

GENESIG



genesig qPCR test kits by Primerdesign
Human | Veterinary and agriculture | Food and water

PRIMER
DESIGN

Three convenient kit formats



Easy kit

Advanced kit

Standard kit

genesig® q16

All other instruments

Bio-Rad
Roche
Qiagen etc...

Target primer and probe mix		Y	Y
Internal extraction control (IEC) primer and probe mix		Y	
Target/IEC primer and probe mix multiplex	Y		
Positive control	Y	Y	Y
Endogenous control		Y	
Lyophilised Mastermix	Y		
Reaction tubes	Y		
Resuspension buffers	Y	Y	Y
Kit size (tests)	50	100-150	100-150

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 500 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.

Email enquiry@primerdesign.co.uk for more information.

genesig kits are ideal for multi target analysis

Every genesig kit operates with the same standardised protocol and cycling conditions. This makes them ideal 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

The human pathogen 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
- Meningitis
- Gastrointestinal infections
- Vector-borne diseases
- Multiplex kits
- Periodontal infections
- Human parasites
- Others

Respiratory infections

- Adenovirus D
- Adenovirus type B
- Adenovirus type C
- Adenovirus type F&G
- Ajellomyces capsulata
- Chlamydomphila pneumoniae
- Chlamydomphila psittaci
- Cryptococcus gattii
- Cryptococcus neoformans
- Enterobacter cloacae complex
- Geosmithia argillacea
- H1N1 influenza
- H7N9 Influenza
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Human Bocavirus
- Human Enterovirus species
- 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
- Moraxella (all species)
- Moraxella catarrhalis
- Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- Novel Coronavirus hCoV-EMC / MERS
- Parechovirus
- 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 albicans
- Chlamydia
- Chlamydia Trachomatis
- Gardnerella vaginalis
- 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)
- Human Herpesvirus 6
- Herpes simplex type 1 (HHV1)
- Herpes simplex type 1 and 2 (HHV1&2)
- Herpes simplex type 2 (HHV2)
- Human Herpesvirus 3
- Human Herpesvirus 7
- Human Herpesvirus 8
- Human Herpesvirus 6 A
- Human Herpesvirus 6 B

Hepatitis infections

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

Can't find what
you're looking for?
New kits on demand

See page 4

Human papillomavirus

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

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

Gastrointestinal infections

- Aeromonas hydrophila
- Alpha toxin producing Clostridium perfringens
- Ancylostoma duodenale
- Bacillus cereus E33
- Bacteroides species
- Balamuthia mandrillaris
- Bifidobacterium bifidum
- Bifidobacterium longum
- Blastocystis genus
- Campylobacter Coli
- Campylobacter Jejuni
- Candida albicans
- Cryptosporidium
- Cyclospora cayetanensis
- Entamoeba histolytica
- Entamoeba species
- Enterobacter cloacae complex
- Enterococcus caseliflavus
- Enterococcus faecalis
- Enterococcus faecium
- Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli O157:H7
- Escherichia coli O104:H4
- Escherichia coli Shiga toxin(Stx-1)
- Escherichia coli Shiga toxin(Stx-2a)
- Escherichia coli Shiga toxin(Stx-2c)
- Escherichia coli Shiga toxin(Stx-2f)
- Giardia intestinalis
- Helicobacter pylori
- Human Astrovirus 1-8
- Human Bocavirus
- Human Enterovirus species
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Norovirus genotypes 1 and 2
- Oxalobacter formigenes
- Parechovirus
- Human Rotavirus A
- Human Rotavirus B
- Human Rotavirus C
- Salmonella enterica
- Salmonella species
- Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli
- Shigella
- Tellurite resistant Escherichia coli
- Vibrio cholerae
- 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
- Leishmania tropica
- Lyme disease
- Plasmodium falciparum
- Plasmodium knowlesi
- Plasmodium malariae
- Plasmodium ovale
- Plasmodium species
- Plasmodium vivax
- Rickettsia
- Sandfly Fever Sicilian Virus
- St. Louis encephalitis virus
- Tick-borne Encephalitis Virus
- Trypanosoma cruzi
- Trypanosoma evansi
- Wesselsbron Virus
- West Nile Virus
- Western equine encephalomyelitis virus
- Yellow Fever Virus
- Yersinia pestis
- Zika Virus

Multiplex kits

- Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya Virus Multiplex kit
- Dengue Subtyping Multiplex Kit

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
- Leishmania tropica
- Naegleria species
- Naegleria Fowleri
- Plasmodium falciparum
- Plasmodium knowlesi
- Plasmodium malariae
- Plasmodium ovale
- Plasmodium species
- Plasmodium vivax
- Schistosoma haematobium
- Schistosoma mansoni
- Toxoplasma gondii
- Trypanosoma cruzi
- Trypanosoma evansi
- Ureaplasma parvum

Can't find what
you're looking for?
New kits on demand

See page 4

Others

- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Aeromonas caviae
- Aeromonas sobria
- Aspergillus fumigatus
- Aspergillus species
- Bacillus anthracis
- Bacillus atrophaeus
- 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 bienersi
- Eubacteria
- Eukaryota
- Francisella tularensis
- 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
- Malassezia restricta
- Marburg Virus
- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus
- MRSA-SCC mec type IVa
- MRSA-Staphylococcal cassette chromosome mec
- Mumps virus
- Mycobacterium marinum & Mycobacterium ulcerans
- Mycoplasma fermentans
- Mycoplasma hominis
- Mycoplasma orale
- Orf
- Orientia tsutsugamushi
- 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 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
- Pathogen contamination
- Allergens
- 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 35S promoter
- GMO tNOS
- GMO FMV
- GMO Maize 35S and NOS
- GMO Soya 35S and NOS

Speciation

Meat speciation kits

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

Fish speciation kits

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

Can't find what you're looking for?
New kits on demand

See page 4

Pathogen contamination

- Alpha toxin producing *Clostridium perfringens*
- *Bacillus cereus* E33
- *Brucella* genus
- *Campylobacter Coli*
- *Campylobacter Jejuni*
- *Clostridium estertheticum*
- *Coxiella burnetii*
- Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever Virus
- *Cyclospora cayetanensis*
- *Dekkera bruxellensis*
- *Enterococcus faecalis*
- *Enterococcus faecium*
- *Escherichia coli*
- *Escherichia coli* O157:H7
- Eubacteria
- *Francisella tularensis*
- *Giardia intestinalis*
- Hepatitis A Virus
- Hepatitis E Virus
- JC Polyomavirus
- *Legionella pneumophila*
- *Legionella* species
- *Listeria monocytogenes*
- *Naegleria Fowleri*
- *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

- Celery and Celeriac: *Apium graveolens*

Others

- *Bifidobacterium bifidum*
- *Bifidobacterium longum*
- *Cystoisospora belli*
- Hop resistant *Lactobacillus* and *Pediococcus* species
- *Lactobacillus acidophilus*
- *Lactobacillus plantarum*
- *Lactobacillus* species
- *Lactococcus lactis*
- *M.cerevisiae*/*M.elsdenii*
- *Pectinatus* species
- *Pediococcus* species
- *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- *Schistosoma haematobium*
- *Schistosoma mansoni*
- *Streptococcus sanguinis*
- *Tenebrio molitor*
- *Ureaplasma parvum*





Beer spoilage detection made easy

Spoilage

Early detection of bacteria is the best method to avoid beer and beverage spoilage. Spoilage bacteria form as part of the natural decay in the brewing process and can result in wasted product and loss of profit. Detecting these bacteria in yeast stocks or in brewing equipment is the fastest and easiest way to avoid a problem.

Campden BRI Evaluation

The kits have been evaluated by Campden BRI - the UK's largest independent organisation and validation body supporting the food and drinks industry worldwide.

Hop resistant Lactobacillus and Pediococcus species

Hop resistant genes horA and horC, when found in the species lactobacillus and pediococcus, enable these lactic acid producing bacteria to grow in beer. This results in beer with bitter and unpleasant flavours.

Pectinatus

Pectinatus bacteria cause beer spoilage by producing off flavours and turbidity. Detection of these bacteria is currently carried out using conventional microbiology. However, this is complicated by the strict anaerobic conditions and lengthy incubation times required for their cultivation. Consequently, there is a need for rapid detection methods.

Pediococcus

Pediococcus is a very common spoilage bacteria often considered one of the most difficult types of bacteria to remove from an infected brewery. Pediococci cause high acidity, buttery aroma and inhibit yeast growth, which results in decreased fermentation rates.

BEER SPOILAGE DETECTION KITS

CATALOGUE NO.	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	KIT SIZE
Path-HorA/HorC-EASY	genesig EASY kit for hop resistant Lactobacillus and Pediococcus species	50rxn
Path-Pediococcus_spp-EASY	genesig EASY kit for Pediococcus genus	50rxn
Path-Pectinatus_spp-EASY	genesig EASY kit for Pectinatus genus	50rxn



qPCR test kits veterinary and agricultural pathogen

The veterinary and agriculture range is currently the fastest growing part of the genesis 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
- Porcine
- Piscean

Veterinary and agricultural pathogen kits

- Acholeplasma laidlawii
- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Acute bee paralysis virus
- Aeromonas hydrophila
- Aeromonas salmonicida
- African Horse Sickness Virus
- African Trypanosomiasis
- Aleutian Disease Virus
- Anaplasma centrale
- Anaplasma marginale
- Anaplasma phagocytophilum
- Ancylostoma duodenale
- Ascaris lumbricoides/ascaris suum.
- Aspergillus fumigatus
- Aspiculuris tetraptera
- Atlantic salmon paramyxovirus
- Avian adenovirus (Egg Drop Syndrome)
- Avian Bornavirus
- 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)
- Babesia bigemina
- Babesia bovis
- Babesia caballi
- Babesia divergens
- Bacillus anthracis
- Bacillus licheniformis
- Bartonella henselae
- Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis
- Beak and Feather Disease Virus
- Betanodavirus
- Blastocystis genus
- Bluetongue Virus
- Bluetongue Virus 1
- Bluetongue Virus 8
- Bordetella bronchiseptica & Bordetella parapertussis
- Borrelia burgdorferi
- Botrytis cinerea
- Bovine adenovirus 3
- Bovine adenovirus 5/6/8
- Bovine ephemeral fever virus
- Bovine herpesvirus 1
- Bovine Leukemia Virus
- Bovine parainfluenza virus 3
- Bovine parvovirus
- Bovine Respiratory Corona Virus
- Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus
- Brachyspira hyodysenteriae
- Brucella abortus
- Burkholderia mallei
- Burkholderia pseudomallei
- Camelpox virus
- Campylobacter Coli
- Campylobacter coli and Campylobacter jejuni
- Campylobacter fetus
- Campylobacter fetus subspecies venerialis
- Campylobacter Jejuni
- Candidatus Branchiomonas cysticola
- Candidatus Mycoplasma haemominutum
- Candidatus Mycoplasma turicensis
- Canine adenovirus 1
- Canine adenovirus 2
- Canine coronavirus

Veterinary and agricultural pathogen kits *continued*

- Canine Distemper Virus
- Canine herpes virus
- Canine influenza (H3N8)
- Canine Norovirus
- Canine parainfluenza virus
- Caprella mutica
- Capripoxvirus
- Carnivore protoparvovirus 1
- Chicken anemia virus
- Chlamydia
- Chlamydomydia abortus
- Chlamydomydia felis
- Chlamydomydia psittaci
- Classical swine fever virus
- Clavibacter michiganensis sub species michiganensis
- Clostridium tetani
- Columbid Circovirus
- Columbid herpesvirus 1
- Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis
- Coxiella burnetii
- Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever Virus
- Cryptococcus neoformans
- Cryptosporidium
- Cyclospora cayetanensis
- Cyprinid herpesvirus 3
- Didemnum vexillum
- Dirofilaria immitis
- Dobrava-Belgrade virus
- Dreissena polymorpha
- Dreissena rostriformis
- Duck Hepatitis B Virus
- Echinococcus granulosus
- Ehrlichia canis
- Elminius modestus
- Encephalitozoon species
- Enterocytozoon bienersi
- Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei
- Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus
- Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Virus
- Equid Herpesvirus 1
- Equid Herpesvirus 2
- Equid Herpesvirus 3
- Equid Herpesvirus 4
- Equid Herpesvirus 5
- Equine Arteritis Virus (EAV)
- Equine infectious anemia virus
- Equine Rhinovirus type 1
- Equine Rhinovirus type 2
- Equine/Canine influenza (H3N8 & H7N7)
- Escherichia coli
- Escherichia coli O157:H7
- Eubacteria
- Feline calicivirus
- Feline coronavirus
- Feline Herpesvirus
- Feline Immunodeficiency Virus
- Feline Leukemia Virus
- Flavobacterium psychrophilum
- Foot and Mouth Disease Virus
- Fowlpox Virus
- Francisella tularensis
- Gallid herpesvirus 1
- Gallid herpesvirus 2
- Geosmithia argillacea
- Giardia intestinalis, Assemblage A-F
- Grass Carp Reovirus
- H5N1
- H5N8
- H7N9
- Infectious Bursal Disease Virus (IBDV)
- Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus
- Infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis virus
- Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus
- Infectious salmon anemia virus
- Infectious salmon anemia virus (avirulent)
- Infectious salmon anemia virus (Canadian)
- Infectious salmon anemia virus (European)
- Infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus
- Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus
- Klebsiella pneumoniae capsule type 1
- Klebsiella pneumoniae capsule type 2
- Klebsiella pneumoniae capsule type 5
- Lawsonia intracellularis
- Leishmania infantum
- Leptospira hardjo
- Leptospirosis
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Lyme Disease
- Lymphocystivirus
- Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus
- Mammalian Babesiosis
- Microsporium canis
- Microsporium gypseum
- Mycobacterium Avium
- Mycobacterium Avium subspecies paratuberculosis
- Mycobacterium marinum & Mycobacterium ulcerans
- Mycoplasma iowae
- Mycoplasma arginini
- Mycoplasma bovis

- Mycoplasma felis
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum
- Mycoplasma haemofelis
- Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae
- Mycoplasma hyorhinis
- Mycoplasma iowae
- Mycoplasma meleagridis
- Mycoplasma mycoides cluster
- Mycoplasma species haemofelis and haemocanis
- Mycoplasma suis
- Mycoplasma synoviae
- Myobia musculi
- Myocoptes musculus
- Neoparamoeba perurans
- Neospora caninum
- Newcastle disease virus
- Nitrobacter Species
- Nitrospira Species
- Nodavirus
- Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale
- Paenibacillus Larvae
- Paranucleospora theridion
- Parvicapsula pseudobranchicola
- Pasteurella multocida
- Peste-des-petits-ruminants Virus
- Photobacterium damsela
- Photobacterium damsela subsp. piscicida
- Pigeon adenovirus 1
- Piscine reovirus
- Piscirickettsia salmonis
- Porcine circovirus 1
- Porcine circovirus 2
- Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus
- Porcine parvovirus
- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus
- Porphyromonas gulae
- Potato mop-top virus
- Pseudomonas stutzeri
- Rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus
- Rabies Virus
- Rhodococcus equi
- Rift Valley Fever Virus
- Salmon gill poxvirus
- Salmonella enterica
- Salmonella species
- Salmonid alphavirus
- SARS coronavirus
- Sheep Poxvirus
- Shewanella putrefaciens
- Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli
- Slow bee paralysis virus
- Spironucleus muris
- Spring Viremia of Carp Virus
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Streptococcus equi subsp. Equi
- Streptococcus equi zooepidemicus
- Strongylus vulgaris
- Sudan Ebola Virus
- Sugarcane Mosaic Virus
- Swinepox
- Syphacia muris
- Syphacia obvelata
- Tai Forest Ebola Virus
- Taylorella equigenitalis
- Tellurite resistant Escherichia coli
- Theileria annulata
- Theileria equi
- Theileria mutans
- Theileria parva
- Toxoplasma gondii
- Transmissible Gastro Enteritis Virus & Porcine Respiratory Coronavirus
- Transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus
- Trichophyton mentagrophytes
- Tritrichomonas foetus
- Trypanosoma equiperdum
- Trypanosoma evansi
- Vesicular stomatitis virus
- Vesivirus2117
- Veterinary Rotavirus B
- Veterinary Rotavirus C
- Vibrio parahaemolyticus
- Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus
- Wesselsbron Virus
- Yersinia pestis
- Yersinia ruckeri
- Zaire ebola virus

Can't find what
you're looking for?
New kits on demand

See page 4



CEMO, K. pneumoniae and P. aeruginosa test kits

Permission granted to be used by registered laboratories in the HBLB testing scheme

CEMO detection bundle

We offer a bundle of three validated kits to detect *Taylorella equigenitalis* (CEMO), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* independently.

These kits have been granted permission to be used by registered laboratories in the HBLB testing scheme. Please visit our website for further information and to read our validation report.

The Primerdesign kit is available in an open platform format for use on any qPCR instrumentation including those from Qiagen, Bio-Rad, Roche and more. Alternatively *genesig*® Easy versions of the kits are available on the *genesig*® q16.

Kit features

- Exceptional value for money
- 150 tests per kit
- Highly sensitive
- High priming efficiency
- Sensitive to < 100 copies of target
- Targets multiplexed with internal extraction control
- Positive and endogenous controls included
- Positive copy number standard curve for quantification
- Accurate controls to confirm findings

HORSE STI BUNDLES

CATALOGUE NO.	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	KIT SIZE
Path-T.equi/K.pne/ P.aeu	<i>genesig</i> Real-time PCR detection three kit bundle for <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , and <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	150rxn
Path-T.equi/K.pne/ P.aeu-standard	<i>genesig</i> Standard Real-time PCR detection three kit bundle for <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , and <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	150rxn



qPCR test kits biothreat

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

Biothreat

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

Can't find what
you're looking for?
New kits on demand

See page 4



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
Drug resistance detection
Germline mutation detection

Somatic mutation detection

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

Drug resistance detection

- Antibiotic Resistance: blaGES
- Tamiflu resistance H1N1-H275Y

Germline mutation detection

- CSRP3-W4R
- CYP2C19 codon 212
- CYP2C19 codon 227
- Cystic Fibrosis (CFTR)
- Factor V Leiden
- GABBR2-E421K
- GSTP1-A114V
- GSTP1-I105V
- Haemochromatosis
- IL17F-H161R
- IL23R-R381Q
- IL28B-rs12979860
- OPRM1 N40D (Opioid receptor)
- Prothrombin

Can't find what
you're looking for?
New kits on demand

See page 4

oasig lyophilised 2 x qPCR & OneStep qRT-PCR Master Mix

High quality, robust 2x qPCR Master Mix and OneStep qRT-PCR Master Mix 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 MASTER MIXES

CATALOGUE NO.	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	KIT SIZE
Oasig-standard-150	Lyophilised 2x Real-Time PCR Master Mix plus re-suspension buffers	150rxn
Oasig-onestep-150	Lyophilised qRT-PCR Master Mix plus re-suspension buffers	150rxn



The genesig[®] easy DNA/RNA Extraction Kit

Easy extraction from virtually any sample type - it's fast, and incredibly easy to perform.

The genesig easy DNA/RNA extraction protocol begins with a simple lysis step where cells and tissue are lysed to release their nucleic acid. Then tiny magnetic particles are added to bind to RNA/DNA. When placed on to the genesig magnetic separator the particles are pulled to the side of the tube making it easy to remove the unwanted supernatant with a pipette. Then a series of simple wash steps are performed before the DNA/RNA is washed off the beads back in to solution, ready for analysis by real-time PCR.

It's fast, and incredibly easy to perform.

Suitable sample types

- Whole blood
- Serum
- Plasma
- Saliva
- Sputum
- Faeces
- Urine
- Tissue
- Bacterial culture
- More...



The genesig[®] Magnetic Rack for RNA/DNA extraction

Extraction of your sample nucleic acid from virtually any sample couldn't be easier.

The genesig magnetic rack for use with the genesig Easy RNA/DNA extraction kit enables simple nucleic acid extraction from up to 16 different samples at once. Powerful magnets and angled sides create very tight magnetic bead clumps. This makes it simple to aspirate from the tube with a pipette without the risk of disturbing your magnetic beads.

The detachable tube holder makes it convenient to handle multiple samples simultaneously. When used in combination with the genesig Easy RNA/DNA extraction kit, nucleic acid extraction from virtually any sample is made easy.



GENESIG

genesig qPCR test kits by Primerdesign
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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