# Vircell DFA image gallery

Respiratory Viral Screening & Identification Mab, Ref. ACRESI

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This picture shows the presence of a respiratory virus in the sample, detected by VIRCELL VIRAL SCREENING FITC-MAb. The sample now should be investigated for each individual virus using VIRCELL FITC-MAb 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17 for specific identification.

In this case, the background of the staining is higher possibly due to an inefficient washing step or the sample itself. However, the positive cells (arrows) show the characteristic apple-green fluorescence peripheral and internal pattern indicating the positivity of the sample.







Positive cells (arrows) display a characteristic apple-green fluorescence peripheral and internal pattern due to the infection of the virus that is visualized with the aid of the fluorescein conjugated to the antibody.

Negative cells display a red pattern due to Evans blue that is used as counterstain.



Positive cells (arrows) display a characteristic apple-green fluorescence peripheral and internal pattern due to the infection of the virus that is visualized with the aid of the fluorescein conjugated to the antibody.

Negative cells display a red pattern due to Evans blue that is used as counterstain.

The arrowhead indicates a possible artefact since it does not show a cellular morphology and it seems to be in a different plane (out of focus when the cells are in focus).





The picture shows 7 positive cells (arrows) displaying a characteristic apple-green fluorescence peripheral and internal pattern due to the infection of the virus that is visualized with the aid of the fluorescein conjugated to the antibody.

Negative cells display a red pattern due to Evans blue that is used as counterstain.

The arrowhead indicates a possible artefact since it does not show a cellular morphology and it seems to be in a different plane (out of focus when the cells are in focus).





The picture shows 3 clear positive cells (arrows) displaying a characteristic apple-green fluorescence peripheral and internal pattern due to the infection of the virus that is visualized with the aid of the fluorescein conjugated to the antibody.

Negative cells display a red pattern due to Evans blue that is used as counterstain.

The arrowheads indicate possible artefacts since they does not show a cellular morphology and they seem to be in a different plane (out of focus when the cells are in focus).



The picture shows 5 clear positive cells (arrows) displaying a characteristic apple-green fluorescence peripheral and internal pattern due to the infection of the virus that is visualized with the aid of the fluorescein conjugated to the antibody.

Negative cells display a red pattern due to Evans blue that is used as counterstain.

More background is observed in this sample. That can be due to the sample itself or the washing steps. Nevertheless, the positive cells with the green pattern are clearly distinguished from the negative ones in red. The arrowhead shows an artefact.





Positive cells (arrows) display a characteristic apple-green fluorescence peripheral and internal pattern due to the infection of the virus that is visualized with the aid of the fluorescein conjugated to the antibody. In this particular case, the infected cells have lost the red signal from the Evan's Blue but the green signal shows a cellular shape and dotted patterns typical from a viral infection.

Negative cells display a red pattern due to Evans blue that is used as counterstain.





Positive cells display a characteristic apple-green fluorescence peripheral and internal pattern due to the infection of the virus that is visualized with the aid of the fluorescein conjugated to the antibody. Negative cells display a red pattern due to Evans blue that is used as counterstain.

The arrowhead indicates an artefact since it does not show a cellular morphology and it seems to be in a different plane (out of focus when the cells are in focus).

The picture also shows how the virus cause the cell membranes of nearby cells to merge, forming syncytia (arrows).



Once the final result of a sample has been established (positive, negative or doubtful), a pattern of different fluorescence intensities can also be used as a guideline that may be useful for evaluating results.

The following patterns can be utilized to assign different levels of fluorescence to positive samples:

• Intensity 3+: Positive sample where cells show a substantial amount of high intensity apple-green fluorescent is observed.

• Intensity 2+: Positive sample where cells show a high intensity apple-green fluorescent pattern is observed.

• Intensity 1+: Positive sample where cells exhibit an apple-green fluorescent pattern is observed.

· Doubtful: Doubtful sample where cells show minimum levels of apple-green fluorescent is observed.

Please find characteristic examples of these patterns associated with each of the parameters in order to help in the observation of the mentioned fluorescence intensities.







Intensity 3+



Intensity 3+

Intensity 1+



Doubtful

Doubtful

Intensity 2+







Intensity 3+



Intensity 2+



Intensity 2+



Intensity 1+



Doubtful



Doubtful





Intensity 3+



Intensity 3+



Intensity 2+





Intensity 1+



Doubtful



Doubtful











Intensity 3+



Intensity 2+



Intensity 1+



Doubtful





Intensity 1+









Intensity 2+



Intensity 1+



Intensity 1+



Doubtful



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