

[Click Here For More Information About](#)

# FASTest® FeLV

ad us. vet.

*In vitro* diagnosticum

Test-kit for the qualitative detection of Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV) antigens in the whole blood, plasma or serum of the cat

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE



Supplied Exclusively To The UK  
Veterinary Market By  
**Vetlab Supplies Ltd**  
Visit Our Website  
[www.vetlabsupplies.co.uk](http://www.vetlabsupplies.co.uk)  
Telephone: 01798 874567  
email us: [info@vetlabsupplies.co.uk](mailto:info@vetlabsupplies.co.uk)

Manufacturer:

**DIAGNOSTIK  
MEGACOR**  
6912 Hörbranz – AUSTRIA  
[www.megacor.com](http://www.megacor.com)

## 1. INFORMATION ON THE TEST-KIT

### TEST-KIT COMPONENTS

1 test-kit **FASTest® FeLV** contains:

- 2\*, 10\*\*, 25\*\*\* or 50\*\*\*\* test cassettes, coated with monoclonal antibodies
- 1 dropper bottle **A** with \*1.0 ml, \*\*3.0 ml, \*\*\*7.5 ml or \*\*\*\*2 dropper bottles **A** with 7.5 ml buffer diluent
- 2, 10, 25 or 50 disposable plastic pipettes
- 1 instructions for use

### STABILITY AND STORAGE



Store at  
15–25°C



Expiry date  
– see label

### APPLICATION AND ABBREVIATIONS



For veterinary use only



Lot number



*In vitro* diagnosticum



Do not use test-kit components from different kits, lot numbers or beyond stated expiry date.



Follow instructions for use precisely

**T** – TEST line, **C** – CONTROL line, **LF** – Lateral flow

### LIABILITY

The entire risk due to the performance of this product is assumed by the purchaser. The manufacturer shall not be liable for indirect, special or consequential damages of any kind resulting from the use of this product.

### ACCURACY

Sensitivity 95 %

Specificity 99 %

(Comparison Method: Electron microscopy, ELISA)

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV) is a highly contagious oncogenic RNA virus that causes both neoplastic and non-neoplastic diseases in cats world-wide.

The infection with Feline Leukaemia Viruses is transmitted most of all by secretions (e.g. saliva), excretions (e.g. feces, urine) as well as intrauterine by blood transfusion and via colostrum. As Feline Leukaemia Viruses can survive in the environment only for minutes, successful contamination only can happen during close contact to infected cats.

The course of an FeLV infection essentially depends on immune status, age as well as infection dose and virulence of the virus. Diseases caused by FeLV include lymphosarcoma, myelogenous leukaemia, thymic atrophy, non-regenerative anaemia and panleukopenia-like disease.

Because FeLV is immunosuppressive, it predisposes infected cats to a variety of secondary diseases. FeLV infected, viraemic cats normally show high concentrations of extra-cellular (free) p27 antigen 3 weeks post infection. p27 antigen detection is proved as the method of choice in FeLV diagnostics.

Based on highly specific monoclonal antibodies against p27 antigen, **FASTest® FeLV** is an important diagnostic tool for the evaluation of clinical suspicious cats (separation of FeLV carrier cats) and for FeLV check prior to vaccination.

Neither maternal antibodies nor a FeLV vaccination influence the test result of the **FASTest® FeLV**.

## 3. INFORMATION ON THE SPECIMEN MATERIAL

**Exactly 20 µl** (of attached plastic pipette) **15–25°C warm whole blood (WB, with anticoagulant), plasma (P) or serum (S)** are needed. **Native blood without any anticoagulant must be avoided due to the potential risk of microclots** (e.g. migration delay on the membrane, unspecific reaction)!

Mix the sample material well before use!

Non-cooled (**15–25°C**), WB, P and S should be tested within 4 hours! At **2–8°C**, WB, P and S can be stored up to 4 days. **Serum and/or plasma samples** can be permanently stored at **minimum –20°C**.

Keep in mind that the sample material, as well as all used test-kit components, should have reached **room temperature** at the time of application.

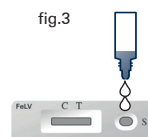
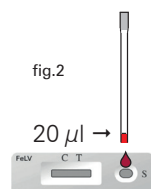
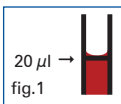
**Endogeneous and exogeneous interfering substances of the sample** (e.g. albumin, fibrinogen, lipids, CRP, heterophilic antibodies, especially type IgA, as well as viscosity, pH-value and excess EDTA) **as well as native blood can cause interferences** (matrix effects) **that can influence the target measurement. These can lead to an impaired LF and/or unspecific reactions on T and C.**

## 4. SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

- No specimen preparation necessary.
- **ATTENTION:** Partially filled and/or insufficient mixed EDTA, Citrate or Heparin tubes could create invisible microclots resulting in lateral flow delay and/or unspecific reactions (e.g. greyish shadow like lines).

## 5. TEST PROCEDURE

1. Remove the test cassette from its foil pouch shortly before use. Place it on a flat surface.
2. Draw sample **up to the mark (± 20 µl sample volume)** using the disposable plastic pipette. **The meniscus must be above the black line** (fig.1).
3. Place the whole sample volume (**20 µl**) into the **sample window S** of the FeLV test cassette (hold pipette vertically, fig.2).
4. Hold the dropper bottle **A** vertically and place **2 drops (ca. 80–100 µl)** of the **buffer diluent** into the sample window S of the test cassette (fig.3).
5. Add 1 additional drop of buffer diluent into the sample window S if there is no beginning LF visible within 1 minute after adding the buffer diluent.



## 6. READING OF THE TEST RESULT



Read the test result **10 minutes** after the two drops have been added into the sample window S. Beyond this time, test results should not be interpreted!

### POSITIVE TEST RESULT (fig.4)

A **pink-purple TEST line of any intensity** (varying from very weak to strongly intensive) and a **pink-purple CONTROL line** appear.

### NEGATIVE TEST RESULT (fig.5)

Only a **pink-purple CONTROL line** appears. This line indicates, irrespective of its intensity, that the test has been performed properly.

### INVALID TEST RESULT

No CONTROL line visible. The test should be repeated using a new test cassette.

fig.4  
POSITIVE TEST RESULT



fig.5  
NEGATIVE TEST RESULT



## 7. PRECAUTIONS FOR USERS

- The guidelines for working in medical laboratories must be observed. It is recommended to wear disposable gloves and other personal protective equipment (protective clothing, possibly a face mask). Wash and disinfect hands after completing the test.
- Label sample material and associated test cassette to ensure a precise assignment.
- Use a new pipette and a new test cassette for each sample.
- The buffer diluent contains low concentrations of toxic sodium azide as a preservative, therefore avoid skin/eye contact and/or ingestion.
- The sample material must be seen as potentially infectious and disposed of accordingly, together with the used test-kit components.

## 8. TEST PRINCIPLE

The **FASTest® FeLV** is based on an immunochromatographic “sandwich principle” technique for the detection of p27 FeLV antigen in the whole blood, plasma or serum of the cat.

Extracellular FeLV antigens (p27) in the whole blood, plasma or serum of the cat will build up specific antigen-antibody complexes at the conjugate pad zone. Migrating (“lateral flow”, **LF**) along the nitrocellulose membrane, these complexes will be bound to fixed monoclonal p27 antibodies conjugated with gold particles, forming a pink-purple TEST line (**T**).

A correct test procedure will be indicated by a second, pink-purple CONTROL line (**C**).

## 9. INFORMATION FOR THE INTERPRETATION

- The interpretation of the test result should always be based on anamnestic and clinical data as well as the therapy and prophylaxis possibilities.
- Any non-described colour or contour variation of T and C (e.g. greyish, shadow-like lines) has to be considered as unspecific reaction and therefore as negative test result.
- Due to anticoagulated whole blood and/or red hemoglobin background of the test membrane, caused by hemolytic blood samples, the visibility of T, especially in case of weak positive samples, could be from worse to not visible.

**FASTest® FeLV = NEGATIVE → no viraemia**

- non-infected cat (approx. 95 %)
- latent infected cat (no antigen detectable)
- test in the first 4 weeks post infection

**FASTest® FeLV = first time POSITIVE → suspicion of viraemia**

- transiently or persistently infected cat

**ADVICE: test repetition after 4–8 weeks.** Isolation of the cat during this time is recommended (FeLV shedding!).

**FASTest® FeLV = second time POSITIVE → viraemia**

- distinction transient or persistent viraemia
- 3<sup>rd</sup> test after 6 weeks
- 4<sup>th</sup> test after another 10 weeks

- cat still positive → suspicious for **persistent** viraemia
- “progressor cat” with high risk developing FeLV associated diseases.

- cat becomes negative → suspicion of **transient** viraemia
- “regressor cat” (complete virus elimination, healthy)
- **latent infection** (integrated provirus in the bone marrow)