Mascia Brunelli s.p.a.

Instruction for use

M271090 DE-0 12/2016 Pag. 1 / 2

LISTERIA RAPID LATEX TEST KIT

For professional in Vitro diagnostic use only

Latex slide agglutination test for the presumptive identification of Listeria colonies

INTENDED USE

Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit is a rapid latex agglutination test intended for the presumptive identification of Listeria spp. from selective solid media. The test may be used in conjunction with biochemical analysis for full identification of Listeria spp. The kit is intended for professional laboratory use only.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

Polyvalent antisera, prepared against purified flagellin proteins from *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Listeria grayi*, are used to coat latex particles. When mixed with a suspension containing Listeria species, the latex particles rapidly agglutinate to form visible clumps. *Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit* detects all motile strains of Listeria species to the limit of the sensitivity of the test.

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS PROVIDED

REAG TEST: Listeria Latex Reagent: 2.5 mL - Latex particles coated with rabbit antiserum against Listeria flagellin antigens. Preserved with 0.02% Thiomersal. (White cap)

CONTROL +: Positive Control: 0.5mL – Preserved with 0.02% Thiomersal. (Red cap)

SAMPLE DILUENT: 0.9% Saline: 5.0mL. Preserved with 0.099% sodium azide. (Black cap)

DISPOSABLE AGGLUTINATION CARDS (SLIDE) : 9 cards, each with 6 black agglutination areas

MIXING STICKS (2x25) : 50 disposable mixing sticks

DISPOSABLE PIPETTE: 1 disposable transfer pipette INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT SUPPLIED

Bacteriological loops Plastic tubes 1 mL Timer

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Safety:

- The reagents supplied in this kit are for in vitro diagnostic use only
- Sodium azide, which is used as a preservative in the kit reagents can react with lead or copper plumbing to form potentially explosive metal azides. Dispose by flushing with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.
- Appropriate precautions should be taken when handling or disposing of potential pathogens. Decontamination of infectious material can be achieved with sodium hypochlorite at a final concentration of 3% for 30minutes. Liquid waste containing acid must be neutralised before treatment.
- The positive control has been inactivated during the manufacturing process. However, it should be handled as through potentially infectious.

Procedural:

- Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit should be used according to the kit instructions.
- Allow all reagents to reach room temperature before use.
- Do not dilute any of the kit reagents
- Do not intermix reagents from different batches of kits.
- Do not freeze any of the kit reagents
- Do not allow the latex reagent dropper to touch the bacterial samples.
- Ensure the agglutination slide is clean and dry prior to use.

STORAGE AND SHELF LIFE

Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit should be stored at 2-8°C when not in use. The kit should not be used after the expiry date printed on the label.

SPECIMENS

Colonies picked from solid selective media for Listeria.

PROCEDURE

Allow all the reagents to reach room temperature prior to use.

- 1. The use of Listeria selective media containing esculin is an advantage in differentiating Listeria sp. (Esc+) from non-Listeria sp. (Esc-)
- 2. Colonies must be checked for oxidase reactivity before testing; false reactions may occur with oxidase positive cultures. Listeria sp. Are oxidase negative.
- It is important to test only smooth strains. Rough strains will be demonstrated by non-specific clumping/agglutination in saline alone.
 Maximum flagella production occurs at 30°C or below.

Quality Control:

The following controls should be performed each time the kit is used to confirm that the reagents are functioning correctly:

1-Reagent Control: Add one drop of **REAG TEST** to 1 drop of isotonic saline in the same circle on an agglutination slide. Mix with a mixing stick and observe for agglutination. No agglutination should be seen. If this control shows agglutination, at least one of the reagents is contaminated and they should be discarded.

2-Positive Control: Gently mix the Positive Control by inverting several times. Place 1 drop on a circle of an agglutination slide. Add 1 drop of Listeria Latex Reagent to the same circle and mix. Agglutination should be visible within 2 minutes. If no agglutination is seen the reagents should be discarded.

Test Procedure:

- 1. Dispense 1 drop (50µL) of **SAMPLE DILUENT** on to 1 circle of a clean, dry agglutination slide.
- 2. Using an inoculating loop, remove a suspected Listeria colony from the selective agar plate.
- 3. Emulsify the colony in the drop of SAMPLE DILUENT on the test slide to produce a heavy, smooth suspension.
- 4. Observe the suspension for any agglutination or clumping which would indicate auto-agglutination. If the suspension remains smooth, proceed to Step 5. If auto-agglutination is seen, the organism cannot be tested using *Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit*. Alternative test methods should be used.
- 5. Gently mix the Test Latex Reagent by inverting the vial several times. Add 1 drop of the colony suspension on the slide. Do not allow the dropper to touch the organism suspension.

Mascia Brunelli s.p.a.

Instruction for use

M271090 DE-0 12/2016 Pag. 2 / 2

- 6. Mix the latex reagent and organism suspension together with a clean mixing stick for 30 seconds. Continue mixing by rocking the slide.
- 7. Examine for agglutination after 2 minutes from initial mixing of latex and sample.
- 8. After reading, discard the used mixing sticks and slides into suitable disinfectant.

INTERPRETATION

Agglutination within 2 minutes is a positive result and indicates the presence of *Listeria* spp. No agglutination within 2 minutes is a negative result.

LMITATIONS OF USE

1) Rough strains of Listeria species are known to cause non-specific agglutination in saline alone and therefore cannot be tested with Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit.

2) Cultures grown at above 30°C may not produce flagella, and therefore fail to give a positive result with *Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit.* 3) Non-motile strains may not be detected by *Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit.*

Some Staphylococcus species and gram positive bacilli may give false positive reactions.

5) Identification with *Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit* is presumptive and all positive results should be confirmed by biochemical analysis.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit has been evaluated as a culture confirmation test at both an independent microbiology laboratory and inhouse. In total, 105 bacterial isolates were cultured on selective agar plates and colonies tested by Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit and a well-established commercially available test.

Species confirmed by	Listeria Rapid Latex Test Kit				
biochemical ID	+ve	-ve			
L. monocytogenes	59	0			
L. innocua	22	0			
L. seeligeri	9	0			
L. welshimeri	7	0			
L. ivanovii	4	0			
L. grayi	4	0			
Total	105	0			

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. WHO Working Group. 1988. Foodborne listeriosis. Bull WHO 66:241-428.

2. Brackett RE. 1988. Presence and persistence of Listeria monocytogenes in food and water. Food Technal 42:162.

- 3. Kerr KG, Dealler SF and Lacy RW. 1988. Listeriain cook-chill food. Lancet 2:37-38
- Billie J and Doyle MP. Listeria and Erysipelothrix Chapt 32 in Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 5th Edition 1991. Eds Albert Balows, William J Hausler, Kenneth L Herman D Isenberg, H Jean Shadomy. American Society for Microbiology.

IVD	In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device	X	Temperature limitation	LOT	Batch code (EXXX)		Manufacturer	Ĵ	Keep dry	NON	Non-sterile
Ĺ	Consult Instructions for use		Use by (year/month)	REF	Catalogue number	\bigotimes	Do not reuse		Fragile, handle with care	×	Keep away from heat

CONTENT (50 tests)

REAG TEST: CONTROL +: SAMPLE DILUENT DISPOSABLE AGGL. CARDS (SLIDE) MIXING STICKS: DISPOSABLE PIPETTE: INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

REF 271090

2.5 mL (dropper white cap)
0.5 mL (dropper red cap)
5.0 mL (black cap)
9 cards with 6 wells each
2x25 disposable mixing sticks
1 disposable transfer pipette
1 item

EDMA CODE 15 01 13 01

