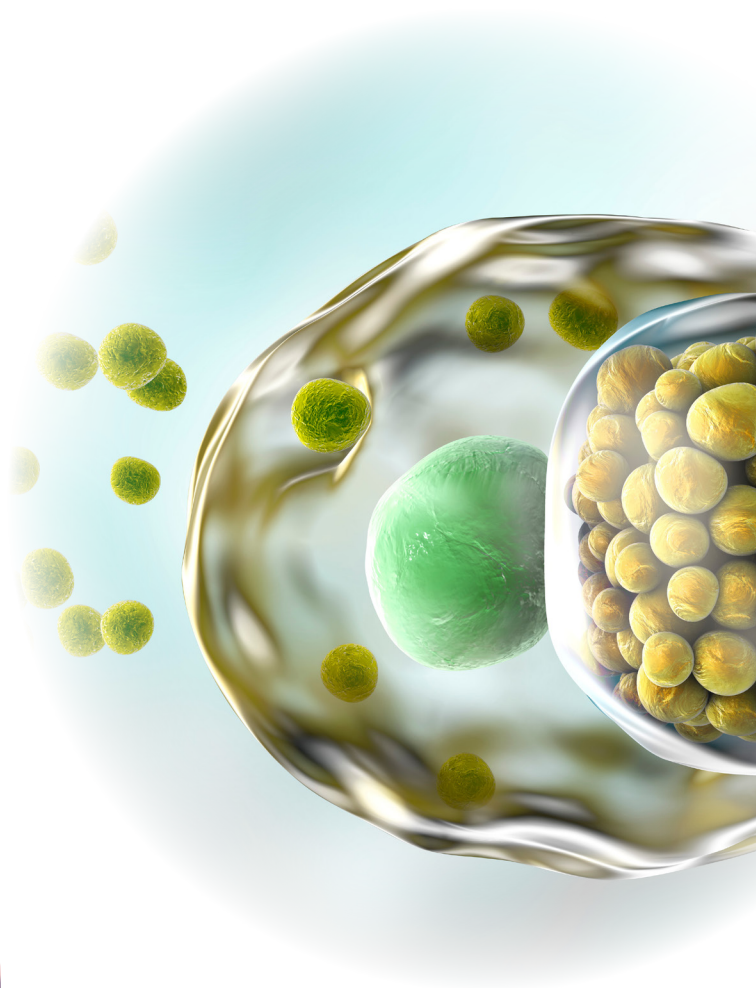


Anti-C. pneumoniae

**Sensitive IgG, IgM and IgA
antibody determination**



sebia 

The new language of life



Infections with *C. pneumoniae*

Community-acquired pneumonia

Pathogen

Chlamydia pneumoniae (also *Chlamydophila pneumoniae*) is a common cause of community-acquired pneumonia. The bacteria are also associated with the development of cardiovascular, chronic inflammatory and neurological diseases.

Epidemiology

Chlamydia pneumoniae is widespread worldwide. Seroprevalence in adults is between 50 and 70 %. The incidence of pneumonia induced by *Chlamydia pneumoniae* is 1 per 1000 inhabitants. Approximately 10 % of community-acquired pneumonias (CAP) are caused by *C. pneumoniae*.

Transmission

The pathogen reservoir for *C. pneumoniae* is humans. The bacteria are transmitted via droplets and through saliva.

Clinical Symptoms

Most infections with *C. pneumoniae* are clinically inapparent or present as mild bronchitis with pharyngitis or laryngitis. Atypical pneumonia occur usually in the elderly or patients with weakened immune systems. The prognosis is generally good. Reinfections are common. Infections with *C. pneumoniae* are discussed in connection with cardiovascular diseases such as myocarditis or arteriosclerosis. Chronic disease is associated with asthma, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and lung cancer, but also with rheumatoid arthritis, encephalitis and Alzheimer's disease.

Diagnosis

The diagnosis of *C. pneumoniae* infections is based on the clinical symptoms and imaging methods and confirmed by laboratory analyses. Direct (e. g. PCR) and indirect methods (e. g. ELISA, CLIA, IFA, Immunoblot) are available for laboratory diagnostic confirmation.

IgM, IgG and IgA antibodies are produced during primary *C. pneumoniae* infections. Whereas IgM antibodies are generally no longer detectable a few weeks after primary infection, IgG antibodies usually remain much longer and confirm contact with the pathogen. In general, reinfections lead to a rapid increase in IgA and IgG antibody activities.

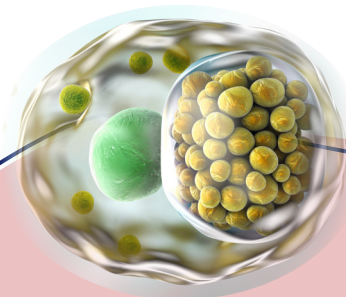
Anti-*Chlamydia pneumoniae* *Sensitive antibody determination*

Antigen

The Alegria Anti-*Chlamydia pneumoniae* IgA, IgG and IgM Abs. Monotests are based on elementary and reticular bodies of *C. pneumoniae* for a sensitive and specific determination of IgA, IgG and IgM antibodies.

Calibration

The Alegria Anti-*Chlamydia pneumoniae* IgA, IgG and IgM Abs. Monotests are calibrated using internal reference samples. Results are expressed in U/mL.



Sensitivity and Specificity

	Sensitivity	Specificity	Diagnostic Efficiency
Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae IgA	98.3 %	98.8 %	98.6 %
Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae IgG	> 99 %	88.7 %	95.7 %
Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae IgM Abs.	> 99 %	> 99 %	> 99 %

Precision Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae IgA

	Intraassay Repeatability		Interassay Reproducibility	
	Antibody Activity (U/mL)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)	Antibody Activity (U/mL)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)
Sample 1	16.9 U/mL	4.8 %	16.6 U/mL	5.4 %
Sample 2	22.6 U/mL	7.0 %	19.9 U/mL	6.9 %
Sample 3	92.7 U/mL	3.0 %	85.1 U/mL	4.2 %

Precision Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae IgG

	Intraassay Repeatability		Interassay Reproducibility	
	Antibody Activity (U/mL)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)	Antibody Activity (U/mL)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)
Sample 1	5.2 U/mL	3.4 %	5.1 U/mL	5.5 %
Sample 2	29.2 U/mL	3.3 %	28.3 U/mL	5.0 %
Sample 3	94.9 U/mL	3.2 %	93.6 U/mL	4.6 %





Product Highlights

- ELISA-based random access determination of IgG, IgM and IgA antibodies against *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
- Full automation and complete traceability with Alegria 2
- Lab-on-a-Strip: ready-to-use test-specific reagents in individually sealed and barcoded Alegria Monotest strips
- Sensitive detection of antibodies against elementary and reticular bodies of *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
- Integrated Rf-absorption prior to IgM detection
- Excellent diagnostic efficiency
- High reproducibility for reliable test results
- Economical all-in-one Alegria Monotests, particularly suited for small series
- Flexible combination of Alegria Monotests for optimal workflow efficiency

Ordering *information*

- Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae IgA**ORG 907A**
- Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae IgG**ORG 907G**
- Anti-Chlamydia pneumoniae IgM Abs.**ORG 907MX**



Scan here **for more information**
about Alegria Anti-Chlamydia
pneumoniae Monotests

Literature

Di Pietro, M. *et al.* (2019) *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* Interaction with the Host: Latest Advances and Future Prospective. *Microorganisms* 7, 140.

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Kumar, S. and Hammerschlag, M.R. (2007) Acute respiratory infection due to *Chlamydia pneumoniae*: current status of diagnostic methods. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 44, 568 – 76.



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