



Diagnostics Product Range



Rapid Labs Limited

Febrile Antigens

Syphilis

Latex
Agglutination Kit

Quality Diagnostic Reagents











Latex Agglutination Testing Kits

Rapid Biotec offer a range of rapid, quality latex agglutination test kits which can be used as part of the diagnosis of many common conditions such as staphylococcus, toxoplasmosis, pregnancy and many more. Rapid Biotec latex agglutination kits are available in 50 tests per kit, 100 tests per kit or in bulk.





Product Information

Cat No.	Product Description	Pack Size
RL-ASO100	ASO Latex Test Kit	4.6 ml LR + 0.5 mL PC + 0.5 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-ASO50	ASO Latex Test Kit	2.3 ml LR + 0.25 mL PC + 0.25 mL NC (50 T)/kit
RL-ASO50NA	ASO 50T Latex & Controls (no accessories)	2.3 ml LR + 0.25 mL PC + 0.25 mL NC (50 T)/kit
RL-ASO100NA	ASO 100T Latex & Controls (no accessories)	4.6 ml LR + 0.5 mL PC + 0.5 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-CRP100	CRP Latex Test Kit	4.6 ml CRP LR + 0.5 mL PC + 0.5 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-CRP50	CRP Latex Test Kit	2.3 ml CRP LR + 0.25 mL PC + 0.25 mL NC (50 T)/kit
RL-CRP50NA	CRP 50T Latex & Controls (no accessories)	2.3 ml CRP LR + 0.25 mL PC + 0.25 mL NC (50 T)/kit
RL-CRP100NA	CRP 100T Latex & Controls (no accessories)	4.6 ml CRP LR + 0.5 mL PC + 0.5 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-RA100	RA (RF) Latex Test Kit	4.6 ml RA (RF) LR + 0.5 mL PC + 0.5 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-RA50	RA (RF) Latex Test Kit	2.3 ml RA (RF) LR + 0.25 mL PC + 0.25 mL NC (50 T)/kit
RL-RA100NA	(RF) 100T Latex & Controls (no accessories)	4.6 ml RA (RF) LR + 0.5 mL PC + 0.5 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-LE100	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Latex Test Kit	2x2.3 ml LE LR + 0.4 mL PC + 0.4 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-MONO50	Mononucleosis Latex Test Kit	2.5 ml Mono LR + 0.4 mL PC + 0.4 mL NC (50 T)/kit
RL-RB100	Rose Bengal Agglutination Test Kit	5 ml RB LR + 1 mL PC + 1 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-WR100	Waaler Rose Haemagglutination Test Kit	5 ml WR LR + 1 mL PC + 1 mL NC (100 T)/kit

(LR: Latex Reagent, PC: Positive Control, NC: Negative Control)





Syphilis Testing Kits

Syphilis is caused by the spirochaete Treponema pallidum, and is usually acquired by sexual contact, although the disease may be transmitted by transfusion of infected blood. Intrauterine infection also occurs. The infection is a chronic condition that typically progresses through distinct primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary stages of infection. Untreated infection may eventually result in cardiovascular problems and neurosyphilis. The organism cannot be routinely cultured in artificial media, and diagnosis of the infection usually depends on the demonstration of antibodies in the blood, which appear soon after initial infection.

The TPHA (Treponema pallidum Haemagluttination Assay) detects antibodies to Treponema pallidum in human serum and plasma. The test uses preserved avian erythrocytes coated with extracted antigens of T.pallidum (Nichols strain).



Specific antibodies present in a sample of plasma or serum bind to these antigens when the sample is incubated with the particles. This causes the particles to agglutinate, then settle to form a characteristic pattern in the test well. The assay can be run and interpreted manually or with an autoanalyzer using an agglutination interpretation program.

The RPR Kit uses a modified form of the VDRL antigen, containing carbon particles to improve the visual reading of the result. It is a non-treponemal flocculation test for the qualitative and semi-quantitative determination of reagin antibodies in serum or plasma. When binding occurs between cholesterol/ cardiolipin/lecithin in the reagent and the reagin antibodies in the sample, the results can be seen macroscopically in the form of black clumps. No visual flocculation indicates a negative result. The test can be performed on heated, unheated serum or plasma and is therefore very versatile. The RPR Test Kit can be used in the manual slide test and on single and multi-channel auto analyser instruments that are used in blood banks for mass Syphilis screening of routine blood bank donations. It has been calibrated to WHO Reference Serum for Serodiagnostic tests for Treponemal Infections- Ref 3-1980.

The VDRL Carbon Antigen kit is a non-Treponemal test for the qualitative and semi-quantitative detection of syphilis using serum (heated or unheated) or plasma. The VDRL test detects antibodies that are not specific for T. pallidum, although their presence in patient's serum or plasma is strongly associated with infection. This test measures antibody (IgG and IgM) produced in response to lipoidal material released from damaged host cells as well as to lipoprotein-like material released from the spirochaetes. These antibodies tend to disappear after successful treatment of the infection.

Cat No.	Product Description	Pack Size
RPR & VDRL		
D-RPR100	RPR	2 mL RPR Carbon Antigen + 1 mL PC + 1 mL NC (100 T)/kit
D-RPR250	RPR	5 mL RPR Carbon Antigen + 1 mL PC + 1 mL NC (100 T)/kit
D-RPR500	RPR	10 mL RPR Carbon Antigen + 1 mL PC + 1 mL NC (100 T)/kit
D-RPRCARDS10	RPR Test Cards 10 well	RPR Test Cards 10 well
RL-VDRL250	VDRL Carbon Antigen 5mL+ controls (no accessories)	5 mL RPR Carbon Antigen + 1 mL PC + 1 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-RPR5ML	VDRL (RPR) Carbon Antigen	5 mL/vial
RL-RPRP1ML	RPR Carbon Antigen Positive Control	1 mL/vial
RL-RPRN1ML	RPR Carbon Antigen Negative Control	1 mL/vial
TPHA PARTICLE AGGL	LUTINATION	
RL-TPHA100	ТРНА	7.6 mL TPHA Control Cells + 7.6 ml TPHA Test Cells + 20 mL Diluent + 1 mL PC + 1 mL NC (100 T)/kit
RL-TPHA200	ТРНА	15.2 mL TPHA Control Cells + 15.2 ml TPHA Test Cells + 40 mL Diluent + 1 mL PC + 1 mL NC (200 T)/kit
RL-TPHA500	ТРНА	40ml TPHA Control Cells+40ml TPHA Test Cells+100ml Diluent +1 ml PC + 1ml NC(500T)/kit
RL-TPHA-PC-1	TPHA Positive Control	1 mL/vial
RL-TPHA-NC-1	TPHA Negative Control	1 mL/vial

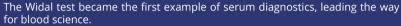
(PC: Positive Control, NC: Negative Control)





Febrile Antigens Testing Kits

Febrile Antigens are stained bacterial antigen suspensions used to identify and measure antibodies in human sera, following infection. Bacterial infection will cause the body to produce antibodies in response to the invading pathogen. When the serum sample is mixed with a febrile antigen, the solution will agglutinate if antibodies are present, indicating infection. Febrile Antigens are also known as Widal reagents – named after George-Fernand Widal who applied the agglutination reaction (discovered by Gruber and Durham) to test for typhoid fever using human serum.



Widal agglutination tests are widely used in many developing countries, including India, as an alternative laboratory procedure for diagnosis of enteric fever. Baseline titre of antibodies is normally elevated in healthy individuals in endemic

areas. This factor must be considered before interpretation of Widal titres. In India, a titre of <1:20 is considered as the baseline of antibody titres against S.typhi in normal healthy individuals.

