**Elecsys HTLV-I/II**

**English**

**System information**

For cobas e 411 analyzer: test number 1420  
For MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 analyzers:  
Application Code Number 271

**Intended use**

Immunoassay for the in vitro qualitative determination of antibodies to HTLV-I/II in human serum and plasma.  
This assay is indicated as a screening test and as an aid in the diagnosis of HTLV-I or HTLV-II infection. This assay is also indicated as a donor screening test for the detection of antibodies to Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type I (HTLV-I) and/or Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type II (HTLV-II) in serum and plasma specimens from individual human blood donors. It may also be used in testing serum and plasma specimens to screen individual organ donors when specimens are obtained while the donor's heart is still beating.

The electrochemiluminescence immunoassay “ECLIA” is intended for use on cobas e immunoassay analyzers.

**Summary**

Human T-lymphotropic virus (HTLV) type I and II are two closely related retroviruses with 70% nucleotide sequence homology.1 HTLV-I comprises the different subtypes A-F. The geographic areas of the highest prevalence are Japan, Africa, the Caribbean islands and South America. Additional endemic regions include the Middle East and the Melanesian islands including Papua New Guinea.2,3 HTLV-II comprises two main subtypes, A and B.4 Both are present in intravenous drug users in North America, Europe, and Asia and have been found sporadically in Africa. HTLV-I A is present in certain American Indian tribes of North, Central, and South America, including the Navajo and Pueblo in New Mexico and the Kayapo, Krahô, and Kaxuyana in Brazil.5,6 HTLV-I is transmitted from mother-to-child, between intravenous drug users by needle sharing, by hetero- or homosexual intercourse and contaminated blood products.1 With a frequency of 15-30%, mother-to-child transmission has a similar frequency as that of an untreated HIV-1 infection, and occurs predominantly in the postnatal period through breastfeeding.7

Transmission by blood products is strictly cell-associated; the virus is not transmitted by plasma or plasma-derived products.8 Recipients of contaminated blood seroconvert with a 40-60% probability and an estimated seroconversion time of 51 days.9 The majority of HTLV-I infected individuals remain lifelong asymptomatic carriers. Only 2-3% of the HTLV-I infected individuals develop adult T-cell lymphoma (ATL) and 0.25-4% develop HTLV-I-associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP).10 Although less than 10% of HTLV-I carriers progress to ATL or HAM/TSP, the diseases are generally severe and progressively incapacitating. The disease type correlates with the route of infection; breastfeeding has been associated with ATL, and HAM/TSP with blood transfusion.11 There have been some reports describing a correlation between HTLV-II infection and different diseases.12,13 Nevertheless the evidence is not nearly as clear as that for HTLV-I. The Elecsys HTLV-I/II assay is used for screening of blood donors to ensure the safety of blood products and for diagnosis of HTLV-I infection.

**Test principle**

Double antigen sandwich principle. Total duration of assay: 18 minutes.

- 1st incubation: 30 µL of sample, biotinylated HTLV-specific recombinant antigens (HTLV-I gp21 and HTLV-II p24) and HTLV-specific recombinant antigens (HTLV-I gp21 and HTLV-II p24) labeled with a ruthenium complex react to form a sandwich complex.
- 2nd incubation: After addition of streptavidin-coated microparticles, the complex becomes bound to the solid phase via interaction of biotin and streptavidin.

- The reaction mixture is aspirated into the measuring cell where the microparticles are magnetically captured onto the surface of the electrode. Unbound substances are then removed with ProCell/ProCell M. Application of a voltage to the electrode then induces chemiluminescent emission which is measured by a photomultiplier.
- Results are determined automatically by the software by comparing the electrochemiluminescence signal obtained from the reaction product of the sample with the signal of the cutoff value previously obtained by calibration.

**Reagents - working solutions**

The reagent rack (M, R1, R2) is labeled as HTLV.

- **M** Streptavidin-coated microparticles (transparent cap), 1 bottle, 12 mL: Streptavidin-coated microparticles 0.72 mg/mL; preservative.
- **R1** HTLV-specific recombinant antigens (E. coli)–bovine (gray cap), 1 bottle, 15 mL: Biotinylated HTLV-specific recombinant antigens (E. coli) > 0.3 mg/mL; MES buffer 50 mmol/L, pH 6.2; preservative.
- **R2** HTLV-specific recombinant antigens (E. coli)–Ru(bpy)32+ (black cap), 1 bottle, 15 mL: HTLV-specific recombinant antigens labeled with ruthenium complex > 0.3 mg/mL; MES buffer 50 mmol/L, pH 6.2; preservative.

**Precautions and warnings**

For in vitro diagnostic use. Exercise the normal precautions required for handling all laboratory reagents. Disposal of all waste material should be in accordance with local guidelines. Safety data sheet available for professional user on request. This kit contains components classified as follows in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008: 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one hydrochloride

**EUH 208** May produce an allergic reaction. Product safety labeling follows EU GHS guidance. All human material should be considered potentially infectious. Both calibrators (HTLV Cal1 and HTLV Cal2) have been prepared exclusively from the blood of donors tested individually and shown to be free from HBsAg and antibodies to HCV and HIV. The testing methods used assays approved by the FDA or cleared in compliance with the European Directive 98/79/EC, Annex II, List A. However, as no testing method can rule out the potential risk of infection with absolute certainty, the material should be handled with the same level of care as a patient specimen. In the event of exposure, the directives of the responsible health authorities should be followed.12,13 Avoid foam formation in all reagents and sample types (specimens, calibrators and controls).
Reagent handling

The reagents in the kit are ready for use (except for HTLV Cal1 and HTLV Cal2) and are supplied in bottles compatible with the system.

HTLV Cal1 and HTLV Cal2: Carefully dissolve the contents of one bottle by adding exactly 1.0 mL of distilled or deionized water and allow to stand closed for 15 minutes to reconstitute. Mix carefully, avoiding foam formation.

Transfer the reconstituted calibrators into the supplied empty labeled snap-cap bottles.

cobas e 411 analyzer: The reconstituted calibrators should only be left on the analyzers during calibration at 20-25 °C. After use, close the bottles as soon as possible and store upright at 2-8 °C.

Due to possible evaporation effects, not more than 5 calibration procedures per calibrator bottle set should be performed.

MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 analyzers: Unless the entire volume is necessary for calibration on the analyzers, transfer aliquots of the reconstituted calibrators into empty snap-cap bottles (CalSet Vials). Attach the supplied labels to these additional bottles. Store the aliquots at 2-8 °C for later use.

Perform only one calibration procedure per aliquot.

All information required for correct operation is read in from the respective reagent barcodes. Please note: Both the vial labels, and the additional labels (if available) contain 2 different barcodes. The barcode between the yellow markers is for cobas 8000 systems only. If using a cobas 8000 system, please turn the vial cap 180° into the correct position so the barcode can be read by the system. Place the vial on the instrument as usual.

Storage and stability

Store at 2-8 °C.

Do not freeze.

Store the Elecsys reagent kit upright in order to ensure complete availability of the microparticles during automatic mixing prior to use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stability of the reagent rackpack</th>
<th>up to the stated expiration date</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unopened at 2-8 °C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after opening at 2-8 °C</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the analyzers</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stability of the calibrators</th>
<th>up to the stated expiration date</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lyophilized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconstituted at 2-8 °C</td>
<td>4 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on cobas e 411 at 20-25 °C</td>
<td>up to 5 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 at 20-25 °C</td>
<td>use only once</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Store calibrators upright in order to prevent the calibrator solution from adhering to the snap-cap.

Specimen collection and preparation

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Serum collected using standard sampling tubes or tubes containing separating gel.

Li-heparin, Na-heparin, K2-EDTA, K3-EDTA, ACD, CPD, CP2D, CPDA and Na-citrate plasma as well as K2-EDTA plasma tubes containing separating gel.

Sampling devices containing liquid anticoagulants have a dilution effect resulting in lower cutoff-index (COI) values for individual patient specimens. In order to minimize dilution effects it is essential that respective sampling devices are filled completely according to manufacturer’s instructions.

Criterium: mean recovery of positive samples within ± 20 % of serum value. Absolute deviation of samples with COI values from 0.00-1.0 within ± 0.2 COI.

Stable for 14 days at 2-8 °C, 5 days at 20 °C, 3 months at -20 °C (± 5 °C). The samples may be frozen 5 times.

The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes or systems that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. When processing samples in primary tubes (sample collection systems), follow the instructions of the tube manufacturer.

Centrifuge samples containing precipitates and frozen samples before performing the assay.

Do not use heat-inactivated samples.

Do not use samples and controls stabilized with azide.

Ensure the samples, calibrators and controls are at 20-25 °C prior to measurement.

Due to possible evaporation effects, samples, calibrators and controls on the analyzers should be analyzed/assayed within 2 hours.

The performance of the Elecsys HTLV-I/II assay has not yet been established with cadaveric samples or body fluids other than serum and plasma.

Materials provided

See “Reagents – working solutions” section for reagents.

- 2 x 2 bottle labels
- 4 empty labeled snap-cap bottles

Materials required (but not provided)

- 07108133190, PreciControl HTLV, for 6 x 1.0 mL
- 11776576322, CalSet Vials, 2 x 56 empty snap-cap bottles
- General laboratory equipment
- Distilled or deionized water
- MODULAR ANALYTICS E170 or cobas e analyzer

Accessories for cobas e 411 analyzer:

- 11662988122, ISE Cleaning Solution/Elecsys SysClean, 5 x 100 mL system cleaning solution
- 11930346122, Elecsys SysWash, 1 x 500 mL washwater additive
- 11933159001, Adapter for SysClean
- 11706799001, AssayTip, 30 x 120 pipette tips
- 11706802001, AssayCup, 60 x 60 reaction cups
- 11800570001, Clean-Liner

Accessories for MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 analyzers:

- 04880340190, ProCell M, 2 x 2 L system buffer
- 04880293190, CleanCell M, 2 x 2 L measuring cell cleaning solution
- 03023150001, WasteLiner, waste bags
- 03027651001, SysClean Adapter M
- 11776576322, CalSet Vials, 2 x 56 empty snap-cap bottles
- 11706799001, AssayTip, 30 x 120 pipette tips
- 11706802001, AssayCup, 60 x 60 reaction cups
- 11800570001, Clean-Liner

Accessories for all analyzers:

- 11298500316, ISE Cleaning Solution/Elecsys SysClean, 5 x 100 mL system cleaning solution

Assay

For optimum performance of the assay follow the directions given in this document for the analyzer concerned. Refer to the appropriate operator’s manual for analyzer-specific assay instructions.

Resuspension of the microparticles takes place automatically prior to use. Read in the test-specific parameters via the reagent barcode. If in exceptional cases the barcode cannot be read, enter the 15-digit sequence of numbers (except for the cobas e 602 analyzer).
MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 analyzers: PreClean M solution is necessary.

Bring the cooled reagents to approximately 20 °C and place on the reagent disk (20 °C) of the analyzer. Avoid foam formation. The system automatically regulates the temperature of the reagents and the opening/closing of the bottles.

Place the reconstituted calibrators in the sample zone.

All the information necessary for calibrating the assay is automatically read into the analyzer.

After calibration has been performed, store the calibrators at 2–8 °C or discard (MODULAR ANALYTICS E170, cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 analyzers).

Calibration

Traceability: No internationally accepted standard for HTLV-I/II exists. This method has been standardized against a Roche standard. The units have been selected arbitrarily.

Calibration frequency: Calibration must be performed once per reagent lot using HTLV Cal1, HTLV Cal2 and fresh reagent (i.e. not more than 24 hours since the reagent kit was registered on the analyzer).

Calibration interval may be extended based on acceptable verification of calibration by the laboratory.

Renewed calibration is recommended as follows:

- after 1 month (28 days) when using the same reagent lot
- after 7 days (when using the same reagent kit on the analyzer)
- as required: e.g. quality control findings with PreciControl HTLV outside the defined limits
- more frequently when this is required by pertinent regulations

Range for the electrochemiluminescence signals (counts) for the calibrators:

- Negative calibrator (HTLV Cal1): 350-3000 (cobas e 411 analyzer), 350-2000 (MODULAR ANALYTICS E170), cobas e 601 and cobas e 602 analyzers)
- Positive calibrator (HTLV Cal2): 20000-100000 (all analyzers)

Quality control

For quality control, use PreciControl HTLV.

All controls should be run individually at least once every 24 hours when the test is in use, once per reagent kit, and following each calibration.

The control intervals and limits should be adapted to each laboratory’s individual requirements. Values obtained should fall within the defined limits. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the defined limits.

If necessary, repeat the measurement of the samples concerned.

Follow the applicable government regulations and local guidelines for quality control.

Note: The controls are not barcode-labeled and therefore have to be run like external controls. All values and ranges have to be entered manually. Please refer to the section “QC” in the operator’s manual or to the online help of the instrument software.

Non-barcode labeled controls: Only one target value and range for each control level can be entered in the analyzer. The reagent lot-specific target values have to be re-entered each time a specific reagent lot with different control target values and ranges is used. Two reagent lots with different control target values and ranges cannot be used in parallel in the same run.

The exact lot-specific target values and ranges are printed on the enclosed (or electronically available) value sheet in the reagent kit or PreciControl kit. Please make sure that the correct values are used.

Calculation

The analyzer automatically calculates the cutoff based on the measurement of HTLV Cal1 and HTLV Cal2.

The result of a sample is given either as reactive or non-reactive as well as in the form of a cutoff index (signal sample/cutoff).

Interpretation of the results

Samples with a cutoff index ≥ 1.00 are considered reactive in the Elecsys HTLV-III assay. All initially reactive samples should be redetermined in duplicate with the Elecsys HTLV-III assay. If cutoff index values < 1.00 are found in both cases, the samples are considered negative for HTLV-specific antibodies. Initially reactive samples giving cutoff index values ≥ 1.00 in either of the redeterminations are considered repeatedly reactive.

Repeatedly reactive samples must be confirmed according to recommended confirmatory algorithms. Confirmatory tests include Western Blot and HTLV PCR tests.

Limitations - interference

The assay is unaffected by icterus (bilirubin ≤ 1129 µmol/L or ≤ 66 mg/dL), hemolysis (Hb ≤ 0.3 mmol/L or ≤ 0.5 g/dL), lipemia (Intralipid ≤ 2000 mg/dL) and biotin (≤ 264 nmol/L or ≤ 60 ng/mL).

Criterions: Mean recovery of positive samples within ± 15 %. Absolute deviation of samples with COI values from 0.00–1.0 within ± 0.2 COI.

Samples should not be taken from patients receiving therapy with high biotin doses (i.e. > 5 mg/day) until at least 8 hours following the last biotin administration.

No interference was observed from hematological factors up to a concentration of 1200 IU/mL.

Studies have been performed to assess the high-dose hook effect. Out of 1149 positive samples no false negative result was found. Occurrence of high-dose hook effect cannot be completely excluded.

In vitro tests were performed on 17 commonly used pharmaceuticals. No interference with the assay was found. In rare cases, interference due to extremely high titers of antibodies to analyte-specific antibodies, streptavidin or ruthenium can occur. These effects are minimized by suitable test design.

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient’s medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

A negative test result does not completely rule out the possibility of an infection with HTLV-III. Serum or plasma samples from the very early (pre-seroconversion) phase or the late phase of HTLV-III infection can occasionally yield negative findings.

Specific performance data

Representative performance data on the analyzers are given below.

Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision

Precision was determined using Elecsys reagents, samples and controls in a protocol (EPS-A2) of the CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute): 2 runs per day in duplicate each for 21 days (n = 84). The following results were obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Mean COI</th>
<th>SD COI</th>
<th>CV %</th>
<th>SD COI</th>
<th>CV %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS 1</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 2</td>
<td>0.836</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 3</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 4</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 5</td>
<td>0.176</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 6</td>
<td>0.151</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 7</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>0.340</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS 8</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.203</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC HTLV 0</td>
<td>0.192</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC HTLV 1</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.176</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC HTLV 2</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Repeatability = within-run precision
Elecsys HTLV-I/II

**Analytical specificity**
222 samples containing potentially interfering substances were tested with the Elecsys HTLV-I/II assay comprising specimens containing antibodies:
- against HIV, EBV, HSV-1/2, Rubella, HAV, HBV, HCV, E. coli
- from autoimmune diseases (e.g. ANA) and elevated titers of rheumatoid factor

No false reactive results were found with the Elecsys HTLV-I/II assay resulting in a specificity of 100%. Two samples were found repeatedly reactive with the Elecsys HTLV-I/II assay and were confirmed positive with HTLV immunoblot.

**Clinical sensitivity**
Of 1149 samples from HTLV-I/II infected patients of different geographical origin in different stages of the disease 1149 were found to be repeatedly reactive with the Elecsys HTLV-I/II assay. The sensitivity of the Elecsys HTLV-I/II assay in this study was 100%.

**Cohorts (by geographical origin)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohorts (by geographical origin)</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Confirmed positive samples</th>
<th>Sensitivity %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe/Middle East</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cohorts (summarized by virus type)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohorts (summarized by virus type)</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Confirmed positive samples</th>
<th>Sensitivity %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total HTLV I</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total HTLV II</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total HTLV type unknown</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Clinical specificity**
A total of 13974 samples (diagnostic routine, pregnant women and blood donors) from 6 centers in Europe and Japan were tested with the Elecsys HTLV-I/II assay. The resulting specificity in the study was 99.95% in blood donors (n = 11575) and 99.83% in diagnostic routine including pregnant women (n = 2399). The 95% lower confidence limit was 99.89% in blood donors and 99.56% in diagnostic routine including pregnant women.

**References**

For further information, please refer to the appropriate operator’s manual for the analyzer concerned, the respective application sheets, the product information and the Method Sheets of all necessary components (if available in your country).

A point (period/stop) is always used in this Method Sheet as the decimal separator to mark the border between the integral and the fractional parts of a decimal numeral. Separators for thousands are not used.

**Symbols**
Roche Diagnostics uses the following symbols and signs in addition to those listed in the ISO 15223-1 standard (for USA: see https://usdiagnostics.roche.com for definition of symbols used):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOLS</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>SYSTEM</th>
<th>REAGENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contents of kit</td>
<td>Analyzers/Instruments on which reagents can be used</td>
<td>Reagent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elecsys HTLV-I/II

Calibrator
Volume after reconstitution or mixing
GTIN
Global Trade Item Number

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