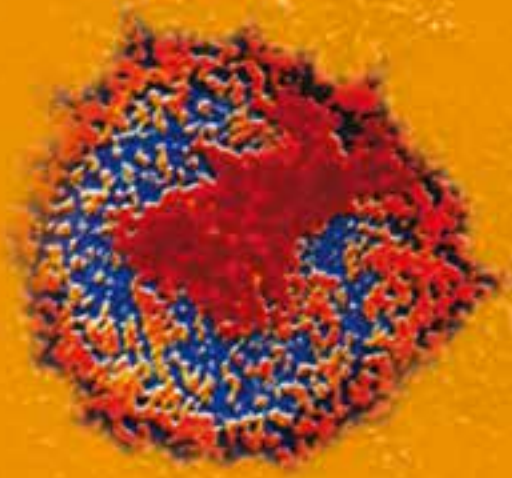
Infectious Disease

EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS

VCA IgG, EBNA IgG, EBV IgM, EA IgG

Accurate differential diagnosis of the stage of infection



DiaSorin

The Diagnostic Specialist

FOR OUTSIDE THE US AND CANADA ONLY

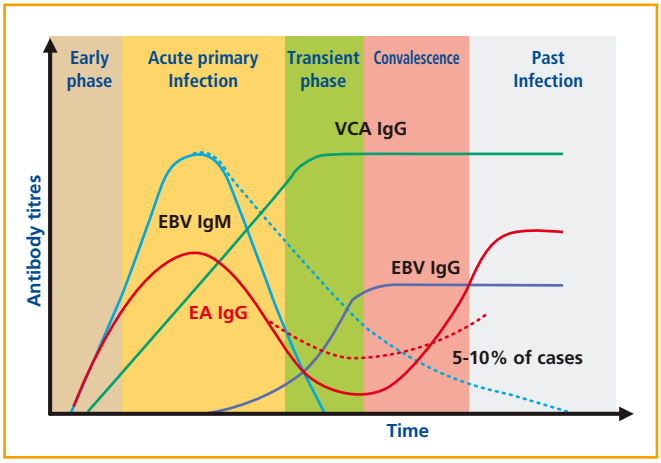
Infectious Disease

EBV differential diagnosis and staging of the infection

Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) is a member of the herpes virus family and is the causative agent of infectious mononucleosis. In children the disease is often subclinical and indistinguishable from other mild diseases of childhood; in adults, the illness lasts usually longer and is often associated with a prolonged fatigue syndrome. The clinical diagnosis is suggested on the basis of the symptoms along with the serological testing used to exclude other diseases. The typical serological assays measure IgG and IgM antibodies directed against different components of EBV.
Antigens derived from the Viral Capsid (VCA) are used to detect antibodies generally produced during the acute phase of the infection whereas the EBNA-1 protein is used to detect IgG produced during convalescence.
IgG to the early antigen D (EA-D) appears in the acute phase and generally falls to undetectable levels after 3 to 6 months.

In many people, detection of antibody to the early antigen is a sign of active infection, but in 20-30% of healthy individuals IgG to EA-D remain detectable for life. EA rises again if reactivation of infection occurs. It has also been demonstrated that IgM antibodies to VCA components of EBV tend to persist for several months after the infection in 5 to 10% of the cases. It is therefore important to provide the clinician a way to better define the stage of the infection.

Parallel determination of VCA IgG, EBNA IgG and EBV IgM levels enables, through the use of a differential cut-off for the interpretation of EBNA IgG and EBV IgM results, better discrimination among different phases of EBV infection.



VCA IgM	VCA IgG	EBNA IgG	EA IgG	Diagnosis
-	-	-	-	EBV negative
+	-	-	-	Early phase of acute infection
+	+	-	+/-	Acute primary infection
+	+	+	+/-	Transiente phase/ Reactivation
-	+	+	+/-	Past Infection

Main Features of LIAISON® EBV assays

- Number of tests: 100
- Solid phase: p18 sinthetic peptide, EBNA-1 peptide
- Label: Isoluminol derivative
- Method: CLIA
- Sample type: Serum/Plasma

Flexibility enables quick and accurate results

- High througput
- Two-point recalibration stable for 4 weeks
- Quantitative determinations of IgG and IgM (U/mL)
- Sample volume: 20 µL
- On board stability 8 weeks

Ordering Information

LIAISON® EBV IgM (code 310500)
LIAISON® VCA IgG (code 310510)
LIAISON® EBNA IgG (code 310520)
LIAISON® EA IgG (code 310540)

LIAISON® control EBV IgM (code 310501)
LIAISON® control VCA IgG (code 310511)
LIAISON® control EBNA IgG (code 310521)
LIAISON® control EA IgG (code 310541)

AVAILABLE ON LIAISON® SYSTEMS

Product availability subject to required regulatory approval

M0870004047/L 05/16

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