PLASMATEC

SEROLOGY KITS

ASO LATEX TEST NON SAMPLE DILUTION

Together with serological tests, the Plasmatec ASO Latex provides a complete test profile and aids current and prompt diagnosis. The ASO Latex test works by agglutination of latex particles coated with purified Streptolysin-O by ASO. The test is standardized against the World Health Organization International Standard to have a sensitivity of 200 IU/ml and produces a result in just 2 minutes. This type of test can also be the only way of diagnosing the sequelae of streptococcal infections such as rheumatic or scarlet fever and glomerulonephritis. The ASO latex test kit is provided with ASO test latex, positive and negative controls, pipette stirrers and an agglutination slide.

CRP LATEX TEST (NON DILUTION SAMPLE)

The Plasmatec CRP Latex Test is a rapid latex slide test for the detection of CRP in human serum. The latex reagent will agglutinate in the presence of clinically significant levels of CRP in the serum sample whilst with normal levels, the latex remains in smooth suspension. The test has been formulated to minimize the possibility of misleading results from "prozone" effects and to virtually eliminate cross reactivity with Rheumatoid Factor. CRP Latex is positive with levels of CRP between 6 and 1000mg/l. The CRP latex test kit is provided with CRP test latex, positive and negative controls, pipette stirrers and an agglutination slide.

RA LATEX TEST (NON DILUTION SAMPLE)

The Plasmatec RA Latex Test has been developed as a rapid qualitative & semi-quantitative test for the presumptive diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. Latex particles, coated with human gamma globulins, agglutinate in the presence of Rheumatoid Factor in serum. Excellent sensitivity (a detection limit of 8 IU/ml) is coupled to the rapid nature of the latex test, with results in just 2 minutes. The RA latex test kit is provided with RA test latex, positive and negative controls, pipette stirrers and an agglutination slide.

RPR (RAPID PLASMA REAGIN) TEST

The Plasmatec RPR test is a complete test system for the detection of syphilis which utilizes plasma, unheated or heated serum. The test antigen is a modified form of VDRL antigen containing microparticulate carbon. A reactive result is indicated by agglutination which is readily visible without the aid of a microscope. The kit is provided complete with positive and negative controls, sample droppers/stirrers, disposable agglutination slides and a convenient RPR antigen dispenser.

S-LE LATEX TEST

Systematic Lupus Erythematosus (sLE) is defined as prototypic auto immune systemdisease. The antibodies associated with sLE are those directed against deoxyribonucleoprotein (DNP). These antibodies are believed to cause the formation of the LE cell, occurring in 60-80% of patients diagnosed as having sLE. The Plasmatec sLE latex kit is a rapid latex agglutination test for the detection of Systematic Lupus Erythematosus (sLE) in human serum by the quantitation of antibodies to Deoxyribonucleoprotein (DNP). The SLE latex test kit is provided with SLE test latex, positive and negative controls, pipette stirrers and an agglutination slide.

SALMONELLA FEBRILE ANTIGEN KIT

The salmonella antigens are stained to give clear readability without affecting sensitivity or antigenicity, the O (somatic) antigens are stained blue whilst the H (flagellar) antigens are stained red. The salmonella suspensions, used to investigate enteric infections and pyrexia, are suitable for rapid slide and standard widal tests.

Proteus, OX2, OX19 and OXK stained suspensions are used in the detection of Rickettsial antibodies as these species appear to share a polysaccharide with certain Rickettsial species and therefore produce agglutinins identical to theme.

TPHA (TREPONEMA PALLIDUM HAEMAGGLUTINATION ASSAY)

The Plasmatec TPHA reagents are used to detect human serum antibodies to T.pallidum by means of an indirect haemagglutination (IHA) method. Preserved avian erythrocytes are coated with antigenic components of pathogenic T.pallidum (Nichol's strain). These test cells agglutinate in the presence of specific antibodies to T.Pallidum and show characteristic patterns in microtitration plates. Any non-specific reactions occurring are detected using the control cells which are avian erythrocytes not coated with T.Pallidum antigens. Non-Specific reactions may also be absorbed out using these control cells.