

CerTest bioSCIENCE

Antibodies

Antigens

PCR enzymes



CerTest
BIOTEC

CerTest bioSCIENCE

CerTest Biotec, S.L. is a company focused on the development and manufacturing of IVD products.

Specialized on a gastrointestinal and respiratory panel, since 2002,

CerTest bioSCIENCE provides more than **100 different products** for infectious diseases, tumor and inflammation markers detection. Enzymes for molecular biology and qPCR are also available.

Monoclonal antibodies with high sensitivity and specificity by using highly stable and pure immunogens and an in-house improved screening.

Liquid **recombinant proteins** with high purity and stability, through a process of cloning, expression, multi-step purification and buffer optimization.









Native antigens -inactivated- comprising a wide variety of bacteria and viruses.

Molecular biology enzymes with high specific activity and high stability, with and w/o glycerol. Suitable for qPCR and RT-qPCR.

Features:

- **High standards of quality.**
- **Dedicated R&D and manufacturing staff.** We support your specific needs.
- **Large scale production.** From milligrams up to grams.
- **Technical support.** Experienced and specialized team.
- **Worldwide experience.** Accurate global deliveries.

Icons:

	_Monoclonal Antibodies		_Native Antigens
	_Polyclonal Antibodies		_VLPs
	_Recombinant Proteins		_Virus
	_Native Antigens Purified		_Molecular Biology Enzymes

Antibodies & Antigens for detection. **Index**

1. Infectious diseases

1.1 Infectious diseases / Respiratory

Page #		
4	_____	1. Strep A
4	_____	2. Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
4	_____	3. Adenovirus
5	_____	4. Influenza
5	_____	5. Legionella pneumophila
6	_____	6. Streptococcus pneumoniae
6	_____	7. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
6	_____	8. Chlamydia pneumoniae

1.2 Infectious diseases / Gastrointestinal

7	_____	1. Campylobacter
7	_____	2. H. pylori
7	_____	3. Rotavirus
8	_____	4. Astrovirus
8	_____	5. Norovirus
9	_____	6. Giardia intestinalis
9	_____	7. Cryptosporidium parvum
10	_____	8. Clostridium difficile
11	_____	9. Salmonella
11	_____	10. Listeria
12	_____	11. Enterovirus
12	_____	12. Entamoeba histolytica/dispar
13	_____	13. Yersinia enterocolitica
14	_____	14. Shigella
15	_____	15. E. coli O157

2. Tumor & Inflammation markers

15	_____	1. Human Calprotectin
15	_____	2. Human Haemoglobin (FOB)
15	_____	3. Human pancreatic Elastases
16	_____	4. Human Transferrin
16	_____	5. Human Lactoferrin
16	_____	6. Human IL-6
17	_____	7. Human S100b
17	_____	8. Human S100A12
17	_____	9. Human S100A9 and S100A8

3. Enzymes & Antibodies for molecular biology and PCR

18	_____	1. Reverse Transcriptases
18	_____	2. DNA Polymerases
18	_____	3. Hot-start PCR antibodies

1.1 Infectious diseases / Respiratory

1. For Strep A detection

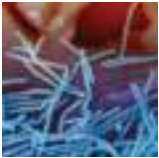


Group A streptococcus is a bacterium responsible for several health problems ranging from mild skin infection or sore throat to severe conditions such as toxic shock syndrome and necrotizing fasciitis.



MT-20TSS	Anti-Strep A pAb (x1mg)
MT-28SAGU	Inactivated Strep A antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

2. For Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) detection

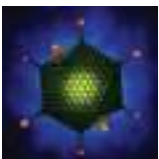


Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is the most common cause of bronchiolitis and pneumonia among infants. Illness begins most frequently with fever, runny nose, cough and sometimes wheezing. Also, severe lower respiratory tract disease may occur at any age.



MT-16RV11	Anti-RSV mAb (clone RV11) (x1mg)
MT-16RV12	Anti-RSV mAb (clone RV12) (x1mg)
MT-25RSV	RSV recombinant fusion protein (x1mg)
MT-29RVV	Inactivated RSV antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

3. For Adenovirus detection



Adenoviruses most commonly cause respiratory illness, ranging from the common cold syndrome to pneumonia, croup and bronchitis. However, depending on the infecting serotype they may also cause various other illnesses such as gastroenteriti.

Our antibodies are suitable for both, respiratory and gastrointestinal Adenovirus detection.



MT-16A68	Anti-Adenovirus mAb (clone A68) (x1mg)	New pair!
MT-16A93	Anti-Adenovirus mAb (clone A93) (x1mg)	
MT-16A114	Anti-Adenovirus mAb (clone A114) (x1mg)	New pair!
MT-16A115	Anti-Adenovirus mAb (clone A115) (x1mg)	
MT-25HEX	Adenovirus HEXON protein (x1mg)	
MT-29ADU	Inactivated Adenovirus antigen (native extract) (x1mL)	



1.1 Infectious diseases / Respiratory

4. For Influenza detection





Influenza is caused by a virus that attacks mainly the upper respiratory tract—the nose, throat and bronchi. The infection usually lasts for about a week and it is characterized by sudden onset of high fever, myalgia, headache and severe malaise. The currently circulating influenza viruses that cause human disease are divided into two groups, A and B.

4.1 For Influenza A detection

	MT-18Y77	Anti-Influenza A mAb (clone Y77) (x1mg)
	MT-25FAN	Influenza A recombinant nucleoprotein (x1mg)




4.2 For Influenza B detection

	MT-18YB91	Anti-Influenza B mAb (clone YB91) (x1mg)
	MT-25FBN	Influenza B recombinant nucleoprotein (x1mg)

5. For Legionella pneumophila detection



Legionnaires' Disease is caused by Legionella pneumophila and is characterized as an acute febrile respiratory illness ranging in severity from mild illness to fatal pneumonia. The resulting mortality rate, ranging from 25% to 40%, can be lowered if the disease is diagnosed rapidly and appropriate antimicrobial therapy is instituted early.

	MT-18LN14	Anti-Legionella pneumophila mAb (clone LN14) (x1mg)
	MT-18LN29	Anti-Legionella pneumophila mAb (clone LN29) (x1mg)
	MT-28LNU	Inactivated Legionella pneumophila antigen (native extract) (x1mL)



Influenza's effects are much more severe and last longer than those of the common cold. Most people will recover completely in about one to two weeks, but others will develop life-threatening complications (such as pneumonia).

1.1 Infectious diseases / Respiratory

6. For *Streptococcus pneumoniae* detection



Gram positive bacteria *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is one of the most important pathogens that causes great morbidity worldwide, especially in children. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection can cause life-threatening diseases including meningitis, septicemia, bacteremia and pneumonia.



MT-18SN3

Anti-*Streptococcus pneumoniae* mAb (clone SN3) (x1mg)



MT-18SN4

Anti-*Streptococcus pneumoniae* mAb (clone SN4) (x1mg)



MT-28SPNU

Inactivated *Streptococcus pneumoniae* antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

7. For *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* detection



Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection is a mild illness that is most common in young adults and school-aged children. The main symptoms of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection are chest pain, chills, cough, or fever, and may last for 3-4 weeks.



MT-25MPP

Mycoplasma pneumoniae recombinant protein (x1mg)

New!

Coming soon:



- *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* monoclonal Antibodies



- *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* native antigens

8. For *Chlamydia pneumoniae* detection



Chlamydia pneumoniae is a highly prevalent human pathogen that causes upper respiratory infection and pneumonia. It is spread directly by coughing or sneezing and by germs on hands or other objects. Seroprevalence to this pathogen is low in children but may be greater than 50% in adults.

Coming soon:



- *Chlamydia pneumoniae* native antigens



_Monoclonal Antibodies



_Recombinant Proteins









_Native Antigens

1.2 Infectious diseases / **Gastrointestinal**

1. For *Campylobacter* detection






The most frequent subspecies of *Campylobacter* bacteria that are involved in human disease are *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*. The most common clinical symptoms of *Campylobacter* infections include diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever and or vomiting, and last between three to six days.

	MT-16CA29	Anti- <i>Campylobacter</i> mAb (clone CA29) (x1mg)
	MT-16CA30	Anti- <i>Campylobacter</i> mAb (clone CA30) (x1mg)
	MT-25CEP	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> recombinant outer membrane protein (x1mg)
	MT-25CCP	<i>Campylobacter coli</i> recombinant outer membrane protein (x1mg)
	MT-28CJU	Inactivated <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> antigen (native extract) (x1mL)
	MT-28CCU	Inactivated <i>Campylobacter coli</i> antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

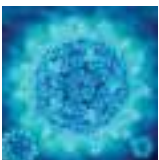
2. For *H. pylori* detection





Helicobacter pylori (*H. pylori*) is a bacterium that is found in the stomach. *H. pylori* causes more than 90% of duodenal ulcers and up to 80% of gastric ulcers. The presence of *H. pylori* is correlated to gastrointestinal diseases like gastritis, peptic ulcer disease and gastric carcinoma.

	MT-16P2	Anti- <i>H. pylori</i> mAb (clone P2) (x1mg)
	MT-25PCH	<i>H. pylori</i> recombinant outer membrane protein (x1mg)
	MT-28PECU	Inactivated <i>H. pylori</i> antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

3. For *Rotavirus* detection

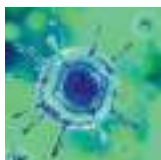


Rotavirus is one of the most common and major causes of severe gastroenteritis in infants and young children. They are transmitted by faecal-oral contact. The main symptoms of rotavirus infection are watery diarrhoea and vomiting and may last until 3 days.

	MT-16R15	Anti-Rotavirus mAb (clone R15) (x1mg)
	MT-25VP6	Rotavirus VP6 recombinant protein (x1mg)

1.2 Infectious diseases / **Gastrointestinal**

4. For Astrovirus detection



Astrovirus is one of the main enteric viruses and major cause of acute diarrhoea among children and the elderly. The symptoms associated with Astrovirus infections are typical of gastroenteritis: vomiting, watery diarrhoea and abdominal cramps.



MT-16AT74

Anti-Astrovirus mAb (clone AT74) (x1mg)

New!



MT-16AT54

Anti-Astrovirus mAb (clone AT54) (x1mg)

New pair!



MT-25AST

Astrovirus capsid recombinant protein (x1mg)

5. For Norovirus detection



Noroviruses are the leading cause of epidemic gastroenteritis. Symptoms are vomiting, watery diarrhoea and abdominal cramps. While most patients recover within 1-2 days without complications, patients with weaker immune systems such as children or the elderly may be affected by more serious forms of the disease.

5.1 For Norovirus GI detection



MT-18NG28

Anti-Norovirus GI mAb (clone NG28) (x1mg)



MT-30NGA

Norovirus GI.1 recombinant VLP (x1mg)



MT-25NGI1

Norovirus GI.1 recombinant P domain (x1mg)



MT-25NGI3

Norovirus GI.3 recombinant P domain (x1mg)

5.2 For Norovirus GII detection



MT-16NP23

Anti-Norovirus GII mAb (clone NP23) (x1mg)



MT-30NPA

Norovirus GII.4 recombinant VLP (x1mg)



MT-25NGII4

Norovirus GII.4 recombinant P domain (x1mg)



MT-25NGII10

Norovirus GII.10 recombinant P domain (x1mg)



MT-25NGII17

Norovirus GII.17 recombinant P domain (x1mg)



_Monoclonal Antibodies



_Recombinant Proteins



_Native Antigens



_VLPs




1.2 Infectious diseases / **Gastrointestinal**

6. For *Giardia intestinalis* detection






Giardiasis is an intestinal disease caused by *Giardia intestinalis*, a parasite that is found in the intestines and transmitted through the faeces. The most common symptoms are diarrhoea, watery stools, cramps and stomach disorders, and may last 2-6 weeks. In immunocompromised people, complications can lead to serious illness and even death.

6.1 For *Giardia intestinalis* trophozoite detection

	MT-16G18	Anti-Giardia mAb trophozoite protein (clone G18) (x1mg)
	MT-16G22	Anti-Giardia mAb trophozoite protein (clone G22) (x1mg)
	MT-25A1G	<i>Giardia intestinalis</i> trophozoite recombinant protein (x1mg)



6.2 For *Giardia intestinalis* cyst detection

	MT-16GR7	Anti-Giardia mAb cyst protein (clone GR7) (x1mg)
	MT-16GR16	Anti-Giardia mAb cyst protein (clone GR16) (x1mg)
	MT-25GCP	<i>Giardia intestinalis</i> cyst recombinant protein (x1mg)

7. For *Cryptosporidium parvum* detection



Cryptosporidium parvum is one of the main causes of diarrhoeal diseases provoked by a parasite. This parasite colonises the intestine causing symptoms such as watery diarrhea, acute stomach pains, weight loss and nausea.

	MT-16CR23	Anti-Crypto mAb (clone CR23) (x1 mg)
	MT-29KOE	Inactivated <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

“ Despite not being identified until 1976, Cryptosporidiosis is one of the most common waterborne diseases and is found worldwide. ”



1.2 Infectious diseases / **Gastrointestinal**

8. For *Clostridium difficile* detection







Clostridium difficile is the most frequent cause of diarrhoea (35% episodes) and 65-70% cases of colitis associated with the use of antibiotics. *Clostridium difficile* produces the enzyme Glutamate Dehydrogenase (GDH) and some toxins (A and B), which all are excellent markers for these bacteria.






8.1 For *Clostridium difficile* (GDH) detection

	MT-16GD10	Anti-GDH mAb (clone GD10) (x1mg)
	MT-25GDH	<i>Clostridium difficile</i> GDH recombinant protein (x1mg)

8.2 For *Clostridium difficile* Toxin A detection

	MT-16TA35	Anti-CD Toxin A mAb (clone TA35) (x1mg)
	MT-16TA38	Anti-CD Toxin A mAb (clone TA38) (x1mg)
	MT-16TA22	Anti-CD Toxin A mAb (clone TA22) (x1mg)
	MT-24TXA	<i>C. difficile</i> Toxin A recombinant protein (x1mg) (fragment without toxic activity)

8.3 For *Clostridium difficile* Toxin B detection

	MT-16TB75	Anti-CD Toxin B mAb (clone TB75) (x1mg)	New!
	MT-18TB41	Anti-CD Toxin B mAb (clone TB41) (x1mg)	
	MT-16TB7	Anti-CD Toxin B mAb (clone TB7) (x1mg)	
	MT-16TB8	Anti-CD Toxin B mAb (clone TB8) (x1mg)	
	MT-24TXB	<i>C. difficile</i> Toxin B recombinant protein (x1mg) (fragment without toxic activity)	



C. difficile is transmitted from person to person by the fecal-oral route, shed in faeces. Any surface, device, or material (e.g., toilets, bathing tubs, and electronic rectal thermometers) that becomes contaminated with faeces may serve as a reservoir for the *C. difficile* spores.

1.2 Infectious diseases / **Gastrointestinal**

9. For *Salmonella* detection



Salmonella infections are acquired by eating contaminated poultry, eggs or dairy products. The symptoms of Salmonella infection are abdominal pain, diarrhoea, mild fever, chills, headache, nausea and vomiting.

9.1 For *Salmonella paratyphi A* detection



MT-18SPA27 Anti-Salmonella paratyphi mAb (clone SPA27) (x1mg)



MT-28SPAU Inactivated Salmonella paratyphi A antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

9.2 For *Salmonella typhi* detection



MT-18ST25 Anti-Salmonella typhi mAb (clone ST25) (x1mg)



MT-28STU Inactivated Salmonella typhi antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

9.3 For *Salmonella paratyphi B* and *typhimurium* detection



MT-18SB2 Anti-Salmonella group B mAb (clone SB2) (x1mg)



MT-28STMU Inactivated Salmonella typhimurium antigen (native extract) (x1mL)



MT-28SPBU Inactivated Salmonella paratyphi B antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

9.4 For *Salmonella enteritidis* detection



MT-18SE24 Anti-Salmonella enteritidis mAb (clone SE24) (x1mg)



MT-28SEU Inactivated Salmonella enteritidis antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

10. For *Listeria* detection



Listeriosis is a disease caused by *Listeria monocytogenes*, a food pathogen that can cause fever, muscle pain and gastrointestinal symptoms. In risk groups, such as the elderly, pregnant women, infants and children, *Listeria monocytogenes* can cause abortions, septicemia or meningitis.



MT-28LMU Inactivated *Listeria monocytogenes* antigen (native extract) (x1mL)



_Monoclonal Antibodies



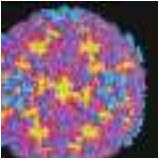
_Recombinant Proteins










_Native Antigens

1.2 Infectious diseases / **Gastrointestinal**

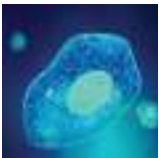
11. For *Enterovirus* detection








Enteroviruses are commonly encountered infections, especially in infants and children. They are responsible for several clinical syndromes, including herpangina, myocarditis, aseptic meningitis, and pleurodynia.

	MT-20EV	Anti-Enterovirus pAb (x1 mg)
	MT-25ETV18	Enterovirus Echo18 recombinant protein (x1 mg)
	MT-25ETV70	Enterovirus EV70 recombinant protein (x1 mg)
	MT-25ETV71	Enterovirus EV71 recombinant protein (x1 mg)
	MT-25ETVA16	Enterovirus CoxA16 recombinant protein (x1 mg)
	MT-25ETVA24	Enterovirus CoxA24 recombinant protein (x1 mg)
	MT-25ETVB3	Enterovirus CoxB3 recombinant protein (x1 mg)

12. For *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar* detection



Amoebiasis is the infection of the gastrointestinal tract caused by the parasite *Entamoeba histolytica*. The main symptom of this disease is dysentery. On the other hand, *Entamoeba dispar* infection is associated with non-dysenteric human colitis.

	MT-16EH01	Anti-Entamoeba mAb (clone EH01) (x1 mg)	New!
	MT-16EH11	Anti-Entamoeba mAb (clone EH11) (x1 mg)	New!
	MT-16EH21	Anti-Entamoeba mAb (clone EH21) (x1 mg)	
	MT-25EHP	Entamoeba histolytica recombinant protein (x1 mg)	
	MT-25EDP	Entamoeba dispar recombinant protein (x1 mg)	

1.2 Infectious diseases / **Gastrointestinal**

13. For *Yersinia enterocolitica* detection



Yersinia enterocolitica is a foodborne pathogen. This infectious disease, also called yersiniosis, can range from gastroenteritis to severe septicemia that could even lead to the death of the patient.



MT-28YE3U Inactivated *Yersinia enterocolitica* O:3 antigen (native extract) (x1mL)



MT-28YE9U Inactivated *Yersinia enterocolitica* O:9 antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

14. For *Shigella* detection



The four species of the genus *Shigella*; *S. dysenteriae*, *S. flexneri*, *S. boydii* and *S. sonnei* cause a wide spectrum of illness from watery diarrhoea to fulminant dysentery.



MT-28SFU Inactivated *Shigella flexneri* antigen (native extract) (x1mL)



MT-28SSU Inactivated *Shigella sonnei* antigen (native extract) (x1mL)



MT-28SDU Inactivated *Shigella dysenteriae* antigen (native extract) (x1mL)



MT-28SBU Inactivated *Shigella boydii* antigen (native extract) (x1mL)



The epidemiology of *Y. enterocolitica* infections is complex and poorly understood. Most cases of yersiniosis occur sporadically without an apparent source.

1.2 Infectious diseases / **Gastrointestinal**

15. For *E. coli* O157 detection



Escherichia coli O157 is an important agent for haemorrhagic colitis and one of the leading causes of bacterial diarrhoea. Transmission of Escherichia coli O157 is primarily food-borne.

15.1 For *E. coli* O157 detection



MT-18E18

Anti-*E. coli* O157 mAb (clone E18) (x1mg)



MT-18E28

Anti-*E. coli* O157 mAb (clone E28) (x1mg)



MT-28EC7U

Inactivated *E. coli* O157 antigen (native extract) (x1mL)

15.2 For *E. coli* O157 Verotoxin 1 detection



MT-25STX

E. coli O157 VT1 recombinant protein (x1mg)

15.3 For *E. coli* O157 Verotoxin 2 detection



MT-25VT2

E. coli O157 VT2 recombinant protein (x1mg)



E. coli infection is usually transmitted through consumption of contaminated water or food, such as undercooked meat products and raw milk.



_Monoclonal Antibodies



_Recombinant Proteins



_Native Antigens

2. Tumor & Inflammation markers

1. For human Calprotectin detection



Calprotectin is a protein with antimicrobial properties, present at increased concentration in stool samples during bowel inflammation, making it an ideal marker of inflammation. Determination of calprotectin can be useful in the diagnosis of Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's Disease.



MT-16CP14 Anti-Calprotectin mAb (clone CP14) (x1mg)



MT-25HCP Human Calprotectin recombinant protein (x1mg)

2. For human Haemoglobin (FOB) detection



Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of illness and death in Western world. The screening with faecal occult blood tests is based on the concept that one of the most common first symptom of colorectal cancer is bleeding.



MT-16F22 Anti-Haemoglobin mAb (clone F22) (x1mg)



MT-16F52 Anti-Haemoglobin mAb (clone F52) (x1mg)



MT-29HHB Human Haemoglobin protein (native extract) (x1mg)

3. For human pancreatic Elastases detection



Elastase is an enzyme produced by the pancreas of healthy individuals. Detection of a decreased amount of stool elastase may mean that the person tested has pancreatic insufficiency.



MT-16EL01 Anti-Elastase mAb (clone 01) (x1mg) **New!**



MT-16EL04 Anti-Elastase mAb (clone 04) (x1mg) **New!**



MT-16EL07 Anti-Elastase mAb (clone 07) (x1mg) **New!**



MT-20HEA Anti-Elastases pAb (affinity purified) (x1mg) **New!**



MT-20HEM Anti-Elastases pAb (protein A purified) (x1mg) **New!**



MT-25CELA3A Human Elastase CELA3A recombinant protein (x1mg)



MT-25CELA3B Human Elastase CELA3B recombinant protein (x1mg)



_Monoclonal Antibodies



_Polyclonal Antibodies



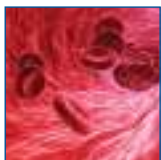
_Recombinant Proteins



_Native Antigens Purified

2. Tumor & Inflammation markers

4. For human Transferrin detection



Blood in stools is an important symptom of the initial stage of colorectal cancer. Since Transferrin is a substance derived from blood and stable in stools, it is an ideal marker for colorectal cancer detection.



MT-16TF8

Anti-Transferrin mAb (clone TF8) (x1mg)



MT-16TF16

Anti-Transferrin mAb (clone TF16) (x1mg)



MT-29HTF

Human Transferrin protein (native extract) (x1mg)

5. For human Lactoferrin detection



Colorectal cancer is associated with an acute, local inflammatory reaction, which can be determined by Lactoferrin, a glycoprotein component released from faecal leukocytes during acute inflammatory response.



MT-16LC20

Anti-Lactoferrin mAb (clone LC20) (x1mg)



MT-16TF16

Anti-Lactoferrin mAb (clone LC37) (x1mg)



MT-29HTF

Human Lactoferrin protein (native extract) (x1mg)

6. For human IL-6 detection



Interleukin 6 (IL-6) is a cytokine associated to inflammation and gastrointestinal cancer, and therefore, a perfect biomarker for such pathologies.



MT-25IL6

Human IL-6 recombinant protein (x1mg)



_Monoclonal Antibodies



_Recombinant Proteins



_Native Antigens Purified

2. Tumor & Inflammation markers

7. For human S100b detection



Human S100b protein is a member of the S-100 protein family and a biomarker of inflammation and some cancers, including brain cancer, ovarian and lung cancer.



MT-20HSBA

Anti-S100b pAb (affinity purified) (x1 mg)

New!



MT-20HSBM

Anti-S100b pAb (protein A purified) (x1 mg)

New!



MT-25HSB

Human S100b recombinant protein (x1 mg)



Coming soon:

S100B

- Monoclonal antibodies

8. For human S100A12 detection



The human S100A12 protein is overexpressed in several tissues in conditions such as gastric carcinoma, Crohn's disease, and Mooren's ulcer. These diseases are usually related to the inflammation of cells. Therefore, S100A12 is recognized as an important cancer and inflammatory biomarker.



MT-20HSA

Anti-S100A12 pAb (affinity purified) (x1 mg)

New!



MT-20HSM

Anti-S100A12 pAb (protein A purified) (x1 mg)

New!



MT-25HSP2

Human S100A12 recombinant protein (x1 mg)



Coming soon:

S100A12

- Monoclonal antibodies

9. For human S100A9 and S100A8 detection



Human S100A9 and S100A8 proteins are members of the S-100 protein family and a biomarker of inflammation and some cancers, such as gastric, colon and pancreatic cancer.



MT-25HSA9

Human S100A9 recombinant protein (x1 mg)



MT-25HSA8

Human S100A8 recombinant protein (x1 mg)



_Polyclonal Antibodies



_Recombinant Proteins

3. Enzymes & Antibodies for molecular biology and qPCR





The DNA polymerase and the reverse transcriptase are two of the main enzymes used in molecular biology. While the DNA polymerase enzyme mediates the DNA amplification in the PCR, the reverse transcriptase enzyme allows the reverse transcription of RNA to complementary cDNA, enabling that RNA templates (such as RNA viruses) can also be detected by PCR. All our enzymes can be supplied with the stabilizing agent glycerol, or without it for those cases in which enzymes are meant to be lyophilized.



Additionally, our monoclonal Hot-start PCR antibody can be used as an ideal tool to enhance the specificity of the PCR due to the antibody-mediated inactivation of the Hot-start DNA polymerase.

1. Reverse Transcriptases

1.1 Reverse Transcriptases, Glycerol free

	MT-E25RT1	Kit Reverse Transcriptase (RT1) Glycerol free (x100.000u)
	MT-E25RT2	Kit Reverse Transcriptase (RT2) Glycerol free (x100.000u)

1.2 Reverse Transcriptases, with Glycerol

	MT-E25RT1G	Kit Reverse Transcriptase (RT1) with Glycerol (x100.000u)
	MT-E25RT2G	Kit Reverse Transcriptase (RT2) with Glycerol (x100.000u)

2. DNA Polymerases

2.1 DNA Polymerases, Glycerol free

	MT-E25TAQ	Kit Thermus aquaticus (Taq) polymerase Glycerol free (x10.000u)
---	-----------	---

2.2 DNA Polymerases, with Glycerol

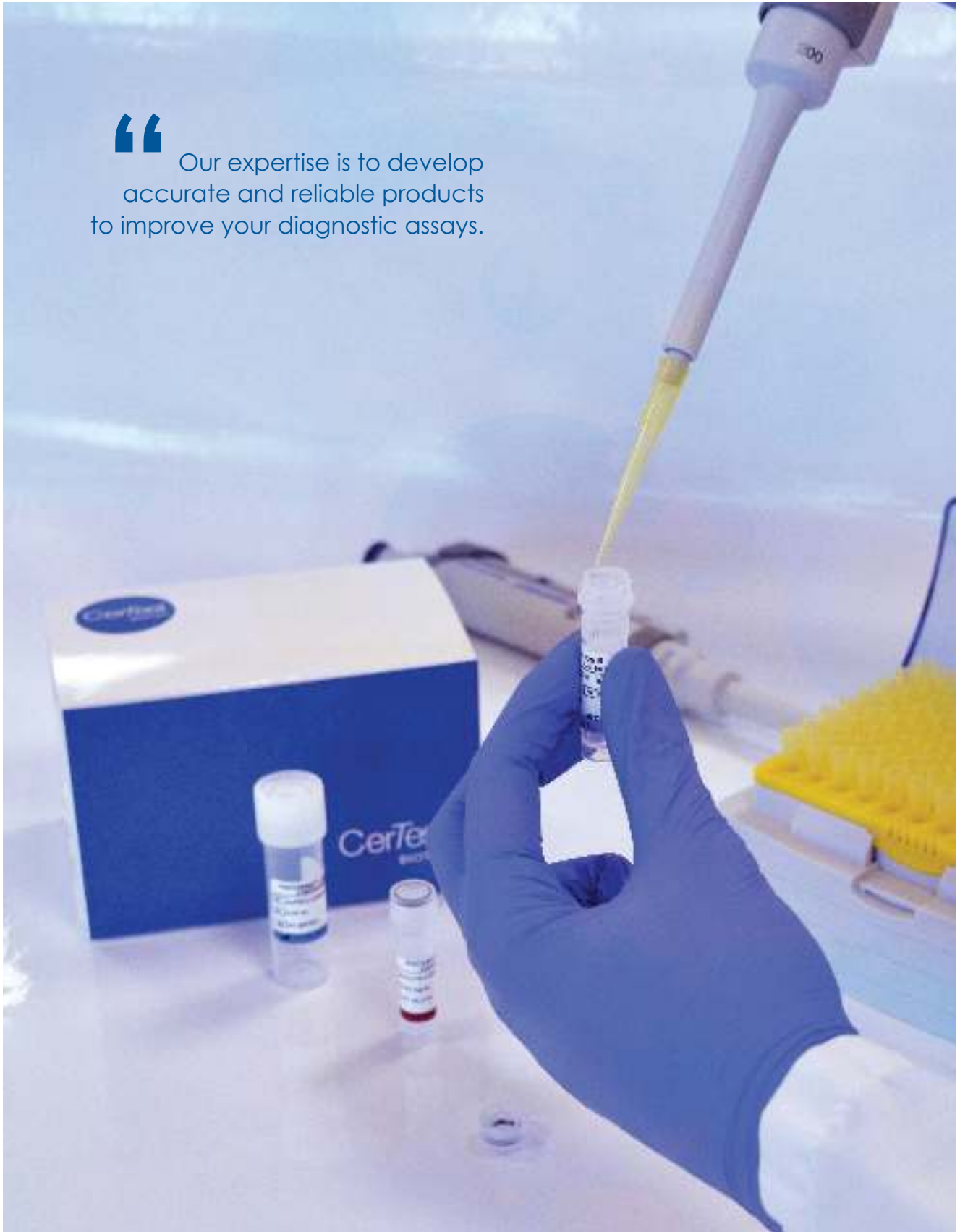
	MT-E25TAQG	Kit Thermus aquaticus (Taq) polymerase with Glycerol (x10.000u)
---	------------	---

3. Hot-start PCR antibodies

	MT-16TQ01	Anti-TAQ polymerase mAb (clone TQ01) (x1mg)
---	-----------	---

“

Our expertise is to develop accurate and reliable products to improve your diagnostic assays.



Specificity | Sensitivity | Stability



Know How.

In vitro production



Storage:

- Frozen (-20°C)
- Refrigerated (2 - 8°C)



Deliveries.

Global service



Specific monoclonal screening:

- Fast
- Powerful
- Specific

CerTest bioSCIENCE

CerTest
BIOTEC

One step ahead

CerTest Biotec, S.L.

Pol. Industrial Río Gállego II · Calle J, Nº1
50840, San Mateo de Gállego, Zaragoza (Spain)

Tel. (+34) 976 520 354

Fax (+34) 976 106 268

certest@certest.es | bioscience@certest.es

www.certest.es



CerTest bioSCIENCE/GEN-1019EN

Modification rights reserved. All rights reserved. © CerTest Biotec, S.L. · Quotes and text extracted from www.wikipedia.org
The products, services and data set out in this document may suffer changes and/or variations on the texts and pictures shown.