Canine Parvovirus Antigen (CPV Ag) Rapid Test Kit

Technical Manual

(GICA)

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Product Information

Intended Use

Canine parvovirus disease is an acute infectious disease caused by canine parvovirus (CPV) infection in puppies, characterized by severe vomiting, hemorrhagic enteritis, myocarditis, etc.

This kit is intended for the detection of CPV antigen in canine feces, rectum, vomitus, or saliva. It can be used for CPV infection screening, auxiliary diagnosis and so on.

Principle

The kit uses colloidal gold immunochromatography assay (GICA). After being added to sample hole(“S”), the sample will move along the nitrocellulose membrane with the gold markers. If CPV antigens are present in the sample, it will make the test (“T”) line colored. If not, no color reaction will be produced. Regardless of a negative or positive result, the control(“C”) line should always appear, or else the result is considered invalid.

This assay utilizes CPV-specific monoclonal antibodies in a sandwich method for the detection of CPV-specific antigens, offering high sensitivity and excellent specificity. It has been validated to have no cross-reactivity with other common canine viruses such as Canine Distemper Virus.

Content

Package specification	20T/Kit
Test device (with disposable dropper)	20
Assay diluent	20
Sampling Swab	20
Instruction	1

Storage Conditions

The kit shall be stored at 2°C to 30°C (35.6°F to 86°F) in dry environment. Avoid freezing.

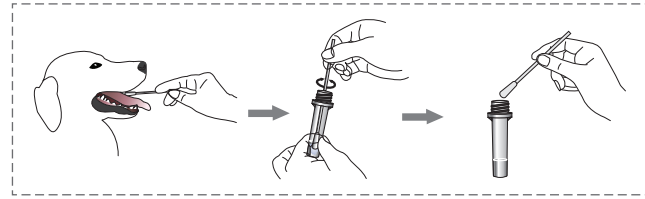
Shelf life: 24 months. The date of manufacture is presented in the label of the box.

Preparation of Sample

After moistening the sampling swab with normal saline, swab the dog's feces (or vomit, saliva).

2)Immediately insert the swab into the assay diluent tube. Agitate the swab thoroughly until the sample is fully dissolved in the diluent. Squeeze out the excess liquid from the swab against the wall of the tube and discard the swab. The liquid obtained after allowing it to stand within the tube is the **treated sample.**

Note: Excessive fecal samples may lead to erroneous results, such as the appearance of aberrant dark bands. It is recommended to reduce the sample volume prior to retesting.

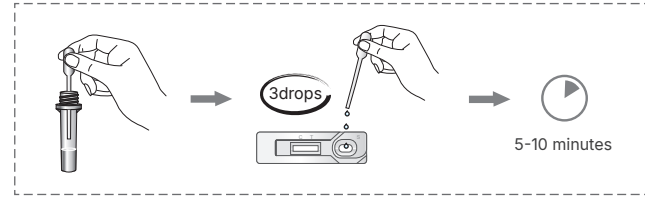


Test Methods

Open the foil pouch, take out the test card and put it on a flat and clean work surface.

2)Using the provided dropper, aspirate the clarified supernatant from the **treated sample.** Carefully and vertically dispense 3 drops (approximately 60 μL) into the sample hole(“S”).

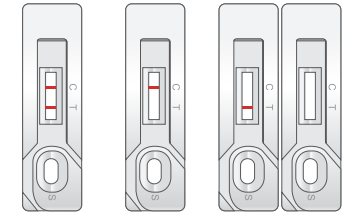
3)Allow the test card to sit at room temperature for 5-10 minutes to determine the results. Results obtained after 30 minutes are considered invalid.



Results Judgement

Negative: Only control (“C”) line appears in the result window.

Positive: Both test(“T”) line and control(“C”) line appear in the result window.



Invalid: If the control(“C”) line does not appear, the result might be considered invalid.

(Note: Deionized water, tap water, and normal saline cannot be used as negative controls.)

Results Interpretation

1)A negative test result indicates that there are no CPV antigens detected in the sample, and CPV infection cannot be ruled out if there are corresponding acute symptoms.

2)A positive test result indicates the presence of CPV antigens in the sample tested, suggesting a potential infection by the CPV. Further analysis is required, integrating clinical data and other diagnostic methods.

3)Since canine parvovirus vaccines are typically attenuated vaccines, the virus may temporarily increase in the body during immunization, potentially resulting in a positive reaction. This phenomenon usually disappears 3-10 days after vaccination. However, animals treated with monoclonal antibodies may exhibit false positives for an extended period due to the production of secondary antibodies against the monoclonal antibodies in their bodies.

Limitation of the Test Method

Although Canine Parvovirus Antigen Rapid Test Kit is highly accurate in detecting antigens against CPV, there is still a possibility of occasional false results. If uncertain or questionable results are obtained, additional clinical or laboratory tests may be necessary. As with other diagnostic tests, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not rely solely on the outcome of a single test. Instead, it should be made by the veterinarian after evaluating all clinical and laboratory findings. By considering a comprehensive assessment, veterinarians can ensure a more reliable and accurate diagnosis and provide appropriate care and treatment for the animal.

Notice

1)Please read the instructions carefully before testing. And a variety of reagents are only used for this experiment.

2)Avoid using expired or damaged products.

3)The kit should be allowed to return to room temperature after being removed from the refrigerator before opening. Once opened, it should be used as quickly as possible to avoid becoming ineffective due to moisture.

4)Avoid touching the white nitrocellulose membrane in the middle of the test card.

5)Avoid touching the sample hole.

6)The waste shall be regarded as pollutants. Please dispose of them properly in accordance with the relevant local regulations.