Canine Adenovirus Antigen (CAV Ag) Rapid Test Kit

Technical Manual

(GICA)

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Product Information

Intended Use

Canine adenovirus (CAV) is the most pathogenic virus within the genus Mastadenovirus of mammalian adenoviruses. There are two serotypes: Type I (CAV-1) causes canine infectious hepatitis, an acute septic infectious disease characterized by central lobular necrosis of the liver, intranuclear inclusion bodies in hepatocytes and cortical cells, and prolonged bleeding time. It can also cause encephalitis in foxes, hence it's also referred to as fox encephalitis or canine infectious hepatitis. Type II (CAV-2) is responsible for canine infectious laryngotracheitis and enteritis.

This kit is intended for the detection of CAV antigen in canine nasal secretions. It can be employed for CAV infection screening and auxiliary diagnosis in dogs.

Principle

The kit uses colloidal gold immunochromatography assay (GICA). After being added to sample hole(“S”), the sample will move along the chromatographic membrane with the gold tracers. If there are CAV antigens 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 CAV-specific monoclonal antibodies in a sandwich method for the detection of CAV-specific antigens, offering high sensitivity and excellent specificity.

Content

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

Storage Conditions

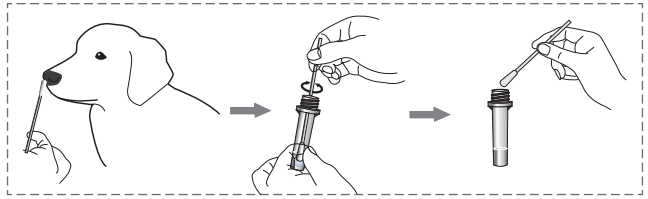
Store in a cool and dry place at temperatures between 2°C to 30°C (35.6°F to 86°F). Avoid freezing.

The shelf life is 24 months from the date of manufacture, which is indicated on the label of the box.

Preparation of Sample

1) After moistening the sampling swab with normal saline, swab the dog's nasal fluid.

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.

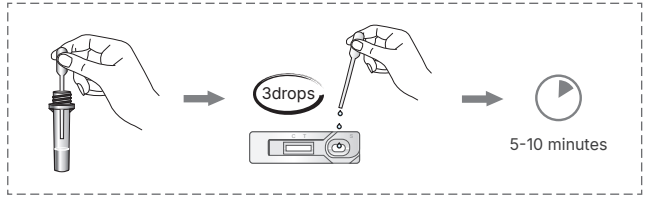


Test Methods

1) 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”).

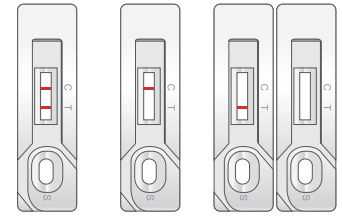
3) Allow the test card to sit at room temperature for 5-10 minutes to determine the results. Results obtained after 30 minutes are considered invalid.



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: water and normal saline cannot be used as negative controls.)

Results Interpretation

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

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

3) Since canine adenovirus 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 Adenovirus Antigen Rapid Test Kit is highly accurate in detecting CAV antigens, 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.