

VIASURE

Sapovirus Real Time PCR Detection Kit

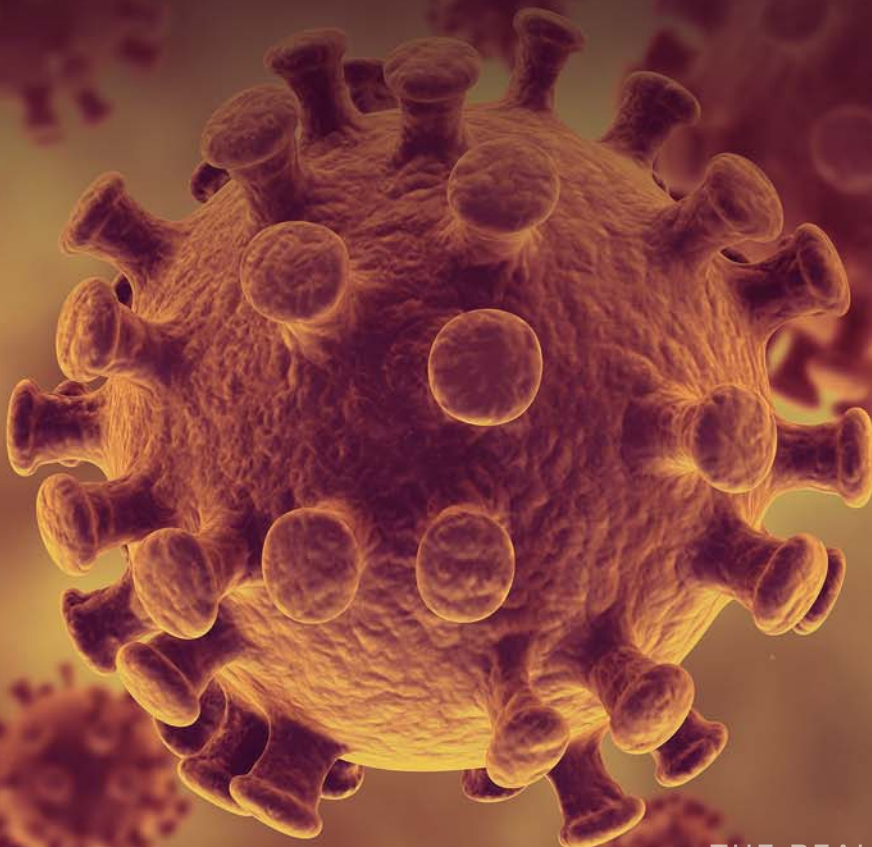
Pathogen and product description

Sapoviruses (SaVs), formerly called “Sapporo-like viruses”, belong to the family *Caliciviridae* and cause acute gastroenteritis in humans and swine. Sapovirus was first detected in 1977, as the cause of a gastroenteritis outbreak in a home for infants in Sapporo (Japan).

SaV is considered an important cause of gastroenteritis in children under 5 years of age, while it is of minor importance in adults. The clinical symptoms of Sapovirus infection are thought to be milder than symptoms of Norovirus infections, of Norovirus infections, which include mild and/or acute watery diarrhea, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, nau-

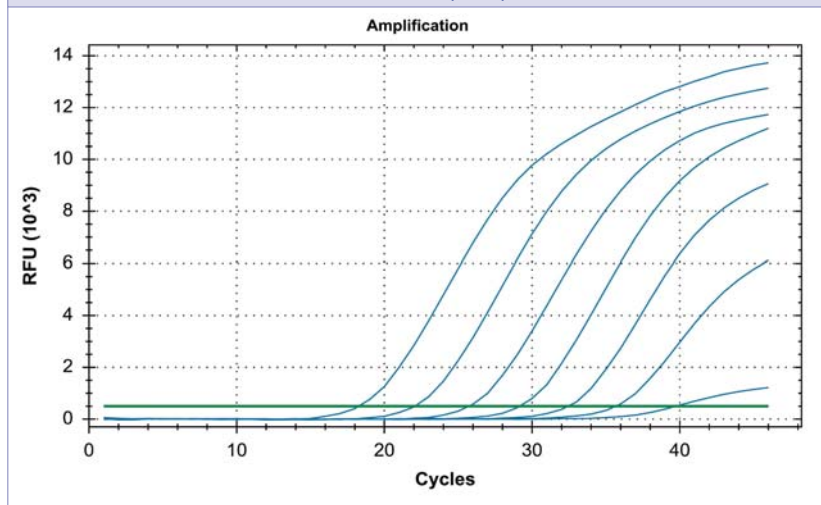
sea, vomiting and occasionally fever. SaVs can be transmitted via the fecal-oral route through water and contaminated foods, as well as through person-to-person contact.

VIASURE *Sapovirus* Real Time PCR Detection Kit is designed for the diagnosis of gastroenteritis caused by Sapovirus in human stool samples. The isolated RNA target is transcribed generating complementary DNA by reverse transcriptase which is followed by Real-Time amplification of target sequence of Sapovirus. Identification of Sapovirus is performed by the use of target specific primers and a fluorescent-labeled probe that hybridizes to a conserved region with the genomic region ORF1.



Analytical sensitivity

VIASURE Sapovirus Real Time PCR Detection Kit has a detection limit of ≥ 10 viral RNA copies per reaction



Dilution series of Sapovirus (10^7 - 10^1 copies/rxn) template run on the Bio-Rad CFX96 Touch™ Real-Time PCR Detection System

Components

| Reagent/Material | Description | Quantity |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Sapovirus 8-well strips | A mix of enzymes, primers-probes, buffer, dNTPs, stabilizers and Internal control in stabilized format | 6/12 x 8-well strip |
| Sapovirus 96-well plate | A mix of enzymes, primers-probes, buffer, dNTPs, stabilizers and Internal control in stabilized format | 1 plate |
| Rehydration Buffer | Solution to reconstitute the stabilized product | 1 vial x 1,8 mL |
| Sapovirus Positive Control | Non-infectious synthetic lyophilized DNA | 1 vial |
| Negative Control | Non template control | 1 vial x 1 mL |
| Water RNase/DNAse free | Water RNase/DNAse free | 1 vial x 1 mL |
| Tear-off 8-cap strips | Optical caps for sealing wells during thermal cycling | 6/12 x 8 cap strip |
| Shell Frame Grid | Shell Frame Grid | 1 or 2 |

Kit References

| Reference | Description |
|------------|--|
| VS-SAV106L | Viasure Sapovirus Real Time PCR Detection Kit 6 x 8-well strips, low profile |
| VS-SAV106H | Viasure Sapovirus Real Time PCR Detection Kit 6 x 8-well strips, high profile |
| VS-SAV112L | Viasure Sapovirus Real Time PCR Detection Kit 12 x 8-well strips, low profile |
| VS-SAV112H | Viasure Sapovirus Real Time PCR Detection Kit 12 x 8-well strips, high profile |
| VS-SAV113L | Viasure Sapovirus Real Time PCR Detection Kit 96-well plate, low profile |
| VS-SAV113H | Viasure Sapovirus Real Time PCR Detection Kit 96-well plate, high profile |

Work Flow

One-step rehydration of wells and add your extracted viral RNA



STEP 1
Separate the number of required strips you need



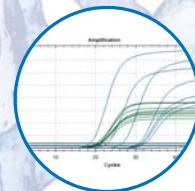
STEP 2
Add 15 μ l of rehydration buffer into each well



STEP 3
Add 5 μ l of RNA sample / positive control / negative control



STEP 4
Load the strips into the thermocycler and run the specified protocol



STEP 5
Interpretate results