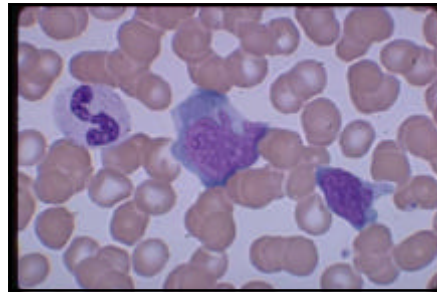


MICROGEN BIOPRODUCTS LTD



MICROGEN IM ABSORPTION KIT DIFFERENTIAL TEST

- Screening option with Horse Cells.
- Full differential test allowing confirmation of the presence of heterophile antibody.
- Extended shelf life. Horse cell reagent is stabilised (not fixed) ensuring a long shelf life with no loss of sensitivity.
- Ready-to-use reagents - no reconstitution necessary, minimising preparation time and possibility of error.
- Semi-Quantitative Option. I.M. Absorption test provides an option for determination of heterophile antibody titre.

Protecting Food and Health

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Infectious Mononucleosis is an acute infectious disease caused by the Epstein-Barr virus.

Diagnosis on clinical signs and symptoms is unreliable as other non-related viral and bacterial infections can present with a similar appearance. Diagnosis is usually based on clinical findings, appearance of atypical lymphocytes in the blood film and serology.

Sera from patients with Infectious Mononucleosis contain heterophile antibody that belongs to the IgM class. This antibody reacts strongly with red cell membrane glycoprotein antigens of a number of species, the most common being bovine and equine. This property is the basis of the classical Paul-Bunnell test where potential cross reacting antibodies are absorbed out using Guinea Pig antigen, leaving the heterophile antibodies to react with horse indicator cells. This reaction is compared to absorption of the serum by an ox cell stroma preparation that absorbs heterophile antibody thus preventing indicator cell agglutination. Further confirmation of the stage of disease can be given by specific EBV serology.

The test is based upon the differential absorption test developed by Davidsohn in which horse erythrocytes are agglutinated by heterophile antibodies associated with infectious mononucleosis.

Heterophile antibodies to Forssman antigens, which can cause false positive reactions, are absorbed by guinea pig kidney antigen but not by bovine red cell antigen whereas heterophile antibodies to I.M. are absorbed by bovine red cells but not by guinea pig kidney antigen. Two samples of the patients serum or plasma are absorbed with either guinea pig kidney antigen or ox cell antigen on a test slide. Horse red cells are then added and the mixture examined for agglutination. Agglutination in the presence of guinea pig antigen but not with ox cell antigen is indicative of the presence of heterophile antibodies associated with I.M. Other patterns of agglutination are indicative of non-specific reactions and are regarded as negative for I.M.



Code	M121
Description	IM Absorption
Size	40 tests
Storage	2-8°C