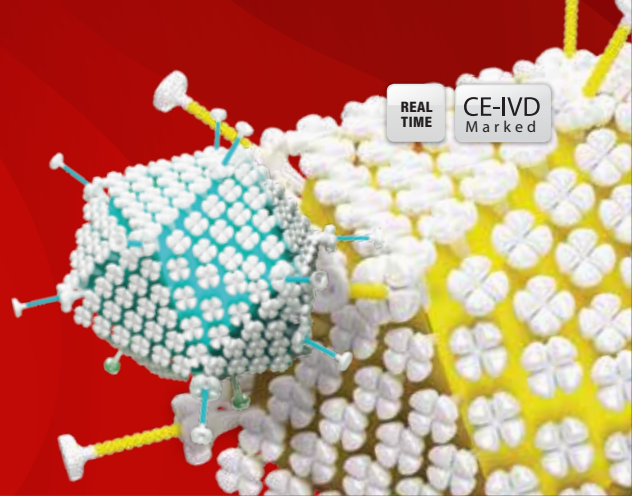




GI-Virus plus Assay

Comprehensive assay for the detection and identification of 6 gastrointestinal viruses using One-step real-time RT-PCR

REAL TIME CE-IVD Marked



Viral gastroenteritis is one of the most common diseases in all age groups, and continues to be a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Globally, Norovirus resulted in a total of \$4.2 billion in direct health system costs¹.

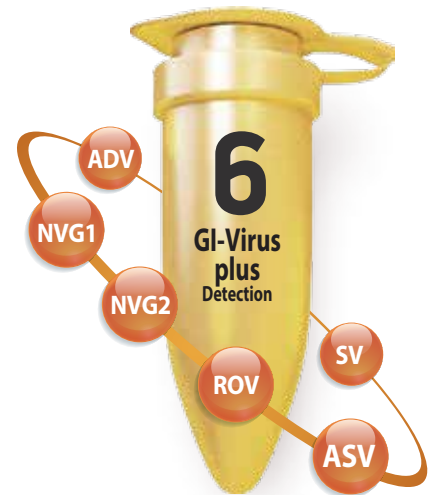
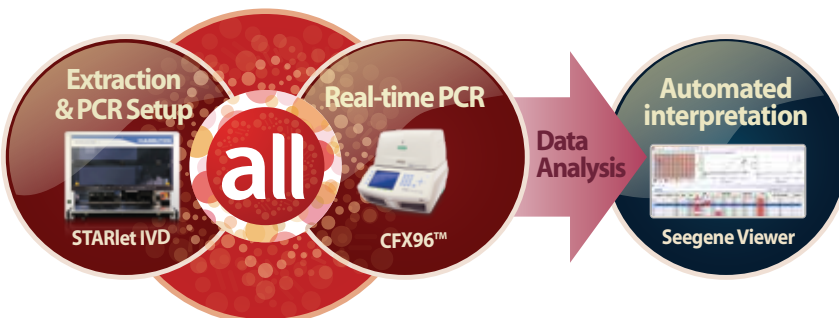
Allplex™ GI-Virus plus Assay has extended coverage of human adenovirus (ADV). Along with rotavirus and norovirus, adenovirus has emerged as one of the leading causes of viral acute gastroenteritis (AGE) in clusters, such as schools, camps, daycare centers and healthcare settings. ADV have been classified into seven groups (A to G) on the basis of their physical, chemical and biological properties². Traditionally, ADV subgroup F has been known to associate with AGE; however, new studies have shown that other subgroups also cause AGE³. Based on Seegene's proprietary MuDT technology, this assay reports multiple C_t values of each pathogen in a single channel using real-time PCR instruments.

Key features

- One-step multiplex real-time RT-PCR for 6 key viral pathogens associated with gastroenteritis
- Reliable results within 2 hrs 40 min, after extraction
- Simplified procedure and maximized throughput in a single test
- Expandable to a total solution related to gastrointestinal tract infection up to bacteria and parasite
- Informative data with individual C_t values for each analyte
- Automated data interpretation with Seegene Viewer

Analytes

- Norovirus G I
- Norovirus G II
- Rotavirus
- Adenovirus
- Astrovirus
- Sapovirus
- Internal Control



Specimen

- Stool

Compatible instrumentation (CE-IVD Marked)

- Automated Extraction & PCR Setup
NIMBUS IVD (Hamilton)
STARlet IVD (Hamilton)
- Automated Extraction
NucliSENS® easyMAG® (BioMérieux)
- Real-time PCR
CFX96™ (Bio-Rad)

Powerful automated platform for a complete test process

- User-friendly automation system
- Automatic data interpretation software optimized for multiplex assays
- Interlocked with LIS
- Multi-C_t values in a single channel

Why focus on coverage of adenovirus :

Not only F group of ADV but also other groups of ADV are associated with gastroenteritis.

According to review paper, ³⁾

GI tract **A: 12, 18, 31 B: 3, 7, 50 C: 2 D: 9, 13, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51 F: 40, 41 G: 52**

Clinical Sites	HAdV types involved
Upper respiratory tract	A: 18 B: 3, 7, 11, 14, 16, 21 C: 1, 2, 5, 6 D: 15, 19, 29, 30, 37 E:4
Lower respiratory tract	A: 12 B: 3, 7, 11, 14, 21, 35, 55 C: 1, 2, 5, D: 8, 19, 29, 39, 56 E:4
Ocular surface	B: 3, 7, 11, 14, 16 C: 2, 5, 6 D: 8, 10, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 37, 53, 54, 56 E:4
Genitourinary tract	B: 7, 11, 21, 34, 35 C: 1 D: 8, 37 E: 4
	A: 12, 18, 31 B: 3, 7, 50 C: 2 D: 9, 13, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51 F: 40, 41 G: 52
Heart	C: 2, 5, 6

In Korea, ⁴⁾

Identified ADV in clinical stool samples from acute gastroenteritis

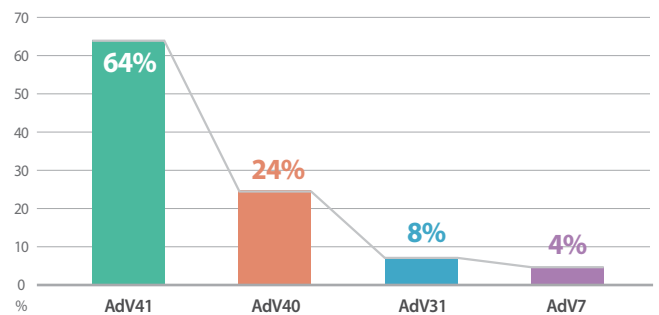
ADV type	ADV -F41	ADV -C2	ADV -B3	ADV -A18	Others	ADV -C1	ADV -C5	ADV -D19	ADV -C6	ADV -A31	ADV -E4	ADV -D37	ADV -A12	ADV -F40	ADV -B55
Infection Rate	60.60%	13.80%	9.60%	8.10%	7.60%	6.40%	4.60%	2.70%	1.80%	1.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

In other countries,

Clinical manifestations of the ADV infected patients⁵⁾

Diarrhea duration	ADV infection				
	ADV-F	ADV-A	ADV-B	ADV-C	ADV-D
<1 day	17.1%	4.9%	4.9%	7.3%	12.2%
1-3 day	29.3%	0%	0%	0%	7.3%
4-6 day	4.9%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
7-9 day	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.4%

Distribution of ADV serotypes⁶⁾



Ready to feel a difference?

Category	Product	Package Volume	Cat. No.
Allplex™	GI-Virus plus Assay	25 rxns*	GI10186Z
		50 rxns	GI10187Y
		100 rxns*	GI10188X

* For use with NIMBUS IVD and STARlet IVD only

*** Reference**

- 1) Bartsch et al. PLOS ONE, 2016. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0151219
- 2) Khanal et al. Biomedicines 2018, 6, 30; doi:10.3390/biomedicines6010030
- 3) Robinson et al. Infect Genet Evol. 2011 Aug; 11(6): 1208–1217.
- 4) Jae-Seok Kim et al. BioMed Research International 2017
- 5) Afrad et al. JMV 2017, DOI 10.1002/jmv.25008
- 6) ÇOLAK et al. TJMS 2017, doi:10.3906/sag-1510-94v