

# Avian Influenza Virus Antigen (AIV Ag) Rapid Test Kit

## Technical Manual

(GICA)



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## Product Information

### Intended Use

Avian influenza, also known as European fowl plague, is an acute and highly lethal contagious disease affecting birds, caused by Influenza A virus. It is characterized by acute septicemic death or asymptomatic carrier status.

This kit is used for detecting the common antigens of avian influenza virus (AIV) in the trachea and cloacal secretions of poultry. It can be used for screening and assisting in the diagnosis of AIV infections, among other purposes.

### 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 there are AIV

antigens in the sample, it will make the test ( "T" ) line colored. If not, no color reaction will be produced.

This kit utilizes AIV-specific monoclonal antibodies and employs a sandwich assay method to detect common antigens of AIV. It has high sensitivity and can detect all subtypes of AIV. It exhibits excellent specificity and does not cross-react with B-type influenza viruses, Newcastle disease virus, or other common poultry viruses.

### Content

Package specification	20T/Kit	40T/Kit
Test device (with disposable dropper)	20	40
Assay diluent	20	40
Sampling swab	20	40
Instruction	1	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.

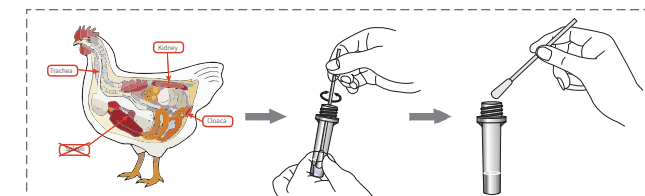
## Preparation of Sample

Collect approximately 0.1g or 100μL of fresh avian excrement or tracheal secretions using the provided swab. (The accuracy of the test results is directly influenced by the quality of the sample collection; ensure it is done correctly and adequately.)

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 **processed sample**.

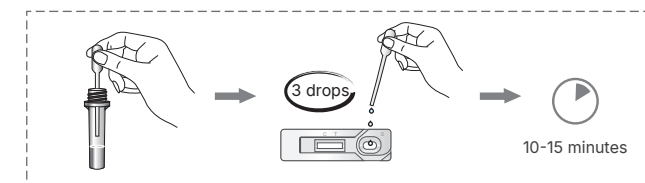
**Note:** Excessive fecal samples may lead to erroneous results, such as the appearance of aberrant dark bands. It

is recommended to reduce the sample volume prior to retesting.



## Test Methods

- 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 processed 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 10-15 minutes to determine the results. Results obtained after 30 minutes are considered invalid.

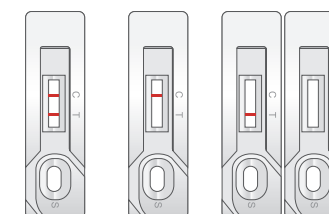


## Results Judgement

**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



Positive Negative Invalid

result might be considered invalid.

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

### | Results Interpretation |

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

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

### | Limitation of the Test Method |

This testing method is exclusively used for the detection of common antigens of AIV and does not perform subtype analysis.

Although Avian Influenza Virus Antigen (AIV Ag) Rapid Test Kit is highly accurate in detecting antigens against AIV, here 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 of the result window.
5. Avoid touching the sample hole.
6. dispose of them properly in accordance with the relevant local regulations.