INTENDED USE:
The Cellex qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test is a lateral flow immunochromatographic immunoassay intended for the qualitative detection and differentiation of IgM and IgG antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 in serum, plasma (EDTA, citrate) or venipuncture whole blood specimens from patients suspected of COVID-19 infection by a healthcare provider. The qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test is an aid in the diagnosis of patients with suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection in conjunction with clinical presentation and the results of other laboratory tests. Results from the qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test should not be used as the sole basis for diagnosis.

TEST PRINCIPLE
The Cellex qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay which can detect antibodies against the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The test cassette consists of: 1) a burgundy colored conjugate pad containing SARS-CoV-2 recombinant antigens (S and N proteins) conjugated with colloidal gold (SARS-CoV-2 conjugates) and rabbit IgG-gold conjugates; 2) a nitrocellulose membrane strip containing an IgG line (G Line) coated with anti-human IgG, an IgM line (M Line) coated with anti-human IgM, and the control line (C Line) coated with goat anti-rabbit IgG.

When a correct volume of test specimen is dispensed into the sample well of the test cassette, the specimen migrates by capillary action along the cassette. The anti-SARS-CoV-2 virus IgG, if present in the specimen, will bind to the SARS-CoV-2 conjugates. If IgG is present in the specimen, the immunocomplex will then capture by the anti-human IgG line, forming a burgundy colored G Line, indicating a SARS-CoV-2 virus IgG positive test result.

The anti-SARS-CoV-2 virus IgM, if present in the specimen, will bind to the SARS-CoV-2 conjugates. The immunocomplex is then captured by the anti-human IgM line, forming a burgundy colored M Line, indicating a SARS-CoV-2 virus IgM positive test result. Information regarding the immune response to SARS-CoV-2 is limited and still evolving.

At this time, it is unknown how long IgM or IgG antibodies may persist following infection.

The test contains an internal control (C Line) which should exhibit a burgundy colored band of goat anti-rabbit IgG/rabbit IgG-gold conjugate immunocomplex regardless of the color development on any of the test bands (G and M Lines). If no control band is observed, the test result is invalid and the specimen must be retested.

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS

Reagents and Materials Provided in Kits

There are three kit sizes. Their kit component configurations are provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Catalog #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test Cassette (#)</td>
<td>5515C025, 5515C050, 5515C100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Diluent (# of Bottles)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer pipette (#*)</td>
<td>25, 50, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFU Leaflet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSFER pipette is packaged inside the test cassette pouch.

Reagents and Materials Purchased Separately

A control set consisting of a positive and a negative control is provided and purchased separately from the kit. A vial of positive or negative control contains approximately 40 microliters of specimens. Each control vial is sufficient for conducting 3 tests. See instruction on the use of control under Quality Control.
Cellex qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test

Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conjugate Pad</td>
<td>SARS-CoV-2 antigen coated gold particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Line</td>
<td>Anti-human IgG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Line</td>
<td>Anti-human IgM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Line</td>
<td>Goat anti-rabbit IgG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Buffer</td>
<td>0.01M PBS; PH 7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Control</td>
<td>Negative human serum, chemically inactivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Control</td>
<td>Negative human serum spiked with positive serum, chemically inactivated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Material Required But Not Provided

- Timer
- Plasma
- Serum
- Whole Blood
- Storage and Stability
- Specimen Collection and Preparation
- Quality Control
- Interpretation of Assay Result

Step 1: For fresh samples, begin with Step 2. For frozen samples, bring the specimens and test components to room temperature, and mix the specimen well once thawed.

Step 2: When ready to test, open the pouch at the notch and remove the test device. Place the test device on a clean, flat surface.

Step 3: Label the device with specimen ID number.

Step 4: Using a transfer pipette, transfer serum, plasma or whole blood, careful not to exceed the specimen well. The volume of the specimen is around 10µL. For better precision, transfer specimen by a pipette capable of delivering 10µL of volume.

Step 5: Set up a timer.

Step 6: Read the results in 15-20 minutes.

Don’t read results after 20 minutes. To avoid confusion, discard the test device after interpreting the result.

QUALITY CONTROL

1. Internal Control: This test contains a built-in control feature, the C Line. The C Line develops after addition of the specimen and sample diluent. If the C Line does not develop, the test is invalid. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new device.

2. Positive and Negative Control: Positive and negative controls should be tested to ensure the proper performance of the assay, particularly under the following circumstances:

   - A. A new operator uses the kit;
   - B. A new lot of test kits is used;
   - C. A new shipment of kits is used;
   - D. The temperature used during storage of the kit falls outside of 2-30°C;
   - E. The temperature of the test area falls outside of 15-30°C;
   - F. To verify a higher than expected frequency of positive or negative results;
   - G. To investigate the cause of repeated invalid results; or
   - H. A new test environment is used (e.g., natural light vs. artificial light).

Note: The positive and negative controls should be spun down before use. When performed properly, in addition to the presence of C Line, no line should be visible for the negative control and the G Line or M Line or both lines if are visible for the positive controls. The positive control may contain IgG or IgM or both analytes. Additional controls may be qualified and tested by the user.

INTERPRETATION OF ASSAY RESULT

1. Valid Assay

   1.1 In addition to the presence of the C Line, if only the G Line is developed, the test result indicates the presence of IgG anti-SARS-CoV-2 virus. The result is...
Cellex qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test

IgG positive or reactive, consistent with a recent or previous infection.

1.2 In addition to the presence of the C Line, if only the M Line is developed, the test indicates the presence of IgM anti-SARS-CoV-2 virus. The result is IgM positive or reactive, consistent with an acute or recent SARS-CoV-2 virus infection.

1.3 In addition to the presence of the C Line, if both G and M Lines are developed, the test indicates the presence of IgG and IgM anti-SARS-CoV-2 virus. The result is IgG and IgM positive or reactive, suggesting current or recent SARS-CoV-2 virus infection.

Negative results do not rule out SARS-CoV-2 infection, particularly for patients who have been in contact with known infected persons or in areas with high prevalence of active infection. Follow-up testing with a molecular diagnostic test is necessary to rule out infection in these individuals.

Results from antibody testing should not be used as the sole basis to diagnose or exclude SARS-CoV-2 infection.

False positive results may occur due to cross-reacting antibodies from previous infections, such as other coronaviruses, or from other causes.

Samples with positive results should be confirmed with alternative testing method(s) and clinical findings before a diagnostic determination is made.

2. Invalid Assay

If the C Line does not develop, the assay is invalid regardless of color development of the G or M Lines as indicated below. Repeat the assay with a new device.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparator</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG+/IgM+</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG+/IgM+</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG+/IgM-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neg</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG-/IgM-</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive Percent Agreement (PPA) = 120/128 (93.8%), 95% CI: 88.2% to 96.8%

Negative Percent Agreement (NPA) = 240/250 (96.0%), 95% CI: 92.8% to 97.8%

1.2 Study of: Venous Whole blood specimens spiked with positive samples

Fifty (50) negative whole blood samples were spiked with positive serum at 1:100. Another fifty (50) whole blood specimens were spiked with negative serum at the same dilution. These 100 specimens were coded and tested with the qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test. All spiked samples were correctly identified by the test except for one of the negative samples, which was tested positive with the test. Thus, there was a 99% concordance rate with expected results when venous whole blood specimens are used.
2. Assay Cross Reactivity

Cross-reactivity of the Cellex qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test was evaluated using serum or plasma samples which contain antibodies to the pathogens listed below. No false positivity or false negativity was found with the following:

- Human coronavirus panel (collected before Oct 2019)
- HBV
- HCV
- HIV-1
- HIV-2
- Adenovirus
- Human Metapneumovirus (hMPV)
- Parainfluenza virus 1-4
- Influenza A
- Influenza B
- Enterovirus 71
- Respiratory syncytial virus
- Rhinovirus
- Chlamydia pneumoniae
- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- EB Virus

3. Potentially Endogenous Interfering Substances

Low titer SARS-CoV-2 antibody positive serum samples and SARS-CoV-2 antibody negative serum samples were spiked with one of the following substances to specified concentrations and tested in multiple replicates. No false positivity or false negativity was found with the following:

- Human IgM 0.4 mg/mL
- Human IgG 8 mg/mL
- Hemoglobin 10 mg/mL
- Bilirubin Conjugated 0.4 mg/mL
- Bilirubin Unconjugated 0.4 mg/mL
- Triglycerides 15 mg/mL
- Cholesterol 4 mg/mL
- Human Anti-mouse Antibody (HAMA) 800 ng/mL
- Rheumatoid Factor 2000 IU/mL
- Human Serum Albumin 60 mg/mL
- Histamine hydrochloride 4 mg/L
- α-IFN 200 mg/L
- Zanamivir 1 mg/L
- Oseltamivir carboxylate 1 mg/L
- Abidol 40 mg/L
- Levofoxacin 200 mg/L
- Ceftriaxone 400 mg/L
- Meropenem 200 mg/L
- Tobramycin 10 mg/L
- Ribavirin 40 mg/L

**WARNINGS**

1. This package insert must be read completely before performing the test. Failure to follow directions in insert may yield inaccurate test results.
2. Test results should be read between 15 and 20 minutes after a specimen is applied to the sample well. Results read after 20 minutes may give erroneous results.
3. Do not open the sealed pouch until you are ready to conduct the assay. Once opened, the cassettes should be used within 2 hours.
4. Do not use expired devices.
5. Bring all reagents to room temperature (15-30°C) before use.
6. Do not use the components of any other type of test kit as a substitute for the components in this kit.
7. Wear protective clothing and disposable gloves while handling the kit reagents and clinical specimens. Wash hands thoroughly after performing the test.
8. Do not smoke, drink, or eat in areas where specimens or kit reagents are being handled.
9. Dispose of all specimens and materials used to perform the test as biohazardous waste.
10. Handle the negative and positive controls in the same manner as patient specimens for operator protection.
11. Do not perform the test in a room with strong air flow, i.e. an electric fan or strong air-conditioning.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE**

1. The Assay Procedure and the Interpretation of Assay Result must be followed closely when testing for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 virus specific antibodies in the serum, plasma or whole blood specimen from individual subjects. For optimal test performance, proper sample collection is critical. Failure to follow the procedure may give inaccurate results.
2. The qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test is limited to the qualitative detection of antibodies specific for the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The intensity of the test line does not necessarily correlate to SARS-CoV-2 antibody titer in the specimen.
3. A negative or non-reactive result can occur if the quantity of antibodies for the SARS-CoV-2 virus present in the specimen is below the detection limit of the assay, or the virus has undergone minor amino acid mutation(s) in the epitope recognized by the antibody detected by the test.
4. If symptoms persist and the result from the qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test is negative or non-reactive, it is recommended to re-sample the patient a few days later or test with an alternative test device.
5. The results obtained with this test should only be interpreted in conjunction with clinical findings, and the results from other laboratory tests and evaluations.
6. This test should not be used for screening of donated blood

**CONDITIONS OF AUTHORIZATION FOR LABORATORIES**

The Cellex qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test Letter of Authorization, along with the authorized Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers, the authorized Fact Sheet for Patients, and authorized labeling are available on the FDA website: https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/emergency-use-authorizations#covid19ivd.

However, to assist clinical laboratories using the Cellex qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test ("your product" in the conditions below), the relevant Conditions of Authorization are listed below:

A. Authorized laboratories using your product will include with result reports of your product, all authorized Fact Sheets. Under exigent circumstances, other appropriate
methods for disseminating these Fact Sheets may be used, which may include mass media.

B. Authorized laboratories using your product will use your product as outlined in the Instructions for Use. Deviations from the authorized procedures, including the authorized instruments, authorized clinical specimen types, authorized control materials, authorized other ancillary reagents and authorized materials required to use your product are not permitted.

C. Authorized laboratories that receive your product will notify the relevant public health authorities of their intent to run your product prior to initiating testing.

D. Authorized laboratories using your product will have a process in place for reporting test results to healthcare providers and relevant public health authorities, as appropriate.

E. Authorized laboratories will collect information on the performance of your product and report to DMD/OHT7-OIR/OPEQ/CDRH (via email: CDRH-EUA-Reporting@fda.hhs.gov) and You (tech@cellex.us) any suspected occurrence of false positive or false negative results and significant deviations from the established performance characteristics of your product of which they become aware.

F. All laboratory personnel using your product must be appropriately trained in immunochromatographic techniques and use appropriate laboratory and personal protective equipment when handling this kit, and use your product in accordance with the authorized labeling. All laboratory personnel using the assay must also be trained in and be familiar with the interpretation of results of the product.

G. Cellex Inc., authorized distributors, and authorized laboratories using your product will ensure that any records associated with this EUA are maintained until otherwise notified by FDA. Such records will be made available to FDA for inspection upon request.

1. The letter of authorization refers to, “Laboratories certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), 42 U.S.C. § 263a, to perform moderate and high complexity tests” as “authorized laboratories.”

INQUIRIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Please visit website www.cellexcovid.com