rapidSTRIPE H1N1 Test for Detection of the Pandemic Swine Origin Influenza A (H1N1) Virus

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The rapidSTRIPE H1N1 test, based on a nucleic acid lateral-flow assay, has been developed for diagnosis of a swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus. This test is simple and cost-effective and allows specific detection of the S-OIV A (H1N1) virus from swab sampling to final detection on a lateral-flow stripe within 2 to 3 h.

In April 2009, a novel swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus (S-OIV A) was detected in specimens from several patients in the United States and Mexico. This virus spreads from person to person, probably in the same way that seasonal influenza viruses spread (16). On 11 June 2009, the World Health Organization declared an influenza pandemic caused by novel S-OIV A (H1N1) and raised the pandemic alert level to phase 6. Through rapid and frequent international travel, this virus spread worldwide, with more than 214 countries and overseas territories or communities reporting laboratory-confirmed cases of pandemic influenza A H1N1 virus, including at least 18,449 deaths by 6 August 2010 (17).

Rapid diagnosis of influenza is important for introduction of antiviral therapy and quarantine measures, since antiviral therapy should preferably be initiated within 24 h after appearance of the patient's first clinical symptoms (12). This article describes a nucleic acid lateral-flow (NALF) assay, called the rapidSTRIPE assay, used as a molecular-genetic rapid test for the diagnosis of the pandemic S-OIV A (H1N1) virus. This assay is based on rapid amplification/hybridization (RAH) technology (Analytik Jena AG, Jena, Germany). The aim of this study was to evaluate the rapidSTRIPE assay based on a rapid amplification/hybridization reaction coupled with instrument-independent detection of the amplification products by a user-friendly lateral-flow strip (LFS). Furthermore, the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity for the rapidSTRIPE assay were determined and compared to those of the real-time PCR method (11), which is widely considered a gold standard (4).

Two different standard preparations of H1N1 influenza viruses (A/California/04/2009 and A/Hamburg/04/2009) were provided by the European Network for Diagnostics of Imported Viral Diseases Collaborative Laboratory Response Network (ENVID-CLRN). Different representative influenza A and B subtype virus strains for specificity testing were provided by the National Reference Center for Influenza, Robert Koch Institute (RKI), Berlin, Germany. Viral RNA samples extracted from nasal swabs from patients during the 2009 H1N1 pandemic were kindly provided by the Medizinisches Labor Ost Sachsen MVZ GbR, Dresden, Germany (MLO MVZ GbR). A total of 174 clinical specimens were tested by the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay and by reference quantitative real-time PCR.

The samples were collected in different patient centers in Saxon, Germany, as pharyngeal or nasal swab samples, placed in 200 μl of virus transport medium, and stored at 4°C. The rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay KF system consists of three modules: module 1 for nucleic acid extraction, module 2 for cDNA synthesis and RAH reaction, and module 3 for detection on LFS. Total RNA from swab collection and reference virus material was extracted by module 1 of the system using the Innuprep RNA virus KFFLX kit (Analytik Jena AG, Jena, Germany) and the Kingfisher FLX system (Thermo Scientific, Finland) according to the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, RNA samples from clinical specimens included in this study were tested with in-house glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) to check the quality of the extracted RNA samples using the AffinityScript One-Step RT-PCR KF kit (Analytik Jena AG, Jena, Germany) and stored at −80°C until further use.

cDNA synthesis was performed by module 2 of the system with 10 μl of viral RNA in a 15-μl final reaction volume according to the manufacturer’s instructions. These samples of cDNA were used for real-time PCR and the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay. Additionally, cDNA synthesis was performed using 1 μM random hexamer primer for further specificity tests and stored at −80°C until further use.

Hemagglutinin (HA) gene sequences of S-OIV A (H1N1) virus were aligned by using the ClustalW2 software program (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/tools/clustalw2/index.html) to design the primers and probe for the LFS assay. The RAH reaction was carried out on a cycler or the Alpha SC cycler by using module 2 of the system according to the manufacturer’s instructions. In brief, 3 μl of the cDNA was subjected to PCR in a
25-μl-final-volume reaction mixture containing 150 nm of primer HN1 (5’-TGGGAAATCCAGAGTGTGAATCACTCTC-3’), 300 nm of primer HN2 (5’-Biotin-CGTTCCATTGTCTGAACTAGRTGTTTCC-3’/H11032), and 300 nm of probe HN (5’-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-AGCAAGCTCATGGTCCTACATT-3’/H11032).

Final detection was carried out using module 3 of the system according to the kit instructions. Briefly, 15 μl of amplification/hybridization product was added to a sample pad on the lateral-flow strip and placed in the tube containing 150 μl of running buffer at room temperature. The result was read visually after 10 min of incubation. A test was considered positive when the detection line and the control line were visible. A test was considered negative when only the control line was visible.

As a method of comparison, a real-time PCR targeting the HA gene, developed at the Robert Koch Institute, was chosen (11). It was performed with 2 μl cDNA in 25-μl reaction volume. Thermal cycling was done on a Stratagene MX3000 cycler instrument (Agilent Technologies, Inc., Santa Clara, CA) under the following conditions: 15 min at 95°C, and 45 cycles of 15 s at 95°C and 30 s at 58°C. To quantify the real-time PCR, a 10-fold serial dilution of the standard plasmid (10 to 10⁶ copies/μl) was tested in duplicate within the same sample run and compared.

In order to determine the sensitivity of the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay KF system, serially diluted concentrations of the viral strain A/Hamburg/04/2009 were applied in the LFS assay and in reference quantitative real-time PCR after cDNA synthesis. As few as 8 genome equivalent (geq) copies/assay of S-OIV A (H1N1) were detected per assay by the reference method, real-time PCR, where as little as 84 geq copies/assay of S-OIV A (H1N1) was detected by the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay (data not presented here).

The specificity of the LFS assay was assessed by testing 10 different strains of subtypes of influenza virus A and influenza virus B and human negative-control swab material (Table 1). All tested influenza viruses but S-OIV A (H1N1) yielded negative results, demonstrating the high specificity of the LFS assay. The reference real-time PCR was also negative for all reference influenza A and influenza B virus strains except two strains of influenza A virus (Table 1). Both of the influenza A viruses were detected at the threshold of detection, with

### Table 1: Specificity test with two reference real-time PCR assays and the rapidSTRIPE test with representative influenza virus subtypes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Influenza virus</th>
<th>RKI real-time PCR assay</th>
<th>In-house flu A+B assay</th>
<th>LFS assay result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/Hamburg/04/2009 H1N1</td>
<td>24.46</td>
<td>23.69</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/Brisbane/59/07 H1N1</td>
<td>38.02</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/Caledonia/20/99 H1N1</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/Brisbane/10/07 H3N2</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/Wellington/1/04 H3N2</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/dk/Germany R605/06 H5N1</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/dk/Vietnam TG24-01/05/H5N1</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/Italy/472/99/H7N1</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/Germany/R11/01/07H7N1</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/Malaysia/2506/04 (Victoria lineage)</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/Ianegai/10/03 (Yamagata lineage)</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human virus-negative swab</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swab negative control</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A+B negative control</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>No C_f</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Samples were analyzed in duplicate in the real-time PCR assay and flu A+B assay. C_f, threshold cycle.

*Samples were analyzed once in the LFS assay.
depending on the virus load of the respiratory sample, an
overall sensitivity of 40% to 69% has been reported for rapid
antigen-antibody-based influenza tests among different commer-
cial tests (5, 7, 8).

In summary, the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay offers a powerful
tool for specific detection of S-OIV A (H1N1) in about 2 to
3 h, from swab sampling, nucleic acid isolation, cDNA synthe-
sis, and rapid amplification/hybridization to final detection of
the PCR products on an LFS. Furthermore, the rapidSTRIPE
H1N1 assay KF system provides all reagents needed for mo-
lecular diagnostics, from nucleic acid isolation to final detec-
tion on LFS, in one single system. This rapid assay allows
qualitative detection of S-OIV A (H1N1) with several advan-
tages, such as quickness, cost-effectiveness, and long-term sta-
ibility. Readout of the test is performed optically, which makes
it independent from an instrument-specific analysis system.
This system can easily be used as a high-throughput screening
system for laboratories not equipped with real-time PCR in-
struments and in resource-poor diagnostic settings during an
epidemic.

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threshold cycle \(C_T\) values of 38.01 and 38.8, respectively. To
control the quality of the cDNA of reference influenza viruses,
in-house real-time PCR assays for influenza A and B viruses
(FLu A+B) (Analytik Jena AG, Jena, Germany) were per-
formed with all samples. All of the influenza viruses were
positive in the real-time PCR FLu A+B assay. Swabs from the
human negative control and swab control were negative in all
three assays.

One hundred seventy-four viral RNA samples obtained
from patient nasal swabs included in this study were positive by
in-house GAPDH RT-PCR. The same RNA samples were also
tested with the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay and real-time PCR.
The \(C_T\) values obtained by real-time PCR for positive samples
ranged from 22.58 to 38.9 (data not shown here). One hundred
five samples out of 174 samples (60.3%) were positive and 69
(39.7%) were negative by real-time PCR. Of the 105 samples
that were detected as positive by real-time PCR, 92 tested
positive by the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay, providing a sensi-
tivity of 88% (95% confidence interval [CI], 80% to 92.6%)
and a predictive value of 96%. Of the 69 samples that
tested negative in real-time PCR, 65 tested negative by the
rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay, providing a specificity of 94% (95%
CI, 86% to 97.7%) and a negative predictive value of 84%.
The overall agreement between the two assays was 90.2%
(157/174).

Our finding demonstrates the usefulness of the rapid-
STRIPE H1N1 assay for the rapid detection of novel S-OIV
H1N1 as an alternative to real-time PCR in a resource-poor
laboratory setting. This assay showed no cross-reactivity either
with other influenza A and B viruses or with human negative-
control material, providing a good specificity profile, required
for diagnostic accuracy. As little as 84 qeq copies/assay could
be detected by the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 assay, corresponding
to 8,400 viral RNA copies in 100 μl RNA or 8,400 virus
particles in the initial sample (experimental swab sample). The
rapidSTRIPE test showed an overall sensitivity of 88% and
specificity of 94% in comparison to real-time PCR, the widely
preferred method for diagnosis of S-OIV A (H1N1) (4). The
total cost of the rapidSTRIPE H1N1 test, including manual
nucleic acid extraction, is about 10 euros per sample.

Several PCR-based assays for the detection of the S-OIV A
(H1N1) were developed and published soon after the emer-
gence of the pandemic 2009 H1N1 virus (1, 9, 10, 14, 15). Also,
new rapid assays, such as real-time nucleic acid sequence-
based amplification and multifluorescent real-time RT-PCR,
have been developed to detect novel S-OIV A (H1N1) (2, 6).
All of these molecular detection methods in the form of real-
time RT-PCR have been broadly used in medical diagnostic
laboratories because of their high sensitivities and specificities.
Although real-time RT-PCR is widely regarded as a gold stan-
dard for diagnosis of influenza viruses (4), it is relatively ex-
pensive and requires trained laboratory expertise and extensive
evaluation, which limits the broad use of in-house assays (13).
Rapid antigen-antibody-based influenza tests as point-of-care
tests have been used since they require only 10 to 15 min and
minimal expertise for testing. They also provide a source of
data for clinical management of the patients. However, a high
virus concentration is required to yield a positive rapid test (3).
Depending on the virus load of the respiratory sample, an