

Technical Data

Kit Size	96 test
Sample Dilution	1:100
Assay Timing	20 + 20 + 10 minutes
Standards	Cut-Off Calibrator
Normal Values	
Typical CVs	<12%
Quality Control	Positive and Negative controls
Microplate Photometer	Read at 450nm
Product code	GD85

Cytomegalovirus IgM

The Genesis Cytomegalovirus IgM kit is a rapid ELISA designed for the qualitative detection of IgM antibodies to cytomegalovirus (CMV) in human serum or plasma.

CMV infections can be classified as congenital (acquired before birth), perinatal (acquired at birth) or postnatal (acquired after birth). 95% of newborn infants congenitally infected with CMV exhibit no clinically overt disease at birth. Disease in the remaining 5% can be severe and may result in neurological damage in survivors or death early after birth.

The prognosis for congenitally infected infants who are asymptomatic at birth is variable. Many subsequently develop hearing loss and varying degrees of mental retardation and central nervous system disorders. Surveys show the incidence congenital CMV infection to be between 0.5% and 2.5%.

Perinatally infected infants start shedding the virus 3 - 12 weeks after delivery and generally remain asymptomatic. Postnatal CMV infections are usually asymptomatic and are acquired through close contact with individuals who are shedding the virus. A small percentage of individuals develop a negative heterophile-antibody infectious mononucleosis syndrome characterised by fever, lethargy and atypical lymphocytosis.

In immunocompromised patients e.g. allograft recipients, cancer patients and AIDS patients, CMV infections occur frequently, often from re-activation of latent infection, and may be life-threatening. CMV infections may occur following blood transfusions. Most transfusion acquired CMV infections are either sub-clinical or characterised by CMV mononucleosis. However, in immunocompromised patients, considerable morbidity and mortality can result from a transfusion-acquired CMV infection.

Serologic tests which measure IgG antibodies to CMV can aid in the diagnosis of CMV infection when paired acute and convalescent sera are tested simultaneously and seroconversion or a significant rise in titre can be demonstrated. Also serologic testing of blood transfusion donors and recipients can help prevent transfusion-acquired infection.

For research use.

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