

Viral Identification

Rapid identification of viruses that cause gastrointestinal or respiratory disease - directly from clinical specimens.



PROSPECT®

Direct qualitative enzyme immunoassays for the detection of *Adenovirus*, *Astrovirus* or *Rotavirus* in faecal specimens.

- **SAME DAY RESULTS**
Easy-to-read results within 2 hours.
- **EASY TO PERFORM**
Quick and convenient – ideal for routine testing.
- **WALK-AWAY**
Less than 5 minutes hands-on time.

XPECT®

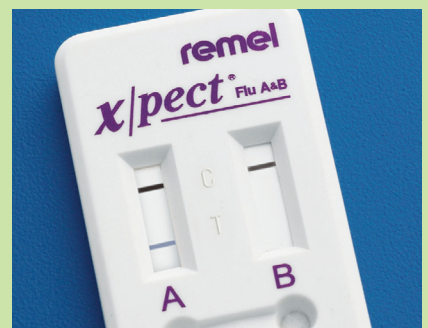
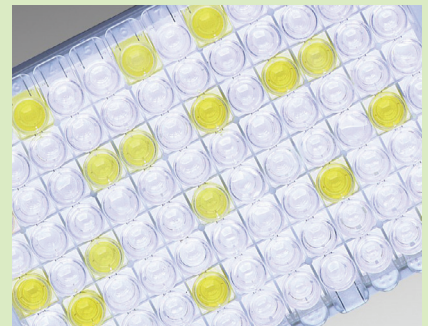
Rapid lateral flow immunoassays for the direct qualitative detection of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) and Influenza types A and B in nasopharyngeal specimens.

- **RAPID RESULTS**
Clearly visible, easy-to-read results in just 15 minutes.
- **QUICK AND EASY TO USE**
Less than 1 minute hands-on time.
- **RELIABLE**
Integral control for added confidence. Excellent sensitivity and specificity.

ROTAVIRUS LATEX AGGLUTINATION TEST

Direct detection of *Rotavirus* in faecal specimens.

- **QUICK AND EASY TO PERFORM**
Particularly useful for rapid screening in epidemic situations.
- **ACCURATE AND RELIABLE**
Highly specific latex reagent. Easily interpreted results in minutes.



ADENOVIRUS
ASTROVIRUS
ROTAVIRUS
RSV
INFLUENZA A & B

Rapid identification of viruses that cause gastrointestinal or respiratory diseases - directly from clinical specimens.

Background

Symptoms of respiratory and gastrointestinal viral infections are difficult to differentiate from those caused by other pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi or parasites. As a result, and since antiviral agents are being used more commonly, rapid identification of the causative agent is increasingly important to allow treatment options to be targeted appropriately.

Rapid identification of the infectious agent also helps to identify patients that should be isolated and to ensure that suitable infection control procedures are initiated promptly.

Gastrointestinal Disease

Most people fully recover from viral gastroenteritis. However, if fluids are not adequately replaced, there is a danger of dehydration, and hospitalisation may be required for oral or intravenous rehydration. Those most at risk of developing serious disease include the very young, the immunocompromised and the elderly. Viral gastroenteritis has been known to cause outbreaks and ward closures in the hospital setting.

The viruses that most frequently cause diarrhoea in infants and young children include *Rotavirus*, enteric *Adenovirus* and *Astrovirus*.

Respiratory Disease

Occasionally, a childhood viral respiratory tract infection may progress from the upper to the lower respiratory tract. There it can cause serious illness, such as bronchiolitis or pneumonia, and hospitalisation may be required.

Viruses that commonly cause respiratory disease in children include Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), *Adenovirus* and, in an outbreak year, influenza virus.

PROSPECT®

Test Principle

The ProSpecT® range detects the major viral causes of gastroenteritis using solid-phase sandwich enzyme immunoassays in a familiar microplate format. Each microwell is coated with specific antibodies directed toward the target viral antigen. When the faecal specimen is incubated in the microwell with Enzyme Conjugate (enzyme-conjugated, antigen-specific antibody), the specific antibodies on the surface of the well and in the Enzyme conjugate bind to target antigen, forming an antibody/antigen 'sandwich'. Upon washing, only bound enzyme conjugate remains.

When Colour Substrate is added, the bound enzyme cleaves the molecule, resulting in a colour reaction that can be read visually or spectrophotometrically. In the absence of target antigen, the enzyme conjugate is not bound and there is no colour reaction.

XPECT®

Test Principle

Xpect® is a range of rapid immunoassays. Antibody-coated colour particles bind with target antigen in the diluted sample.

The colour-antibody/antigen complex moves along the test membrane. Immobilised antibodies specific to target antigen capture the colour-labelled antigen complex at the test region, causing a clearly visible line to appear. This line will not appear in the absence of specific antigen. Immobilised, non-specific antibodies in the control region capture the colour-labelled antibodies, whether antigen is present or not, resulting in a clearly visible control line.

ROTAVIRUS LATEX AGGLUTINATION TEST

Test Principle

Latex particles, coated with monoclonal antibodies directed towards specific *Rotavirus* antigen, cross-link in the presence of *Rotavirus* antigen, resulting in clearly visible agglutination. In the absence of rotavirus antigen, the particles remain in smooth suspension. Autoagglutination can be ruled out using the Control Latex (provided).

Ordering Information

PRODUCT	PACK SIZE	ORDER CODE
ProSpecT® Adenovirus Microplate Assay	96 wells/kit	R2494596
ProSpecT® Astrovirus Microplate Assay	96 wells/kit	R2494096
ProSpecT® Rotavirus Microplate Assay	96 wells/kit	R24920967
Xpect® Flu A & B Chromatographic Immunoassay	20 tests/kit	R24600
Xpect® Flu A & B Control Swabs	20 sets (20 flu A, 20 flu B)	R246003
Xpect® RSV Chromatographic Immunoassay	30 tests/kit	R24601
Xpect® RSV positive/negative controls	2 vials (1 positive, 1 negative)	R246012
Rotavirus Latex Agglutination Test	25 tests/kit	R30950401



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DEDICATED TO MICROBIOLOGY

