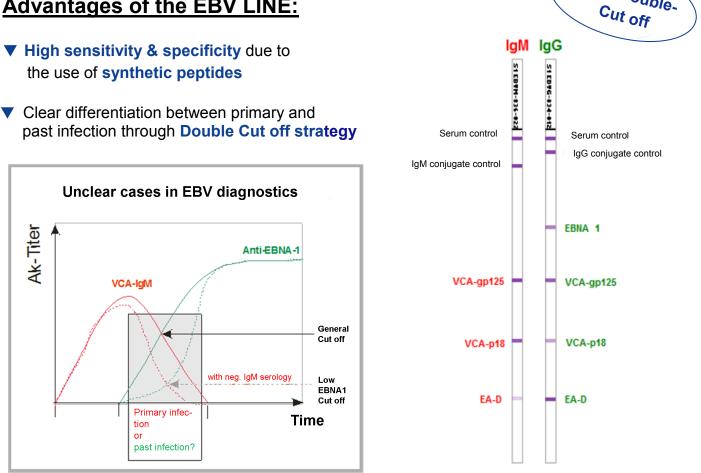


With Double-

## VIROTECH EBV IgG & IgM LINE Immunoblot

### Advantages of the EBV LINE:



#### General Cut off:

In the case of **positive IgM serology**, EBNA1 IgG assessment is based on the **general Cut off** (p18 band of Cut off control). Thus, a late-stage with still reactive IgM serology, which has just begun, is not erroneously diagnosed as an expired infection, but as a primary infection.

#### Low EBNA1 Cut off:

In the case of negative IgM serology, the EBNA1 IgG assessment is based on the lower EBNA1 Cut off (EBNA1 band of Cut off control). Thus, at the end of the primary stage, a possibly weak reaction of EBNA1 is not missed and wrongly evaluated as negative, but evaluated positive as EBNA1 and thus as a past infection.

#### **Order No.:** IgG: WE102G32 / WE102G96, 32 / 96 IgG determinations IgM: WE102M32 / WE102M96, 32 / 96 IgM determinations



# Double-Cut off strategy

	Case studies
Serum 1	
Clinically characterized	serum of the primary stage (consulting laboratory Dr. Gärtner, Homburg/Saar)
IgM positive	EBVM 3-26-80 gp125 → p18 → EA-D →
IgG positive	EBVM 3-26-80 EBNA 1 → gp125 → p18 → EA-D →
Due to the <b>positive IgM serology</b> (gp125, p18 and EA-D pos.) the general Cut off (p18) is selected for the EBNA1 IgG assessment. Since the reactive <b>EBNA1 band</b> is below the Cut off, it is judged <b>negative</b> and supports the finding: <b>Primary infection</b>	
Based only on the pos statement could not be	itive IgG assessment of gp125 and EA-D (p18 negative, since < Cut off) a clear made.
Serum 2	
Clinically characterized	serum of an expired infection (consulting laboratory Dr. Gärtner, Homburg/Saar)
IgM negative	EBVM 3-26-80 gp125 → p18 → EA-D →
IgG positive	EBVM 3-26-80 EBNA 1 → gp125 → p18 → EA-D →
Due to the <b>negative IgM serology</b> , low Cut off (EBNA1) is selected for the EBNA1 IgG assessment. As the reactive <b>EBNA1 band</b> $\geq$ is the Cut off band, it is evaluated as <b>positive</b> and together with the positive p18 in the IgG it secures the finding: <b>past infection</b>	
The positive gp125 gen	erally indicates an EBV infection.
Serum 3	
Clinically characterized CMV-IgM positive serum with nonspecific EBV-IFT result: VCA-IgG positive and EBNA1 negative/negative (Borderline) (consulting laboratory Dr. Gärtner, Homburg/Saar)	
IgM negative	EBVM 3-26-80 gp125 → p18 → EA-D →
IgG positive	EBVM 3-26-80 EBNA 1 → gp125 → p18 → EA-D →
Due to the <b>negative IgM serology</b> , low Cut off (EBNA1) is selected for the EBNA1 IgG assessment. As the reactive <b>EBNA1 band</b> is ≥ the Cut off band, it is evaluated as <b>positive</b> and together with the positive p18 in the IgG it secures the finding: <b>past infection</b>	
The positive gp125 generally indicates an EBV infection. Serum 4	
	ith positive IgG and IgM serology
IgM positive	EBVM 3-26-80     gp125 →     p18 →     EA-D →
.9	
IgG positive	EBVM 3-26-80 EBNA 1 → gp125 → p18 → EA-D →
Due to the <b>positive IgM serology</b> (gp125 and p18 pos.), the general Cut off (p18) is selected for the EB- NA1 IgG assessment. Since the reactive <b>EBNA1 band</b> is $\geq$ the Cut off band, it is assessed as <b>positive</b> and, together with the positive p18 in the IgG, validates the finding: <b>past infection</b>	
Without the positive EBNA1 IgG assessment, the finding would be unclear. The positive gp125 generally	

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indicates an EBV infection.

