

Virology

HIV-1 VIRAL RESISTANCE TESTING
PHENOTYPE

Description

The Antivirogram[®] is a conventional phenotypic resistance assay that measures, in controlled laboratory conditions, the level of resistance of the HIV population derived from an individual patient to each of the currently approved Protease and Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors. Contrary to genotyping, phenotypic resistance testing provides a *direct* measure of resistance.

Technology

The Antivirogram[®] is a second-generation 'recombinant' assay¹ involving producing comparatively large quantities of recombinant virus and combining the PR-RT region from the sampled virus population with a cloned provirus from which this region of the genome has been removed. Antivirogram[®] uses the whole of the protease gene and the reverse transcriptase gene out to codon 400 from the patient's virus. This part of the HIV genome includes all the mutations known to affect HIV drug resistance. The infectious nature of the recombinant virus used in this assay requires the assay to be performed in specifically equipped BioSafety Level 3 (BSL-3) laboratory.

¹ Kellam, P., Recombinant virus assay: a rapid phenotypic assay for assessment of drug susceptibility of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 isolates. 1994. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 38:23-30.

Downloads

The following documents can be downloaded from the Delphic website:

Account Set Up Form
Sample Handling Instructions
Test Request Form
Report (http://www.vircolab.com/content/backgrounders/www.vircolab.com/AVG_specimen.pdf)

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Laboratory

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Certification:
CAP (LAP Number: 5928301)
CLIA ID 99D 0950533

Service

Turnaround time: 24-48 days*

* Working days