

Detection of urogenital anti-mycoplasma antibodies by metabolic inhibition

The complementary immunological test to the direct detection of mycoplasma

- ' Fastest technology available
- ' Easy to use
- ' Visual reading of results
- ' Easy interpretation
- ' No prior treatment of serum

SEROLOGY



SEROLOGY

Reagents

UMMt medium: Mycoplasma transport medium

UMM Lyo medium: lyophilized growth medium containing foal serum, yeast extract, antibiotics, urea, arginine and phenol red.

To reconstitute with the transport medium

SEROLOGY tray: 2x8 wells for 1 test. Contains the dehydrated substrates for:

- ' Detection of growth in U.M.M. medium by the alkalization and color change of an indicator
- ' Serological identification and differentiation of the species by *U. urealyticum* and *M. hominis* specific inhibitors
- ' Determination of the serum anti- *U. urealyticum* and anti- *M. hominis* antibody level by the inhibition of Mycoplasma metabolism

Catalogue

SEROLOGY:

Kit of 14 tests - Ref. 00014

BENEFITS

Fast

- ' Handling time: 5 minutes
- ' Results within 24 hours

Easy to use

- ' Visual, colorimetric reading
- ' No prior treatment of the serum
- ' The two species of mycoplasma are tested with the same serum

Long shelf-life

- ' Lyophilized Mycoplasma medium
- ' Tray with dehydrated reagents
- ' Extended stability at 2-8°C

Specific

- ' Differentiation and identification of two mycoplasma species
- ' Inhibition of bacterial contamination by the presence of antibiotics

Conformity

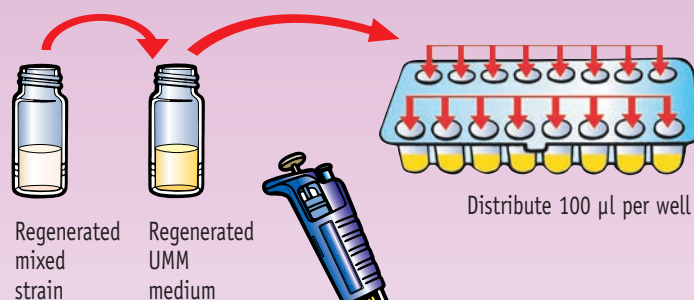
- ' *Ureaplasma urealyticum* and *Mycoplasma hominis* reference strains

NOTE

- ' Serum from a patient under antibiotic treatment inhibits the multiplication of the mycoplasmas.
- ' Specimens from the same patient taken at an interval of 15 days to be tested simultaneously

METHODOLOGY

1. Regeneration and distribution of the media



2. Distribution of serum

Serial dilution of the serum

Incubation of the tray

Incubate for 24 hours at 37°C

4. Reading and Interpretation



Orangey, red or fuschia: absence of antibodies



Yellow: presence of antibodies (no color change)

The strongest inhibited dilution (the last yellow well) represents the titre of serum antibodies (example: titre of 1/16th)