

Francisella tularensis Antibody, IgM and IgG, ELISA, Serum

## Overview

#### **Useful For**

Aiding in the diagnosis of tularemia caused by Francisella tularensis

This test should **not be used** as a test of cure as it is not quantitative. Patients may remain seropositive for months to years following resolution of disease.

## **Profile Information**

Test Id	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
TULM	F. tularensis Ab, IgM ELISA,	No	Yes
	S		
TULG	F. tularensis Ab, IgG ELISA,	No	Yes
	S		
TULI	F. tularensis Interpretation	No	Yes

## **Highlights**

This test detects IgM and IgG class antibodies to *Francisella tularensis* in serum and may be used as an aid for the diagnosis of tularemia.

# **Method Name**

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

### **NY State Available**

Yes

# Specimen

# Specimen Type

Serum

## **Additional Testing Requirements**

Serologic testing should be performed alongside other diagnostic methods, including culture of appropriate specimens.

## **Necessary Information**

Call 1-800-533-1710 to notify the laboratory of suspected cases of *Francisella tularensis* in order to minimize exposure risk to bench technologists.

## **Specimen Required**



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Supplies: Sarstedt Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T914)

**Collection Container/Tube:** 

**Preferred:** Serum gel **Acceptable:** Red top

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial

Specimen Volume: 0.6 mL

**Collection Instructions:** Centrifuge and aliquot serum into a plastic vial.

#### **Forms**

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send <u>Infectious Disease Serology Test Request</u> (T916) with the specimen.

#### **Specimen Minimum Volume**

0.5 mL

## Reject Due To

Gross	Reject
hemolysis	
Gross lipemia	Reject
Gross icterus	Reject
Heat	Reject
inactivated	
specimen	

### **Specimen Stability Information**

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Serum	Refrigerated (preferred)	7 days	
	Frozen	30 days	

# Clinical & Interpretive

## **Clinical Information**

Francisella tularensis is a small, intracellular, coccobacillary gram-negative bacterium and is an obligate pathogen in animals and humans, primarily maintained in rabbits, hares, cats, ticks, and deerflies. F tularensis is found throughout North America and parts of Asia and, similar to Brucella species, is considered a potential agent of bioterrorism. Human infection with F tularensis usually occurs through inhalation of infected aerosols, ingestion of contaminated meat or water, handling of diseased or sick animals, or through the bite of an infected arthropod (eg, tick, deerflies).

Following a 3- to 5-day incubation period, the clinical manifestations of infection with *F tularensis* differ primarily depending on the site and route of infection. The most common form of disease is ulceroglandular (45%-80% of cases), which is associated with an arthropod (or animal) bite or another cause of skin barrier compromise. This leads to



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development of a painful papule that ultimately ulcerates allowing the bacterium to enter the lymphatic system. Glandular tularemia is similar in presentation to ulceroglandular disease; however, it lacks the ulceration and, more frequently, causes septicemia. Other, less frequent clinical manifestations include oculoglandular (Parinaud syndrome), oropharyngeal and gastrointestinal disease, and pneumonic or typhoidal tularemia.

Diagnostic testing options for *F tularensis* primarily include culture and serology. Providers suspecting tularemia should collect appropriate specimens (eg, skin lesion biopsy, lymph node aspirates) promptly and send for culture. The microbiology laboratory should be alerted to the possibility of *F tularensis* to ensure that appropriate safety measures are taken to protect the laboratory technologists. Growth on culture is a definitive means of making a diagnosis of tularensis. Serologic testing may be used to support a diagnosis of current or recent tularensis in patients who are IgM positive, who seroconvert to IgM, or who are IgG positive in paired sera collected 2 to 3 weeks apart.

#### **Reference Values**

IgG: Negative IgM: Negative

Reference values apply to all ages.

#### Interpretation

IgM result	IgG result	Interpretation
Negative	Negative	No antibodies to Francisella tularensis detected.
		Antibody response may be negative in samples
		collected too soon following infection/exposure.
		Repeat testing on a new sample in 1 to 2 weeks if
		clinically indicated.
Positive	Negative	IgM class antibodies to F tularensis detected,
		suggesting current or recent infection. Repeat
Positive	Borderline	testing in 1 to 2 weeks to detect seroconversion of
Positive	Borderine	IgG may be considered to confirm the diagnosis.
Borderline Negative Questionable presence of IgM ant		Questionable presence of IgM antibodies to F
		tularensis. Consider repeat testing in 1 to 2 weeks.
Borderline	Positive	IgG class antibodies to F tularensis detected
		suggesting recent or past infection. Clinical
		correlation alongside presentation, exposure
		history and other laboratory findings required.
Borderline	Borderline	Questionable presence of IgM and IgG class
		antibodies to <i>F tularensis</i> . Consider repeat testing
		in 1 to 2 weeks.
Positive	Positive	IgM and IgG class antibodies to F tularensis
		detected suggesting current, recent or past
		infection. Cross-reactions may occur in patients
		with a current or prior Brucella infection. Clinical
		correlation alongside presentation, exposure



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		history and other laboratory findings required.	
Negative	Positive	IgG class antibodies to F tularensis detected	
		suggesting recent or past infection. Clinical	
		correlation alongside presentation, exposure	
		history and other laboratory findings required.	
Negative	Borderline	Questionable presence of IgG antibodies to F	
		tularensis. Consider repeat testing in 1 to 2 weeks.	

#### **Cautions**

False-negative results may occur in specimens collected too soon following symptom onset, prior to the development of a detectable immune response. Repeat testing on new specimens collected 2 to 4 weeks later may be helpful.

False-positive results may occur in patients previously or currently infected with *Brucella* species. Other less frequent causes of cross-reactivity that have been reported include prior infection with *Yersinia*, *Salmonella*, or *Legionella* species.

IgM-class antibodies may be detectable as soon as 1 week after symptom onset and may remain detectable for multiple years following resolution of disease in some individuals. Therefore, an IgM-positive result may not indicate current or recent infection in some cases.

Multiple subspecies of *Francisella tularensis*, including *F tularensis* subspecies *tularensis*, *F tularensis* subspecies *holarctica*, and *F tularensis* subspecies *novicida* are found throughout the northern hemisphere, including in the United States. The IgM and IgG anti-*F tularensis* enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays used at Mayo Clinic Laboratories are based on the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) antigen of *F tularensis*. Although not directly tested, previous studies indicate that there are no antigenic differences between the LPS of *F tularensis* subspecies *tularensis* and the other subspecies. Therefore, these assays should not be used to differentiate between infections with the various *F tularensis* subspecies.

#### Clinical Reference

- 1. Petersen JM, Schriefer ME, Araj GE. *Francisella* and *Brucella*. In: Carroll KC, Pfaller MA, Landry ML, et al, eds. Manual of Clinical Microbiology. 12th ed. AMS Press; 2019
- 2. Nigrovic LE, Wingerter SL. Tularemia. Infect Dis Clin North Am. 2008;22(3):489-504. doi:10.1016/j.idc.2008.03.004

#### **Performance**

#### **Method Description**

The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay is an immunoassay that is particularly suited to the determination of antibodies in various kinds of samples. The reaction is based on the specific interaction of antibodies with their corresponding antigen. The test strips of the microtiter plate are coated with specific antigens of the pathogen of interest. If antibodies in the sample are present, they bind to the fixed antigen. A secondary antibody, which has been conjugated with the enzyme alkaline phosphatase detects and binds to the immune complex. The colorless substrate p-nitrophenylphosphate is then converted into the colored product p-nitrophenol. The signal intensity of this reaction product is proportional to the concentration of the analyte in the sample and is measured photometrically. (Package insert: Francisella tularensis IgG/IgM ELISA, Immuno-Biological Laboratories Inc; V 142.6)



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## **PDF Report**

No

# Day(s) Performed

Tuesday, Thursday

# **Report Available**

Same day/1 to 7 days

## **Specimen Retention Time**

14 days

## **Performing Laboratory Location**

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Superior Drive

#### **Fees & Codes**

#### **Fees**

- Authorized users can sign in to <u>Test Prices</u> for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact <u>Customer Service</u> 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact Customer Service.

#### **Test Classification**

This test has been cleared, approved, or is exempt by the US Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

### **CPT Code Information**

86668 x 2

## **LOINC®** Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
TULAB	F. tularensis Ab, IgM/IgG ELISA, S	93715-1

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
TULM	F. tularensis Ab, IgM ELISA, S	93716-9
TULG	F. tularensis Ab, IgG ELISA, S	93717-7
TULI	F. tularensis Interpretation	93718-5