

HIV combi PT

HIV-1 antigen and total antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2

REF		SYSTEM
05390095 190	100	Elecsys 2010 MODULAR ANALYTICS E170 cobas e 411 cobas e 601 cobas e 602

English

Intended use

Immunoassay for the in vitro qualitative determination of HIV-1 p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV-1, including group O, and HIV-2 in human serum and plasma.

The electrochemiluminescence immunoassay "ECLIA" is intended for use on Elecsys and **cobas e** immunoassay analyzers.

Regulatory approval

This assay has been CE marked according to Directive 98/79/EC. Test performance has been established and certified by a Notified Body according to the Common Technical Specifications (CTS) for diagnostic use and for screening of blood donations.

Summary

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the causative agent of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), belongs to the family of retroviruses. HIV can be transmitted through contaminated blood and blood products, through sexual contact or from a HIV infected mother to her child before, during and after birth.

Two types of human deficiency viruses, called HIV-1 and HIV-2, have been identified to date.^{1,2,3,4} Various subtypes of the known HI-Viruses have been described, each of which has a different geographical distribution. HIV-1 can be divided into 3 distantly related groups: group M (for main), group N (for non-M, non-O) and group O (for outlier).^{5,6} Based on their genetic relationship, at least 9 different subtypes (A to D, F to H, J, K) have been identified within HIV-1 group M.⁷ Recombinant HIV-1 viruses consisting of sequences of 2 or even more different subtypes exist and are spreading epidemically.

Antibodies to HIV proteins, indicating the presence of an HIV infection, can be found in the serum usually 6-12 weeks after infection.^{8,9} Due to differences in the sequence of immunodominant epitopes, especially in the envelope proteins HIV-1 group M, HIV-1 group O and HIV-2, specific antigens are necessary to avoid failure in the detection of an HIV infection by immunoassays.^{9,10} By detecting the HIV-1 p24 antigen in blood specimens of recently infected patients with a high viral load, HIV infection can be detected about 6 days earlier than with traditional antibody assays.^{11,12} Anti-HIV antibodies and the HIV-1 p24 antigen can be detected simultaneously using a 4th generation HIV assay. This leads to improved sensitivity and, therefore, a shorter diagnostic window as compared to anti-HIV assays.^{13,14}

With the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay the HIV-1 p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2 can be detected simultaneously within one determination. The assay uses recombinant antigens derived from the *env*- and *pol*-region of HIV-1 (including group O) and HIV-2 to determine HIV-specific antibodies. For the detection of HIV-1 p24 antigen specific monoclonal antibodies are used. Repeatedly reactive samples must be confirmed according to recommended confirmatory algorithms. Confirmatory tests include Western Blot and HIV RNA tests.

Test principle

Sandwich principle. Total duration of assay: 27 minutes.

- 1st incubation: Pretreatment of 40 µL of sample with detergent agent.
- 2nd incubation: Biotinylated monoclonal anti-p24 antibodies/HIV-specific recombinant antigens/HIV-specific peptides, and monoclonal anti-p24 antibodies/HIV-specific recombinant antigens/HIV-specific peptides labeled with a ruthenium complex^{a)} react to form a sandwich complex.
- 3rd incubation: After addition of streptavidin-coated microparticles, the complex becomes bound to the solid phase via interaction of biotin and streptavidin.

- The reaction mixture is aspirated into the measuring cell where the microparticles are magnetically captured onto the surface of the electrode. Unbound substances are then removed with ProCell/ProCell M. Application of a voltage to the electrode then induces chemiluminescent emission which is measured by a photomultiplier.
- Results are determined automatically by the software by comparing the electrochemiluminescence signal obtained from the reaction product of the sample with the signal of the cutoff value previously obtained by calibration.

a) Tris(2,2'-bipyridyl)ruthenium(II)-complex (Ru(bpy)₃²⁺)

Reagents - working solutions

The reagent rackpack (M, R0, R1, R2) is labeled as HIVCOMPT.

- M Streptavidin-coated microparticles (transparent cap), 1 bottle, 6.5 mL:
Streptavidin-coated microparticles 0.72 mg/mL; preservative.
- R0 MES buffer 50 mmol/L, pH 5.5; 1.5 % Nonidet P40; preservative (white cap), 1 bottle, 4 mL.
- R1 Anti-p24~, HIV-1/-2-specific recombinant antigens (E. coli)~, HIV-1/-2-specific peptides~biotin (gray cap), 1 bottle, 7 mL:
Biotinylated monoclonal anti-p24 antibodies (mouse), biotinylated HIV-1/-2-specific recombinant antigens (E. coli), biotinylated HIV-1/-2 specific peptides > 1.3 mg/L; TRIS buffer 50 mmol/L, pH 7.5; preservative.
- R2 Anti-p24~, HIV-1/-2-specific recombinant antigens (E. coli)~, HIV-1/-2-specific peptides~Ru(bpy)₃²⁺ (black cap), 1 bottle, 7 mL:
Monoclonal anti-p24 antibodies (mouse), HIV-1/-2 specific recombinant antigens, HIV-1/-2 specific peptides labeled with ruthenium complex > 1.5 mg/L; TRIS buffer 50 mmol/L, pH 7.5; preservative.
- HIVCOMPT Cal1 Negative calibrator (white cap), 2 bottles (lyophilized) for 1.0 mL each:
Human serum, non reactive for anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-2.
- HIVCOMPT Cal2 Positive calibrator (black cap), 2 bottles (lyophilized) for 1.0 mL each:
Anti-HIV-1 positive human serum (inactivated) in human serum negative for anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-2.

Precautions and warnings

For in vitro diagnostic use.

Exercise the normal precautions required for handling all laboratory reagents.

Disposal of all waste material should be in accordance with local guidelines. Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.

This kit contains components classified as follows in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:

2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one hydrochloride

EUH 208 May produce an allergic reaction.



HIV combi PT

HIV-1 antigen and total antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2

Warning

- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention:

- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

- P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Disposal:

- P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Product safety labeling primarily follows EU GHS guidance.

Contact phone: all countries: +49-621-7590

All human material should be considered potentially infectious.

The negative calibrator (HIVCOMPT Cal1) has been prepared exclusively from the blood of donors tested individually and shown to be free from HBsAg and antibodies to HCV and HIV.

The testing methods applied were FDA-approved or cleared in compliance with the European Directive 98/79/EC, Annex II, List A.

The serum containing anti-HIV-1 (HIVCOMPT Cal2) was inactivated using β -propiolactone and UV-radiation.

However, as no inactivation or testing method can rule out the potential risk of infection with absolute certainty, the material should be handled with the same level of care as a patient specimen. In the event of exposure, the directives of the responsible health authorities should be followed.^{15,16}

Avoid foam formation in all reagents and sample types (specimens, calibrators and controls).

Reagent handling

The reagents in the kit are ready for use (except for HIVCOMPT Cal1 and HIVCOMPT Cal2) and are supplied in bottles compatible with the system.

HIVCOMPT Cal1 and HIVCOMPT Cal2: Carefully dissolve the contents of one bottle by adding exactly 1.0 mL of distilled or deionized water and allow to stand closed for 15 minutes to reconstitute. Mix carefully, avoiding foam formation.

Transfer the reconstituted calibrators into the supplied empty labeled snap-cap bottles.

Elecsys 2010 and **cobas e 411** analyzers: The reconstituted calibrators should only be left on the analyzers during calibration at 20-25 °C. After use, close the bottles as soon as possible and store upright at 2-8 °C.

Due to possible evaporation effects, not more than 5 calibration procedures per calibrator bottle set should be performed.

MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, **cobas e 601** and **cobas e 602** analyzers: Unless the entire volume is necessary for calibration on the analyzer, transfer aliquots of the reconstituted calibrators into empty snap-cap bottles (CalSet Vials). Attach the supplied labels to these additional bottles. Store the aliquots at 2-8 °C for later use.

Perform **only one** calibration procedure per aliquot.

All information required for correct operation is read in from the respective reagent barcodes.

Please note: Both the vial labels, and the additional labels (if available) contain 2 different barcodes. The barcode between the yellow markers is for **cobas 8000** systems only. If using a **cobas 8000** system, please turn the vial cap 180° into the correct position so the barcode can be read by the system. Place the vial on the instrument as usual.

Storage and stability

Store at 2-8 °C.

Do not freeze.

Store the Elecsys reagent kit **upright** in order to ensure complete availability of the microparticles during automatic mixing prior to use.

Stability of the reagent rackpack	
unopened at 2-8 °C	up to the stated expiration date
after opening at 2-8 °C	12 weeks
on Elecsys 2010 and cobas e 411 at 20-25 °C	28 days
on MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602	28 days

Stability of the calibrators	
lyophilized	up to the stated expiration date
reconstituted at 2-8 °C	12 weeks
on Elecsys 2010 and cobas e 411 at 20-25 °C	up to 5 hours
on MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 at 20-25 °C	use only once

Store calibrators **upright** in order to prevent the calibrator solution from adhering to the snap-cap.

Specimen collection and preparation

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Serum collected using standard sampling tubes or tubes containing separating gel.

Li-heparin, K₂-EDTA and K₃-EDTA plasma as well as Li-heparin plasma tubes containing separating gel.

Criterion: Correct assignment of negative and positive samples.

Stable for 4 weeks at 2-8 °C, 7 days at 25 °C, 3 months at -20 °C. The samples may be frozen 5 times.

The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. When processing samples in primary tubes (sample collection systems), follow the instructions of the tube manufacturer.

Centrifuge samples containing precipitates and frozen samples before performing the assay.

Do not use heat-inactivated samples.

Do not use samples and controls stabilized with azide.

Ensure the samples, calibrators and controls are at 20-25 °C prior to measurement.

Due to possible evaporation effects, samples, calibrators and controls on the analyzers should be analyzed/measured within 2 hours.

Materials provided

See "Reagents – working solutions" section for reagents.

- 2 x 4 bottle labels
- 4 empty labeled snap-cap bottles

Materials required (but not provided)

- [\[REF\] 05162645190](#), PreciControl HIV, for 2 x 2 mL each of PreciControl HIV 1, 2, and 3
- [\[REF\] 11776576322](#), CalSet Vials, 2 x 56 empty snap-cap bottles
- General laboratory equipment
- Elecsys 2010, MODULAR ANALYTICS E170 or **cobas e** analyzer
- Distilled or deionized water

Accessories for Elecsys 2010 and **cobas e 411** analyzers:

- [\[REF\] 11662988122](#), ProCell, 6 x 380 mL system buffer
- [\[REF\] 11662970122](#), CleanCell, 6 x 380 mL measuring cell cleaning solution
- [\[REF\] 11930346122](#), Elecsys SysWash, 1 x 500 mL washwater additive
- [\[REF\] 11933159001](#), Adapter for SysClean

HIV combi PT



HIV-1 antigen and total antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2

- [REF] 11706802001, Elecsys 2010 AssayCup, 60 x 60 reaction vessels
- [REF] 11706799001, Elecsys 2010 AssayTip, 30 x 120 pipette tips

Accessories for MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, **cobas e 601** and **cobas e 602** analyzers:

- [REF] 04880340190, ProCell M, 2 x 2 L system buffer
- [REF] 04880293190, CleanCell M, 2 x 2 L measuring cell cleaning solution
- [REF] 03023141001, PC/CC-Cups, 12 cups to prewarm ProCell M and CleanCell M before use
- [REF] 03005712190, ProbeWash M, 12 x 70 mL cleaning solution for run finalization and rinsing during reagent change
- [REF] 03004899190, PreClean M, 5 x 600 mL detection cleaning solution
- [REF] 12102137001, AssayTip/AssayCup Combimagazine M, 48 magazines x 84 reaction vessels or pipette tips, waste bags
- [REF] 03023150001, WasteLiner, waste bags
- [REF] 03027651001, SysClean Adapter M

Accessories for all analyzers:

- [REF] 11298500316, ISE Cleaning Solution/Elecsys SysClean, 5 x 100 mL system cleaning solution

Assay

For optimum performance of the assay follow the directions given in this document for the analyzer concerned. Refer to the appropriate operator's manual for analyzer-specific assay instructions.

Resuspension of the microparticles takes place automatically prior to use. Read in the test-specific parameters via the reagent barcode. If in exceptional cases the barcode cannot be read, enter the 15-digit sequence of numbers.

MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, **cobas e 601** and **cobas e 602** analyzers: PreClean M solution is necessary.

Bring the cooled reagents to approximately 20 °C and place on the reagent disk (20 °C) of the analyzer. Avoid foam formation. The system automatically regulates the temperature of the reagents and the opening/closing of the bottles.

Place the reconstituted calibrators in the sample zone.

All the information necessary for calibrating the assay is automatically read into the analyzer.

After calibration has been performed, store the calibrators at 2-8 °C or discard (MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, **cobas e 601** and **cobas e 602** analyzers).

Calibration

Traceability: No internationally accepted standard for anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-2 exists.

This method has been standardized against the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1 p24 Antigen) - 1st International Reference Reagent 1992, code 90/636 - available from NIBSC (National Institute for Biological Standards and Control).

Calibration frequency: Calibration must be performed once per reagent lot using HIVCOMPT Cal1, HIVCOMPT Cal2 and fresh reagent (i.e. not more than 24 hours since the reagent kit was registered on the analyzer). Renewed calibration is recommended as follows:

- after 1 month (28 days) when using the same reagent lot
- after 7 days (when using the same reagent kit on the analyzer)
- as required: e.g. quality control findings with PreciControl HIV outside the defined limits
- more frequently when this is required by pertinent regulations

Range for the electrochemiluminescence signals (counts) for the calibrators:

Negative calibrator (HIVCOMPT Cal1):

1200-3500 (Elecsys 2010 and **cobas e 411** analyzers)

550-2200 (MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, **cobas e 601** and **cobas e 602** analyzers)

Positive calibrator (HIVCOMPT Cal2):

17000-75000 (Elecsys 2010 and **cobas e 411** analyzers)

14000-70000 (MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, **cobas e 601** and **cobas e 602** analyzers)

Quality control

For quality control, use PreciControl HIV.

All controls should be run individually at least once every 24 hours when the test is in use, once per reagent kit, and following each calibration.

The control intervals and limits should be adapted to each laboratory's individual requirements. Values obtained should fall within the defined limits. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the defined limits.

If necessary, repeat the measurement of the samples concerned.

Follow the applicable government regulations and local guidelines for quality control.

Note:

For technical reasons re-assigned target values valid only for a specific reagent and control lot combination, must be entered manually on all analyzers (except for the **cobas e 602** analyzer). Therefore always refer to the value sheet included in the reagent kit or PreciControl kit to make sure that the correct target values are used.

When a new reagent or control lot is used, the analyzer will use the original values encoded in the control barcodes.

Calculation

The analyzer automatically calculates the cutoff based on the measurement of HIVCOMPT Cal1 and HIVCOMPT Cal2.

The result of a sample is given either as reactive or non-reactive as well as in the form of a cutoff index (signal sample/cutoff).

Interpretation of the results

Samples with a cutoff index < 0.90 are non-reactive in the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay. These samples are considered negative for HIV-1 Ag and HIV-1/2 specific antibodies and do not need further testing. Samples having a cutoff index in the range ≥ 0.90 to < 1.0 are considered borderline in the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay.

Samples with a cutoff index ≥ 1.0 are considered reactive in the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay.

All initially reactive or borderline samples should be redetermined in duplicate with the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay. If cutoff index values < 0.90 are found in both cases, the samples are considered negative for HIV-1 Ag and HIV-1/2 specific antibodies.

Initially reactive or borderline samples giving cutoff index values of ≥ 0.90 in either of the redeterminations are considered repeatedly reactive. Repeatedly reactive samples must be confirmed according to recommended confirmatory algorithms. Confirmatory tests include Western Blot and HIV RNA tests.

Limitations - interference

The assay is unaffected by icterus (bilirubin < 1026 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ or < 60 mg/dL), hemolysis (Hb < 0.310 mmol/L or < 500 mg/dL), lipemia (Intralipid < 1500 mg/dL) and biotin (< 123 nmol/L or < 30 ng/mL).

Criterion: Correct assignment of negative and positive samples.

Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. > 5 mg/day) until at least 8 hours following the last biotin administration.

No interference was observed from rheumatoid factors up to a concentration of 1500 IU/mL.

No false negative result due to high-dose hook effect was found with the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay.

In vitro tests were performed on 18 commonly used pharmaceuticals. No interference with the assay was found.

In rare cases, interference due to extremely high titers of antibodies to analyte-specific antibodies, streptavidin or ruthenium can occur. These effects are minimized by suitable test design.

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

A negative test result does not completely rule out the possibility of an infection with HIV. Serum or plasma samples from the very early (pre-seroconversion) phase or the late phase of HIV infection can occasionally yield negative findings. Yet unknown HIV variants can also

HIV combi PT



HIV-1 antigen and total antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2

lead to a negative HIV finding. The presence of HIV antigen or antibodies to HIV is not a diagnosis of AIDS.

Limits and ranges

Antigen detection

Detection limit: ≤ 2 IU/mL

The stated sensitivity was determined by reading off the HIV Ag concentration corresponding to the signal of the cutoff value from standard curves obtained by serial dilutions of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1 p24 Antigen) - 1st International Reference Reagent 1992, code 90/636 - in human HIV-negative serum.

Antibody detection

No international accepted standard for HIV-specific antibody detection exists.

Specific performance data

Representative performance data on the analyzers are given below. Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision

Precision was determined using Elecsys reagents, samples and controls in a protocol (EP5-A2) of the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute): 2 runs per day in duplication each for 21 days (n = 84). The following results were obtained:

Elecsys 2010 and cobas e 411 analyzers					
Sample	Mean COI	Repeatability ^{b)}		Intermediate precision ^{c)}	
		SD COI	CV %	SD COI	CV %
HS ^{d)} , negative	0.203	0.026	-	0.031	-
HS, positive for anti-HIV-1	126	1.09	0.9	1.77	1.4
HS, positive for anti-HIV-2	7.57	0.069	0.9	0.111	1.5
HS, positive for anti-HIV-1 group O	10.2	0.097	1.0	0.155	1.5
HS, positive for HIV Ag	3.52	0.031	0.9	0.062	1.8
PreciControl HIV 1	0.236	0.023	-	0.026	-
PreciControl HIV 2	18.3	0.283	1.5	0.380	2.1
PreciControl HIV 3	55.2	1.12	2.0	1.42	2.6

b) Repeatability = within-run precision

c) Intermediate precision = between-run

d) HS = human serum

MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 analyzers					
Sample	Mean COI	Repeatability		Intermediate precision	
		SD COI	CV %	SD COI	CV %
HS, negative	0.141	0.016	-	0.025	-
HS, positive for anti-HIV-1	138	3.22	2.3	5.08	3.7
HS, positive for anti-HIV-2	8.47	0.214	2.5	0.326	3.9
HS, positive for anti-HIV-1 group O	10.8	0.255	2.3	0.432	4.0
HS, positive for HIV Ag	3.65	0.084	2.3	0.141	3.9
PreciControl HIV 1	0.194	0.017	-	0.022	-
PreciControl HIV 2	19.6	0.404	2.1	0.707	3.6
PreciControl HIV 3	62.2	1.50	2.4	2.38	3.8

Analytical specificity

1182 samples containing potentially interfering substances were tested with the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay comprising specimens:

- containing antibodies against HAV, HBV, HCV, HTLV, CMV, EBV, HSV, VZV, Toxoplasma gondii, Treponema pallidum, Borrelia, Parvovirus B19
- containing autoantibodies and elevated titers of rheumatoid factor
- positive for Candida, E. coli, Plasmodium falciparum/vivax, Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- after vaccination against HAV, HBV, and influenza
- from patients with monoclonal gammopathy and multiple myeloma/lymphoma

	N	Elecsys HIV combi PT assay		Western Blot ^{e)}	Analytical specificity
		IR ^{f)} COI ≥ 1	RR ^{g)} COI ≥ 1		
Specimens containing potentially interfering substances	1182	1 ^{h)}	1	0	99.92 % 95 % lower confidence limit: 99.53 %

e) Western Blot confirmed positive/indeterminate

f) IR = initially reactive

g) RR = repeatedly reactive

h) Patients with monoclonal gammopathy: 1 out of 21

Clinical sensitivity

Of 179 HIV samples from early seroconversion phase (according to CTS definition), 172 samples were found positive with the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay.

Of 1532 samples from HIV infected patients in different stages of the disease and infected with HIV-1 group M, O and HIV-2, 1532 were found to be reactive with the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay. The sensitivity of the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay in this study was 100 %.

The 95 % lower confidence limit was 99.76 %.

Group	N	Reactive
HIV-1 infected persons from various stages of disease	338	338
Infection with HIV-1 group M (subtypes A-J)	629	629
Infection with HIV-1 group O	8	8
Infection with HIV-2	472	472
HIV Ag positive specimens	85	85

53 lysates of cell culture supernatants including different HIV-1 group M subtypes (A-H), HIV-1 group O, and HIV-2 were tested and found reactive in the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay.

In 46 follow-ups of very early HIV infections, 100 out of 105 samples were detected positive with the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay.

Clinical specificity

In a group of 7343 randomly selected blood donors from Europe and Asia the specificity of the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay was found 99.88 % (RR). The 95 % lower confidence limit was 99.77 %.

In a group of 4103 samples from unselected daily routine, dialysis patients and pregnant women the specificity of the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay was found 99.81 % (RR). The 95 % lower confidence limit was 99.62 %.

	N	Elecsys HIV combi PT assay		Western Blot ⁱ⁾	Clinical specificity (95 % lower confidence limit)
		IR COI ≥ 1	RR COI ≥ 1		
Blood donors	7343	13	11	1/1	99.88 % (99.77 %)
Unselected samples from daily routine	2721	33	33	26	99.74 % (99.47 %)

HIV combi PT

HIV-1 antigen and total antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2

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	N	Elecsys HIV combi PT assay		Western Blot ⁱ⁾	Clinical specificity (95 % lower confidence limit)
		IR COI ≥ 1	RR COI ≥ 1		
Dialysis patients	251	1	1	0	99.60 % (97.80 %)
Pregnant women	1131	1	1	1	100 % (99.67 %)

i) Western Blot confirmed positive/indeterminate. Samples with indeterminate WB were excluded from calculation.

Seroconversion panels

Seroconversion sensitivity of the Elecsys HIV combi PT assay has been shown by testing 102 commercial seroconversion panels in comparison to registered HIV combi assays or anti-HIV immunoassays and/or HIV Ag assays.

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- Gürtler L, Mühlbacher A, Michl U, et al. Reduction of the diagnostic window with a new combined p24 antigen and human immunodeficiency virus antibody screening assay. *Journal of Virological Methods* 1998;75:27-38.
- Occupational Safety and Health Standards: bloodborne pathogens. (29 CFR Part 1910.1030). Fed. Register.
- Directive 2000/54/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 18 September 2000 on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work.

For further information, please refer to the appropriate operator's manual for the analyzer concerned, the respective application sheets, the product information and the Method Sheets of all necessary components (if available in your country).

A point (period/stop) is always used in this Method Sheet as the decimal separator to mark the border between the integral and the fractional parts of a decimal numeral. Separators for thousands are not used.

Symbols

Roche Diagnostics uses the following symbols and signs in addition to those listed in the ISO 15223-1 standard.

	Contents of kit
	Analyzers/Instruments on which reagents can be used
	Reagent
	Calibrator
	Volume after reconstitution or mixing
	Global Trade Item Number

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 0123



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