PSEUDOMONAS-CF-IgG

- Surveillance of CF patients
- Detects chronic infection
- Guides antibiotic therapy

monas-CF-IgG

serum control, 1 n

18 ℃ [ND] Ed. No.

2009-09

M567 / LOT 1234! Pooled antigen,

seudomonas-CF

REF 456789 / LOT 654

ND Ed. N

: 2009-09

Improves management of infections



STATENS SERUM INSTITUT

prevention and control of infectious diseases and congenital disorders



FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE

Statens Serum Institut SSI Diagnostica 2 Herredsvejen 3400 Hillerød Denmark

Tel.: +45 4829 9178 Fax: +45 4829 9179 microbiology@ssi.dk www.ssi.dk

Description

Pseudomonas-CF-IgG antigen and standard control serum is used for the quantitative measurement of the antibody level of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in human serum samples.

The Pseudomonas-CF-IgG antigen is supplied as a 9 mg lyophilized antigen obtained by sonication of the 17 most common *P. aeruginosa* serotypes. More than 64 different antigens are detectable in the antigen pool. Pseudomonas-CF-IgG standard control serum is supplied in 1 ml and contains high titer antibodies directed against *P. aeruginosa*.

One quantity of Pseudomonas-CF-IgG antigen and standard control serum allows for 100 ELISA tests.

Background

P. aeruginosa is the most important bacterial pathogen in patients with cystic fibrosis. Chronic pulmonary infection with *P. aeruginosa* is responsible for most of the morbidity and mortality in cystic fibrosis.

Chronic *P. aeruginosa* infection can be discriminated from intermittent colonization by measuring serum IgG antibodies against *P. aeruginosa*. During the chronic infection a pronounced and increasing antibody response develops whereas this is not the case in intermittently colonized patients. The level of the antibody response in chronically infected patients correlates to the severity of the infection.

Since cystic fibrosis patients may experience repeated intermittent *P. aeruginosa* colonization, they will be subject to repeated courses of antibiotic therapy. Measurements of the antibody response in such cases can be helpful in the management of the infection.

Principle

The Pseudomonas-CF-IgG antigen is used as a coating agent in a traditional ELISA setup. Pseudomonas-CF-IgG standard control serum is used to construct a standard curve for calibration of a local standard serum. Lyophilized Pseudomonas-CF-IgG antigen is reconstituted with sterile water and coated to ELISA plates. Patient serum, standard control serum and afterwards secondary antibody are added. Absorbance is read after H_2O_2 addition. The absorbance of the standard control serum dilutions is used to construct a standard curve. The absorbance of the patient sample is extrapolated on the human standard curve and divided by 10.

Support

Sera producing unexplainable results may be sent to the Reference Laboratory at the Department of Clinical Microbiology & Danish Cystic Fibrosis Centre, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, Denmark together with information about the bacteriological status of the patient for absorption of possible cross-reactive antibodies. E-mail: hoiby@inet.uni2.dk for further information.

Storage and Shelf Life

Store the sealed vial of lyophilized Pseudomonas-CF-IgG antigen at room temperature. Expiry date of the sealed vial is printed on the package. Dissolved antigen can be frozen at -20°C and refrozen for at least 20 times without any change of activity. Pseudomonas-CF-IgG standard control serum can be stored at -20°C.

Available Products

- Pseudomonas-CF-IgG antigen pool, lyophilized, 9 mg Article No. 60899
- Pseudomonas-CF-IgG standard control serum, 1 ml Article No. 60900

Information and Ordering

Statens Serum Institut
Diagnostics Sales and Marketing
2 Herredsvejen
3400 Hillerød
Denmark

Tel.: +45 4829 9178 Fax.: +45 4829 9179 microbiology@ssi.dk www.ssi.dk

References

Tacjana Pressler et al: Early rise of anti- Pseudomonas antibodies and a mucoid phenotype of Pseudomonas aeruginosa are risk factors for development of chronic lung infection - A case control study. J Cystic Fibrosis 5; 9-15; 2006.

Høiby N et al: Eradication of early $Pseudomonas\ aeruginosa$ infection. J Cystic Fibrosis $4:49-54;\ 2005.$

Döring G & Høiby N for the consensus study group: Early intervention and prevention of lung disease in cystic fibrosis: a European consensus. J Cystic Fibrosis 3:67-91; 2004.

Johansen H K et al: Antibody response to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in cystic fibrosis patients - a marker of therapeutic success? -A 30-year cohort study of survival in Danish CF patients after onset of chronic *P. aeruginosa* lung infection. Pediat Pulmonol 37:427-432; 2004.

Frederiksen B et al: Changing epidemiology of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection in Danish cystic fibrosis patients (1974-1995). Pediatr Pulmonol 28:159-66; 1999.

Frederiksen B et al: Antibiotic treatment at time of initial colonization with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* postpones chronic infection and prevents deterioration in pulmonary function in patients with cystic fibrosis. Pediatr Pulmonol 23:330-335; 1997.

Frederiksen B et al: Improved survival in the Danish cystic fibrosis centre - results of aggressive treatment. Pediatric Pulmonology 21:153-158, 1996.

Valerius N H et al: Prevention of chronic colonization with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in patients with Cystic Fibrosis by early treatment with Ciprofloxacin and inhalation with Colistin. Lancet 338:725-26; 1991. Pressler T et al: IgG subclass antibodies to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in sera from patients with chronic *Ps. aeruginosa* infection investigated by ELISA. Clin Exp Immunol 81:428-434; 1990.

Høiby N et al: Taxonomic application of crossed immunoelectrophoresis. Internat J Syst Bacteriol $37:229-240;\ 1987.$

Pedersen S S et al: Diagnosis of chronic $Pseudomonas\ aeruginosa$ infection in cystic fibrosis by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. J Clin Microbiol 25:1830-1836; 1987.

Høiby N et al: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection in cystic fibrosis. Diagnostic and prognostic significance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* precipitins determined by means of crossed immunoelectrophoresis. Scand J Resp Dis 58:65-79; 1977.