

# VIASURE

## Real Time PCR Detection Kits

by CerTest  
BIOTEC

### SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV

Handbook for the following references/  
Manual para las siguientes referencias:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit 6 x 8-well strips, low profile   | VS-CFR106L |
| VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit 6 x 8-well strips, high profile  | VS-CFR106H |
| VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit 12 x 8-well strips, low profile  | VS-CFR112L |
| VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit 12 x 8-well strips, high profile | VS-CFR112H |
| VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit 96-well plate, low profile       | VS-CFR113L |
| VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit 96-well plate, high profile      | VS-CFR113H |
| VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit 9 x 4-well strips, Rotor-Gene®   | VS-CFR136  |
| VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit 18 x 4-well strips, Rotor-Gene®  | VS-CFR172  |



## ENGLISH

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### 1. Intended use

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit is a real-time RT-PCR test designed for the qualitative detection of RNA from the SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A/B (Flu A/B) and/or Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus A/B (RSV A/B) in respiratory specimens (nasopharyngeal swab and oropharyngeal swab) from individuals suspected of respiratory infections by their healthcare provider. This test does not make distinction between Influenza or RSV A and B types. This test is intended for use as an aid in the diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2, Flu and/or RSV in combination with clinical and epidemiological risk factors. RNA is extracted from respiratory specimens, amplified using RT-PCR and detected using fluorescent reporter dye probes specific for SARS-CoV-2, Flu and RSV.

### 2. Summary and Explanation

Coronavirus are enveloped non-segmented positive-sense RNA viruses and belong to Coronaviridae family. There are six coronavirus species known to cause human diseases. Four viruses (229E, OC43, NL63 and HKU1) cause common cold symptoms and the other two (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV)) are zoonotic and producing more severe complications. SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV have caused more than 10,000 cumulative cases in the past two decades, with mortality rates of 34% MERS-CoV and 10% SARS-CoV.

In December 2019, some people that worked at or lived around the Huanan seafood market in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, have presented pneumonia of unknown cause. Deep sequencing analysis of the respiratory samples indicated a novel coronavirus, which was named firstly 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) and lately SARS-CoV-2.

Human-to-human transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 has been confirmed, even in the incubation period without symptoms, and the virus could cause severe respiratory illness like those SARS-CoV produced. Although the pneumonia is the principal illness associated, a few patients have developed severe pneumonia, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome, or multiple organ failure and death. Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) believes that symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 may appear in as few as 2 days or as long as 14 days after exposure, being the most common fever or chills, cough, fatigue, anorexia, myalgia and dyspnea. Less common symptoms are sore throat, nasal congestion, headache, diarrhea, nausea and vomiting. Loss of smell (anosmia) or loss of taste (ageusia) preceding the onset of respiratory symptoms has also been reported. Older adults and people who have severe underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications from COVID-19 illness.

CDC recommends upper respiratory tract specimens (nasopharyngeal (NP) swab, oropharyngeal (OP) swabs, nasal mid-turbinate swab, nasal swab, nasopharyngeal wash/aspirate or nasal wash/aspirate (NW) specimens collected mainly by a healthcare provider) and/or lower respiratory specimens (sputum, endotracheal aspirate, or bronchoalveolar lavage in patients with more severe respiratory disease) for the identification of SARS-CoV-2 and other respiratory viruses, such as Influenza and RSV.



Influenza viruses belong to the *Orthomyxoviridae* family and cause the majority of viral lower respiratory tract infections. Influenza A and B are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, considering that elderly and compromised individuals are especially at risk of developing severe illness and complications such as pneumonia. People feel some or all of these symptoms: fever or feeling feverish/chills, cough, sore throat, nasal stuffiness and discharge, myalgia, headaches, and anorexia. The influenza viruses can be spread from person to person in two different ways: through the air (large droplets and aerosols from sneezing and coughing), and by direct or indirect contact.

Influenza A and B are an enveloped, single stranded RNA viruses that contain eight segmented strands of genome RNA, which typically encodes 11 or 12 viral proteins. The viral envelope, derived from the host plasma membrane, consists of a lipid bilayer containing transmembrane proteins, like hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA), and matrix proteins M1 and M2. Influenza A viruses are further classified into subtypes based on the antigenicity of their "HA" and "NA" molecules, whereas Influenza B is divided into 2 antigenically and genetically distinct lineages, Victoria and Yamagata.

Human respiratory syncytial viruses (RSV) belong to the *Paramyxoviridae* family and are the most important viral agents of acute respiratory infections. RSV is an enveloped, nonsegmented, negative, single stranded linear RNA genome virus. Respiratory syncytial virus is a common contributor of respiratory infections causing bronchitis, pneumonia, and chronic obstructive pulmonary infections in people of all ages. People often feel some or all of these symptoms: rhinorrhea, low-grade fever, cough, sore throat, headache, and wheezing. RSV is transmitted via large nasopharyngeal secretion droplets from infected individuals, close contact, or self-inoculation after touching contaminated surfaces.

Diagnosis can be problematic, as a wide range of pathogens can cause acute respiratory infections presenting with similar clinical syndromes. Real-time PCR assays have been shown to be a sensitive and specific diagnostic tool for the detection of SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A/B and RSV A/B viruses.

### **3. Principle of the procedure**

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit is designed for the diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A/B (Flu A/B, forward named Flu) and/or Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus A/B (RSV A/B, forward named RSV) in respiratory samples. The detection is done in one step real time RT format where the reverse transcription and the subsequent amplification of specific target sequence occur in the same reaction well. The isolated RNA target is transcribed generating complementary DNA by reverse transcriptase which is followed by the amplification of two conserved regions of N gene (N1 and N2) for SARS-CoV-2, a conserved region of the M1 gene for Flu A/B and a conserved region of the N gene for RSV A/B using specific primers and a fluorescent-labeled probe.

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit is based on the 5' exonuclease activity of DNA polymerase. During DNA amplification, this enzyme cleaves the probe bounded to the complementary DNA sequence, separating the quencher dye from the reporter. This reaction generates an increase in the fluorescent signal which is proportional to the quantity of target template. This fluorescence can be measured on Real Time PCR platforms.



VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit contains in each well all the components necessary for real time PCR assay (specific primers/probes, dNTPs, buffer, polymerase and retrotranscriptase) in an stabilized format, as well as an **endogenous internal control** to monitor the extraction process and/or discard the inhibition of the polymerase activity. The assay uses a human housekeeping gene as an **endogenous Internal Control (IC)** (human RNase P gene). Human housekeeping genes are involved in basic cell maintenance and, therefore, are expected to be present in all nucleated human cells and maintain relatively constant expression levels. SARS-CoV-2 is amplified and detected in FAM channel, Flu is amplified and detected in ROX channel, RSV is amplified and detected in Cy5 channel and the endogenous Internal Control which is amplified and detected in HEX channel, VIC or JOE channel (depending on the equipment used select the proper detection channel, see Annex 2).

#### 4. Reagents provided

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit includes the following materials and reagents detailed in Tables 1, 2 and 3. Based on the commercial presentation and the Real Time PCR platform used, the stabilized PCR reaction mix could be placed inside different wells and could be marketed on multiple formats. Table 1 includes materials and reagents to be used with 8-well strips compatible devices (See Annex 1). Table 2 includes materials and reagents to be used with 96-well plate compatible devices (See Annex 1). Table 3 includes materials and reagents for use with Qiagen/Corbett Rotor-Gene® instruments for 4-well strips.

| Reagent/Material                       | Description   | Colour      | Amount              |
|--|---|-------------|---------------------|
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV 8-well strips    | A mix of enzymes, primers probes, buffer, dNTPs, stabilizers and endogenous Internal control in stabilized format | White       | 6/12 x 8-well strip |
| Rehydration Buffer                     | Solution to reconstitute the stabilized product   | Blue        | 1 vial x 1.8 mL     |
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control | Non-infectious synthetic lyophilized cDNA   | Red         | 1 vial              |
| Negative control                       | Non template control  | Violet      | 1 vial x 1 mL       |
| Water RNAse/DNAse free                 | RNAse/DNAse free water  | White       | 1 vial x 1 mL       |
| Tear-off 8-cap strips                  | Optical caps for sealing wells during thermal cycling   | Transparent | 6/12 x 8-cap strip  |

Table 1. Reagents and materials provided in VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit with Ref. VS-CFR106L, VS-CFR106H, VS-CFR112L and VS-CFR112H.



| Reagent/Material                          | Description   | Color       | Amount           |
|---|---|-------------|------------------|
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV<br>96-well plate    | A mix of enzymes, primers probes, buffer, dNTPs, stabilizers and endogenous Internal control in stabilized format | White       | 1 plate          |
| Rehydration Buffer                        | Solution to reconstitute the stabilized product   | Blue        | 1 vial x 1.8 mL  |
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV<br>Positive Control | Non-infectious synthetic lyophilized cDNA   | Red         | 1 vial           |
| Negative control                          | Non template control  | Violet      | 1 vial x 1 mL    |
| Water RNase/DNAse free                    | RNAse/DNAse free water  | White       | 1 vial x 1 mL    |
| Tear-off 8-cap strips                     | Optical caps for sealing plate during thermal cycling   | Transparent | 12 x 8-cap strip |

Table 2. Reagents and materials provided in VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit with Ref VS-CFR113L and VS-CFR113H.

VS-

| Reagent/Material                          | Description   | Colour      | Amount              |
|---|---|-------------|---------------------|
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV<br>4-well strips    | A mix of enzymes, primers probes, buffer, dNTPs, stabilizers and endogenous Internal control in stabilized format | Transparent | 9/18 x 4-well strip |
| Rehydration Buffer                        | Solution to reconstitute the stabilized product   | Blue        | 1 vial x 1.8 mL     |
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV<br>Positive Control | Non-infectious synthetic lyophilized cDNA   | Red         | 1 vial              |
| Negative control                          | Non template control  | Violet      | 1 vial x 1 mL       |
| Water RNase/DNAse free                    | RNAse/DNAse free water  | White       | 1 vial x 1 mL       |
| 4-cap strips                              | Optical caps for sealing wells during thermal cycling   | Transparent | 9/18 x 4-cap strip  |

Table 3. Reagents and materials provided in VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit with Ref. VS-CFR136 and VS-CFR172.

For use with Qiagen/Corbett Rotor-Gene® instruments and compatible accessories with strips of 4 tubes 0.1 ml (72-Well Rotor and Locking Ring 72-Well Rotor).

## 5. Reagents and equipment to be supplied by the user

The following list includes the materials that are required for use but not included in the VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit.

- Real Time PCR instrument (thermocycler).
- RNA extraction kit.
- Collection and transport system: BD™ Universal Viral Transport System, Viral Transport Media (VTM) Vircell S.L., Spain), Virus Transport and Preservation Medium (Biocomma®) and equivalent.
- Laboratory freezers: - 30°C to - 10°C and/or ≤ -70°C.
- Centrifuge for 1.5 mL tubes and PCR-well strips or 96-well plate (if available).
- Vortex.
- Micropipettes (0.5-20 µL, 20-200 µL).
- Filter tips.
- Powder-free disposable gloves.



- Loading block (for use with Qiagen/Corbett Rotor-Gene® instruments).

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit has been validated on the following equipments: Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System, Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System, Agilent Technologies AriaMx Real-Time PCR System, DNA-Technology DTprime Real-time Detection Thermal Cycler, DNA-Technology DTlite Real-Time PCR System, Rotor-Gene® Q (Qiagen) and Roche Molecular Diagnostics Cobas z480 Analyzer. When using the Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast with strips it is recommend to place a plate holder to reduce the risk of crushed tube (Ref. PN 4388506).

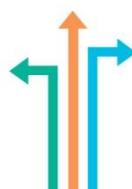
To check thermocycler compatibility, see Annex 1, to check most common detection channels see Annex 2 and to check optical measurement exposure setting see Annex 3.

## 6. Transport and storage conditions

- The kits can be shipped and stored at 2-40°C until the expiration date which is stated on the label.
- Once the positive control has been re-suspended, store it at -20°C. We recommend to separate it in aliquots to minimize freeze and thaw cycles. Positive control has been validated as still being stable after 6 freeze-thaw cycles.
- Keep components away from sunlight.

## 7. Precautions for users

- The product is intended for use by professional users only, such as laboratory or health professionals and technicians, trained in molecular biological techniques.
- Do not use past expiration date.
- Do not use reagents if the protective pouches are open or broken upon arrival.
- Do not use reagents if desiccant is not present or broken inside reagent pouches.
- Do not remove desiccant from reagent pouches once is open.
- Close protective pouches of reagents promptly with the zip seal after each use (if available, Ref. VS-CFR113L, VS-CFR113H, VS-CFR136 and VS-CFR172). Remove any excess air in the pouches prior to sealing.
- Do not use reagents if the foil has been broken or damaged.
- Do not mix reagents from different pouches and / or kits and / or lots and / or another supplier.
- Protect reagents against from humidity. Prolonged exposure to humidity may affect product performance.
- For VS-CFR136 and VS-CFR172 (compatible for use with Qiagen/Corbett Rotor-Gene® instruments) use the loading block to pipette reagents and samples into each tube and to help with fitting caps properly and avoid cross contamination.
- Design a unidirectional workflow. It should begin in the Extraction Area and then move to the Amplification and Detection Area. Do not return samples, equipment and reagents to the area in which the previous step was performed. Use separate areas for the preparation of patient samples and controls to prevent false positive results.



- Always avoid microbial and ribonuclease (RNase)/deoxyribonuclease (DNase) contamination of reagents. The use of sterile RNase/DNase-free disposable aerosol resistant or positive displacement pipette tips is recommended.
- Follow Good Laboratory Practices. Wear protective clothing, use disposable gloves, goggles and mask. Do not eat, drink, smoke or apply cosmetic products in the working area. Once you finish the test wash your hands.
- Specimens must be treated as potentially infectious and/or biohazardous, as well as all the reagents and materials that have been exposed to the samples and they must be handled according to the national safety regulations. Take necessary precautions during the collection, transport, storage, handling, and disposal of samples.
- Samples and reagents must be handled in a biological safety cabinet. Use personal protective equipment (PPE) consistent with current guidelines for the handling of potentially infectious samples. Dispose of waste in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- Regular decontamination of commonly used equipment is recommended, especially micropipettes and work surfaces.
- Consult safety data sheets, upon request.
- Consult each Real Time PCR instrument's reference manual for additional warnings, precautions and procedures.

## 8. Test procedure

### 8.1. Specimen collection, transport and storage

The VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection kit has been validated on nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal specimens collected with synthetic fiber swabs with plastic and placed immediately into a sterile transport tube containing Universal transport medium (UTM) or Viral Transport Media (VTM).

Patient samples must be collected, transport and storage according to appropriate laboratory guidelines. For details, refer to the CDC guidelines (Interim Guidelines for Collecting, Handling, and Testing Clinical Specimens for COVID-19) (website <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/lab/guidelines-clinical-specimens.html>).

### 8.2. RNA extraction

Perform the sample preparation according to the recommendations appearing in the instructions for use of the extraction kit used.

For RNA extraction from respiratory samples you can use your manual or automatic routine optimized system. Also, you can use any commercially available RNA extraction kit and follow the manufacturer's instructions. We have validated the following extraction kits:

- Maxwell® RSC 16 Viral Total Nucleic Acid Purification Kit, using the Maxwell® RSC 16 instrument (Promega).
- Total Nucleic Acid Isolation (TNAI) Kit, using COBAS® AmpliPrep (ROCHE).
- MagDEA® Dx SV kit, using the magLEAD® 12gC instrument (Precision System Science Co.).
- QIAasympo® RNA kit, using the QIAasympo SP instrument (QIAGEN)
- QIAamp® Viral RNA Mini Kit, using QIAcube (QIAGEN)



- NucliSENS® easyMAG® (bioMérieux).

### 8.3. Lyophilized positive control

SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control contains high copies of the template, the recommendation is to open and manipulate it in a separate laboratory area away from the other components. Reconstitute the lyophilized SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control (red vial) by adding 100 µL of the supplied Water RNase/DNAse free (white vial) and vortex thoroughly.

Once the positive control has been re-suspended, store it at -20°C. We recommend to separate it in aliquots to minimize freeze and thaw cycles.

### 8.4. PCR protocol

Determine and separate the number of required reactions including samples and controls. One positive and negative control must be included in each run for each assay. Peel off protective aluminium seal from plates or strips.

- 1) Reconstitute the number of wells you need.

Add 15 µL of Rehydration Buffer (blue vial) into each well.

- 2) Adding samples and controls.

Add 5 µL of RNA sample, reconstituted SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control (red vial) or Negative Control (violet vial) in different wells and close them with the provided caps. It is recommended to briefly centrifuge the 8-well strips or 96-well plate, or gently tap each strip onto a hard surface to ensure that all the liquids are at the bottom of the tubes (for Qiagen/Corbett Rotor-Gene®).

Load the plate or the strips in the thermocycler.

- 3) Set up the thermocycler (to check compatibility see Annex 1).

Program the thermocycler following the conditions listed below and start the run:

| Cycles | Step                                   | Time   | Temperature |
|--------|--|--------|-------------|
| 1      | Reverse transcription                  | 15 min | 45°C        |
| 1      | Initial denaturation                   | 2 min  | 95°C        |
| 45     | Denaturation                           | 10 seg | 95°C        |
|        | Annealing/Extension (Data collection*) | 50 seg | 63°C        |

Table 4. PCR protocol

Fluorogenic data should be collected during the extension step (\*) through the FAM (SARS-CoV-2), ROX (Flu), Cy5 (RSV) and HEX, JOE or VIC (Endogenous Internal Control (IC)). Depending on the equipment used select the proper detection channel (see Annex 2). In Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System and Stratagene Mx3005P™



Real Time PCR System check that passive reference option ROX is none. In the Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System select Ramp Speed Standard in Select New Experiment/Advanced Setup/Experiment Properties.

## 9. Result interpretation

All the result of the test should be evaluated by a health care professional in the context of medical history, clinical symptoms, and other diagnostic tests. Check Endogenous Internal Control (IC) signal to verify the extraction procedure and/or correct functioning of the amplification mix. The analysis of the controls and samples is done by the software of the used real time PCR equipment itself according to manufacturer's instructions. Using the following tables 5 and 6 read and analyze the results.

**It is recommended to set the threshold values for each channel (target) independently by the end-user.** Use the Positive Control amplification curve as a starting point during the run validation (before than interpretation of patient sample results), in order to ensure that thresholds fall within the exponential phase of the fluorescence curves and above any background signal. The threshold value for different instruments may vary due to different signal intensities.

The use of positive and negative controls in each run, validate the reaction by checking the absence of signal in the negative control well and the presence of signal in the positive control well. For a valid diagnostic test run, the following control conditions must be met:

| Controls                         | SARS-CoV-2<br>(FAM) <sup>1</sup> | Flu<br>(ROX) <sup>1</sup> | RSV<br>(Cy5) <sup>1</sup> | Endogenous<br>Internal Control<br>(HEX) | Interpretation of<br>Controls |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| <b>Positive Control (PC)</b>     | ≤40                              | ≤40                       | ≤40                       | ≤40 <sup>2</sup>                        | <b>Valid</b>                  |
| <b>Negative Control<br/>(NC)</b> | ≥40 or no signal                 | ≥40 or no signal          | ≥40 or no signal          | ≥40 or no signal                        | <b>Valid</b>                  |

Table 5. Expected Performance of Controls

**1** In cases where one or more controls fail (an amplification signal is observed in the negative control and/or signals absence in the positive control well for any target channel), all results are reported as 'Invalid' and retesting is required.

**2** The positive template control includes human housekeeping RNase P gene target; therefore, amplification signals are observed in all target channels, including the Endogenous Internal Control.

Assessment of clinical samples test results should be performed after the positive and negative controls have been examined and determined to be valid and acceptable. If one or more controls are not valid, the patient results cannot be interpreted. For interpretation of patient sample results, use the following table:



| SARS-CoV-2<br>(FAM) | Flu<br>(ROX)     | RSV<br>(Cy5)     | Endogenous<br>Internal Control<br>(HEX) | Interpretation for patients' samples |  |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| ≤40                 | ≥40 or no signal | ≥40 or no signal | ≤40 or no signal <sup>1</sup>           | Valid                                | <b>SARS-CoV-2 RNA Detected</b>                   |
| ≥40 or no signal    | ≤40              | ≥40 or no signal | ≤40 or no signal <sup>1</sup>           | Valid                                | <b>Flu RNA Detected</b>                          |
| ≥40 or no signal    | ≥40 or no signal | ≤40              | ≤40 or no signal <sup>1</sup>           | Valid                                | <b>RSV RNA Detected</b>                          |
| ≤40                 | ≤40              | ≤40              | ≤40 or no signal <sup>1</sup>           | Valid                                | <b>SARS-CoV-2, Flu and RSV RNA Detected</b>      |
| ≤40                 | ≤40              | ≥40 or no signal | ≤40 or no signal <sup>1</sup>           | Valid                                | <b>SARS-CoV-2 and Flu RNA Detected</b>           |
| ≤40                 | ≥40 or no signal | ≤40              | ≤40 or no signal <sup>1</sup>           | Valid                                | <b>SARS-CoV-2 and RSV RNA Detected</b>           |
| ≥40 or no signal    | ≤40              | ≤40              | ≤40 or no signal <sup>1</sup>           | Valid                                | <b>Flu and RSV RNA Detected</b>                  |
| ≥40 or no signal    | ≥40 or no signal | ≥40 or no signal | ≤ 35 <sup>2</sup>                       | Valid                                | <b>Targets not Detected<sup>2</sup></b>          |
| ≥40 or no signal    | ≥40 or no signal | ≥40 or no signal | ≥ 35 or no signal <sup>2</sup>          | Invalid                              | <b>Test Failure – Repeat Testing<sup>2</sup></b> |

Table 6. Interpretation of patient sample results. Ct values. no signal = no amplification curve.

**1** The endogenous Internal Control (IC) shows or not an amplification signal (Ct ≤40 or no signal). Sometimes, its detection is not necessary because a high copy number of the target can cause preferential amplification of target-specific nucleic acids.

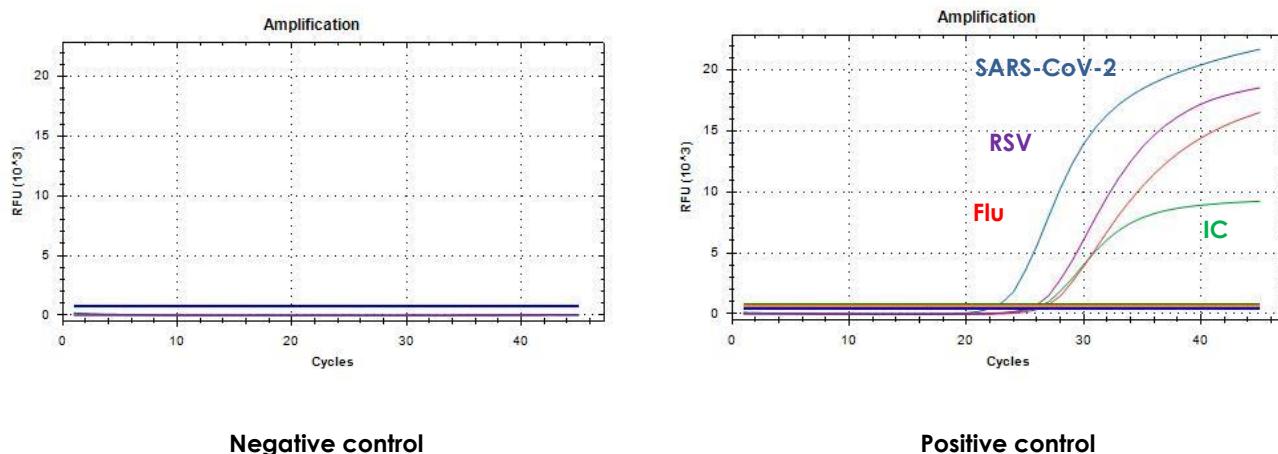
**2** In the case of SARS-CoV-2, Flu and RSV targets sites negative, IC must show an amplification signal with Ct less than 35. The Ct value could be very variable due to the Endogenous Internal Control is a human housekeeping gene that should be present in all human nucleated cells in the original sample. If there is an absence of signal or Ct value ≥ 35 of the endogenous Internal Control, the result is considered as 'Invalid', and retesting is required. It is recommended to repeat the RT-qPCR diluting the RNA sample 1:10 and/or 1:100, or re-extract and retest to check for possible failure in the extraction procedure and/or inhibition issues.

In case of a continued ambiguous result, it is recommended to review the instructions for use; the extraction process used by the user; to verify the correct performance of each RT-qPCR steps and review the parameters; and to check the sigmoid shape of the curve and the intensity of fluorescence. It is also recommended to repeat the assay, preferably in duplicate. Depending on the available material:

- a) repeat RT-qPCR with the same isolated RNA sample, or
- b) re-extract and retest another aliquot of the same specimen or,
- c) obtain a new specimen and retest.



Figure 1. Correct run of negative and positive control run on the Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System.



## 10. Limitations of the test

- The results of the test should be evaluated by a health care professional in the context of medical history, clinical symptoms and other diagnostic tests.
- Although this assay can be used with other types of samples it has been validated only with RNA extracted from respiratory samples (nasopharyngeal swab and oropharyngeal swab).
- The quality of the test depends on the quality of the sample; proper extracted nucleic acid from clinical samples must be extracted.
- Extremely low levels of target below the limit of detection might be detected, but results may not be reproducible.
- There is a possibility of false positive results due to cross-contamination by SARS-CoV-2, Flu and/or RSV, either samples containing high concentrations of target RNA or contamination due to PCR products from previous reactions.
- False Negative results may arise from several factors and their combinations, including:
  - Improper specimens' collection, transport, storage, and/or handling methods.
  - Improper processing procedures (including RNA extraction).
  - Degradation of the viral RNA during sample shipping/storage and/or processing.
  - Mutations or polymorphisms in primer or probe binding regions may affect detection of new or unknown SARS-CoV-2, Flu and/or RSV variants.
  - A viral load in the specimen below the limit of detection for the assay.
  - The presence of RT-qPCR inhibitors or other types of interfering substances.
  - Failure to follow instructions for use and the assay procedure.
- Some samples may fail to exhibit RNase P amplification curves due to low human cell numbers in the original clinical sample. A negative IC signal does not preclude the presence of SARS-CoV-2, Flu and/or RSV RNA in a clinical specimen.
- A positive test result does not necessarily indicate the presence of viable viruses and does not imply that these viruses are infectious or are the causative agents for clinical symptoms. However, a positive result is indicative of the presence of targets viral sequences.



- Negative results do not preclude SARS-CoV-2, Flu and/or RSV infection and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment or other patient management decisions. Optimum specimen types and timing for peak viral levels during infections caused by SARS-CoV-2 and novel Influenza A strain have not been determined. The collection of multiple specimens (types and time points) from the same patient may be necessary to detect the virus.
- If diagnostic tests for other respiratory illnesses are negative and the patient's clinical presentation and epidemiological information suggest that SARS-CoV-2, Flu and/or RSV infection is possible, then a false negative result should be considered, and a re-testing of the patient should be discussed.

## 11. Quality control

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit contains a positive and a negative control that must be included in each run to correctly interpret the results. Also, the endogenous internal control (IC) in each well confirms the correct performance of the technique.

## 12. Performance characteristics

### 12.1. Clinical sensitivity and specificity

The clinical performance of VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit was tested using nucleic acids isolated from nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs collected in transport medium from patients with clinical suspicion of viral respiratory infection (during 2018-2019 Flu season) or COVID-19 disease (during July and August 2020) and obtained from five different study sites (1: Liverpool (UK); 2: Oxford (UK); 3: Truro (UK); 4: Zaragoza (Spain); 5: Liverpool (UK)).

These results (summarized in Table 7-9) were compared with those obtained with different molecular comparator assays (depending on the assays available in each study site):

- for SARS-CoV-2: Panther Fusion® SARS-CoV-2 Assay (Hologic), RealStar® SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR kit (altona Diagnostics), Abbott RealTime SARS-CoV-2 assay (Abbott Molecular), VIASURE SARS-CoV-2 Real Time PCR detection kit (CerTest), Simplexa™ COVID-19 Direct assay (DiaSorin Molecular), Cobas® SARS-CoV-2 real time RT-PCR test (Roche Molecular Systems) and Allplex™ 2019-nCoV Assay (Seegene);
- for Flu: Influenza A and B - In-house RT-qPCR, Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid), AusDiagnostics Respiratory assays (AusDiagnostics), cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV nucleic acid test with the cobas® Liat® System (Roche Molecular Systems);
- and for RSV: RSV - In-house RT-qPCR, Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid), AusDiagnostics Respiratory assays (AusDiagnostics), and cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV nucleic acid test with the cobas® Liat® System (Roche Molecular Systems).

The Sensitivity or Positive Percent Agreement (PPA), Specificity or Negative Percent Agreement (NPA) and 95% confidence interval for VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR detection kit were calculated in relation to each comparator assay as shown in Table 7-9.



|             | <b>Target</b>  | <b>SARS-CoV-2</b> |                               |               |                   |                               |               |
|-------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Site</b> | <b>Comparator assay</b>  | <b>TP/(TP+FN)</b> | <b>Sensitivity or PPA (%)</b> | <b>95% CI</b> | <b>TN/(TN+FP)</b> | <b>Specificity or NPA (%)</b> | <b>95% CI</b> |
| 1           | Panther Fusion® SARS-CoV-2 Assay (Hologic)   | 26/26             | 100                           | 84.8-100      | 128/128           | 100                           | 96.5-100      |
| 2           | RealStar® SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR kit (altona Diagnostics) and Abbott RealTime SARS-CoV-2 assay (Abbott Molecular) | 10/10             | 100                           | 67.9-100      | 30/30             | 100                           | 86.5-100      |
| 3           | Panther Fusion® SARS-CoV-2 Assay (Hologic) and VIASURE SARS-CoV-2 Real Time PCR detection kit (CerTest)      | 18/18             | 100                           | 79.3-100      | 60/60             | 100                           | 92.8-100      |
| 4           | Simplexa™ COVID-19 Direct assay (DiaSorin Molecular)   | 72/72             | 100                           | 94.9-100      | 100/101           | 99                            | 94.6-99.8     |
|             | Cobas® SARS-CoV-2 real time RT-PCR test (Roche Molecular Systems)  | 9/9               | 100                           | 70.1-100      | 55/55             | 100                           | 93.5-100      |
|             | Allplex™ 2019-nCoV Assay (Seegene)   | 70/70             | 100                           | 94.8-100      | 76/76             | 100                           | 95.2-100      |
|             | VIASURE SARS-CoV-2 Real Time PCR Kit (CerTest)   | 78/78             | 100                           | 95.3-100      | 57/57             | 100                           | 93.7-100      |

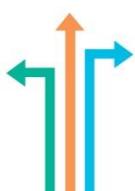
Table 7. Comparative results for SARS-CoV-2. TP= True positive, FN= False Negative, TN= True Negative, FP= False Positive.

|             | <b>Target</b>   | <b>Influenza A/B</b> |                               |               |                   |                               |               |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Site</b> | <b>Comparator assay</b>   | <b>TP/(TP+FN)</b>    | <b>Sensitivity or PPA (%)</b> | <b>95% CI</b> | <b>TN/(TN+FP)</b> | <b>Specificity or NPA (%)</b> | <b>95% CI</b> |
| 1           | Influenza A and B - In-house RT-qPCR  | 55/56                | 98.2                          | 89.7-99.9     | 98/98             | 100                           | 95.5-100      |
| 2           | Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid)   | 18/20                | 90.00                         | 68.7-98.4     | 20/20             | 100                           | 81.0-100      |
| 3           | Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid) and AusDiagnostics Respiratory assays (AusDiagnostics)              | 43/45                | 95.6                          | 84.4-99.6     | 33/33             | 100                           | 87.6-100      |
| 4           | cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV nucleic acid test with the cobas® Liat® System (Roche Molecular Systems) | 67/68                | 98.5                          | 92.1-99.7     | 121/121           | 100                           | 96.9-100      |
| 5           | Influenza A and B - In-house RT-qPCR  | 28/28                | 100                           | 87.9-100      | 18/18             | 100                           | 82.4-100      |

Table 8. Comparative results for Flu. TP= True positive, FN= False Negative, TN= True Negative, FP= False Positive.

|             | <b>Target</b>   | <b>RSV A/B</b>    |                               |               |                   |                               |               |
|-------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Site</b> | <b>Comparator assay</b>   | <b>TP/(TP+FN)</b> | <b>Sensitivity or PPA (%)</b> | <b>95% CI</b> | <b>TN/(TN+FP)</b> | <b>Specificity or NPA (%)</b> | <b>95% CI</b> |
| 1           | RSV - In-house RT-qPCR  | 34/35             | 97.1                          | 84.2-99.9     | 119/119           | 100                           | 96.2-100      |
| 2           | Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid)   | 9/10              | 90.00                         | 57.4-99.9     | 30/30             | 100                           | 86.5-100      |
| 3           | Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid) and AusDiagnostics Respiratory assays     | 13/14             | 92.86                         | 66.5-99.9     | 64/64             | 100                           | 93.2-100      |
| 4           | cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV nucleic acid test with the cobas® Liat® System | 18/18             | 100                           | 82.4-100      | 171/171           | 100                           | 97.8-1        |
| 5           | RSV - In-house RT-qPCR  | 15/18             | 83.3                          | 60.8-94.2     | 28/28             | 100                           | 87.9-1        |

Table 9. Comparative results for RSV. TP= True positive, FN= False Negative, TN= True Negative, FP= False Positive.



Results show high agreement to detect SARS-CoV-2, Flu and RSV using VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit.

## 12.2. Analytical sensitivity

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit has a detection limit (LoD) of 20 genome copies/rxn for SARS-CoV-2, 5 genome copies/rxn for Flu A, 20 genome copies/rxn for Flu B and 10 genome copies/rxn for RSV. (Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).

Figure 2. Dilution series of SARS-CoV-2 ( $10^7$ - $10^1$  copies/rxn) template run on the Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (FAM channel).

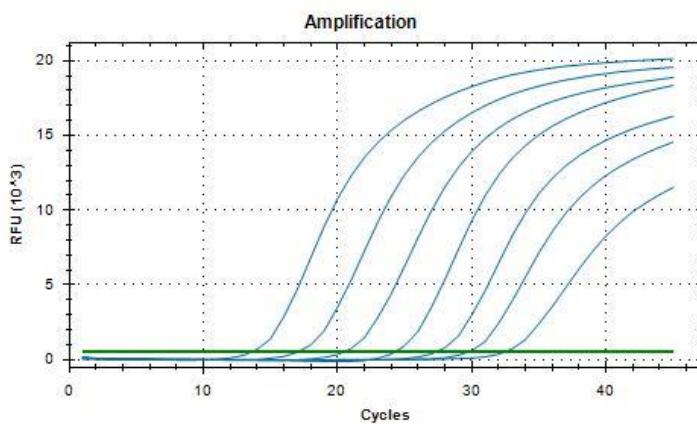


Figure 3. Dilution series of Flu A ( $10^7$ - $10^1$  copies/rxn) template run on the Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (ROX channel).

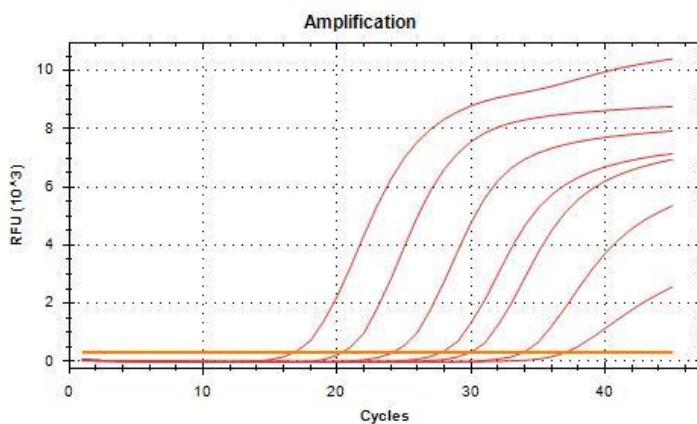


Figure 4. Dilution series of Flu B ( $10^7$ - $10^1$  copies/rxn) template run on the Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (ROX channel).

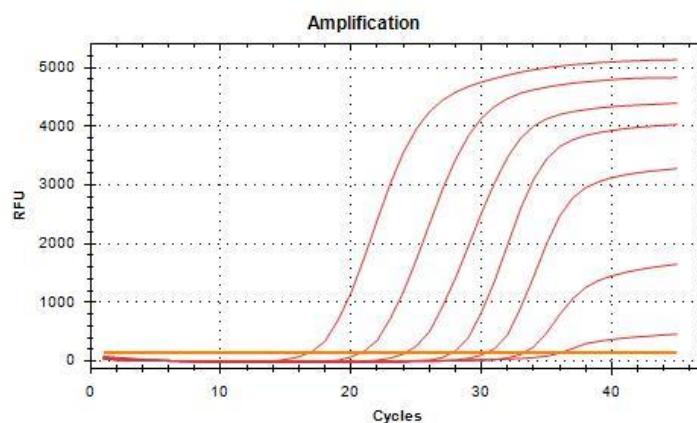
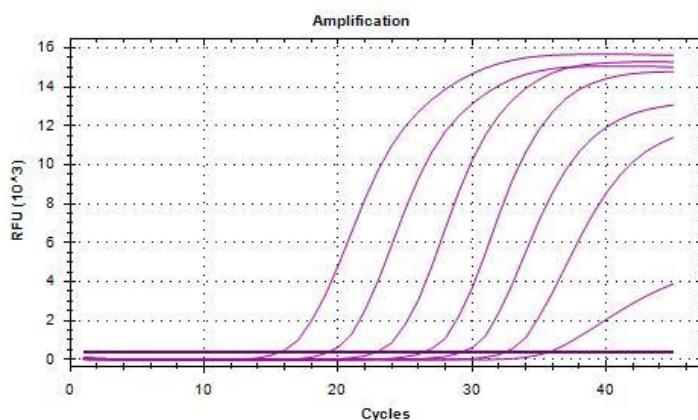
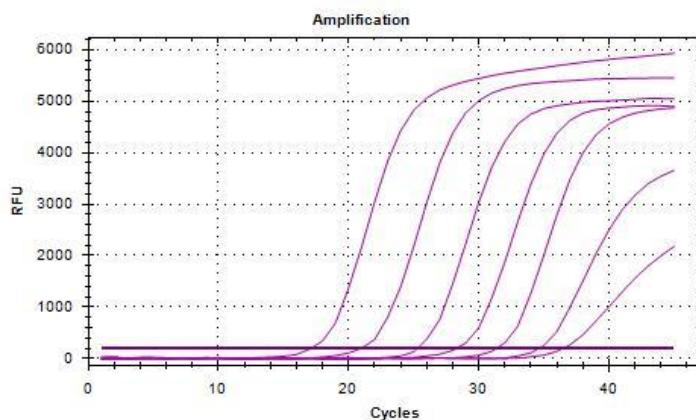


Figure 5. Dilution series of RSV A ( $10^7$ - $10^1$  copies/rxn) template run on the Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (Cy5 channel).Figure 6. Dilution series of RSV B ( $10^7$ - $10^1$  copies/rxn) template run on the Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (Cy5 channel).

### 12.3. Analytical specificity

The specificity of the SARS-CoV-2, Flu and RSV assay was confirmed by testing a panel consisting of different microorganisms representing the most common respiratory pathogens. No cross-reactivity was detected between any of the following microorganisms tested, except the targeted pathogens of each assay:

| Cross-reactivity testing                         |   |  |     |  |     |
|--|---|--|-----|--|-----|
| Human Adenovirus types 1-5, 8, 15, 31, 40 and 41 | - | Influenza A/Netherlands/398/2014 (H3N2) virus (clade 3C.3a)  | -/+ | Influenza A/chicken/Hong Kong/G9/1997 x PR8-IDCDC-2 (H9N2) virus | -/+ |
| Bocavirus  | - | Influenza A/Netherlands/2393/2015 (H3N2) virus (clade 3C.2a) | -/+ | Influenza A/Chicken/Myanmar/433/2016 (H9N2) virus                | -/+ |
| <i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>                 | - | Influenza A/Newcastle/607/2019 (H3N2) virus                  | -/+ | Influenza A/Hong Kong/1073/99 (H9N2) virus                       | -/+ |
| <i>Bordetella holmesii</i>                       | - | Influenza A/New York/39/2012 (H3N2) virus                    | -/+ | Influenza A/Hong Kong/33982/2009 (H9N2) x PR8-IDCDC-RG26 virus   | -/+ |
| <i>Bordetella parapertussis</i>                  | - | Influenza A/Ohio/2/2012 (H3N2) virus                         | -/+ | Influenza B/Brisbane/60/2008 virus                               | -/+ |
| <i>Bordetella pertussis</i>                      | - | Influenza A/Perth/1001/2018 (H3N2) virus                     | -/+ | Influenza B/Colorado/6/2017 virus                                | -/+ |
| <i>Chlamydia caviae</i>                          | - | Influenza A/Singapore/INFIMH-16-0019/2016 (H3N2) virus       | -/+ | Influenza B/Malaysia/2506/2004 virus                             | -/+ |

| Cross-reactivity testing   |     |   |     |   |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| Chlamydia psittaci genotype A and C                              | -   | Influenza A/South Australia/55/2014 (H3N2) virus                        | -/+ | Influenza B/Maryland/15/2016 virus                      | -/+ |
| Chlamydophila pneumoniae CM-1                                    | -   | Influenza A/South Australia/55/2014, IVR-175 (H3N2) virus               | -/+ | Influenza B/Netherlands/207/06 virus                    | -/+ |
| Human coronavirus 229E, OC43, NL63 and HKU1                      | -   | Influenza A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) virus                       | -/+ | Influenza B/Netherlands/2518/2016 (clade 1A) virus      | -/+ |
| MERS Coronavirus   | -   | Influenza A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2) virus                                  | -/+ | Influenza B/Nevada/3/2011 virus                         | -/+ |
| SARS Coronavirus Strain Frankfurt 1                              | -   | Influenza A/Thüringen/5/2017 (H3N2) virus (Clade 3C2a.1)                | -/+ | Influenza B/New Jersey/1/2012 virus                     | -/+ |
| SARS-CoV-2 strain BetaCoV/Germany/BavPat1/2020 p.1               | -/+ | Influenza A/Uruguay/716/2007 (H3N2)(NYMC X-175C) virus                  | -/+ | Influenza B/Texas/02/2013 virus                         | -/+ |
| SARS-CoV-2 strain 2019-nCoV/Italy-INMI1                          | -/+ | Influenza A/Victoria/210/2009(H3N2) virus                               | -/+ | Influenza B/Townsville/8/2016 virus                     | -/+ |
| SARS-CoV-2 isolate Australia/VIC01/2020                          | -/+ | Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 (H3N2) virus                              | -/+ | Influenza B/Canberra/11/2016 virus                      | -/+ |
| SARS-CoV-2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1                                    | -/+ | Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 IVR-165 (H3N2) virus                      | -/+ | Influenza B/Florida/4/2006 virus                        | -/+ |
| SARS-CoV-2 strain 2019nCoV/USA/VA1/2020                          | -/+ | Influenza A/Anhui/01/2005 (H5N1) virus                                  | -/+ | Influenza B/Florida/07/2004 virus                       | -/+ |
| Enterovirus 68 and 71  | -   | Influenza A/Anhui/01/2005 x PR8-IDCDC-RG6 (H5N1) virus                  | -/+ | Influenza B/Guangdong/120/2000 virus                    | -/+ |
| Enterovirus Echovirus 11 and 30                                  | -   | Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 (H5N1) virus                  | -/+ | Influenza B/Hubei Wujiagang/158/2009 (NYMC BX-39) virus | -/+ |
| Enterovirus Coxsackievirus A24, A9 and B3                        | -   | Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 x PR8-IDCDC-RG12 (H5N1) virus | -/+ | Influenza B/ Jiangsu/10/2003 virus                      | -/+ |
| Haemophilus influenzae MinnA                                     | -   | Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-03/08 (H5N1) - PR8-IDCDC-RG25a virus   | -/+ | Influenza B/Massachusetts/2/2012 virus                  | -/+ |
| Influenza A/PR/8/34 (H1N1) virus                                 | -/+ | Influenza A/chicken/Yunnan/1251/2003 (H5N1) virus                       | -/+ | Influenza B/Netherlands/365/2016 (clade 3) virus        | -/+ |
| Influenza A/Brisbane/02/2018, IVR-190 (H1N1)pdm09 virus          | -/+ | Influenza A/common magpie/Hong Kong/645/2006 (H5N1) virus               | -/+ | Influenza B/Phuket/3073/2013 virus                      | -/+ |
| Influenza A/California/7/2009(H1N1)pdm09 virus                   | -/+ | Influenza A/duck/Hunan/795/2002 (H5N1) virus                            | -/+ | Influenza B/Texas/06/2011 virus                         | -/+ |
| Influenza A/Dominican Republic/7293/2013 (H1N1)pdm09 virus       | -/+ | Influenza A/Egypt/321/2007 (H5N1) virus                                 | -/+ | Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010 virus                      | -/+ |
| Influenza A/Massachusetts/15/2013 (H1N1)pdm09 virus              | -/+ | Influenza A/Egypt/321/2007 x PR8-IDCDC-RG11 (H5N1) virus                | -/+ | Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010 BX-41A virus               | -/+ |
| Influenza A/Michigan/45/2015 (H1N1)pdm09 virus                   | -/+ | Influenza A/Egypt/3300-NAMRU3/2008 x PR8-IDCDC-RG13 (H5N1) virus        | -/+ | Legionella bozemani                                     | -   |
| Influenza A/Netherlands/1250/2016 (H1N1)pdm09 virus (clade 6B.1) | -/+ | Influenza A/Egypt/N03072/2010 (H5N1) x PR8-IDCDC-RG29 virus             | -/+ | Legionella dumoffii                                     | -   |
| Influenza A/New Caledonia/20/99(H1N1) virus                      | -/+ | Influenza A/Hong Kong/213/2003 (H5N1) virus                             | -/+ | Legionella longbeachae                                  | -   |
| Influenza A/New York/18/2009 (H1N1)pdm09 virus                   | -/+ | Influenza A/Hubei/1/2010 (H5N1) x PR8-IDCDCRG30 virus                   | -/+ | Legionella micdadei                                     | -   |
| Influenza A/Singapore/GP1908/2015, IVR-180 (H1N1)pdm09 virus     | -/+ | Influenza A/India/NIV/2006 xPR8-IDCDC-RG7 (H5N1) virus                  | -/+ | Legionella pneumophila                                  | -   |
| Influenza A/Sydney/134/2018 (H1N1)pdm09 virus                    | -/+ | Influenza A/Japanese white eye/Hong Kong/1038/2006 (H5N1) virus         | -/+ | Human metapneumovirus A and B                           | -   |



| Cross-reactivity testing                                  |     |  |     |  |     |
|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| Influenza A/Victoria/2040/2018 (H1N1)pdm09 virus          | -/+ | Influenza A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (H5N1) virus                         | -/+ | Moraxella catarrhalis  | -   |
| Influenza A/Brisbane/117/2018 (H3N2) virus                | -/+ | Influenza A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (NIBRG-14) (H5N1) virus              | -/+ | Mycoplasma pneumoniae  | -   |
| Influenza A/Brisbane/1028/2017 (H3N2) virus               | -/+ | Influenza A/Vietnam/1203/2004 x PR8-IBCDC-RG (H5N1) virus          | -/+ | Mycobacterium tuberculosis not rifampin resistant              | -   |
| Influenza A/Fujian/411/2002 (H3N2) virus                  | -/+ | Influenza A/Whooper Swan/R65/2006 (H5N1) virus                     | -/+ | Human parainfluenza 1, 2, 3 and 4 viruses                      | -   |
| Influenza A/Hiroshima//52/2005 (IVR-142) (H3N2) virus     | -/+ | Influenza A/pheasant/New Jersey/1355/1998 (H5N2)-PR8-IBCDC-4 virus | -/+ | Pneumocystis jirovecii Type A1 and g885652                     | -   |
| Influenza A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2) virus              | -/+ | Influenza A/Duck/Singapore-Q/F119-3/97 (H5N3) virus                | -/+ | Human rhinovirus type C  | -   |
| Influenza A/Hong Kong/4801/2014, NYMC X-263B (H3N2) virus | -/+ | Influenza A/Duck/Lao/XBY004/2014 (H5N6) (Clade 2.3.4.4) virus      | -/+ | Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus                            | -   |
| Influenza A/Indiana/8/2011 (H3N2)v virus                  | -/+ | Influenza A/DE-SH/Reiherente/AR8444/2016 (H5N8) virus              | -/+ | Staphylococcus epidermidis                                     | -   |
| Influenza A/Indiana/10/2011 (H3N2)v virus                 | -/+ | Influenza A/turkey/Virginia/2002 x PR8-IBCDC-5 (H7N2) virus        | -/+ | Streptococcus pneumoniae Z022                                  | -   |
| Influenza A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2) virus                   | -/+ | Influenza A/Mallard/Netherlands/2/2009 (H7N7) virus                | -/+ | Streptococcus pyogenes   | -   |
| Influenza A/Kansas/14/2017, NYMC X-327 (H3N2) virus       | -/+ | Influenza A/Mallard/Netherlands/12/2000 (H7N7) - IBCDC-1 virus     | -/+ | Streptococcus salivarius                                       | -   |
| Influenza A/Kumamoto/102/2002 (H3N2) virus                | -/+ | Influenza A/Anhui/1/2013 (H7N9) virus                              | -/+ | Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) A and B (strain CH93(18)-18) | -/+ |
| Influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H3N2)v virus               | -/+ | Influenza A/Guangdong/17SF003/2016 (H7N9) virus                    | -/+ | Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus strain Long                  | -/+ |
| Influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010 X203 (H3N2)v virus          | -/+ |  |     |  |     |

Table 10. Reference pathogenic microorganisms used in this study

## 12.4. Analytical reactivity

The analytical reactivity of the VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit for **SARS-CoV-2** was evaluated against RNA from Human 2019-nCoV strain BetaCoV/Germany/BavPat1/2020 p.1, Human 2019-nCoV strain 2019-nCoV/Italy-INMI1, synthetic RNA controls for two variants of the SARS-CoV-2 virus: MT007544.1 (SARS-CoV2 isolate Australia/VIC01/2020) and MN908947.3 (SARS-CoV-2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1), and heat inactivated SARS-CoV-2 strain 2019nCoV/USA/VA1/2020 (ATCC® VR1986HK™) showing positive result.

The reactivity of the VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit for **Influenza A** was evaluated against the following strains: Influenza A/PR/8/34 (H1N1) virus, Influenza A/Brisbane/02/2018, IVR-190 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/California/7/2009(H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Dominican Republic/7293/2013 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Massachusetts/15/2013 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Michigan/45/2015 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Netherlands/1250/2016 (H1N1)pdm09 virus (clade 6B.1), Influenza A/New Caledonia/20/99(H1N1) virus, Influenza A/New York/18/2009 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Singapore/GP1908/2015 virus, IVR-180 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Sydney/134/2018 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Victoria/2040/2018 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Brisbane/117/2018 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Brisbane/1028/2017 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Fujian/411/2002 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Hiroshima//52/2005 (IVR-142) (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Indiana/8/2011 (H3N2)v virus, Influenza A/Indiana/10/2011 (H3N2)v virus, Influenza A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Kansas/14/2017, NYMC X-327



(H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Kumamoto/102/2002 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H3N2)v virus, Influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010 X203 (H3N2)v virus, Influenza A/Netherlands/398/2014 (H3N2) virus (clade 3C.3a), Influenza A/Netherlands/2393/2015 (H3N2) virus (clade 3C.2a), Influenza A/Newcastle/607/2019 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/New York/39/2012 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Ohio/2/2012 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Perth/1001/2018 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Singapore/INFIMH-16-0019/2016 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/South Australia/55/2014 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/South Australia/55/2014, IVR-175 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Thüringen/5/2017 (H3N2) virus (Clade 3C2a.1), Influenza A/Uruguay/716/2007 (H3N2)(NYMC X-175C) virus, Influenza A/Victoria/210/2009(H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 IVR-165 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Anhui/01/2005 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Anhui/01/2005 x PR8-IBCDC-RG6 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 x PR8-IDCDC-RG12 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-03/08 (H5N1) - PR8-IDCDC-RG25a virus, Influenza A/chicken/Yunnan/1251/2003 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/common magpie/Hong Kong/645/2006 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/duck/Hunan/795/2002 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Egypt/321/2007 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Egypt/321/2007 x PR8-IDCDC-RG11 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Egypt/3300-NAMRU3/2008 x PR8-IDCDC-RG13 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Egypt/N03072/2010 (H5N1) x PR8-IDCDC-RG29 virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/213/2003 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Hubei/1/2010 (H5N1) x PR8-IDCDCRG30 virus, Influenza A/India/NIV/2006 xPR8-IDCDC-RG7 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Japanese white eye/Hong Kong/1038/2006 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (NIBRG-14) (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Vietnam/1203/2004 x PR8-IDCDC-RG (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Whooper Swan/R65/2006 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/pheasant/New Jersey/1355/1998 (H5N2)-PR8-IDCDC-4 virus, Influenza A/Duck/Singapore-Q/F119-3/97 (H5N3) virus, Influenza A/Duck/Lao/XBY004/2014 (H5N6) virus (Clade 2.3.4.4), Influenza A/DE-SH/Reiherente/AR8444/2016 (H5N8) virus, Influenza A/turkey/Virginia/2002 x PR8-IDCDC-5 (H7N2) virus, Influenza A/Mallard/Netherlands/2/2009 (H7N7) virus, Influenza A/Mallard/Netherlands/12/2000 (H7N7) - IDCDC-1 virus, Influenza A/Anhui/1/2013 (H7N9) virus, Influenza A/Guangdong/17SF003/2016 (H7N9) virus, Influenza A/Chicken/Hong Kong/G9/1997 x PR8-IDCDC-2 (H9N2) virus, Influenza A/Chicken/Myanmar/433/2016 (H9N2) virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/1073/99 (H9N2) virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/33982/2009 (H9N2) x PR8-IDCDC-RG26 virus, showing positive result.

The reactivity of the VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit for **Influenza B** was evaluated against the following strains: Influenza B/Brisbane/60/2008 virus, Influenza B/Colorado/6/2017 virus, Influenza B/Malaysia/2506/2004 virus, Influenza B/Maryland/15/2016 virus, Influenza B/Netherlands/207/06 virus, Influenza B/Netherlands/2518/2016 (clade 1A) virus, Influenza B/Nevada/3/2011 virus, Influenza B/New Jersey/1/2012 virus, Influenza B/Texas/02/2013 virus, Influenza B/Townsville/8/2016 virus (**B/Victoria lineage**); Influenza B/Canberra/11/2016 virus, Influenza B/Florida/4/2006 virus, Influenza B/Florida/07/2004 virus, Influenza B/Guangdong/120/2000 virus, Influenza B/Hubei Wujiagang/158/2009 (NYMC BX-39) virus, Influenza B/Jiangsu/10/2003 virus, Influenza B/Massachusetts/2/2012 virus, Influenza B/Netherlands/365/2016 (clade 3) virus, Influenza B/Phuket/3073/2013 virus, Influenza B/Texas/06/2011 virus, Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010 virus, Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010 BX-41A virus (**B/Yamagata lineage**), showing positive result.

The reactivity of the VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit for **RSV** was confirmed against RSV A and B (strain CH93(18)-18) and Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus strain Long, showing positive result.



## ANNEX 1

**COMPATIBILITY WITH THE MOST COMMON REAL TIME PCR EQUIPMENT**

VIASURE Real Time PCR Detection Kits are available in a ready-to-use lyophilized format placed inside wells with different dimensions, low or high profile. Depending on the thermal block of the equipment to be used, one measure or another will fit. Please, consult the table and check the specifications of your equipment. If the equipment does not appear in the list below, please contact with your supplier. This table is for guidance, it is recommended to check the equipment before running the (RT)-qPCR.

| Table A.1 LOW PROFILE BLOCK THERMOCYCLERS |  |
|---|--|
| Manufacturer                              | Model  |
| Agilent Technologies                      | AriaMx/AriaDx Real-Time PCR System                               |
| Applied Biosystems                        | 7500 Fast / 7500 Fast Dx Real-Time PCR System <sup>(1) (5)</sup> |
|   | QuantStudio™ 12K Flex 96-well Fast                               |
|   | QuantStudio™ 6 Flex 96-well Fast                                 |
|   | QuantStudio™ 7 Flex 96-well Fast                                 |
|   | QuantStudio™ 3 Fast Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>          |
|   | QuantStudio™ 5 Fast/ QuantStudio™ 5 Real-Time PCR System         |
|   | StepOne Plus™ Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                |
|   | StepOne™ Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                     |
|   | ViiA™ 7 Fast Real-Time PCR System                                |
| BIONEER                                   | Exicycler™ 96 Fast   |
| Bio-Rad                                   | CFX96™ / CFX96™ IVD Real-Time PCR Detection System               |
|   | Mini Opticon™ Real-Time PCR Detection System <sup>(3)</sup>      |
| Bio Molecular Systems                     | Mic Real Time PCR Cycler <sup>(4)</sup>                          |
| Cepheid                                   | SmartCycler® <sup>(4)</sup>                                      |
| Precision System Science Co., Ltd. (PSS)  | geneLEAD VIII System <sup>(4)</sup>                              |
| Qiagen                                    | Rotor-Gene® Q <sup>(4)</sup>                                     |
| Roche                                     | LightCycler ®480 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(5)</sup>             |
|   | LightCycler ®96 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(5)</sup>              |
|   | Cobas z480 Analyzer <sup>(5)</sup>                               |

(1) Select Ramp Speed "**Standard**".

(2) No detection in Cy5 channel.

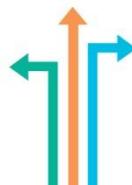
(3) Detection in FAM and HEX channels only

(4) The product should be reconstituted following the appropriate procedure (see Test Procedure) and transferred into the specific Mic, SmartCycler®, Rotor-Gene® Q or geneLEAD VIII System tubes.

(5) Shell Frame grid plate which fits in these qPCR System is necessary.

| Table A.2 HIGH PROFILE BLOCK THERMOCYCLERS |  |
|--|--|
| Manufacturer                               | Model  |
| Abbott                                     | Abbott m2000 RealTime System <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Applied Biosystems                         | 7300 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2) (5)</sup>                           |
|  | 7500 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(5)</sup>                               |
|  | 7900 HT Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                            |
|  | ABI PRISM 7000 <sup>(3)</sup>  |
|  | ABI PRISM 7700 <sup>(2)</sup>  |
|  | QuantStudio™ 12K Flex 96-well  |
|  | QuantStudio™ 6 Flex 96-well  |
|  | QuantStudio™ 7 Flex 96-well  |
|  | QuantStudio™ 3 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                     |
|  | QuantStudio™ 5 Fast/ QuantStudio™ 5 Real-Time PCR System               |
|  | ViiA™ 7 Real-Time PCR System   |
|  | TOptical   |
| Analytik Jena Biometra                     | qTOWER 2.0   |
| BIONEER                                    | Exicycler™ 96  |
| Bio-Rad                                    | CFX96™ Deep Well / CFX96™ Deep Well IVD Real-Time PCR Detection System |
|  | iCycler iQ™ Real-Time PCR Detection System                             |
|  | iCycler iQ™5 Real-Time PCR Detection System                            |
|  | MyIQ™ Real-Time PCR Detection System <sup>(3)</sup>                    |
|  | MyIQ™2 Real-Time PCR Detection System <sup>(3)</sup>                   |
| Bio Molecular Systems                      | Mic Real Time PCR Cycler <sup>(4)</sup>                                |
| Cepheid                                    | SmartCycler® <sup>(4)</sup>  |
| DNA-Technology                             | DTprime Real-time Detection Thermal Cycler                             |
|  | DTlite Real-Time PCR System  |
| Eppendorf                                  | Mastercycler™ep realplex   |
| Qiagen                                     | Rotor-Gene® Q <sup>(4)</sup>   |
| Precision System Science Co., Ltd. (PSS)   | geneLEAD VIII System <sup>(4)</sup>                                    |
| Stratagene / Agilent Technologies          | Mx3000PT™ Real Time PCR System   |
|  | Mx3005PT™ Real Time PCR System   |

Table A1/A2. Compatible low and high profile Real Time PCR systems.



## ANNEX 2

**DETECTION CHANNELS FOR THE MOST COMMON REAL TIME PCR EQUIPMENT**

The fluorescence detection channels for some of most common Real Time PCR Thermocyclers are specified in Table A3.

| REAL-TIME PCR THERMOCYCLER                               | VIASURE CHANNEL | DETECTION CHANNEL | OBSERVATIONS  |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| Bio-Rad CFX96™   | FAM             | FAM               | Some wells may have abnormally drifting RFU values during the initial few cycles of a run showing a non-sigmoidal ascendant line. If you see this effect, in the Settings menu, select the option Apply Fluorescence Drift Correction for Baseline Settings to correct it.  |
|  | HEX             | HEX               |   |
|  | ROX             | ROX               |   |
|  | Cy5             | Cy5               |   |
| ABI 7500<br>Applied Biosystems                           | FAM             | FAM               | Passive reference option for ROX must be "none". Some wells may have abnormally drifting RFU values during the initial few cycles of a run showing a non-sigmoidal ascendant line. If you see this effect, please modify the baseline: Select the Start Cycle and End Cycle values so that the baseline ends before significant fluorescence is detected.       |
|  | HEX             | VIC               |   |
|  | ROX             | ROX               |   |
|  | Cy5             | Cy5               |   |
| Lightcycler®480 II<br>Roche                              | FAM             | 465/510           | Colour Compensation is required for Roche Thermocyclers   |
|  | HEX             | 533/580           |   |
|  | ROX             | 533/610           |   |
|  | Cy5             | 618/660           |   |
| Cobas z 480<br>Roche                                     | FAM             | 465/510           | Colour Compensation is required for Roche Thermocyclers   |
|  | HEX             | 540/580           |   |
|  | ROX             | 540/610           |   |
|  | Cy5             | 610/670           |   |
| Smartcycler®<br>Cepheid                                  | FAM             | Channel 1         |   |
|  | HEX             | Channel 2         |   |
|  | ROX             | Channel 3         |   |
|  | Cy5             | Channel 4         |   |
| Abbott m2000rt   | FAM             | FAM               |   |
|  | HEX             | VIC               |   |
|  | ROX             | ROX               |   |
|  | Cy5             | Cy5               |   |
| Mx3000P™<br>Mx 3005P™<br>Stratagene/Agilent Technologies | FAM             | FAM               | Passive reference option for ROX must be "none"   |
|  | HEX             | VIC               |   |
|  | ROX             | ROX               |   |
|  | Cy5             | Cy5               |   |
| AriaMx<br>Agilent  | FAM             | FAM               |   |
|  | HEX             | HEX               |   |
|  | ROX             | ROX               |   |
|  | Cy5             | Cy5               |   |
| Rotor-Gene®Q<br>Qiagen                                   | FAM             | Green             | In the Channel Setup, click on the "Gain Optimisation" button and then go to "Optimise Acquiring". The fluorescence Target Sample Range must be between 5 and 10 FI for each channel. Also select the option "Perform Optimisation Before 1st Acquisition".   |
|  | HEX             | Yellow            |   |
|  | ROX             | Orange            |   |
|  | Cy5             | Red               |   |
| Mic Real Time PCR Cycler<br>bms                          | FAM             | Green             | In the "Run Profile" menu, introduce the correct parameters for "Temperature Control" (Standard TAQ (v3)), Volume (20 ul) and the appropriate thermal profile. In the "Cycling" window, select the "Acquire on" option for all the channels by clicking on them. Use the default "Gain" values for each channel (Green = 3, Yellow = 10, Orange = 10, Red = 10) |
|  | HEX             | Yellow            |   |
|  | ROX             | Orange            |   |
|  | Cy5             | Red               |   |
| Exicycler™ 96<br>BIONEER                                 | FAM             | FAM               |   |
|  | HEX             | JOE               |   |
|  | ROX             | ROX               |   |
|  | Cy5             | Cy5               |   |

Table A3: Detection fluorescence channels of different Real Time PCR systems.



## ANNEX 3

**OPTICAL MEASUREMENT EXPOSURE SETTING**

Optical measurement parameters of some thermocyclers must be adjusted to be suitable for operation with "VIASURE Real Time PCR Detection Kits". This assay has been validated with the following set exposition values:

- DTprime Real-time Detection Thermal Cycler (DNA-Technology): FAM channel -500\*, HEX channel – 1000, ROX channel – 1000 and Cy5 channel - 1000.
- DTlite Real-Time PCR System (DNA-Technology): FAM channel - 250, HEX channel - 500, ROX channel – 500 and Cy5 channel - 500.

\*If the result in channel FAM is not as expected, there are no amplifications or high background noise is observed, please lower the exposure values indicated above to 150.



## ESPAÑOL

### 1. Uso previsto

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit es una prueba de RT-PCR en tiempo real diseñada para la detección cualitativa de RNA de SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A/B y/o Virus Respiratorio Sincitial humano A/B (RSV A/B) en muestras respiratorias (frotis nasofaríngeos y orofaríngeos) de individuos sospechosos de infección respiratoria por profesionales de la salud. Este test no distingue entre los tipos A y B de Influenza ni de RSV. El uso previsto del test es facilitar el diagnóstico de infección producida por SARS-CoV-2, Influenza y/o RSV en combinación con factores de riesgos clínicos y epidemiológicos. El RNA es extraído a partir de los especímenes respiratorios, posteriormente el DNA complementario es sintetizado en un solo paso y amplificado mediante PCR a tiempo real. La detección se lleva a cabo utilizando oligonucleótidos específicos y una sonda marcada con una molécula fluorescente y otra apantalladora (quencher) para detectar SARS-CoV-2, Influenza y RSV.

### 2. Introducción y explicación

Los coronavirus son virus envueltos de RNA de cadena positiva no segmentados que pertenecen a la familia Coronaviridae. Se conocen seis especies de coronavirus que causan enfermedades humanas: cuatro virus (229E, OC43, NL63 y HKU1) que causan síntomas de resfriado común, y otros dos (coronavirus asociado a síndrome respiratorio agudo grave- severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus, SARS-CoV-, y el coronavirus causante del síndrome respiratorio de Oriente Medio - Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus, MERS-CoV-) que son zoonóticos y producen complicaciones más severas. SARS-CoV y MERS-CoV han causado más de 10.000 casos acumulados en las últimas dos décadas, con unas tasas de mortalidad del 34% para MERS-CoV y 10% para SARS-CoV.

En diciembre de 2019, algunas personas que trabajaban o vivían alrededor del mercado de mariscos de Huanan en Wuhan, provincia de Hubei, China, presentaron neumonía de causa desconocida. El análisis de secuenciación masiva de las muestras respiratorias mostró un nuevo coronavirus, que fue llamado inicialmente como 2019 nuevo coronavirus (2019-nCoV) y posteriormente como SARS-CoV-2.

Se ha confirmado la transmisión de persona a persona del SARS-CoV-2, incluso durante el período de incubación sin haber presentado síntomas, y que el virus puede causar una enfermedad respiratoria severa como la producida por el SARS-CoV. Aunque la neumonía es la principal enfermedad asociada, algunos pacientes han desarrollado neumonía severa, edema pulmonar, síndrome de dificultad respiratoria aguda o fallo multiorgánico, que finalmente han conducido a su muerte. Los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, CDC) creen que los síntomas del SARS-CoV-2 pueden aparecer en tan solo dos días o hasta 14 tras la exposición, siendo los más comunes fiebre o escalofríos, tos, fatiga, anorexia, mialgia y disnea. Los síntomas menos comunes son dolor de garganta, congestión nasal, dolor de cabeza, diarrea, náuseas y vómitos. También se ha descrito pérdida del olfato (anosmia) o pérdida del gusto (ageusia) antes del inicio de los síntomas respiratorios. Los adultos mayores y las personas con afecciones médicas subyacentes graves, como enfermedad cardíaca o pulmonar o diabetes, parecen tener un mayor riesgo de desarrollar complicaciones más graves de la enfermedad COVID-19.



El CDC recomienda para la identificación de SARS-CoV-2 y otros virus respiratorios (ej. Influenza y RSV), muestras del tracto respiratorio superior (frotis nasofaríngeos, frotis orofaríngeos, frotis nasales de la zona media del cornete nasal, frotis nasal, lavado/aspirado nasofaríngeo o muestras de lavado/aspiración nasal recolectadas principalmente por un profesional de la salud) y/o muestras de las vías respiratorias inferiores (esputo, aspirado endotraqueal o lavado broncoalveolar en pacientes con enfermedad respiratoria más grave).

Los virus Influenza pertenecen a la familia *Orthomyxoviridae* y causan la mayor parte de las infecciones víricas del tracto respiratorio inferior. Influenza A y B son una causa importante de morbilidad y mortalidad en todo el mundo, considerando que las personas de edad avanzada y comprometidas están especialmente en riesgo de desarrollar enfermedades graves y complicaciones como la neumonía. Las personas con influenza, sienten alguno o todos estos síntomas: fiebre o sensación febril/escalofríos, tos, dolor de garganta, congestión y secreción nasal, mialgia, dolor de cabeza, y anorexia. El virus influenza se puede transmitir de persona a persona de dos maneras diferentes: a través del aire (gotas y aerosoles que se producen al toser y estornudar), y por contacto directo o indirecto.

El genoma de los virus de Influenza A y B está formado por ocho segmentos de RNA monocatenario que codifican 11 o 12 proteínas virales. La envoltura viral, derivada de la membrana plasmática de la célula huésped, consiste en una bicapa lipídica que contiene proteínas transmembrana, como hemaglutinina (HA) y neuraminidasa (NA), y proteínas de la matriz M1 y M2. Influenza A se clasifica en subtipos basados en la antigenicidad de sus moléculas "HA" y "NA", mientras que Influenza B se divide en 2 linajes antigénica y genéticamente distintos, Victoria y Yamagata.

El virus Respiratorio Sincitial humano (RSV) pertenece a la familia *Paramyxoviridae* y son los agentes causales virales más importantes de las infecciones respiratorias agudas. RSV es un virus envuelto cuyo genoma consiste en un RNA monocatenario lineal de sentido negativo (ssRNA-) no segmentado. El virus Respiratorio Sincitial humano es el principal agente causante de infecciones respiratorias como bronquitis, neumonía y Enfermedad Pulmonar Obstructiva Crónica, pudiendo afectar a toda la población en un amplio rango de edad. Los pacientes afectados a menudo sienten algunos o todos estos síntomas: rinorrea, fiebre de bajo grado, tos, dolor de garganta, dolor de cabeza, y sibilancias.

RSV se puede transmitir a través de gotitas de secreciones nasales que se expulsan al toser o estornudar. Esas gotas entran en contacto directo o mediante auto-inoculación tras tocar superficies contaminadas con las membranas mucosas de ojos, nariz y boca.

El diagnóstico clínico puede ser problemático, ya que un gran número de agentes patógenos causales de infecciones respiratorias agudas dan lugar a cuadros clínicos similares. La PCR a Tiempo Real es el método de diagnóstico de SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A/B y RSV A/B preferentemente utilizado al ser una de las herramientas diagnósticas más sensibles y específica.

### 3. Procedimiento

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit está diseñado para el diagnóstico de SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A/B (en adelante llamado Influenza) y/o Virus Respiratorio Sincitial humano A/B (en adelante llamado RSV) en muestras respiratorias. La detección se realiza a través de la retrotranscripción y posterior amplificación a tiempo real de la secuencia diana, produciéndose ambas reacciones en el mismo pocillo. Tras el aislamiento del



RNA, se sintetiza el DNA complementario a la secuencia diana gracias a la retrotranscriptasa o transcriptasa inversa. Posteriormente la identificación de SARS-CoV-2, Influenza A, Influenza B y RSV se lleva a cabo mediante la reacción en cadena de la polimerasa utilizando oligonucleótidos específicos y una sonda marcada con fluorescencia que hibridan con dos regiones diana conservada del gen N (N1 y N2) para SARS-CoV-2, con una región diana conservada del gen M1 para Influenza A/B, y del gen N para RSV A/B.

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit aprovecha la actividad 5' exonucleasa de la DNA-polimerasa. Durante la amplificación del DNA, esta enzima hidroliza la sonda unida a la secuencia de DNA complementaria, separando el fluoróforo del quencher. Esta reacción genera un aumento en la señal fluorescente proporcional a la cantidad de RNA diana. Esta fluorescencia se puede monitorizar en equipos de PCR a tiempo real.

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit contiene en cada pocillo todos los componentes necesarios para llevar a cabo la PCR a tiempo real (cebadores/sondas específicos, dNTPS, tampón, polimerasa, retrotranscriptasa) en formato estabilizado, así como, un **control interno endógeno** para controlar el proceso de extracción y/o descartar la inhibición de la actividad polimerasa. El ensayo utiliza un gen humano housekeeping como **control interno endógeno (IC)** (gen RNase P presente en el DNA humano). Los genes humanos housekeeping están involucrados en el mantenimiento celular básico y, por lo tanto, se espera que estén presentes en todas las células humanas nucleadas y mantengan niveles de expresión relativamente constantes. Tras la reacción de amplificación, SARS-CoV-2 se detecta en el canal FAM, Influenza se detecta en el canal ROX, RSV se detecta en el canal Cy5 y el control interno endógeno (CI) se detecta en el canal HEX, VIC o JOE (seleccionar el canal de detección según el equipo utilizado, ver Anexo 2).

#### 4. Reactivos suministrados

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit incluye los siguientes materiales y reactivos detallados en las Tablas 1, 2 y 3. Basado en la presentación comercial y la plataforma de PCR en tiempo real utilizada, la mezcla de reacción de PCR estabilizada se puede encontrar en diferentes tubos o pocillos y por tanto comercializar en múltiples formatos. La Tabla 1 incluye materiales y reactivos para usar con dispositivos compatibles para tiras de 8 pocillos (Ver Anexo 1). La Tabla 2 incluye materiales y reactivos para usar con dispositivos compatibles para placas de 96 pocillos (Ver Anexo 1). La Tabla 3 incluye materiales y reactivos para usar con los instrumentos Qiagen / Corbett Rotor-Gene® para tiras de 4 pocillos.



| Reactivos/Material                     | Descripción   | Color        | Cantidad                 |
|--|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV 8-well strips    | Una mezcla de enzimas, cebadores- sondas, tampón, dNTPs, estabilizadores y Control interno endógeno en formato estabilizado | Blanco       | 6/12 tiras de 8 pocillos |
| Rehydration Buffer                     | Solución para la reconstitución del producto estabilizado   | Azul         | 1 vial x 1.8 mL          |
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control | cDNA sintético liofilizado no infeccioso  | Rojo         | 1 vial                   |
| Negative control                       | Control negativo  | Morado       | 1 vial x 1 mL            |
| Water RNase/DNAse free                 | Agua libre de RNAsa/DNAse   | Blanco       | 1 vial x 1 mL            |
| Tear-off 8-cap strips                  | Tapones ópticos para sellar los pocillos durante el ciclo térmico   | Transparente | 6/12 tiras de 8 tapones  |

Tabla 1. Reactivos y materiales proporcionados en VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit con Ref. VS-CFR106L, VS-CFR106H, VS-CFR112L y VS-CFR112H.

VS-

| Reactivos/Material                     | Descripción   | Color        | Cantidad              |
|--|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV 96-well plate    | Una mezcla de enzimas, cebadores- sondas, tampón, dNTPs, estabilizadores y Control interno endógeno en formato estabilizado | Blanco       | 1 placa               |
| Rehydration Buffer                     | Solución para la reconstitución del producto estabilizado   | Azul         | 1 vial x 1.8 mL       |
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control | cDNA sintético liofilizado no infeccioso  | Rojo         | 1 vial                |
| Negative control                       | Control negativo  | Morado       | 1 vial x 1 mL         |
| Water RNase/DNAse free                 | Agua libre de RNAsa/DNAse   | Blanco       | 1 vial x 1 mL         |
| Tear-off 8-cap strips                  | Tapones ópticos para sellar los pocillos durante el ciclo térmico   | Transparente | 12 tiras de 8 tapones |

Tabla 2. Reactivos y materiales proporcionados en VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit con Ref. VS-CFR113L y VS-CFR113H.

VS-

| Reactivos/Material                     | Descripción   | Color        | Cantidad                 |
|--|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV 4-well strips    | Una mezcla de enzimas, cebadores- sondas, tampón, dNTPs, estabilizadores y Control interno endógeno en formato estabilizado | Transparente | 9/18 tiras de 4 pocillos |
| Rehydration Buffer                     | Solución para la reconstitución del producto estabilizado   | Azul         | 1 vial x 1.8 mL          |
| SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control | cDNA sintético liofilizado no infeccioso  | Rojo         | 1 vial                   |
| Negative control                       | Control negativo  | Morado       | 1 vial x 1 mL            |
| Water RNase/DNAse free                 | Agua libre de RNAsa/DNAse   | Blanco       | 1 vial x 1 mL            |
| 4-cap strips                           | Tapones ópticos para sellar los pocillos durante el ciclo térmico   | Transparente | 9/18 tiras de 4 tapones  |

Tabla 3. Reactivos y materiales proporcionados en VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit con Ref. VS-CFR136 y VS-CFR172. Para usar con instrumentos Qiagen / Corbett Rotor-Gene® y accesorios compatibles con tiras de 4 tubos 0.1 ml (72-Well Rotor y Locking Ring 72-Well Rotor).

## 5. Material requerido y no suministrado

La siguiente lista incluye los materiales que se requieren para el uso pero que no se incluyen en VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit.

- Equipo de PCR a tiempo real (termociclador).
- Kit de extracción de RNA.
- Sistema de recolección y transporte: BD™ Universal Viral Transport System, Viral Transport Media (VTM) Vircell S.L., España), Virus Transport and Preservation Medium (Biocomma®) y equivalentes.
- Congeladores de laboratorio: -30°C a -10°C y / o ≤ -70°C.
- Centrífuga para tubos de 1.5 mL y para tiras de tubos de PCR o placas de 96 pocillos (si está disponible).
- Vórtex.
- Micropipetas (0.5-20 µL, 20-200 µL).
- Puntas con filtro.
- Guantes desechables sin polvo.
- Loading block (para usar con instrumentos Qiagen/Corbett Rotor-Gene®).

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit ha sido validado en los siguientes equipos: Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System, Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System, Agilent Technologies AriaMx Real-Time PCR System, DNA-Technology DTprime Real-time Detection Thermal Cycler, DNA-Technology DTlite Real-Time PCR System, Rotor-Gene® Q (Qiagen) y Roche Molecular Diagnostics Cobas z480 Analyzer. Cuando se utiliza el equipo Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast con tiras, se recomienda colocar el soporte adecuado para reducir el riesgo de aplastar el tubo (Ref. PN 4388506).

Para verificar la compatibilidad de los termocicladores, consulte el Anexo 1, para verificar los canales de detección más comunes, consulte el Anexo 2 y para verificar la configuración de la exposición de medición óptica, ver Anexo 3.

## 6. Condiciones de transporte y almacenamiento

- El transporte y almacenaje de los kits puede realizarse de 2-40°C hasta la fecha de caducidad indicada en la etiqueta.
- Almacenar el control positivo a -20°C tras su re-suspensión. Se recomienda separar en alícuotas para minimizar los ciclos de congelación y descongelación. Se ha validado la estabilidad del control positivo tras 6 ciclos de congelación y descongelación.
- Proteger los componentes de la luz.

## 7. Precauciones para el usuario

- El producto está destinado para uso exclusivo de usuarios profesionales, como profesionales o técnicos de laboratorio y sanitarios, entrenados en técnicas de biología molecular.
- No se recomienda usar el kit después de la fecha de caducidad.



- No utilizar los reactivos si los sobres o las bolsas que protegen los tubos están abiertos o dañados en el momento que se reciben.
- No utilizar los tubos de reacción si el material desecante que se incluye en cada sobre de aluminio no está o está dañado.
- No retirar el material desecante de los sobres de aluminio que contienen los tubos de reacción una vez abiertos.
- Cerrar los sobres de aluminio que protegen los tubos de reacción con el cierre zip inmediatamente después de cada uso (si está disponible, Ref. VS-CFR113L, VS-CFR113H, VS-CFR136 and VS-CFR172). Antes de cerrar los sobres eliminar cualquier exceso de aire.
- No utilizar los tubos de reactivos si el aluminio protector está roto o dañado.
- No mezclar reactivos de diferentes sobres y/o kits y/o lotes y/u otro proveedor.
- Proteger los reactivos de la humedad. Una exposición prolongada a la humedad puede afectar al rendimiento del producto.
- Para VS-CFR136 y VS-CFR172 (compatible con instrumentos Qiagen/Corbett Rotor-Gene®) utilice el loading block para pipetejar reactivos y muestras en cada tubo y para ayudar en el ajuste correcto de las tapas así como para evitar la contaminación.
- Diseñar un flujo de trabajo unidireccional. Se debe comenzar en el área de extracción y después pasar al área de amplificación y de detección. No poner en contacto las muestras, equipos y reactivos utilizados en un área con la zona en la que se realizó el paso anterior. Use áreas separadas para la preparación de muestras de pacientes y controles para evitar resultados falsos positivos.
- Evite en todo momento la contaminación microbiológica o con ribonucleasas (RNasa)/ desoxirribonucleasas (DNase) de los reactivos. Se recomienda el uso de puntas de pipeta estériles, desechables, libres de RNasa/DNase, y de barrera para aerosoles o de desplazamiento positivo.
- Seguir las Buenas Prácticas de Laboratorio. Use ropa protectora, guantes de uso desechables, gafas y mascarilla. No comer, beber o fumar o aplicar productos cosméticos en el área de trabajo. Una vez terminada la prueba, lavarse las manos.
- Las muestras deben ser tratadas como potencialmente infecciosas y / o biopeligrosas así como los reactivos que han estado en contacto con las muestras y deben ser gestionadas según la legislación sobre residuos sanitarios nacional. Tome las precauciones necesarias durante la recolección, transporte, almacenamiento, manipulación y eliminación de muestras.
- Las muestras y los reactivos deben manipularse en una cabina de seguridad biológica. Use equipos de protección individual (EPI) de acuerdo con las pautas y recomendaciones actuales para el manejo de muestras potencialmente infecciosas. Deseche los residuos de acuerdo con los reglamentos locales, estatales y federales.
- Se recomienda la descontaminación periódica de los equipos usados habitualmente, especialmente micropipetas, y de las superficies de trabajo.
- Consulte las hojas de seguridad, previa solicitud.
- Consulte el manual de cada equipo de PCR a tiempo real para advertencias adicionales, precauciones y procedimientos.



## 8. Procedimiento del test

### 8.1. Recogida de muestras, transporte y almacenamiento

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection kit ha sido validado en muestras nasofaríngeas y orofaríngeas recolectados con hisopos de plástico con fibras sintéticas y colocados inmediatamente en un tubo de transporte estéril que contiene medio de transporte universal (UTM) o medio de transporte viral (VTM).

Las muestras de pacientes se deben recolectar, transportar y almacenar de acuerdo con las recomendaciones y pautas de laboratorio apropiadas. Para obtener más detalles, consulte las recomendaciones de CDC (Guía provisional para recolección, manejo, procesamiento y análisis de muestras clínicas de pacientes con infección COVID-19) (dirección web <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/lab/guidelines-clinical-specimens.html>).

### 8.2. Extracción de RNA

Realizar la preparación de la muestra de acuerdo con las recomendaciones que aparecen en las instrucciones de uso del kit de extracción utilizado.

Para la extracción de RNA a partir de muestras respiratorias puede utilizar su sistema optimizado de rutina manual o automático. Además, se puede usar cualquier kit de extracción de RNA disponible en el mercado y seguir las instrucciones de uso del fabricante. Los siguientes kits de extracción han sido validados:

- Maxwell® RSC 16 Viral Total Nucleic Acid Purification Kit, utilizando el sistema de extracción automatizado Maxwell® RSC 16 instrument (Promega).
- Total Nucleic Acid Isolation (TNAI) Kit, utilizando el sistema de extracción automatizado COBAS® AmpliPrep (ROCHE).
- MagDEA Dx SV kit, empleando el instrumento magLEAD® 12gC (Precision System Science Co.).
- QIAAsymphony® RNA kit, empleando el instrumento QIAAsymphony SP (QIAGEN)
- QIAamp® Viral RNA Mini Kit, empleando el instrumento QIAcube (QIAGEN).
- NucliSENS® easyMAG® (bioMérieux).

### 8.3. Control positivo liofilizado

El vial de SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control contiene una gran cantidad de copias molde por lo que se recomienda abrirlo y manipularlo en una zona del laboratorio separada del resto de los componentes. Reconstituir SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control liofilizado (vial rojo) añadiendo 100 µL de Agua libre de RNasa/DNAsa (vial blanco) suministrada y mezclar bien con la ayuda del vórtex.

Almacenar el control positivo a -20°C tras su re-suspensión. Se recomienda separar en alícuotas para minimizar los ciclos de congelación y descongelación.



## 8.4. Protocolo PCR

Determinar y separar el número de reacciones necesarias incluyendo las muestras y los controles. En cada serie de muestras para cada uno de los ensayos a analizar se deben incluir un control positivo y uno negativo. Retirar el aluminio protector de las placas o tiras.

- 1) Reconstituir el número de pocillos que sean necesarios.

Añadir 15 µL del tampón de rehidratación (vial azul) en cada pocillo.

- 2) Añadir muestras y controles.

Añadir 5 µL de RNA extraído de cada muestra, de SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Positive Control reconstituido (vial rojo) o Negative Control (vial morado) y cerrar los pocillos con los tapones suministrados. Se recomienda centrifugar brevemente las tiras de 8 pocillos o las placas de 96 pocillos, o golpear suavemente cada tira sobre una superficie dura para asegurarse de que todos los líquidos queden en el fondo de los tubos (para los kits compatibles con Qiagen/Corbett Rotor-Gene®).

Colocar la placa o las tiras en el termociclador.

- 3) Configurar el termociclador (para verificar la compatibilidad, consulte el Anexo 1).

Programar el termociclador siguiendo las condiciones descritas en la siguiente tabla e iniciar el programa:

| Ciclos | Etapa                                       | Tiempo | Temperatura |
|--------|---|--------|-------------|
| 1      | Retrotranscripción                          | 15 min | 45°C        |
| 1      | Desnaturalización inicial                   | 2 min  | 95°C        |
| 45     | Desnaturalización                           | 10 seg | 95°C        |
|        | Hibridación/Elongación (Recogida de datos*) | 50 seg | 63°C        |

Tabla 4. Protocolo PCR

Los datos de fluorescencia deben recogerse durante la etapa de elongación (\*) a través de los canales FAM (SARS-CoV-2), ROX (Influenza), Cy5 (RSV) y HEX, JOE o VIC (Control Interno endógeno (CI)). En los termocicladores Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System y Stratagene Mx3005P™ Real Time PCR System comprobar que la opción del control pasivo ROX está desactivada. En el termociclador Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System seleccionar Ramp Speed Standard en el menú Select New Experiment/Advanced Setup/Experiment Properties.

## 9. Interpretación de resultados

Todo el resultado de la prueba debe ser evaluado por un profesional de la salud en el contexto de la historia clínica, los síntomas clínicos y otras pruebas de diagnóstico. Verifique la señal de control interno endógeno (CI) para verificar el procedimiento de extracción y/o el correcto funcionamiento de la mezcla de amplificación. El análisis de los controles y las muestras se realiza mediante el software del equipo de PCR en tiempo real utilizado según las instrucciones del fabricante. Usando las siguientes tablas 5 y 6, lea y analice los resultados.



**Se recomienda establecer los valores de threshold para cada canal (diana) de forma independiente por el usuario final.** Utilice la curva de amplificación de control positivo como punto de partida durante la validación de la reacción (antes de la interpretación de los resultados de las muestras de pacientes), para garantizar que el threshold se sitúe dentro de la fase exponencial de las curvas de amplificación y por encima de cualquier señal de ruido de fondo. El valor de threshold puede variar entre distintos instrumentos debido a las diferentes intensidades de señal.

El uso de controles positivos y negativos en cada run valida la reacción comprobando la ausencia de señal en el pocillo del control negativo y la presencia de una señal en el pocillo de control positivo. Para una prueba de diagnóstico válida, se deben cumplir las siguientes condiciones de control:

| Controles                        | SARS-CoV-2<br>(FAM) <sup>1</sup> | Influenza<br>(ROX) <sup>1</sup> | RSV<br>(Cy5) <sup>1</sup> | Control Interno<br>endógeno (HEX) | Interpretación de<br>controles |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Control Positivo (CP)</b>     | ≤40                              | ≤40                             | ≤40                       | ≤40 <sup>2</sup>                  | <b>Válido</b>                  |
| <b>Control Negativo<br/>(CN)</b> | ≥40 o no señal                   | ≥40 o no señal                  | ≥40 o no señal            | ≥40 o no señal                    | <b>Válido</b>                  |

Tabla 5. Rendimiento esperado de los controles

**1** En los casos en los que falle uno o varios controles (se observa una señal de amplificación en el control negativo y/o la ausencia de señales en el pocillo de control positivo para cualquier canal), todos los resultados se consideran "inválidos" y se requiere repetir el ensayo.

**2** El control positivo incluye la diana del gen housekeeping RNase P presente en el DNA humano; por lo tanto, se observan señales de amplificación en todos los canales, incluido el control interno endógeno.

La valoración de los resultados de las muestras clínicas debe realizarse tras el examen de los resultados de los controles positivo y negativo, una vez que se ha determinado que son válidos y aceptables. Si uno o más controles no son válidos, los resultados del paciente no se pueden interpretar. Para la interpretación de los resultados de la muestra del paciente, use la siguiente tabla:



| SARS-CoV-2<br>(FAM) | Influenza<br>(ROX) | RSV<br>(Cy5)   | Control Interno<br>endógeno (HEX) | Interpretación para muestras de pacientes |  |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| ≤40                 | ≥40 o no señal     | ≥40 o no señal | ≤40 o no señal <sup>1</sup>       | Válido                                    | SARS-CoV-2 RNA Detectado                   |
| ≥40 o no señal      | ≤40                | ≥40 o no señal | ≤40 o no señal <sup>1</sup>       | Válido                                    | Influenza RNA Detectado                    |
| ≥40 o no señal      | ≥40 o no señal     | ≤40            | ≤40 o no señal <sup>1</sup>       | Válido                                    | RSV RNA Detectado                          |
| ≤40                 | ≤40                | ≤40            | ≤40 o no señal <sup>1</sup>       | Válido                                    | SARS-CoV-2, Influenza y RSV RNA Detectado  |
| ≤40                 | ≤40                | ≥40 o no señal | ≤40 o no señal <sup>1</sup>       | Válido                                    | SARS-CoV-2 e Influenza RNA Detectado       |
| ≤40                 | ≥40 o no señal     | ≤40            | ≤40 o no señal <sup>1</sup>       | Válido                                    | SARS-CoV-2 y RSV RNA Detectado             |
| ≥40 o no señal      | ≤40                | ≤40            | ≤40 o no señal <sup>1</sup>       | Válido                                    | Influenza y RSV RNA Detectado              |
| ≥40 o no señal      | ≥40 o no señal     | ≥40 o no señal | ≤35 <sup>2</sup>                  | Válido                                    | RNA molde diana no Detectado <sup>2</sup>  |
| ≥40 o no señal      | ≥40 o no señal     | ≥40 o no señal | ≥35 o no señal <sup>2</sup>       | No Válido                                 | Test fallido – Repita el test <sup>2</sup> |

Tabla 6. Interpretación de resultados de muestras de pacientes. Ct valores. sin señal = sin curva de amplificación.

**1** El control interno endógeno (CI) muestra o no una señal de amplificación (Ct ≤40 o no señal). En ocasiones, la detección del control interno no es necesaria, ya que la presencia de un alto número inicial de copias del ácido nucleico diana puede causar una amplificación preferencial de esta última.

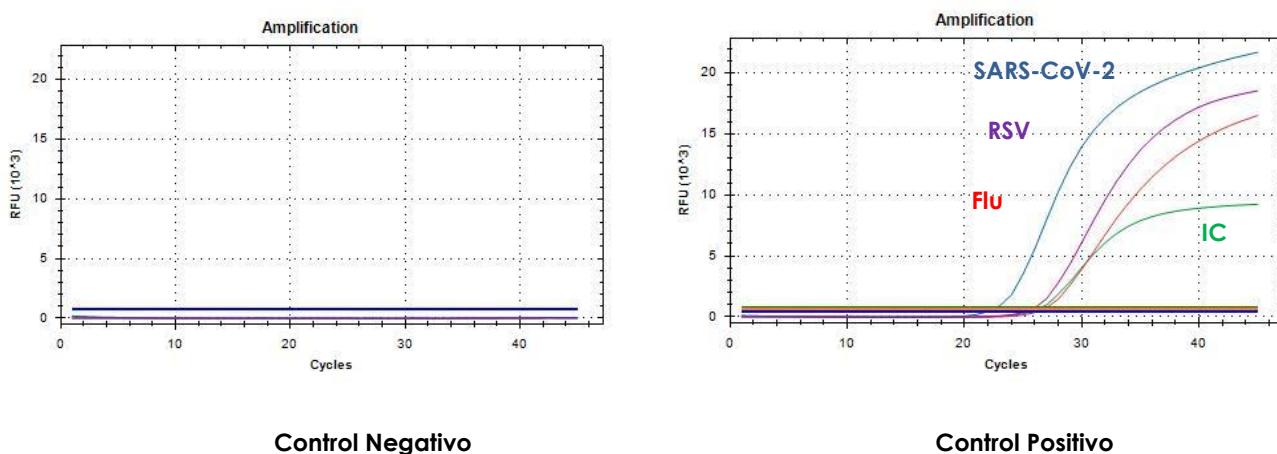
**2** En el caso de que la detección de las regiones diana de SARS-CoV-2, Influenza y RSV resulte negativa, el CI debe mostrar una señal de amplificación con Ct menor de 35. El valor de Ct podría ser muy variable debido a que el Control interno endógeno es un gen human housekeeping que debería estar presente en todos las células nucleadas humanas en la muestra original. En el caso de ausencia de señal o valor de Ct ≥ 35 del control interno endógeno, el resultado se considera "invalido" y se requiere repetir el ensayo. Se recomienda repetir la RT-qPCR diluyendo la muestra de RNA 1:10 y/o 1: 100, o volver a extraer y repetir el ensayo para verificar si hay un posible fallo en el procedimiento de extracción y/o problemas de inhibición.

En caso de un resultado ambiguo continuo, se recomienda revisar las instrucciones de uso; el proceso de extracción utilizado por el usuario; verificar el correcto rendimiento de cada etapa de la RT-qPCR y revisar los parámetros; y verificar la forma sigmaidea de la curva y la intensidad de la fluorescencia. También se recomienda repetir el ensayo, preferiblemente por duplicado. Dependiendo del material disponible:

- repetir RT-qPCR con la misma muestra de RNA aislada,
- volver a extraer y volver a probar otra alícuota de la misma muestra o,
- obtener un nuevo espécimen y volver a testar.



Figura 1. Ejemplo de gráficas de amplificación del control negativo y positivo. Experimento realizado en el equipo Bio-Rad CFX96™Real-Time PCR Detection System.



## 10. Limitaciones del test

- El resultado de la prueba debe ser evaluado en el contexto del historial médico, los síntomas clínicos y otras pruebas de diagnóstico por un profesional de la salud.
- Este ensayo se podría utilizar con diferentes tipos de muestras, aunque sólo ha sido validado con RNA extraído de muestras respiratorias (frotis nasofaríngeo y orofaríngeo).
- El correcto funcionamiento de la prueba depende de la calidad de la muestra; el ácido nucleico deber ser extraído de forma adecuada de las muestras clínicas.
- Se puede detectar un bajo número de copias molde diana por debajo del límite de detección, pero los resultados pueden no ser reproducibles.
- Existe la posibilidad de falsos positivos debido a la contaminación cruzada con el SARS-CoV-2, Flu y/o RSV ya sea por muestras que contienen altas concentraciones de RNA molde diana o por contaminación por arrastre a partir de productos de PCR de reacciones anteriores.
- Varios factores y sus combinaciones pueden dar lugar a Falsos Negativos, incluyendo:
  - Métodos inadecuados de recolección, transporte, almacenamiento y/o manipulación de muestras.
  - Procedimientos de procesamiento incorrectos (incluyendo la extracción de RNA).
  - Degradación del RNA viral durante el envío/almacenamiento y/o procesamiento de la muestra.
  - Mutaciones o polimorfismos en regiones de unión de cebadores o sondas que pueden afectar la detección de variantes nuevas o desconocidas de SARS-CoV-2, Flu y/o RSV.
  - Una carga viral en la muestra por debajo del límite de detección para el ensayo.
  - La presencia de inhibidores de RT-qPCR u otros tipos de sustancias interferentes.
  - No seguir las instrucciones de uso y el procedimiento de ensayo.
- Algunas muestras pueden no presentar curvas de amplificación de RNasa P debido al bajo número de células humanas en la muestra clínica original. Una señal del CI negativa no impide la presencia de RNA de SARS-CoV-2, Flu y/o RSV en una muestra clínica.



- Un resultado positivo no indica necesariamente la presencia de virus viables y no implica que estos virus sean infecciosos o que sean los agentes causantes de los síntomas clínicos. Sin embargo, un resultado positivo puede ser indicativo de la presencia de las secuencias virales diana.
- Resultados negativos no excluyen padecer la infección por SARS-CoV-2, Flu y/o RSV y no deben usarse como la única base para el tratamiento u otras decisiones de manejo del paciente. No se han determinado los tipos de muestras óptimos y el momento en el que se alcanzan los máximos niveles de la carga viral durante las infecciones causadas por el SARS-CoV-2 y la nueva cepa de Influenza A. La recolección de múltiples muestras (tipos de muestras y en varios puntos a lo largo del tiempo) del mismo paciente puede ser necesaria para detectar el virus.
- Si las pruebas de diagnóstico para otras enfermedades respiratorias son negativas y la presentación clínica del paciente y la información epidemiológica sugieren una posible infección por SARS-CoV-2, Flu y/o RSV, entonces se debe considerar el resultado como un falso negativo y se debe discutir realizar nuevas pruebas al paciente.

## 11. Control de calidad

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit contiene controles positivo y negativo que deben ser incluidos en cada ensayo para interpretar correctamente los resultados. Además, el control interno endógeno (CI) en cada pocillo confirma el correcto funcionamiento de la técnica.

## 12. Características del test

### 12.1. Sensibilidad y especificidad clínica

El rendimiento clínico de VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit fue evaluado con ácidos nucleicos aislados de frotis nasofaríngeos y orofaríngeos recolectados en el medio de transporte de pacientes con sospecha clínica de infección viral respiratoria (durante la temporada de Influenza 2018-2019) o enfermedad COVID-19 (desde Julio a Agosto 2020) obtenidas a partir de cinco sitios de estudio diferentes (1: Liverpool (Reino Unido); 2: Oxford (Reino Unido); 3: Truro (Reino Unido); 4: Zaragoza (España); 5: Liverpool (Reino Unido)).

Estos resultados (resumidos en la Tabla 7-9) se compararon con los obtenidos con diferentes ensayos de comparación molecular (dependiendo de los ensayos disponibles en cada sitio de estudio):

- a) para SARS-CoV-2: Panther Fusion® SARS-CoV-2 Assay (Hologic), RealStar® SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR kit (altona Diagnostics), Abbott RealTime SARS-CoV-2 assay (Abbott Molecular), VIASURE SARS-CoV-2 Real Time PCR detection kit (CerTest), Simplexa™ COVID-19 Direct assay (DiaSorin Molecular), Cobas® SARS-CoV-2 real time RT-PCR test (Roche Molecular Systems) y Allplex™ 2019-nCoV Assay (Seegene);
- b) para Flu: Influenza A y B - *In-house* RT-qPCR, Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid), AusDiagnostics Respiratory assays (AusDiagnostics), y cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV nucleic acid test con la plataforma cobas® Liat® System (Roche Molecular Systems);
- c) y para RSV: RSV - *In-house* RT-qPCR, Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid), AusDiagnostics Respiratory assays (AusDiagnostics), and cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV nucleic acid test with the cobas® Liat® System (Roche Molecular Systems).



La sensibilidad o el porcentaje de concordancia positivo (PPA), la especificidad o el porcentaje de concordancia negativo (NPA) y los intervalos de confianza del 95% para VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit se calcularon en relación con los resultados de cada ensayo comparador como se muestra en las Tablas 7-9.

| Sítio | Ensayo comparador  | SARS-CoV-2 |                        |          |            |                         |           |
|-------|--|------------|------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
|       |  | VP/(VP+FN) | Sensibilidad o PPA (%) | 95% IC   | VN/(VN+FP) | Especificidad o NPA (%) | 95% IC    |
| 1     | Panther Fusion® SARS-CoV-2 Assay (Hologic)   | 26/26      | 100                    | 84.8-100 | 128/128    | 100                     | 96.5-100  |
| 2     | RealStar® SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR kit (altona Diagnostics) and Abbott RealTime SARS-CoV-2 assay (Abbott Molecular) | 10/10      | 100                    | 67.9-100 | 30/30      | 100                     | 86.5-100  |
| 3     | Panther Fusion® SARS-CoV-2 Assay (Hologic) and VIASURE SARS-CoV-2 Real Time PCR detection kit (CerTest)      | 18/18      | 100                    | 79.3-100 | 60/60      | 100                     | 92.8-100  |
| 4     | Simplexa™ COVID-19 Direct assay (DiaSorin Molecular)   | 72/72      | 100                    | 94.9-100 | 100/101    | 99                      | 94.6-99.8 |
|       | Cobas® SARS-CoV-2 real time RT-PCR test (Roche Molecular Systems)  | 9/9        | 100                    | 70.1-100 | 55/55      | 100                     | 93.5-100  |
|       | Allplex™ 2019-nCoV Assay (Seegene)   | 70/70      | 100                    | 94.8-100 | 76/76      | 100                     | 95.2-100  |
|       | VIASURE SARS-CoV-2 Real Time PCR Kit (CerTest)   | 78/78      | 100                    | 95.3-100 | 57/57      | 100                     | 93.7-100  |

Tabla 7. Comparativa de resultados para SARS-CoV-2. VP = verdadero positivo, FN = falso negativo, VN = verdadero negativo, FP = falso positivo.

| Sítio | Ensayo comparador   | Influenza A/B |                        |           |            |                         |          |
|-------|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|----------|
|       |   | VP/(VP+FN)    | Sensibilidad o PPA (%) | 95% IC    | VN/(VN+FP) | Especificidad o NPA (%) | 95% IC   |
| 1     | Influenza A and B - In-house RT-qPCR  | 55/56         | 98.2                   | 89.7-99.9 | 98/98      | 100                     | 95.5-100 |
| 2     | Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid)   | 18/20         | 90.00                  | 68.7-98.4 | 20/20      | 100                     | 81.0-100 |
| 3     | Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid) and AusDiagnostics Respiratory assays (AusDiagnostics)              | 43/45         | 95.6                   | 84.4-99.6 | 33/33      | 100                     | 87.6-100 |
| 4     | cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV nucleic acid test with the cobas® Liat® System (Roche Molecular Systems) | 67/68         | 98.5                   | 92.1-99.7 | 121/121    | 100                     | 96.9-100 |
| 5     | Influenza A and B - In-house RT-qPCR  | 28/28         | 100                    | 87.9-100  | 18/18      | 100                     | 82.4-100 |

Tabla 8. Comparativa de resultados para Influenza. VP = verdadero positivo, FN = falso negativo, VN = verdadero negativo, FP = falso positivo.



| Sitio | Diana   | RSV A/B           |            |                        |         |            |                         |
|-------|---|-------------------|------------|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------|
|       |   | Ensayo comparador | VP/(VP+FN) | Sensibilidad o PPA (%) | 95% IC  | VN/(VN+FP) | Especificidad o NPA (%) |
| 1     | RSV - In-house RT-qPCR  | 34/35             | 97.1       | 84.2-99.9              | 119/119 | 100        | 96.2-100                |
| 2     | Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid)   | 9/10              | 90.00      | 57.4-99.9              | 30/30   | 100        | 86.5-100                |
| 3     | Xpert® Xpress Flu/RSV (Cepheid) and AusDiagnostics Respiratory assays     | 13/14             | 92.86      | 66.5-99.9              | 64/64   | 100        | 93.2-100                |
| 4     | cobas® Influenza A/B & RSV nucleic acid test with the cobas® Liat® System | 18/18             | 100        | 82.4-100               | 171/171 | 100        | 97.8-1                  |
| 5     | RSV - In-house RT-qPCR  | 15/18             | 83.3       | 60.8-94.2              | 28/28   | 100        | 87.9-1                  |

Table 9. Comparativa de resultados para RSV. VP = verdadero positivo, FN = falso negativo, VN = verdadero negativo, FP = falso positivo.

Los resultados muestran una alta concordancia para detectar SARS-CoV-2 utilizando VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit.

## 12.2. Sensibilidad analítica

VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit tiene un límite de detección (LoD) de 20 copias/rxn para SARS-CoV-2, 5 copias/rxn para Flu A, 20 copias/rxn para Flu B y 10 copias/rxn para RSV (Figuras 2, 3, 4, 5 y 6).

Figura 2. Diluciones seriadas de un estándar de SARS-CoV-2 ( $10^7$ - $10^1$ copias/reacción). Experimento realizado en el equipo Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (canal FAM).

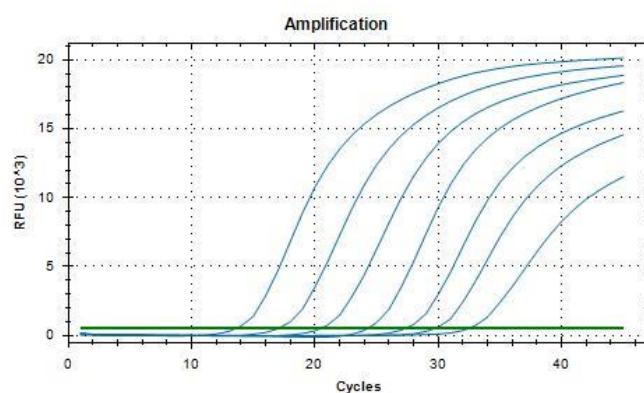


Figura 3. Diluciones seriadas de un estándar de Influenza A ( $10^7$ - $10^1$ copias/reacción). Experimento realizado en el equipo Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (canal ROX).

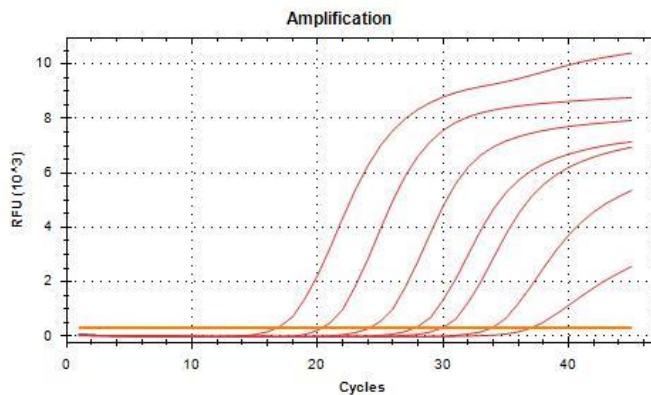


Figura 4. Diluciones seriadas de un estándar de Influenza B ( $10^7$ - $10^1$ copias/reacción). Experimento realizado en el equipo Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (canal ROX).

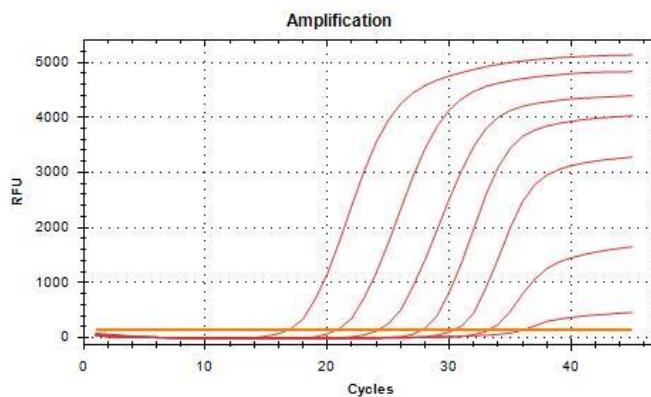


Figura 5. Diluciones seriadas de un estándar de RSV A ( $10^7$ - $10^1$ copias/reacción). Experimento realizado en el equipo Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (canal Cy5).

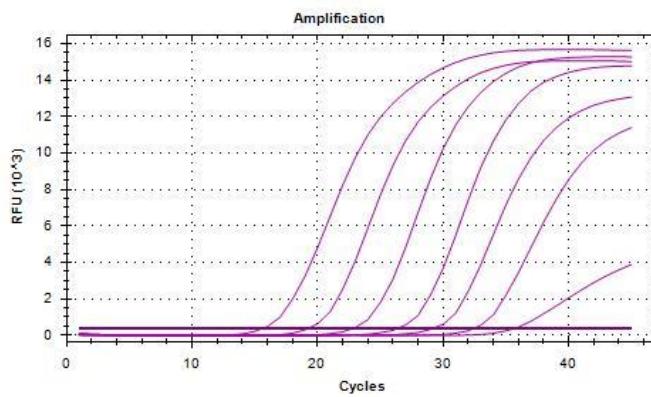
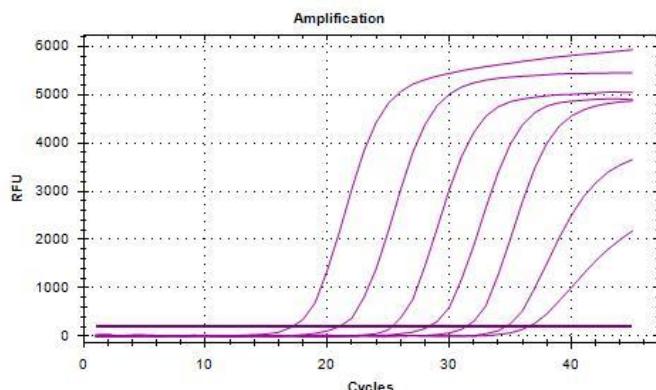


Figura 6. Diluciones seriadas de un estándar de RSV B ( $10^7$ - $10^1$  copias/reacción). Experimento realizado en el equipo Bio-Rad CFX96™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (canal Cy5).



### 12.3. Especificidad analítica

La especificidad del ensayo del SARS-CoV-2, Influenza y RSV fue confirmada probando un panel compuesto por diferentes microorganismos que representan los patógenos respiratorios más comunes. No se detectaron reacciones cruzadas con ninguno de los siguientes microorganismos testados, excepto con los patógenos diana que detecta cada ensayo.

| Prueba de reactividad cruzada                    |     |  |     |   |     |
|--|-----|--|-----|---|-----|
| Adenovirus humano tipo 1-5, 8, 15, 31, 40 y 41   | -   | Virus Influenza A/Netherlands/398/2014 (H3N2) (clade 3C.3a)  | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/chicken/Hong Kong/G9/1997 x PR8-BCDC-2 (H9N2) | -/+ |
| Bocavirus  | -   | Virus Influenza A/Netherlands/2393/2015 (H3N2) (clade 3C.2a) | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Chicken/Myanmar/433/2016 (H9N2)               | -/+ |
| Bordetella bronchiseptica                        | -   | Virus Influenza A/Newcastle/607/2019 (H3N2)                  | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Hong Kong/1073/99 (H9N2)                      | -/+ |
| Bordetella holmesii                              | -   | Virus Influenza A/New York/39/2012 (H3N2)                    | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Hong Kong/33982/2009 (H9N2) x PR8-IDCDC-RG26  | -/+ |
| Bordetella parapertussis                         | -   | Virus Influenza A/Ohio/2/2012 (H3N2)                         | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Brisbane/60/2008                              | -/+ |
| Bordetella pertussis                             | -   | Virus Influenza A/Perth/1001/2018 (H3N2)                     | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Colorado/6/2017                               | -/+ |
| Chlamydia caviae                                 | -   | Virus Influenza A/Singapore/INFIMH-16-0019/2016 (H3N2)       | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Malaysia/2506/2004                            | -/+ |
| Chlamydia psittaci genotipo A y C                | -   | Virus Influenza A/South Australia/55/2014 (H3N2)             | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Maryland/15/2016                              | -/+ |
| Chlamydophila pneumoniae CM-1                    | -   | Virus Influenza A/South Australia/55/2014, IVR-175 (H3N2)    | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Netherlands/207/06                            | -/+ |
| Coronavirus humano 229E, OC43, NL63 y HKU1       | -   | Virus Influenza A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2)            | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Netherlands/2518/2016 (clade 1A)              | -/+ |
| MERS Coronavirus                                 | -   | Virus Influenza A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2)                       | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Nevada/3/2011                                 | -/+ |
| SARS Coronavirus Cepa Frankfurt 1                | -   | Virus Influenza A/Thüringen/5/2017 (H3N2) (Clade 3C2a.1)     | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/New Jersey/1/2012                             | -/+ |
| SARS-CoV-2 cepa BetaCoV/Germany/BavPat1/2020 p.1 | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Uruguay/716/2007 (H3N2)(NYMC X-175C)       | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Texas/02/2013                                 | -/+ |
| SARS-CoV-2 cepa 2019-nCoV/Italy-INMI1            | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Victoria/210/2009(H3N2)                    | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Townsville/8/2016                             | -/+ |
| SARS-CoV-2 isolate Australia/VIC01/2020          | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 (H3N2)                   | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Canberra/11/2016                              | -/+ |



| Prueba de reactividad cruzada                                    |     |   |     |   |     |  |
|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|
| SARS-CoV-2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1                                    | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 IVR-165 (H3N2)                      | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Florida/4/2006                        | -/+ |  |
| SARS-CoV-2 cepa 2019nCoV/USA/WA1/2020                            | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Anhui/01/2005 (H5N1)                                  | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Florida/07/2004                       | -/+ |  |
| Enterovirus 68 y 71  | -   | Virus Influenza A/Anhui/01/2005 x PR8-IBCDC-RG6 (H5N1)                  | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Guangdong/120/2000                    | -/+ |  |
| Enterovirus Echovirus 11 y 30                                    | -   | Virus Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 (H5N1)                  | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Hubei Wujiagang/158/2009 (NYMC BX-39) | -/+ |  |
| Enterovirus Coxsackievirus A24, A9 y B3                          | -   | Virus Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 x PR8-IDCDC-RG12 (H5N1) | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/ Jiangsu/10/2003                      | -/+ |  |
| Haemophilus influenzae MinnA                                     | -   | Virus Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-03/08 (H5N1) - PR8-IDCDC-RG25a   | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Massachusetts/2/2012                  | -/+ |  |
| Virus Influenza A/PR/8/34 (H1N1)                                 | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/chicken/Yunnan/1251/2003 (H5N1)                       | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Netherlands/365/2016 (clade 3)        | -/+ |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Brisbane/02/2018, IVR-190 (H1N1)pdm09          | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/common magpie/Hong Kong/645/2006 (H5N1)               | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Phuket/3073/2013                      | -/+ |  |
| Virus Influenza A/California/7/2009(H1N1)pdm09                   | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/duck/Hunan/795/2002 (H5N1)                            | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Texas/06/2011                         | -/+ |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Dominican Republic/7293/2013 (H1N1)pdm09       | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Egypt/321/2007 (H5N1)                                 | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010                      | -/+ |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Massachusetts/15/2013 (H1N1)pdm09              | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Egypt/321/2007 x PR8-IDCDC-RG11 (H5N1)                | -/+ | Virus Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010 BX-41A               | -/+ |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Michigan/45/2015 (H1N1)pdm09                   | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Egypt/3300-NAMRU3/2008 x PR8-IDCDC-RG13 (H5N1)        | -/+ | Legionella bozemanii                                    | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Netherlands/1250/2016 (H1N1)pdm09 (clade 6B.1) | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Egypt/N03072/2010 (H5N1) x PR8-IDCDC-RG29             | -/+ | Legionella dumoffii                                     | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/New Caledonia/20/99(H1N1)                      | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Hong Kong/213/2003 (H5N1)                             | -/+ | Legionella longbeachae                                  | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/New York/18/2009 (H1N1)pdm09                   | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Hubei/1/2010 (H5N1) x PR8-IDCDCRG30                   | -/+ | Legionella micdadei                                     | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Singapore/GP1908/2015, IVR-180 (H1N1)pdm09     | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/India/NIV/2006 xPR8-IBCDC-RG7 (H5N1)                  | -/+ | Legionella pneumophila                                  | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Sydney/134/2018 (H1N1)pdm09                    | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Japanese white eye/Hong Kong/1038/2006 (H5N1)         | -/+ | Virus metapneumovirus humano A y B                      | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Victoria/2040/2018 (H1N1)pdm09                 | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (H5N1)                              | -/+ | Moraxella catarrhalis                                   | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Brisbane/117/2018 (H3N2)                       | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (NIBRG-14) (H5N1)                   | -/+ | Mycoplasma pneumoniae                                   | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Brisbane/1028/2017 (H3N2)                      | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Vietnam/1203/2004 x PR8-IBCDC-RG (H5N1)               | -/+ | Mycobacterium tuberculosis no resistente a rifampicina  | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Fujian/411/2002 (H3N2)                         | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Whooper Swan/R65/2006 (H5N1)                          | -/+ | Virus Parainfluenza humanos 1, 2, 3 y 4                 | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Hiroshima//52/2005 (IVR-142) (H3N2)            | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/pheasant/New Jersey/1355/1998 (H5N2)-PR8-IDCDC-4      | -/+ | Pneumocystis jirovecii Type A1 y g885652                | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2)                     | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Duck/Singapore-Q/F119-3/97 (H5N3)                     | -/+ | Virus rhinovirus humano tipo C                          | -   |  |



| Prueba de reactividad cruzada                             |     |  |     |   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|--|
| Virus Influenza A/Hong Kong/4801/2014, NYMC X-263B (H3N2) | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Duck/Lao/XBY004/2014 (H5N6) (Clade 2.3.4.4)  | -/+ | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i>           | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Indiana/8/2011 (H3N2)v                  | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/DE-SH/Reiherente/AR8444/ 2016 (H5N8)         | -/+ | <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>                           | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Indiana/10/2011 (H3N2)v                 | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/turkey/Virginia/2002 x PR8-IBCDC-5 (H7N2)    | -/+ | <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> Z222                        | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2)                   | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Mallard/Netherlands/2/2009 (H7N7)            | -/+ | <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>                               | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Kansas/14/2017, NYMC X-327 (H3N2)       | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Mallard/Netherlands/12/2000 (H7N7) - IBCDC-1 | -/+ | <i>Streptococcus salivarius</i>                             | -   |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Kumamoto/102/2002 (H3N2)                | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Anhui/1/2013 (H7N9)                          | -/+ | Virus Respiratorio Sincitial (VRS) A y B (cepa CH93(18)-18) | -/+ |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H3N2)v               | -/+ | Virus Influenza A/Guangdong/17SF003/2016 (H7N9)                | -/+ | Virus Respiratorio Sincitial humano cepa Long               | -/+ |  |
| Virus Influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010 X203 (H3N2)v          | -/+ |  |     |   |     |  |

Tabla 11. Microorganismos patógenos de referencia utilizados en este estudio.

## 12.4. Reactividad analítica

La reactividad analítica de VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit para **SARS-CoV-2** se evaluó frente a RNA extraído a partir del virus Human 2019-nCoV cepa BetaCoV/Germany/BavPat1/2020 p.1, Human 2019-nCoV cepa 2019-nCoV/Italy-INMI1, controles de RNA sintético para dos variantes del virus SARS-CoV-2: MT007544.1 (SARS-CoV2 isolate Australia/VIC01/2020) y MN908947.3 (SARS-CoV-2 isolate Wuhan-Hu-1) y virus inactivado SARS-CoV-2 cepa 2019nCoV/USA/WA1/2020 (ATCC® VR1986HK™), mostrando un resultado positivo.

La reactividad de VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit para **Influenza A** se evaluó frente a RNA extraído a partir de las cepas: Influenza A/PR/8/34 (H1N1), Influenza A/Brisbane/02/2018, IVR-190 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/California/7/2009(H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Dominican Republic/7293/2013 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Massachusetts/15/2013 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Michigan/45/2015 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Netherlands/1250/2016 (H1N1)pdm09 virus (clade 6B.1), Influenza A/New Caledonia/20/99(H1N1) virus, Influenza A/New York/18/2009 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Singapore/GP1908/2015 virus, IVR-180 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Sydney/134/2018 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Victoria/2040/2018 (H1N1)pdm09 virus, Influenza A/Brisbane/117/2018 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Brisbane/1028/2017 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Fujian/411/2002 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Hiroshima//52/2005 (IVR-142) (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 NYMC X-263B (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Indiana/8/2011 (H3N2)v virus, Influenza A/Indiana/10/2011 (H3N2)v virus, Influenza A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Kansas/14/2017, NYMC X-327 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Kumamoto/102/2002 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H3N2)v virus, Influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010 X203 (H3N2)v virus, Influenza A/Netherlands/398/2014 (H3N2) virus (clade 3C.3a), Influenza A/Netherlands/2393/2015 (H3N2) virus (clade 3C.2a), Influenza A/Newcastle/607/2019 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/New York/39/2012 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Ohio/2/2012 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Perth/1001/2018 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Singapore/INFIMH-16-0019/2016 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/South Australia/55/2014 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/South Australia/55/2014, IVR-175 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Thüringen/5/2017 (H3N2) virus (Clade 3C2a.1), Influenza



A/Uruguay/716/2007 (H3N2)(NYMC X-175C) virus, Influenza A/Victoria/210/2009(H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 IVR-165 (H3N2) virus, Influenza A/Anhui/01/2005 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Anhui/01/2005 x PR8-IBCDC-RG6 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 x PR8-IDCDC-RG12 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-03/08 (H5N1) - PR8-IDCDC-RG25a virus, Influenza A/chicken/Yunnan/1251/2003 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/common magpie/Hong Kong/645/2006 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/duck/Hunan/795/2002 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Egypt/321/2007 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Egypt/321/2007 x PR8-IDCDC-RG11 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Egypt/3300-NAMRU3/2008 x PR8-IDCDC-RG13 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Egypt/N03072/2010 (H5N1) x PR8-IDCDC-RG29 virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/213/2003 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Hubei/1/2010 (H5N1) x PR8-IDCDCRG30 virus, Influenza A/India/NIV/2006 xPR8-IBCDC-RG7 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Japanese white eye/Hong Kong/1038/2006 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (NIBRG-14) (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Vietnam/1203/2004 x PR8-IBCDC-RG (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/Whooper Swan/R65/2006 (H5N1) virus, Influenza A/pheasant/New Jersey/1355/1998 (H5N2)-PR8-IBCDC-4 virus, Influenza A/Duck/Singapore-Q/F119-3/97 (H5N3) virus, Influenza A/Duck/Lao/XBY004/2014 (H5N6) virus (Clade 2.3.4.4), Influenza A/DE-SH/Reiherente/AR8444/2016 (H5N8) virus, Influenza A/turkey/Virginia/2002 x PR8-IBCDC-5 (H7N2) virus, Influenza A/Mallard/Netherlands/2/2009 (H7N7) virus, Influenza A/Mallard/Netherlands/12/2000 (H7N7) - IBCDC-1 virus, Influenza A/Anhui/1/2013 (H7N9) virus, Influenza A/Guangdong/17SF003/2016 (H7N9) virus, Influenza A/Chicken/Hong Kong/G9/1997 x PR8-IBCDC-2 (H9N2) virus, Influenza A/Chicken/Myanmar/433/2016 (H9N2) virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/1073/99 (H9N2) virus, Influenza A/Hong Kong/33982/2009 (H9N2) x PR8-IDCDC-RG26 virus, mostrando un resultado positivo.

La reactividad de VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit para **Influenza B** se evaluó frente a RNA extraído a partir de las cepas: Influenza B/Brisbane/60/2008 virus, Influenza B/Colorado/6/2017 virus, Influenza B/Malaysia/2506/2004 virus, Influenza B/Maryland/15/2016 virus, Influenza B/Netherlands/207/06 virus, Influenza B/Netherlands/2518/2016 (clade 1A) virus, Influenza B/Nevada/3/2011 virus, Influenza B/New Jersey/1/2012 virus, Influenza B/Texas/02/2013 virus, Influenza B/Townsville/8/2016 virus (**B/linaje Victoria**); Influenza B/Canberra/11/2016 virus, Influenza B/Florida/4/2006 virus, Influenza B/Florida/07/2004 virus, Influenza B/Guangdong/120/2000 virus, Influenza B/Hubei Wujiagang/158/2009 (NYMC BX-39) virus, Influenza B/Jiangsu/10/2003 virus, Influenza B/Massachusetts/2/2012 virus, Influenza B/Netherlands/365/2016 (clade 3) virus, Influenza B/Phuket/3073/2013 virus, Influenza B/Texas/06/2011 virus, Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010 virus, Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010 BX-41A virus (**B/linaje Yamagata**), mostrando un resultado positivo.

La reactividad de VIASURE SARS-CoV-2, Flu & RSV Real Time PCR Detection Kit para **RSV** se evaluó frente a RNA extraído a partir de RSV A y B (cepa CH93(18)-18) y Virus Respiratorio Sincitial humano cepa Long , mostrando un resultado positivo.

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## 14. Symbols for IVD components and reagents/Símbolos para reactivos y productos para diagnóstico *in vitro*

|            |  |  |   |  |   |     |  |            |  |
|------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----|--|------------|--|
| <b>IVD</b> | <i>In vitro diagnostic device</i><br>Producto para diagnóstico <i>in vitro</i> |  | Keep dry<br>Almacenar en lugar seco                 |  | Use by<br>Fecha de caducidad                          |     | Manufacturer<br>Fabricante             | <b>LOT</b> | Batch code<br>Número de lote             |
|            | Consult instructions for use<br>Consultar las instrucciones de uso             |  | Temperature limitation<br>Limitación de temperatura |  | Contains sufficient for <n> test<br>Contiene <n> test | DIL | Sample diluent<br>Diluyente de muestra | <b>REF</b> | Catalogue number<br>Número de referencia |



## ANEXO 1

**COMPATIBILIDAD DE LOS EQUIPOS PCR A TIEMPO REAL MÁS COMUNES**

VIASURE Real Time PCR Detection Kits están disponibles en un formato liofilizado listo para usar dentro de pocillos de diferentes dimensiones, perfil bajo (low-profile) o alto (high-profile). Dependiendo del bloque térmico del equipo que se utilice, se ajustará a una medida u otra. Por favor, consulte la tabla y verifique las especificaciones de su equipo. Si el equipo no aparece en la lista, póngase en contacto con su proveedor. Esta tabla es orientativa, se recomienda verificar el equipo antes de ejecutar la (RT)-qPCR.

| Tabla A.1 TERMOCICLADORES CON BLOQUE DE BAJO PERFIL |   |
|---|---|
| Fabricante  | Modelo  |
| Agilent Technologies                                | AriaMx/AriaDx Real-Time PCR System  |
| Applied Biosystems                                  | 7500 Fast / 7500 Fast Dx Real-Time PCR System <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup> |
|   | QuantStudio™ 12K Flex 96-well Fast  |
|   | QuantStudio™ 6 Flex 96-well Fast  |
|   | QuantStudio™ 7 Flex 96-well Fast  |
|   | QuantStudio™ 3 Fast Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                     |
|   | QuantStudio™ 5 Fast/ QuantStudio™ 5 Real-Time PCR System                    |
|   | StepOne Plus™ Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                           |
|   | StepOne™ Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                                |
|   | ViiA™ 7 Fast Real-Time PCR System   |
|   | Exicycler™ 96 Fast  |
| Bio-Rad   | CFX96™ / CFX96™ IVD Real-Time PCR Detection System                          |
|   | Mini Opticon™ Real-Time PCR Detection System <sup>(3)</sup>                 |
| Bio Molecular Systems                               | Mic Real Time PCR Cycler <sup>(4)</sup>                                     |
| Cepheid   | SmartCycler® <sup>(4)</sup>   |
| Precision System Science Co., Ltd. (PSS)            | geneLEAD VIII System <sup>(4)</sup>   |
| Qiagen  | Rotor-Gene® Q <sup>(4)</sup>  |
| Roche   | LightCycler ®480 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(5)</sup>                        |
|   | LightCycler ®96 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(5)</sup>                         |
|   | Cobas z480 Analyzer <sup>(5)</sup>  |

(1) Seleccionar Ramp Speed “Standard”.

(2) No lectura en canal Cy5.

(3) Lectura solo en canales FAM y HEX.

(4) El producto se debe reconstituir siguiendo el procedimiento adecuado (ver Procedimiento del test) y transvasar a los tubos específicos Mic, SmartCycler®, Rotor-Gene® Q o geneLEAD VIII System.

(5) Se necesita un soporte especial que ajuste con estos equipos de PCR a tiempo real.

Tabla A1/A2. Equipos compatibles de PCR a tiempo real más comunes.

| Tabla A.2 TERMOCICLADORES CON BLOQUE DE PERFIL ALTO |  |
|---|--|
| Fabricante  | Modelo   |
| Abbott  | Abbott m2000 RealTime System <sup>(5)</sup>                            |
| Applied Biosystems                                  | 7300 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>                |
|   | 7500 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(5)</sup>                               |
|   | 7900 HT Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                            |
|   | ABI PRISM 7000 <sup>(3)</sup>  |
|   | ABI PRISM 7700 <sup>(2)</sup>  |
|   | QuantStudio™ 12K Flex 96-well  |
|   | QuantStudio™ 6 Flex 96-well  |
|   | QuantStudio™ 7 Flex 96-well  |
|   | QuantStudio™ 3 Real-Time PCR System <sup>(2)</sup>                     |
|   | QuantStudio™ 5 Fast/ QuantStudio™ 5 Real-Time PCR System               |
| Analytik Jena Biometra                              | ViiA™ 7 Real-Time PCR System   |
|   | TOptical   |
| BIONEER   | qTOWER 2.0   |
|   | Exicycler™ 96  |
| Bio-Rad   | CFX96™ Deep Well / CFX96™ Deep Well IVD Real-Time PCR Detection System |
|   | iCycler iQ™ Real-Time PCR Detection System                             |
|   | iCycler iQ™5 Real-Time PCR Detection System                            |
|   | MyIQ™ Real-Time PCR Detection System <sup>(3)</sup>                    |
|   | MyIQ™2 Real-Time PCR Detection System <sup>(3)</sup>                   |
| Bio Molecular Systems                               | Mic Real Time PCR Cycler <sup>(4)</sup>                                |
| Cepheid   | SmartCycler® <sup>(4)</sup>  |
| DNA-Technology                                      | DTprime Real-time Detection Thermal Cycler                             |
|   | DTlite Real-Time PCR System  |
| Eppendorf   | Mastercycler™ep realplex   |
| Qiagen  | Rotor-Gene® Q <sup>(4)</sup>   |
| Precision System Science Co., Ltd. (PSS)            | geneLEAD VIII System <sup>(4)</sup>                                    |
| Stratagene / Agilent Technologies                   | Mx3000PTM Real Time PCR System   |
|   | Mx3005PTM Real Time PCR System   |



## ANEXO 2

**CANALES DE DETECCIÓN DE LOS EQUIPOS PCR A TIEMPO REAL MÁS COMUNES**

Los canales de fluorescencia de algunos de los termocicladores a tiempo real más comunes se especifican en la Tabla A3.

| TERMOCICLADORES A TIEMPO REAL                               | CANAL VIASURE | CANAL DE DETECCIÓN | OBSERVACIONES  |
|---|---------------|--------------------|--|
| Bio-Rad CFX96™  | FAM           | FAM                | Algunos pocillos pueden tener una deriva anormal de la fluorescencia durante los ciclos iniciales de la carrera, dando lugar a una línea ascendente no sigmaidea. Si ve este efecto, en el menú Setting, seleccione la opción Apply Fluorescence Drift Correction dentro de Baseline Settings para corregirlo.   |
|   | HEX           | HEX                |  |
|   | ROX           | ROX                |  |
|   | Cy5           | Cy5                |  |
| ABI 7500<br>Applied Biosystems                              | FAM           | FAM                | Opción del control pasivo ROX desactivada. Algunos pocillos pueden tener una deriva anormal de la fluorescencia durante los ciclos iniciales de la carrera, dando lugar a una línea ascendente no sigmaidea. Si ve este efecto, por favor modifique la línea base (Baseline): Seleccione los valores para Start Cycle y End Cycle de forma que la línea base termine antes de comienzo la detección de un aumento significativo de la fluorescencia. |
|   | HEX           | VIC                |  |
|   | ROX           | ROX                |  |
|   | Cy5           | Cy5                |  |
| Lightcycler®480 II<br>Roche                                 | FAM           | 465/510            | Se requiere compensación de color para termocicladores Roche   |
|   | HEX           | 533/580            |  |
|   | ROX           | 533/610            |  |
|   | Cy5           | 618/660            |  |
| Cobas z 480<br>Roche  | FAM           | 465/510            | Se requiere compensación de color para termocicladores Roche   |
|   | HEX           | 540/580            |  |
|   | ROX           | 540/610            |  |
|   | Cy5           | 610/670            |  |
| Smartcycler®<br>Cepheid                                     | FAM           | Channel 1          |  |
|   | HEX           | Channel 2          |  |
|   | ROX           | Channel 3          |  |
|   | Cy5           | Channel 4          |  |
| Abbott m2000rt  | FAM           | FAM                |  |
|   | HEX           | VIC                |  |
|   | ROX           | ROX                |  |
|   | Cy5           | Cy5                |  |
| Mx3000P™<br>Mx 3005P™<br>Stratagene/Agilent<br>Technologies | FAM           | FAM                | Opción del control pasivo ROX desactivada  |
|   | HEX           | VIC                |  |
|   | ROX           | ROX                |  |
|   | Cy5           | Cy5                |  |
| AriaMx<br>Agilent   | FAM           | FAM                |  |
|   | HEX           | HEX                |  |
|   | ROX           | ROX                |  |
|   | Cy5           | Cy5                |  |
| Rotor-Gene®Q<br>Qiagen                                      | FAM           | Green              | Durante la configuración de los canales (Channel Setup), presione el botón "Gain Optimisation" y después vaya a "Optimise Acquiring". La fluorescencia del apartado Target Sample Range tiene que estar entre 5 y 10 FI para cada canal. Además, marque la opción "Perform Optimisation Before 1st Acquisition".   |
|   | HEX           | Yellow             |  |
|   | ROX           | Orange             |  |
|   | Cy5           | Red                |  |
| Mic Real Time PCR<br>Cycler<br>bms                          | FAM           | Green              | En el menú "Run Profile", introduzca los parámetros correctos para "Temperature Control" (Standard TAQ (v3)), Volume (20 ul) y el protocolo térmico apropiado. En la ventana "Cycling", seleccione la opción "Acquire on" para todos los canales haciendo click sobre ellos. Utilice los valores de "Gain" que aparecen por defecto para cada canal (Green = 3, Yellow = 10, Orange = 10, Red = 10).   |
|   | HEX           | Yellow             |  |
|   | ROX           | Orange             |  |
|   | Cy5           | Red                |  |
| Exicycler™ 96<br>BIONEER                                    | FAM           | FAM                |  |
|   | HEX           | JOE                |  |
|   | ROX           | ROX                |  |
|   | Cy5           | Cy5                |  |

Tabla A3: Canales de detección de fluorescencia de diferentes equipos de PCR a Tiempo Real



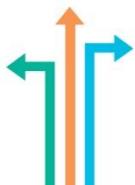
## ANEXO 3

**CONFIGURACIÓN DE LOS VALORES DE EXPOSICIÓN**

Los parámetros de exposición de algunos termocicladores deben ajustarse para su adecuación y correcto funcionamiento con los test "VIASURE Real Time PCR Detection Kits". Este ensayo ha sido validado con los siguientes valores de exposición:

- DTprime Real-time Detection Thermal Cycler (DNA-Technology): canal FAM -500\*, canal HEX - 1000, canal ROX - 1000 y canal Cy5 -1000.
- DTlite Real-Time PCR System (DNA-Technology): canal FAM -250, canal HEX - 500, canal ROX - 500 y canal Cy5 - 500.

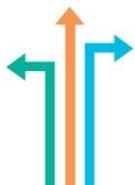
\*Si el resultado en el canal FAM no es el esperado, no hay amplificaciones o se observa elevado ruido de fondo, por favor, baje los valores de exposición indicados anteriormente hasta 150.



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