










Key Antibodies For Infectious Diseases



Millions of patients visit physician offices for infectious and parasitic diseases each year. Approximately two-thirds of the world's population is infected with *H. pylori*. In the United States for 2014, there were 9,421 new cases of tuberculosis and 30,000 new cases of Lyme disease. New cases of sexually transmitted diseases for the United States in 2014 include 14 million cases of HPV and 50,000 cases of syphilis. It is estimated that one out of every six people aged 14 to 49 have genital herpes in the United States. About 50-80% of United States women have been infected with CMV by the age of 40 years. Biocare Medical is proud to offer key infectious antibodies that may aid in the identification of their respective proteins by IHC in FFPE tissues.

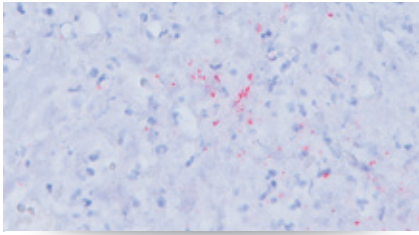
<http://www.cdc.gov/>

Key Antibodies for Infectious Diseases

Product Name	Source	Clone	Catalog Number
Cat Scratch Fever (<i>Bartonella henselae</i>)		H2A10	ACI 144; API 144
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)		DT10 + BC90	ACA 118; APA 118; OAA 118
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>		BC7	CM 383; PM 383; IP 383; OAI 383
Herpes Simplex Virus 1 (2X)		Polyclonal	APA 3027
Herpes Simplex Virus 2 (2X)		Polyclonal	APA 3028
Herpes Simplex Virus 1 & 2		Polyclonal	PP 108; IPR 108; OAR 108
HPV Cocktail Broad Spectrum		BPV-1/1H8 + CAMVIR-1	CM 177; PM 177
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (TB)		Polyclonal	CP 140; PP 140
<i>Treponema pallidum</i> (Spirochete)		Polyclonal	ACA 135; APA 135; IPA 135; OAA 135

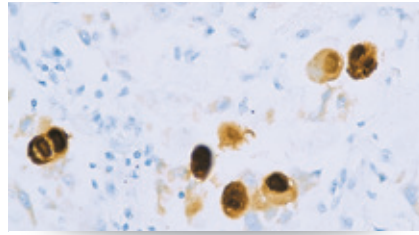
www.biocare.net/infectious-diseases

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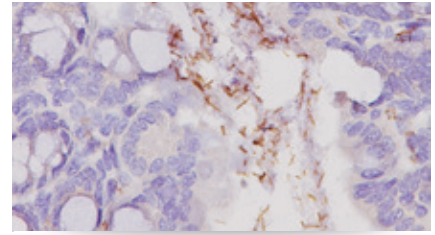
Cat Scratch Fever (*Bartonella henselae*)

The causative bacterial agent of cat scratch disease has been identified as *Bartonella henselae*. Originally, complicated silver stains and/or PCR were used to identify and confirm this agent. This monoclonal Cat Scratch antibody aids to identify *Bartonella henselae* (and not other *Bartonella* strains) in FFPE tissues.



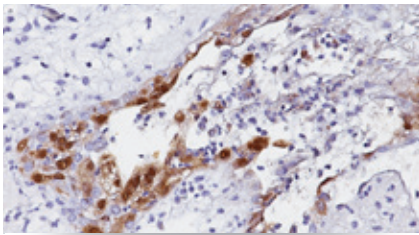
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) can exacerbate gastrointestinal mucosal injury and affect fetuses. IHC performed on infected tissue directed against the CMV immediate early antigen is the gold standard for diagnosis. This antibody cocktail reacts with immediate early and early protein antigens in infected tissues.



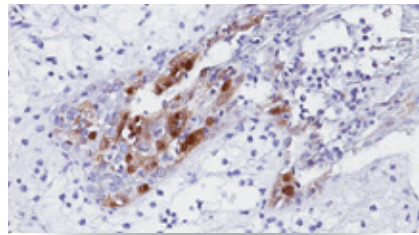
Helicobacter pylori

Helicobacter pylori are spiral-curved, gram-negative bacteria that is present on surface epithelium of the mucous layer of the stomach. IHC with a specific antibody can distinguish *H. pylori* from other types of curved bacteria. These bacteria may play a significant role in peptic ulcer disease.



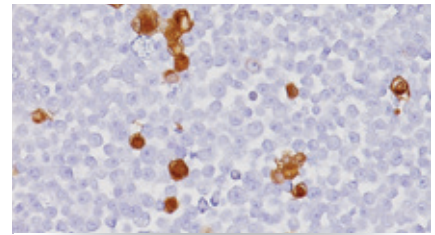
Herpes Simplex Virus 1 (2X)

This antibody reacts with Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 1. HSV reacts with major viral envelope glycoproteins and with core proteins. Typically, HSV Type 1 infects tissues such as lung and esophagus. It does not cross-react with CMV, Epstein-Barr virus, or *varicella zoster* virus.



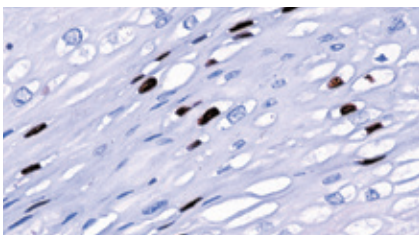
Herpes Simplex Virus 2 (2X)

This antibody reacts with Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 2. HSV 2 antibody identifies major viral envelope glycoproteins and core proteins that can be found in the cytoplasm and/or nucleus. HSV can infect both the peripheral and central nervous system. HSV Type 2 infects the genitals and anus.



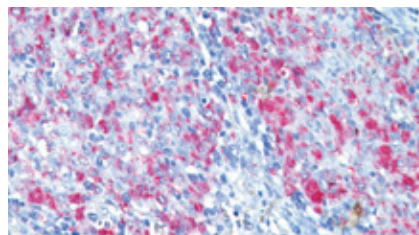
Herpes Simplex Virus 1&2

This antibody cocktail reacts with Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 1 and 2. It identifies major viral envelope glycoproteins and core proteins. HSV can infect both the peripheral and central nervous system. It is compatible with formalin fixation; however, prolonged fixation can be detrimental to HSV staining.



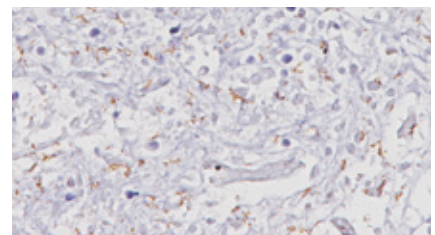
HPV Cocktail Broad Spectrum

HPV Broad Spectrum was produced against BPV-1 and IH8. It detects HPV-1, 6, 11, 16, 18 and 31 in FFPE specimens. CAMVIR-1 reacts with a protein in cells infected with L1-vaccinia virus and the protein was present in HPV16. Other isotypes may also be reactive with the HPV Broad Spectrum.



Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB)

IHC is superior to conventional special stains in the detection of mycobacterium. This antibody is reactive with other mycobacteria species, but is not reactive with *E. coli* K12, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Streptococcus* (group B), *Candida albicans* and *Neisseria meningitidis*.



Treponema pallidum (Spirochete)

Spirochete (*Treponema pallidum*) is the causative agent of syphilis. Spirochete can now be successfully localized with a *treponema pallidum* antibody using IHC in FFPE tissue. This rabbit purified IgG fraction is highly specific. *Treponema pallidum* also cross-reacts with *burgdorferi* (Lyme disease).

BIOCARE
M E D I C A L

800.799.9499
60 Berry Drive
Pacheco, CA 94553

www.biocare.net/infectious-diseases