



qPCR test kits by Primerdesign

Human

Veterinary and agriculture

Food and water

Biothreat

Genotyping



genesig qPCR detection kits

Primerdesign is extremely proud to present our “genesig” range of qPCR detection kits. The range includes kits for human pathogen detection, veterinary diseases, food and water analysis, GMO detection, species identification, Bio-threat detection and many more.

Designed and manufactured in Great Britain

All of our kits are carefully designed, developed, optimised and manufactured by our world class scientists in our laboratories in Southampton, UK.

Wide range

The genesig range has more than 300 qPCR detection kits at present but the list is always growing.

The range is segmented in to four areas:

- Human pathogen testing kits
- Veterinary and agricultural pathogen testing kits
- Food and water testing kits
- Biothreat detection kits

Global reputation

Primerdesign’s genesig range of kits is currently used by customers in around 100 countries worldwide.

Open platform

The genesig range of kits is open platform. They are designed to work perfectly with any real time PCR machine available on the market.

Kit contents

- Primer and probe mix (most of our kits are packaged for 150 tests)
- RT specific Primer for the Reverse transcription step (for RNA genome pathogens)
- Copy number standard curve (sufficient for 4 standard curves)
- Internal extraction control (DNA/RNA)
- Endogenous control
- RNase/DNase free water

Complete control of your findings

- Copy number positive control confirms experimental performance and allows for copy number determination of target
- Internal extraction control gives detailed insight in to the success/failure of the nucleic acid extraction process
- Endogenous control reveals quality of biological sample

On demand and multi target analysis

New genesig kits 'on demand'

Primerdesign has a reputation as the best place in the World to order custom designed real-time PCR primers, probes and kits. We develop thousands of kits for gene detection in all kinds of different species for customers all over the World every year. As well as these research targets we have requests every week for new genesig kits for new targets. As a result, a significant amount of the genesig kits in this catalogue were developed 'on demand'.

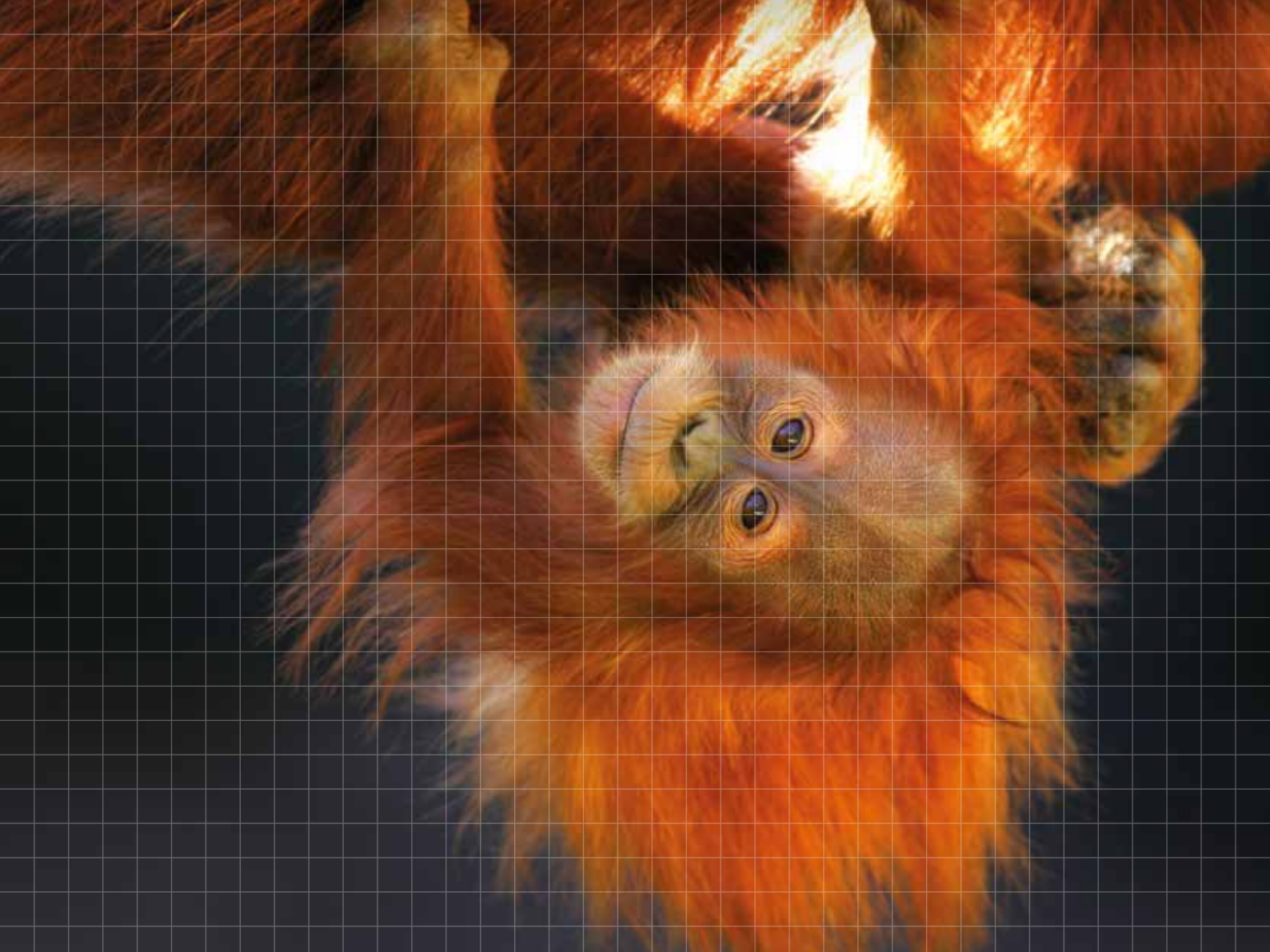
So if your target of interest is not in this catalogue just let us know. We can develop a new genesig kit for you in just 4 to 6 weeks.

Every assay is expert designed. The process involves an in depth literature review followed by extensive bioinformatics analysis to ensure the correct theoretical detection profile. Once synthesised the kits are optimised via a strict biochemical validation on synthetic oligos to ensure the ideal PCR performance. Thereafter we are happy to guarantee the highest levels of kit specificity and priming efficiency with every kit when you use them in your laboratory.

genesig kits are ideal for multi target analysis

Every genesig kit operates with the same standardised protocol and cycling conditions. This makes them ideal for technician use as the protocol only needs to be learnt once but can be used to test for hundreds of different targets.

What's more, because every kit uses the same cycling protocol, multiple kits can be used on the same plate on the same PCR run. For example, a patient could be screened for up to 96 different pathogens at the same time.



qPCR test kits
Human pathogen

qPCR test kits Human pathogen

Human detection kit range forms the largest part of the genesig portfolio and is ever growing. This segment includes hundreds of kits for pathogenic bacteria, viruses, Protozoa, parasites etc.

Respiratory infections

Sexually transmitted infections

Herpes viral infections

Hepatitis infections

Human papillomavirus

Gastrointestinal infections

Vector-borne diseases

Meningitis

Periodontal infections

Human parasites

Others

Respiratory infections

- Adenovirus type B
- Adenovirus type C
- Adenovirus type F&G
- Ajellomyces capsulata
- Chlamydomyces pneumoniae
- Chlamydomyces psittaci
- Cryptococcus neoformans
- Enterobacter cloacae
- Geosmithia argillacea
- H1N1 influenza
- H7N9 Influenza
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Human Bocavirus
- Human Group 1 Coronavirus genomes
- Human Group 2 Coronavirus genomes
- Human Influenza A virus (M1)
- Human Influenza A virus (M2)
- Human influenza A virus subtype (H1)
- Human influenza A virus subtype (H3)
- Human influenza B virus
- Human Metapneumovirus
- Human Parainfluenza virus type 1
- Human Parainfluenza virus type 2
- Human Parainfluenza virus type 3
- Human Parainfluenza virus type 4A
- Human Parainfluenza virus type 4B
- Human Polyomavirus 6
- Human Polyomavirus 7
- Human Polyomavirus 9
- Human Rhinovirus 14
- Human Rhinovirus 16
- Human Rhinovirus 1B
- Human Rhinovirus 29
- Human Rhinovirus 9
- Human Rhinovirus all subtypes
- KI polyomavirus
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Legionella all species
- Legionella longbeachae
- Legionella pneumophila
- Leptospirosis
- Merkel cell polyomavirus
- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus
- Moraxella (all species)
- Moraxella catarrhalis
- Mycobacterium avium
- Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis
- Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- Novel Coronavirus hCoV-EMC / MERS
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (all species)
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus type A
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus type B
- SARS coronavirus
- Simkania negevensis
- WU polyomavirus

Sexually transmitted infections

- Candida Candida albicans
- Chlamydia
- Chlamydia Trachomatis
- Haemophilus ducreyi
- Hepatitis A Virus
- Hepatitis B Virus
- Herpes simplex type 1 (HHV1)
- Herpes simplex type 1 and 2 (HHV1&2)
- Herpes simplex type 2 (HHV2)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus type 1
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus type 2
- Human Papillomavirus 11
- Human Papillomavirus 16
- Human Papillomavirus 18
- Human Papillomavirus 33
- Human Papillomavirus 52 and 52b
- Human Papillomavirus 58
- Human Papillomavirus 6
- Mycoplasma hominis
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Treponema pallidum
- Trichomonas vaginalis
- Ureaplasma urealyticum

Herpes viral infections

- Cytomegalovirus (HHV5)
- Epstein Barr Virus (HHV4)
- Herpes simplex type 1 (HHV1)
- Herpes simplex type 1 and 2 (HHV1&2)
- Herpes simplex type 2 (HHV2)
- Human Herpesvirus 3
- Human Herpesvirus 6
- Human Herpesvirus 6 A
- Human Herpesvirus 6 B
- Human Herpesvirus 7
- Human Herpesvirus 8

Hepatitis infections

- Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)
- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
- Hepatitis Delta Virus (HDV)
- Hepatitis E Virus (HEV)

Human papillomavirus

- Human Papillomavirus 6
- Human Papillomavirus 11
- Human Papillomavirus 16
- Human Papillomavirus 18
- Human Papillomavirus 31
- Human Papillomavirus 33
- Human Papillomavirus 45
- Human Papillomavirus 52 and 52b
- Human Papillomavirus 58

Gastrointestinal infections

- Aeromonas hydrophila
- Ancylostoma duodenale
- Bacillus cereus E33
- Bacteroides species
- Balamuthia mandrillaris
- Bifidobacterium bifidum
- Bifidobacterium longum
- Blastocystis genus
- Campylobacter coli
- Campylobacter jejuni
- Candida albicans
- Clostridium perfringens species
- Clostridium perfringens types A & B
- Cryptosporidium
- Cyclospora cayetanensis
- Entamoeba histolytica
- Entamoeba species
- Enterobacter cloacae
- Enterococcus caseliffavus
- Enterococcus faecalis
- Enterococcus faecium
- Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli O157:H7
- Escherichia coli O104:H4
- Giardia intestinalis
- Helicobacter pylori
- Human Bocavirus
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Norovirus genotypes 1 and 2
- Oxalobacter formigenes
- Rotavirus A
- Rotavirus B
- Rotavirus C
- Salmonella enterica
- Salmonella species
- Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli
- Shigella
- Tellurite resistant Escherichia coli
- Vibrio cholerae
- Vibrio cholerae subspecies
- Vibrio species
- Yersinia enterocolitica

Vector-borne diseases

- African Trypanosomiasis
- Anaplasma phagocytophilum
- Borrelia afzelii
- Borrelia burgdorferi
- Borrelia garinii
- Chikungunya Virus
- Coxiella burnetii
- Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever Virus
- Dengue virus
- Dengue virus type 3
- Ehrlichia species
- Francisella tularensis
- Japanese Encephalitis Virus
- Leishmania infantum
- Leishmania major
- Leishmania species
- Leishmania tropica
- Lyme disease
- Plasmodium falciparum
- Plasmodium knowlesi
- Plasmodium malariae
- Plasmodium ovale
- Plasmodium species
- Plasmodium vivax
- Rickettsia
- Sandfly Fever Sicilian Virus
- Tick-borne Encephalitis Virus
- Trypanosoma cruzi
- Trypanosoma evansi
- Wesselsbron Virus
- West Nile Virus
- Western equine encephalomyelitis virus
- Yellow Fever Virus

Meningitis

- Cytomegalovirus (HHV5)
- Enterovirus
- Epstein Barr Virus (HHV4)
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Herpes simplex type 1 (HHV1)
- Herpes simplex type 1 and 2 (HHV1&2)
- Herpes simplex type 2 (HHV2)
- Leptospirosis
- Neisseria meningitidis
- Streptococcus pneumoniae

Periodontal infections

- Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans
- Porphyromonas gingivalis
- Prevotella intermedia
- Streptococcus mutans
- Streptococcus salivarius
- Tannerella forsythia
- Treponema denticola

Human parasites

- Ascaris lumbricoides/ascaris suum.
- Acanthamoeba species
- Balamuthia mandrillaris
- Cystoisospora belli
- Entamoeba histolytica
- Giardia intestinalis
- Leishmania infantum
- Leishmania major
- Leishmania species
- Leishmania tropica
- Naegleria species
- Plasmodium falciparum
- Plasmodium knowlesi
- Plasmodium malariae
- Plasmodium ovale
- Plasmodium species
- Plasmodium vivax
- Schistosoma haematobium
- Schistosoma mansoni
- Toxoplasma gondii
- Trypanosoma cruzi
- Trypanosoma evansi
- Ureaplasma parvum

Others

- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Aspergillus fumigatus
- Aspergillus species
- Bacillus anthracis
- Bartonella henselae
- BK Polyomavirus
- Brucella abortus
- Brucella genus
- Bundibugyo Ebola Virus
- Burkholderia cepacia complex
- Burkholderia mallei
- Burkholderia pseudomallei
- Campylobacter fetus
- Campylobacter fetus subspecies venereal
- Chaoyang virus
- Chlamydia abortus
- Clostridium difficile (toxin A)
- Clostridium difficile (toxin B)
- Clostridium tetani
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae A
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae B
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae toxin A&B
- Dobrava-Belgrade virus
- Encephalitozoon species
- Enterocytozoon bieneusi
- Francisella tularensis
- Fungi Kingdom
- Fusarium
- Hand, foot and mouth disease
- Human Enterovirus species
- Human Measles Virus
- Human Parvovirus B19
- Human polyomavirus 12
- Human T-lymphotropic virus Type 2
- Human T-lymphotropic virus Type 1
- Klebsiella oxytoca
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Lactobacillus plantarum
- Legionella species
- Leprosy
- Lyme disease
- Merkel cell polyomavirus
- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus
- MRSA-SCC mec type IVa
- MRSA-Staphylococcal cassette chromosome mec
- Mumps virus
- Mycobacterium marinum & Mycobacterium ulcerans
- Mycobacterium species
- Mycoplasma fermentans
- Mycoplasma hominis
- Mycoplasma orale
- Orf
- Pneumocystis jirovecii
- Proteus mirabilis
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Rabies Virus
- Reston ebola virus
- Rubella virus
- Serratia marcescens
- Simian Virus 40
- Sin Nombre Virus
- St Louis Polyomavirus
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Staphylococcus epidermidis
- Staphylococcus haemolyticus
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Streptococcus mitis
- Streptococcus oralis
- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Streptococcus pyogenes
- Streptococcus sanguinis
- Sudan Ebola Virus
- Tai Forest Ebola Virus
- Trichodysplasia spinulosa associated polyomavirus
- Tsukamurella incheonensis
- Zaire ebola virus



qPCR test kits
**Veterinary and
agricultural pathogen**

qPCR test kits Veterinary and agricultural pathogen

The veterinary and agriculture range is currently the fastest growing part of the genisig portfolio. qPCR based veterinary kits attract a lot of attention and this product ranges addresses some truly unique challenges in the field.

Avian

Bovine

Ovine/caprine

Equine

Feline

Canine

Piscean

Others

Avian

- Acinetobacter baumannii
- African Trypanosomiasis
- Aspergillus fumigatus
- Avian adenovirus (Egg Drop Syndrome)
- Avian Infectious Bronchitis Virus (IBV)
- Avian Influenza A Virus Subtype H5
- Avian Influenza A Virus Subtype H6
- Avian Influenza A Virus Subtype H7
- Avian Influenza A Virus Subtype H9
- Avian orthoreovirus
- Avian polyomavirus (Budgerigar Fledgling virus)
- Beak and Feather Disease Virus
- Blastocystis genus
- Burkholderia mallei
- Burkholderia pseudomallei
- Campylobacter Coli
- Campylobacter Jejuni
- Chicken anemia virus
- Chlamydomphila psittaci
- Columbid herpesvirus 1
- Coxiella burnetii
- Cryptosporidium
- Duck Hepatitis B Virus
- Enterocytozoon bienzeusi
- Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli O157:H7
- Fowlpox Virus
- Gallid herpesvirus 1
- Gallid herpesvirus 2
- H5N1
- H7N9
- Infectious Bursal Disease Virus (IBDV)
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Microsporium gypseum
- Mycobacterium avium
- Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum
- Newcastle disease virus
- Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale
- Pasteurella multocida
- Rift Valley Fever Virus
- Rotavirus A
- Rotavirus B
- Rotavirus C
- Salmonella enterica
- Salmonella species
- Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli
- Tellurite resistant Escherichia coli

Bovine

- African Trypanosomiasis
- Anaplasma centrale
- Anaplasma marginale
- Anaplasma phagocytophilum
- Babesia bigemina
- Babesia bovis
- Babesia divergens
- Bacillus anthracis
- Blastocystis genus
- Bluetongue Virus
- Bluetongue Virus 1
- Bluetongue Virus 8
- Bovine adenovirus 3
- Bovine adenovirus 5/6/8
- Bovine herpesvirus 1
- Bovine Leukemia Virus
- Bovine parvovirus
- Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus
- Brucella abortus
- Campylobacter fetus
- Campylobacter fetus subspecies venerealis
- Campylobacter Jejuni
- Chlamydia
- Chlamydophila abortus
- Chlamydophila psittaci
- Coxiella burnetii
- Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever Virus
- Cryptosporidium
- Encephalitozoon species
- Enterocytozoon bienersi
- Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli 0157:H7
- Foot and Mouth Disease Virus
- Giardia intestinalis
- Leptospirosis
- Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis
- Mycoplasma bovis
- Mycoplasma mycoides cluster
- Pasteurella multocida
- Rabies Virus
- Rift Valley Fever Virus
- Rotavirus A
- Rotavirus B
- Rotavirus C
- Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Tellurite resistant Escherichia coli
- Theileria annulata
- Theileria mutans
- Theileria parva
- Trichophyton mentagrophytes
- Tritrichomonas foetus
- Trypanosoma evansi
- Vesicular stomatitis virus
- Wesselsbron Virus

Ovine/caprine

- African Trypanosomiasis
- Anaplasma marginale
- Anaplasma phagocytophilum
- Blastocystis genus
- Bluetongue Virus
- Bluetongue Virus 1
- Bluetongue Virus 8
- Campylobacter fetus
- Campylobacter fetus subspecies venerealis
- Capripoxvirus
- Chlamydia
- Clostridium tetani
- Coxiella burnetii
- Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever Virus
- Cryptosporidium
- Enterocytozoon bienersi
- Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli 0157:H7
- Foot and Mouth Disease Virus
- Leptospirosis
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis
- Mycoplasma mycoides cluster
- Peste-des-petits-ruminants Virus
- Rift Valley Fever Virus
- Rotavirus A
- Rotavirus B
- Rotavirus C
- Salmonella enterica
- Salmonella species
- Sheep Poxvirus
- Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Tellurite resistant Escherichia coli
- Wesselsbron Virus

Equine

- African Horse Sickness Virus
- African Trypanosomiasis
- Babesia caballi
- Blastocystis genus
- Chlamydomyxa abortus
- Clostridium tetani
- Encephalitozoon species
- Enterocytozoon bieneusi
- Equid Herpesvirus 1
- Equid Herpesvirus 3
- Equid Herpesvirus 4
- Equine Arteritis Virus (EAV)
- Equine infectious anemia virus
- Foot and Mouth Disease Virus
- Leptospirosis
- Mycoplasma arginini
- Rabies Virus
- Rift Valley Fever Virus
- Rotavirus A
- Rotavirus b
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Strongylus vulgaris
- Taylorella equigenitalis
- Theileria equi
- Trypanosoma equiperdum
- Trypanosoma evansi
- Vesicular stomatitis virus
- Wesselsbron Virus

Feline

- African Trypanosomiasis
- Ancylostoma duodenale
- Bartonella henselae
- Blastocystis genus
- Bordetella bronchiseptica & Bordetella parapertussis
- Chlamydia
- Chlamydomyxa felis
- Encephalitozoon species
- Enterocytozoon bieneusi
- Feline calicivirus
- Feline coronavirus
- Feline Herpesvirus
- Feline Immunodeficiency Virus
- Feline Leukemia Virus
- Geosmithia argillacea
- Giardia intestinalis
- Leptospirosis
- Microsporium gypseum
- Mycoplasma arginini
- Mycoplasma felis
- Mycoplasma haemofelis
- Pasteurella multocida
- Rotavirus A
- Rotavirus B
- Rotavirus C
- SARS coronavirus
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Toxoplasma gondii
- Trichophyton mentagrophytes
- Tritrichomonas foetus

Canine

- African Trypanosomiasis
- Ancylostoma duodenale
- Aspergillus fumigatus
- Blastocystis genus
- Bordetella bronchiseptica & Bordetella parapertussis
- Canine Babesiosis
- Canine Distemper Virus
- Canine herpes virus
- Canine Norovirus
- Canine parainfluenza virus
- Chlamydia
- Clostridium tetani
- Encephalitozoon species
- Enterocytozoon bieneusi
- Geosmithia argillacea
- Giardia intestinalis
- Leishmania infantum
- Leptospirosis
- Microsporium canis
- Microsporium gypseum
- Mycoplasma arginini
- Mycoplasma species haemofelis and haemocanis
- Neospora caninum
- Pasteurella multocida
- Rabies Virus
- Rotavirus A
- Rotavirus B
- Rotavirus C
- SARS coronavirus
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Trichophyton mentagrophytes

Porcine

- *Ascaris lumbricoides/ascaris suum.*
- African Trypanosomiasis
- Blastocystis genus
- *Campylobacter Jejuni*
- Chlamydia
- *Chlamydophila abortus*
- *Cryptosporidium*
- *Encephalitozoon species*
- *Enterocytozoon bienersi*
- *Escherichia coli*
- *Escherichia coli* 0157:H7
- Leptospirosis
- *Mycoplasma arginini*
- *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*
- *Mycoplasma hyorhinis*
- *Mycoplasma suis*
- *Nitrobacter_spp*
- *Nitrospira species*
- *Nitrospira_spp*
- *Pasteurella multocida*
- Porcine circovirus 1
- Porcine circovirus 2
- Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus
- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus
- *Pseudomonas stutzeri*
- Rotavirus A
- Rotavirus B
- Rotavirus C
- *Salmonella enterica*
- *Salmonella species*
- Shiga toxin producing *Escherichia coli*
- *Streptococcus agalactiae*
- Tellurite resistant *Escherichia coli*
- Vesicular stomatitis virus
- Wesselsbron Virus

Piscean

- *Aeromonas hydrophila*
- Cyprinid herpesvirus 3
- *Enterocytozoon bienersi*
- Grass Carp Reovirus
- Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus
- Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus
- *Mycobacterium marinum* & *Mycobacterium ulcerans*
- *Shewanella putrefaciens*
- Spring Viremia of Carp Virus
- Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus

Others

- *Acholeplasma laidlawii*
- Acute bee paralysis virus
- Aleutian Disease Virus
- *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*
- *Botrytis cinerea*
- Camel pox virus
- *Clavibacter michiganensis* sub species *michiganensis*
- *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- *Cyclospora cayatanensis*
- Dobrava-Belgrade virus
- Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Virus
- *Francisella tularensis*
- Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus
- Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus
- *Mycobacterium species*
- *Mycoplasma arginini*
- Slow bee paralysis virus
- Sudan Ebola Virus
- Sugarcane Mosaic Virus
- Tai Forest Ebola Virus
- Vesicular stomatitis virus
- Vesivirus2117
- Zaire ebola virus





qPCR test kits
Food and water

qPCR test kits Food and water

qPCR testing methods are proven to be fastest and most accurate way for screening water and food. We offer highly sensitive kits for meat speciation, allergen testing, GMO detection, food borne pathogens and water contaminants.

Genetically modified organisms (gmo)

Speciation

Allergens

Pathogen contamination

Others

Genetically modified organisms (GMO)

Quantification kits

- GMO Maize Bt11
- GMO Maize Bt176
- GMO Maize MON810
- GMO Maize NK603
- GMO Soya Roundup Ready

Screening kits

- GMO GMO 35S promoter
- GMO FMV
- GMO Maize 35S and NOS
- GMO Soya 35S and NOS
- GMO tNOS

Speciation

Meat Speciation kits

- Beef
- Buffalo
- Cat
- Chicken
- Deer
- Dog
- Donkey
- Duck
- Goat
- Haddock
- Horse
- Ostrich
- Pork
- Sheep
- Turkey
- Universal Meat Detection
- Warthog

Fish Speciation kits

- Atlantic Cod: *Gadus morhua*
- European eel: *Anguilla anguilla*
- European Plaice: *Pleuronectes platessa*
- Haddock: *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*
- Pollack: *Pollachius virens*
- Universal fish detection
- Whiting: *Merlangius merlangus*

Pathogen contamination

- Bacillus cereus E33
- Brucella genus
- Campylobacter Coli
- Campylobacter Jejuni
- Clostridium estertheticum
- Clostridium perfringens A&B
- Clostridium perfringens species
- Coxiella burnetii
- Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever Virus
- Cyclospora cayetanensis
- Dekkera bruxellensis
- Enterococcus faecalis
- Enterococcus faecium
- Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli 0157:H7
- Eubacteria
- Francisella tularensis
- Giardia intestinalis
- Hepatitis A Virus
- Hepatitis E Virus
- JC Polyomavirus
- Legionella pneumophila
- Legionella species
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis
- Naegleria species
- Norovirus genotypes 1 and 2
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Salmonella enterica
- Salmonella species
- Shewanella putrefaciens
- Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli
- Shigella
- Simkania negevensis
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Tellurite resistant Escherichia coli
- Toxigenic subspecies of Vibrio cholerae
- Vibrio cholerae subspecies
- Vibrio species
- Yersinia enterocolitica

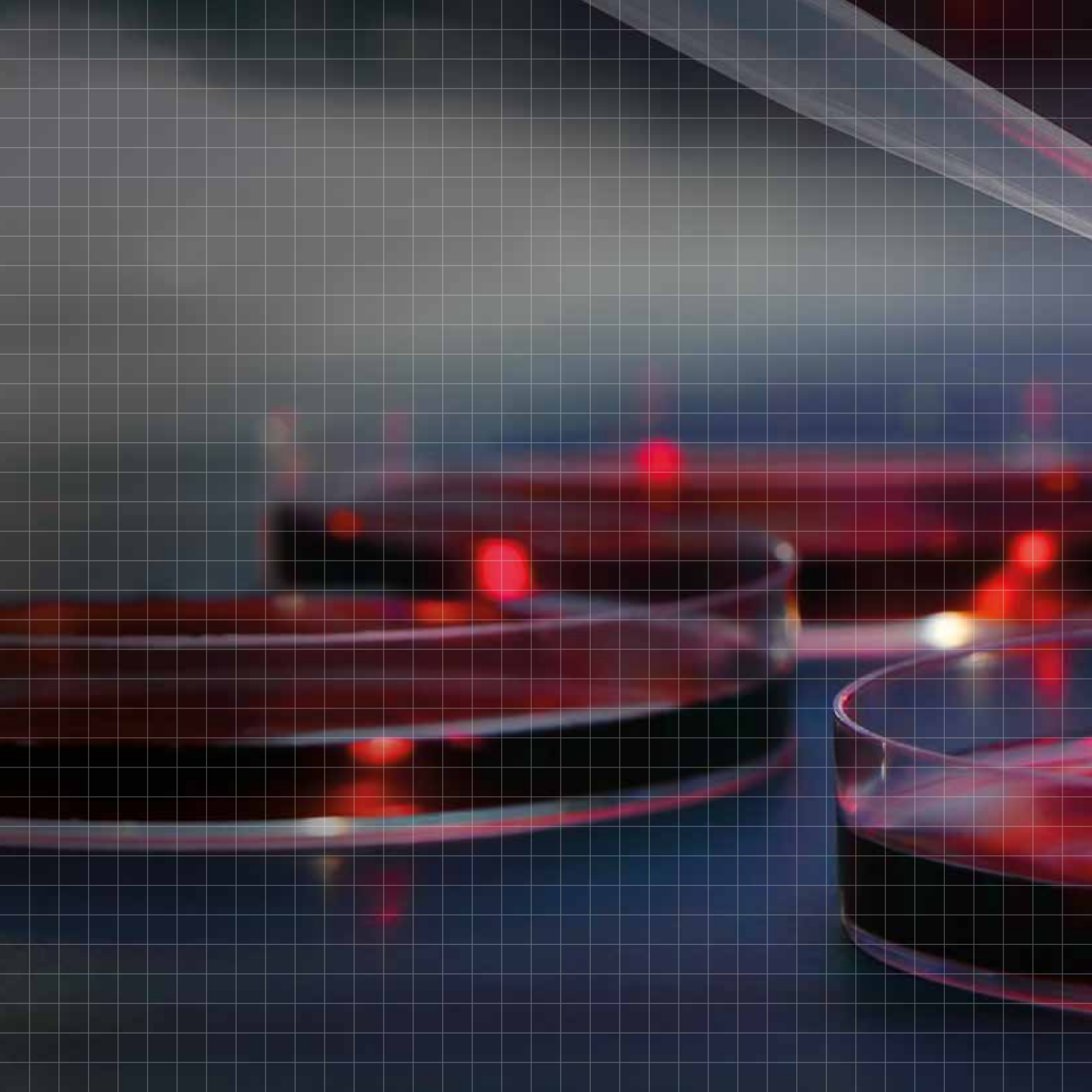
Allergens

Nuts

- Almond: Prunus dulcis
- Cashew: Anacardium occidentale
- Celery: Apium graveolens
- Green Peas : Pisum sativum
- Hazelnut: Corylus avellana
- Macadamia: Macadamia integrifolia
- Pistachio: Pistacia vera
- Walnut: Juglans regia

Others

- Bifidobacterium bifidum
- Bifidobacterium longum
- Cystoisospora belli
- Lactobacillus plantarum
- Lactococcus lactis
- Schistosoma haematobium
- Schistosoma mansoni
- Streptococcus sanguinis
- Ureaplasma parvum



A laboratory setting featuring a petri dish in the foreground and a pipette tip in the upper left. The background is filled with blurred petri dishes, all illuminated with a strong red light. A white grid pattern is overlaid on the entire image. In the bottom left corner, there is a semi-transparent dark grey box containing white text.

qPCR test kits
Biothreat

qPCR test kits Biothreat

qPCR is the perfect tool for rapid detection of hazardous biological agents like anthrax, cholera toxins etc.

Biothreat

- Bacillus anthracis
- Burkholderia mallei
- Burkholderia pseudomallei
- Chlamydophila psittaci
- Clostridium perfringens species
- Coxiella burnetii
- Cryptosporidium
- Escherichia coli O157:H7
- Francisella tularensis
- H1N1 influenza
- Rift Valley Fever Virus
- Toxigenic subspecies of Vibrio cholerae
- Vaccinia virus



qPCR test kits
Genotyping

qPCR test kits Genotyping

quasa kits (Quantitative Allele Specific Amplification) are developed specifically for the detection of rare mutations. quasa kits give specific and sensitive detection down to low copy numbers in the presence of competing wild type DNA. Kits are quantitative and sensitive down to 0.1%. For germline mutation testing our snpsig kits use our own proprietary genotyping method (snpsig) to maximise the resolution between wild type samples and variant samples. These novel kits can be used on any real-time PCR machine using familiar protocols, whilst resulting in exceptional genotyping data.

Somatic mutation detection

- BRAF (V600E)
- EGFR-T790M
- JAK2 v617f

Germline mutation detection

- CSRP3-W4R
- Cystic Fibrosis (CFTR)
- Factor V Leiden
- GABBR2-E421K
- GSTP1-A114V
- GSTP1-I105V
- Haemochromotosis
- IL17F-H161R
- IL23R-R381Q
- IL28B-rs12979860
- OPRM1 N40D (Opiod receptor)
- Prothrombin
- SerpinA1 S&Z

Somatic mutation detection

Germline mutation detection

Drug resistance detection

Drug resistance detection

- Tamiflu resistance H1N1-H275Y

oasig lyophilised 2 x qPCR & OneStep qRT-PCR MasterMix

High quality, robust 2x qPCR MasterMix and OneStep qRT-PCR MasterMix supplied lyophilised.

The core components are a hotstart Taq polymerase enzyme and a modified MMLV reverse transcriptase enzyme with a Magnesium Chloride based buffer. Stabilisers and preservatives ensure that lyophilisation does not affect the performance.

Product features

- Supplied lyophilised – no cold shipping required
- Precise reproducible results
- One product works perfectly with all Real-Time PCR machines

oasig lyophilised reagents represent a milestone in qPCR technology

Their formulation stabilises all of the active components and allows them to be shipped and stored at room temperature. They are stable for more than 18 months at ambient temperatures. This hugely simplifies the logistics of purchasing, shipping and using the technology. Whether you are in a sophisticated laboratory in Texas or a mobile field hospital in Timbuktu we can supply complete qPCR kit and reagent packages to your door quickly and cheaply via standard shipping methods without the need for dry ice or a cold chain of any sort.

The performance of the reagents is second to none. We are confident that you will find excellent data quality and even see an improvement in data quality versus many traditional frozen master mixes.

OASIG MASTERMIXES

CATALOGUE NO.	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	KIT SIZE
Precision-oasig150	Lyophilised 2x Real-Time PCR MasterMix plus re-suspension buffers	150rxn
OneStep-oasig150	Lyophilised qRT-PCR MasterMix plus re-suspension buffers	150rxn



For more information please visit www.genesig.com

genesig kits are sold for general laboratory and research use only. Please feel free to contact us for free advice or technical support.

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Version 3.2




qPCR detection by Primerdesign