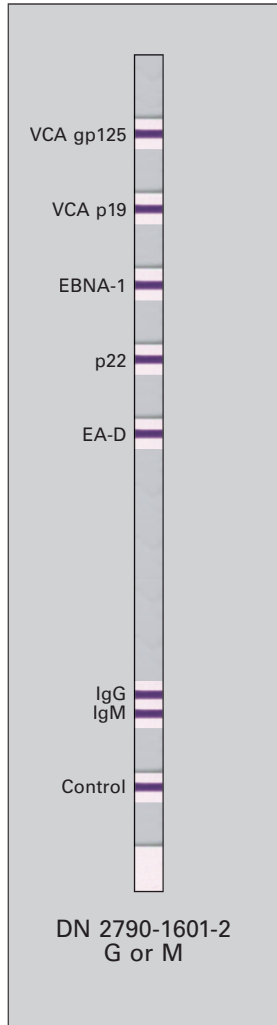




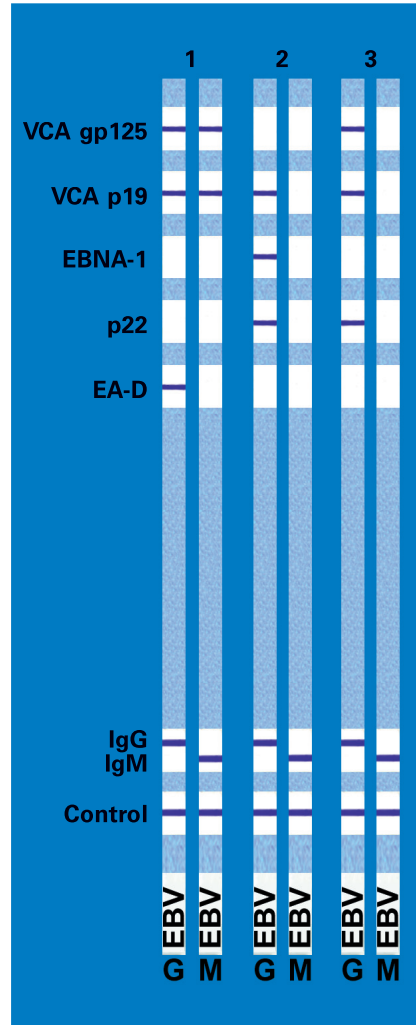
EUROLINE EBV Profile 2

Determination of EBV Status by Multiparameter Analysis

Antigens



Incubated strips



Evaluation

Patient 1

IgG: anti-VCA and anti-EA-D positive

IgM: anti-VCA positive

Interpretation: primary infection

Patient 2

IgG: anti-VCA, anti-p22 and anti-EBNA-1 positive

IgM: negative

Interpretation: late phase of infection

Patient 3

IgG: anti-VCA and anti-p22 positive; anti-EBNA-1 negative

IgM: negative

Interpretation: late phase of infection with anti-EBNA-1 loss

Significance of each antibody

Anti-VCA (gp125, p19*)

IgM class antibodies are formed early during the course of the infection. IgG class antibodies occur in recent infections (low-avidity antibodies) and in the late phase of infections (high-avidity antibodies).

Anti-EBNA-1

Characteristic late marker of the infection (prevalence: past infections: 99%). Cannot be detected in some cases (so-called anti-EBNA-1 loss).

Anti-p22

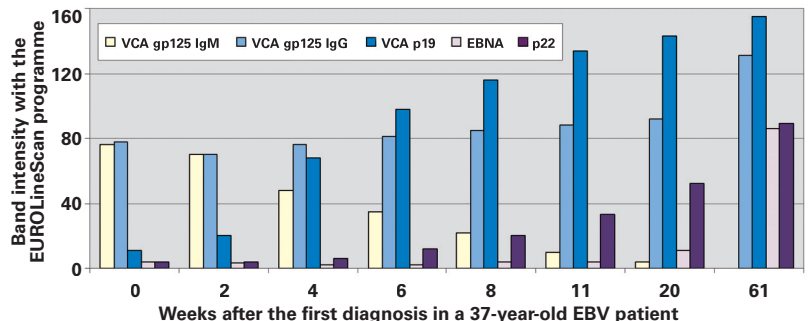
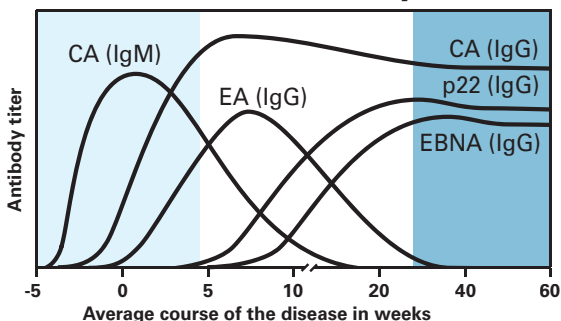
Late marker of the infection: can be detected in 97% of patients with a past EBV infection. Can be used as an additional late marker in patients with anti-EBNA-1 loss.

Anti-EA-D

Marker for recent infections (prevalence: 72%).

*BFRF3 (described in: van Grunsven, Middeldorp et al., Infect. Dis. 170: 13, 1994)

Course of the antibody titer



Reliable determination of the infectious status

Infectious status	Anti-VCA (IgM)	Anti-VCA (IgG)	Anti-EA-D (IgG)	Anti-EBNA-1 (IgG)	Anti-p22 (IgG)
Negative	-	-	-	-	-
Recent infection	+	+ ¹	+	-	-
Past infection	-	+ ²	-	+	+

¹ low-avidity IgG ² high-avidity IgG