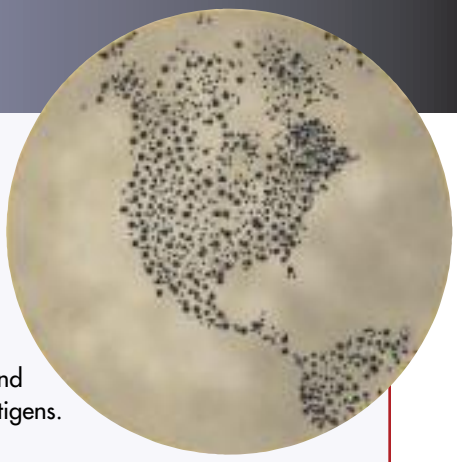


How the T-SPOT.*TB* Test Works

The T–SPOT.*TB* test is the new cellular blood test that detects the immune response of T cells found in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) that have been sensitized to *M. tuberculosis* antigens.

The T-SPOT.*TB* Test

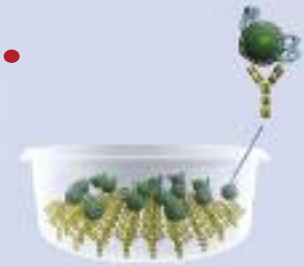
- Removes background interferon gamma to maximize sensitivity
- Utilizes a standard number of PBMCs to correct for patient's immune status
- Uses TB specific antigens not present in BCG and most non-tuberculosis mycobacteria to prevent cross-reactivity

Performing the T-SPOT.TB test involves the following steps using standard lab equipment:

1.

Collect the blood sample. At the lab, PBMCs are separated from whole blood, washed, counted and inoculated into 4 separate microtiter wells.

2.



PBMCs [ ] and specific TB antigens [ ] are added to wells pre-coated with antibodies to IFN-*γ* [ ] and incubated 16 to 20 hours (37° C, CO_2).

3.

IFN-*γ* [ ] is released from activated T cells and captured. Wash wells, add secondary conjugated antibody [ ]. Incubate for one hour.

4.

Wells are washed. A substrate is added which produces spots [ ] where interferon gamma was secreted by T cells. Spots are counted.

Interpretation of Results

- Interferon gamma is captured and presented as spots from T cells sensitized to TB infection.
- Results are interpreted by subtracting the spot count in the negative (NIL) control from the spot count in Panels A and B.

The T-SPOT.*TB* Test Kit

- **Flexible, 96-well format**
  - Twelve, 8-well strips
  - Four wells used per patient; 24 patients per kit
  - Positive and Negative control for each patient test
- **Utilizes standard blood collection tubes**
- **No special lab equipment required**
- **A minimum of one patient test can be run**

Product number: TB 300

Oxford Immunotec

Harnessing the power of T cell measurement

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