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Simian Reagents

Due to our success with the small lab animal ELISA reagents, we have developed fifteen different primate ELISA reagents. The assays have exactly the same protocol as the small lab animal reagents and use the same buffers and substrate. The conjugate is anti-simian IgG antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. All of the reagents are supplied at use dilution. The plates are stabilized for ease of use, shipping and storage. The assays can be used for detection of antibodies in serum or plasma. The following reagents are now available.

SIV (simian immunodeficiency virus) : The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus. It will cross react with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).

SRV (simian retrovirus type D): The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus with group specific antigens. Please note that the positive animals will normally have immunosuppression. Thus the positive reactions will be weak on the assay. Positive animals will also show weak responses to other antigens.

STLV (simian T lymphotropic virus): The antigen HTLV (human T lymphotropic virus) is used as a surrogate marker. The antigen is a mixture of recombinant antigens: HTLV-1 gp21, HTLV-1 gp46, HTLV-2 gp 21 and HTLV-2 gp46.

Herpes B Virus (Cercopithecine Herpesvirus 1): Due to the hazards associated with Herpes B Virus, the antigen HSV-1 (herpes simplex virus Type 1) is used as a surrogate marker. It is a purified inactivated whole virus. It will cross react with HSV-2 (herpes simplex virus Type 2) and other Herpes viruses.

Herpes 1: The antigen is a recombinant gG HSV-1 protein. It is type specific for HSV-1 and will not cross react with HSV-2.

Herpes 2: The antigen is a recombinant gG HSV-2 protein. It is type specific for HSV-2 and will not cross react with HSV-1.

SFV (simian foamy virus): The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus with group specific antigens. Most animals will have antibodies to this virus.

CMV (cytomegalovirus): The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus with group specific antigens. Most animals will have antibodies to this virus.

VZV (varicella zoster virus): The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus with group specific antigens. Many animals will have antibodies to this virus.

Measles: The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus.

Mumps: The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus.

Rubella: The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus

Rabies: The antigen is a recombinant 34 kd phosphoprotein.

Malaria: The antigen is a mixture of recombinant *Plasmodium falciparum* MSP1 protein and a recombinant *Plasmodium vivax* MSP1 protein. Please note that serology is not the gold standard for diagnosis of malaria. Other modalities along with serology should be used for suspected infected animals.

TB (Tuberculosis) : The antigen is a mixture of recombinant antigens:16 kd, 38kd, and ESAT-6. Please note that serology is not the gold standard for diagnosis of TB. Other modalities along with serology should be used for suspected infected animals.

Chagas (*Trypanosoma cruzi*): The antigen is a mixture of purified inactivated whole organism. It is a mixture of three strains from different geographical areas (US, Brazil, Argentina). It will cross react with Leishmania.

Dengue: The antigen is a mixture of purified inactivated whole virus. It is a mixture of four strains (Type 1, 2, 3, and 4). It may cross react with other flavivirus.

Toxoplasma: *Toxoplasma gondii* strain RH The antigen is a purified inactivated whole organism propagated in mouse ascites.

Filovirus: The antigen is a mixture of recombinant antigens: glycoprotein from Zaire Ebolavirus and Angola Marburgvirus.

SV40: (Simian Virus 40) The antigen is a purified inactivated whole virus. It will cross react with other polyoma viruses.

Chick: (Chikungunya) The antigen is a mixture of recombinant antigens : capsid, E1, and E2. It will cross react with other Alphavirus.

Lepto: (Leptospira) The antigen is a recombinant antigen: LipL32, LipL41.

Hepatitis A: Due to the need for a sensitive assay, the assay protocol will be different for this assay. This HAV-IgG ELISA kit is based on solid phase, one-step incubation competitive principle ELISA method. If HAV IgG antibodies are present in the sample, they compete with monoclonal HAV-IgG antibodies labeled with horseradish peroxidase (HRP-Conjugate) for a fixed amount of purified native HAV antigens pre-coated in the wells.

Hepatitis B: Due to the need for a very sensitive and quantitative assay, the assay protocol will be different for this assay. For detection of anti-HBs, this kit uses antigen “sandwich” ELISA method where polystyrene microwell strips are pre-coated with recombinant HBsAg. Serum or plasma sample is added to the microwells together with a second HBsAg conjugated to Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP-Conjugate). In case of presence of anti-HBs in the sample, the pre-coated and conjugated antigens will be bound to the two variable domains of the antibody and during incubation, the specific immunocomplex formed is captured on the solid phase.

Zika Virus: The antigen is a recombinant NS-1 protein produced in 293 human cells. Sequence strain Uganda MR 766. It will cross react with other Flavivirus.

West Nile Virus: The antigen is a mixture of purified inactivated whole virus. It is a mixture of two strains (New York, and Uganda). It may cross react with other flavivirus.

Yellow Fever: Yellow fever strain 17D: The antigen is a recombinant NS1 protein produced in 293 human cells.

St Louis Encephalitis Virus: The antigen is a recombinant NS-1 protein produced in 293 human cells. It will cross react with other Flavivirus.

Zika: The antigen is a recombinant NS-1 protein produced in 293 human cells. Sequence strain Uganda MR 766. It will cross react with other Flavivirus.

The primate ELISA reagents are for research purposes only.