extraction buffer for each individual sample to prevent cross-contamination.

1.6. All used test items used during the test, including the extraction buffer, which neutralizes SARS-CoV-2, operators should dispose of all samples and materials as if they were infectious waste in a biohazard waste container. Users can dispose the components in the house-hold waste in accordance with local guidelines and should inform themselves on local regulations on garbage disposal.

1.7. Once the test cassette is removed from the pouch, perform the test as soon as possible to avoid being humidified. The test cassette is sensitive to humidity as well as to heat.

1.8. Do not use the test cassette if the pouch is damaged or if the seal is broken.

1.9. Test cassettes cannot be reused.

5. STORAGE CONDITIONS AND SHELF LIFE

The test is stored at 2°C-30°C for 15 months from the date of manufacture. The test cassette inside the foil bag shall be used within 1 hour after opening.

6. APPLICABLE INSTRUMENT

No

7. SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

7.1. Applicable to Anterior-Nasal swab samples

7.2. It is recommended that the samples are tested at the time of sample collection.

7.3. If not tested immediately, swab samples should be stored in a dry and clean tube tightly sealed.

7.4. Nasal swabs can be stored at -20°C for 24 hours.

8. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

None

9. COLLECTION OF NASAL SWAB SAMPLES

9.1. The test can be performed according to the standard nasal swab collection procedure. Step 1: Open the test cassette. (1) Remove the swab from the pouch and hold with the handle only. Do not touch the tip. (2) Gently insert the swab up to 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch (10 to 23 cm) into the nostril of the patient. Roll the swab around the inside wall of nostril at least 4 times. (3) Repeat swab step for the other nostril with the same swab to ensure adequate sample is collected.

9.2. It is recommended that the samples is tested at the time of sample collection.

10. TEST PROCEDURE FOR NASAL SWAB SAMPLES

Step 1: Insert the nasal swab into the extraction vial. The kit includes a convenient tube rack; 5 test-kit, use the perforations of box holding the extraction tubes; 25 test-kit use the perforations of the box holding the swabs.

Step 2: Insert the swab into the extraction vial. Rotate the swab 5 times and squeeze the sides of the extraction vial to mix the sample in the buffer.

Step 3: Close the tube cap on the extraction tube and press firmly so that the cap sits tightly in the extraction vial.

Step 4: Place the test cassette on a flat surface. Apply 3 drops of extraction sample to the sample well of the test cassette. Dispense the sample at 90-degree angle to avoid bubbles.

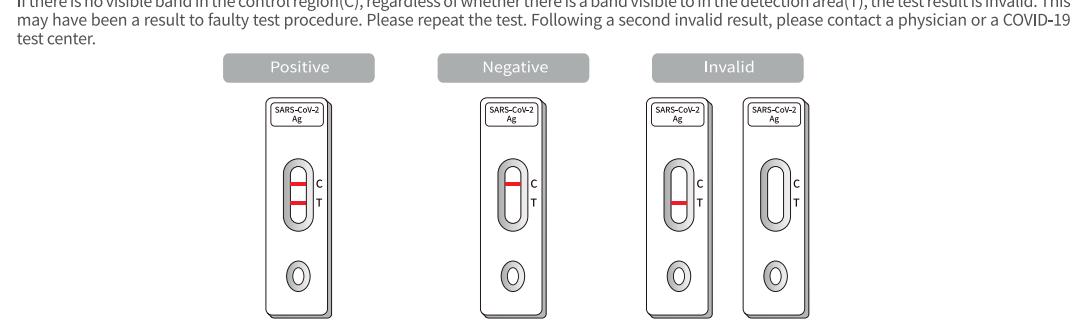
Step 5: After 15 minutes of development time, observe the result window for the result. Dispose of all materials in the intended disposal for infectious material in the laboratory or in the household trash in accordance with local guidelines.

11. INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

11.1. If a visible band appears in the detection area(T) and the control region (C) at same time, the test is SARS-CoV-2-N-protein positive, this is an acute possibility of COVID-19 infection. Please consult a physician or your local health authorities and follow up with a confirmatory test with PCR.

If it is no visible bands visible in the control region(C) and no visible bands in the detection area(T), the test is SARS-CoV-2-N-protein negative. Please continue to obey local regulations on contact and protective measures. A negative result may not rule out an infection. In case of suspected infection, repeat the test after 1 to 2 days as the SARS-CoV-2 virus may not be detected in all phases of an infection.

If there is no visible band in the control region(C), regardless of whether there is a band visible in the detection area(T), the test result is invalid. This may have been a result of faulty test procedure. Please repeat the test. Following a second invalid result, please contact a physician or a COVID-19 test center.



11.2. Due to the complex structure of bioactive substances in samples and the difference of antigen antibody specificity, the possibility of false positive results cannot be completely ruled out when using this kit. If the test results are inconsistent with the clinical indications, other appropriate test methods should be used for confirmation.

11.3. INTERPRETATION

11.4. The accuracy of the test depends on the sample collection process. Improper sample collection, improper sample storage or repeated freezing and thawing of the sample may affect the test result.

11.5. The performance may occur if the level of antigen in a sample is below the detection limit of the test.

11.6. The performance of SARS-CoV-2 Antigen Rapid Test was evaluated using the procedures provided in the product insert only. Modifications to these procedures may alter the performance of the test.

11.7. False negative results may occur if swabs are stored in their paper sheet after Specimen collection.

11.8. Negative test results are not intended to rule in other non-SARS viral or bacterial infections.

11.9. Swab sample after heat inactivation may affect the accuracy of the detection and may lead to erroneous results.

13. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

13.1. Limit of Detection

13.1.1. Method

The SARS-CoV-2 Antigen Rapid Test (Colloidal Gold Method) for SARS-CoV-2 was determined by evaluating different concentrations of heat inactivated viruses and recombinant N protein, respectively. Natural nasal swab specimens were collected from healthy donors and confirmed negative for PCR test and were used as controls. Swabs were cleaned and rinsed thoroughly to remove a negative control matrix pool to be used as the diluent. Inactivated SARS-CoV-2 virus and recombinant N protein were diluted in this natural nasal swab matrix pool to generate virus and recombinant N protein matrix pool, respectively, for testing. Control nasal swab samples were prepared by adding 50µl of each virus dilution onto the sterile swab. The nasal swab samples were tested according to the test procedure in the Instructions for Use.

13.1.2. LoD Screening of Recombinant N protein

The recombinant N protein was added to the natural nasal swab matrix pool to obtain samples with concentrations of 200 pg/mL, 100 pg/mL, 50 pg/mL, 25 pg/mL and 10 pg/mL. Each sample was tested five times. The lowest concentration dilution containing 5 positives was chosen as the detection limit. On this testing, the concentration chosen was 50 pg/ml.

(2) LoD Screening of SARS-CoV-2 virus

The SARS-CoV-2 virus (IVCAS 6.7512) was propagated and purified. Vero E6 cells (ATCC CRL-1586) SARS-CoV-2 stock solution (2.0×10⁶ TCID₅₀/mL) (IVCAS 6.7512) that had been inactivated at 56°C for 30 minutes was diluted to 2000 TCID₅₀/mL, 1000 TCID₅₀/mL, 200 TCID₅₀/mL, 100 TCID₅₀/mL and 50 TCID₅₀/mL nasal swab sample extracts. Each sample was tested five times. The lowest concentration demonstrating 5 positives was chosen for LoD. Based on this testing, the concentration chosen was of 200 TCID₅₀/mL.

13.1.3. LoD Confirmation

(1) LoD Confirmation of Recombinant N protein

The nasal swab sample extract concentration of 50 pg/ml was tested twenty times to confirm. Twenty (20) of twenty (20) results were positive. Based on this testing, the concentration chosen was 50 pg/ml.

(2) LoD Confirmation of SARS-CoV-2 virus

The nasal swab sample extract concentration of 200 TCID₅₀/mL was tested twenty times to confirm. Twenty (20) of twenty (20) results were positive. Based on this testing, the LoD was confirmed to be 200 TCID₅₀/mL.

13.2. Cross-reactivity Studies

Cross-reactivity of SARS-CoV-2 Antigen Rapid Test (Colloidal Gold Method) was evaluated by testing a panel of various microorganisms and other substances that could potentially cross-react with SARS-CoV-2 Antigen Rapid Test Kit in a negative sample. Each organism and virus were tested in triplicate. Results do not show any cross reactivity with the below listed microbial substances:

Escherichia coli 1.0×10⁶ CFU/mL No

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) 1.12×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) 1.54×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Influenza B 0.7×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Influenza A 1.05×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Herpes Simplex Virus-1 (HSV-1) 1.12×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Herpes Simplex Virus-2 (HSV-2) 1.47×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Human Immunodeficiency Virus – 1 (HIV-1) 2.24×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Enterovirus 2.52×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Staphylococcus epidermidis 1.0×10⁶ CFU/mL No

Legionella pneumophila 3.5×10⁶ CFU/mL No

Chlamydia pneumoniae 1.7×10⁶ CFU/mL No

Mycoplasma pneumoniae 1.5×10⁶ CFU/mL No

Parainfluenza virus 1.26×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Respiratory syncytial virus 1.47×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Adenovirus 1.19×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) 1.4×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) 1.33×10⁶ pfu/mL No

Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV) 1.05×10⁶ pfu/mL No

1. VERWENDUNGSZEICHEN

Die neuartigen Coronaviren gehören zur *B*-Gattung. COVID-19 ist eine akute respiratorische Infektionskrankheit, die durch SARS-CoV-2 verursacht wird. Menschen sind generell anfällig. Derzeit sind die Patienten, die mit dem neuartigen Coronavirus infiziert sind, die Hauptinfektionsquelle; asymptotische und latente Personen können ebenfalls eine Infektionsquelle sein. Basierend auf der aktuellen epidemiologischen Untersuchung beträgt die Inkubationszeit 1 bis 14 Tage, meistens 3 bis 7 Tage. Zu den Hauptmanifestationen gehören Fieber, Müdigkeit und trockener Husten. Nasenverstopfung, Kopfschmerzen, Halsschmerzen, Schleimabsonderungen und Schweißausbrüche sind weitere Manifestationen. Das Genom des Coronaviruses kodiert für Spike-Protein, Hülleprotein, Membranprotein und Nukleokapsid. Im Prozess der viralen Assemblierung bindet das N-Protein an virale RNA und führt zur Bildung des spiralförmigen Nukleokapsids. Das N-Protein ist ein hoch immunogenes Phosphoprotein, das mit der viralen Genomreplication und der Zellsignalisierung in Zusammenhang steht. Aufgrund der konservierten Sequenz des N-Proteins ist der Nachweis des N-Proteins von SARS-CoV-2 von großer klinischer Bedeutung.

Dieser Schnelltest dient dem qualitativen Nachweis von SARS-CoV-2 Nukleokapsid Protein-Antigen (im Folgenden als SARS-CoV-2 N-Antigen bezeichnet). Er ist auf die T-Linie der Titer Prüfen der vorherigen Testkette.

2. TEST-PRINZIPIEL

Dieser Schnell-Kit basiert auf der kolloidalen Goldmethode zum Nachweis von SARS-CoV-2 N-Antigen.

Die SARS-CoV-2 N-Antigen in der Probe bildet einen Komplex mit dem mit kolloidalen Gold markierten Antikörpern. Dieser Komplex wandert entlang der Membran zu der T-Linie, wenn der Antikörper gegen das SARS-CoV-2 N-Antigen positiv ist. Wenn nur die C-Linie rot ist, ist die T-Linie negativ. Wenn sowohl die C-Linie als auch die T-Linie rot sind, ist das Testergebnis SARS-CoV-2 N-Antigen negativ. Wenn keine T-Linie sichtbar wird, ist das Testergebnis ungültig und die Probe muss mit einer neuen Testkassette getestet werden.

3. KIT-KOMPONENTEN

Hiermit wird dieses Kit in Packungen mit 5 oder 25 Tests geliefert. Die Anzahl der Artikel im Kit hängt davon ab, welche Packung gekauft wird.

4. GEBAUCHSANWEISUNG

4.1. Probentnahme

4.2. Sicherheitsmaßnahmen

4.3. Verarbeitung der Proben

4.4. Reagen