



Part of the Prime Pro qPCR system

400 qPCR reagent kits available

Probe based chemistry

Read on FAM and VIC channels

Human Pathogen kits

Food and Water testing

Veterinary and agriculture Pathogens

Biothreat detection kits

Available with or without Mastermix



Prime Pro qPCR reagent kits



Pro qPCR Reagents

qPCR reagent kits from Techne

Techne offer a range of over 400 Prime Pro DNA/RNA pathogen detection kits for a wide variety of applications. The kits contain all of the components required to run 150 tests. To use the kits, simply combine the components and introduce your DNA/RNA before placing into your real time PCR instrument. For your convenience, each kit is available with and without the mastermix component. The kit components are lyophilised (freeze dried) so can be shipped and stored at ambient temperature. They are stable for 18 months. Suitable for:

- Molecular Biology research
- Health agencies
- Hospitals
- Defence agencies
- Research
- Veterinary/Agriculture
- Food agencies
- Parasitology
- Water testing
- For general laboratory and research only
- Standards and testing agencies



DNA Kits

Each Prime Pro DNA reagent kit employs the same experimental setup, amplification protocol and interpretation of results.

Plate setup includes:

1. Internal control DNA (read through VIC) and samples (read through FAM).
2. Beta-actin endogenous control (read through VIC).
3. Positive control, also used for standard curve (read through FAM).
4. Negative control (read through FAM).

DNA Protocol

| | Step | Time | Temperature |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 cycle | Enzyme activation | 10 minutes | 95°C |
| 50 cycles | Denaturation | 10 seconds | 95°C |
| | Data collection* | 60 seconds | 60°C |

* Fluorogenic data for the pathogen and Beta-actin endogenous control is collected during this step through the FAM channel. Fluorogenic data for the internal extraction control should be collected during this step through the VIC channel (or the Cy5 channel if using a Roche LightCycler 1.0 or 1.5)

DNA Results

| Pathogen | Internal control | Negative control | Positive control | Interpretation |
|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| + | + | - | + | Positive result |
| + | - | - | + | |
| - | + | - | + | Negative result |
| - | - | - | - | Experiment fail |
| + | + | + | + | |

Kit contents

- Lyophilised primer and probe mix
- Lyophilised master mix
- Lyophilised master mix resuspension buffer
- Lyophilised ROX Ampule
- High-copy DNA for standard curve
- Internal extraction control DNA
- Beta-actin endogenous control
- RNase/DNase free water
- Reverse transcriptase (RNA kits only)

Advantages

- Kits packed in a convenient foil pouch
- Lyophilised - (freeze dried)
 - No dry ice shipping required
 - Reduced shipping costs
 - Ship to hot climates
 - Ship at the weekend
- Simple protocol, identical for each kit
- 150 reactions per kit.
 - Low cost per test
- qPCR can be days faster, more accurate and more quantifiable than traditional microbiological methods
- Suitable for any qPCR instrument with FAMVIC detection

RNA Kits

Each Prime Pro RNA reagent kit employs the same experimental setup, amplification protocol and interpretation of results.

Plate setup includes:

1. Internal control DNA (read through VIC) and samples (read through FAM).
2. Beta-actin endogenous control (read through VIC).
3. Positive control, also used for standard curve (read through FAM).
4. Negative control (read through FAM).

RNA Protocol

| | Step | Time | Temperature |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 cycle | Reverse transcription | 10 minutes | 55°C |
| | Enzyme activation | 8 minutes | 95°C |
| 50 cycles | Denaturation | 10 seconds | 95°C |
| | Data collection* | 60 seconds | 60°C |

* Fluorogenic data for the pathogen and Beta-actin endogenous control is collected during this step through the FAM channel. Fluorogenic data for the internal extraction control should be collected during this step through the VIC channel (or the Cy5 channel if using a Roche LightCycler 1.0 or 1.5)

RNA Results

| Pathogen | Internal control | Negative control | Positive control | Interpretation |
|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| + | + | - | + | Positive result |
| + | - | - | + | |
| - | + | - | + | Negative result |
| - | - | - | - | Experiment fail |
| + | + | + | + | |

Human pathogens

Human pathogen detection kits form the largest part of the Prime Pro reagent range. This segment includes kits for pathogenic bacteria, viruses, protozoa and parasites.

- Respiratory infections
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Herpes infections
- Hepatitis viruses
- Human papillomavirus
- Gastrointestinal infections
- Vector-borne diseases
- Meningitis
- Periodontal infections
- Influenza H1N1

| Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description |
|-------------------|----------------|--|
| TKIT10001 | TKIT10001M | DNA, <i>Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans</i> |
| TKIT10002 | TKIT10002M | DNA, <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> |
| TKIT10003 | TKIT10003M | DNA, <i>Ajellomyces capsulata</i> |
| TKIT10004 | TKIT10004M | DNA, All <i>Acanthamoeba</i> species |
| TKIT10005 | TKIT10005M | DNA, Adenovirus Type B |
| TKIT10006 | TKIT10006M | DNA, Adenovirus Type C |
| TKIT10007 | TKIT10007M | DNA, Adenovirus Type F&G |
| TKIT10008 | TKIT10008M | DNA, <i>Borrelia afzelii</i> |
| TKIT10009 | TKIT10009M | DNA, <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> |
| TKIT10010 | TKIT10010M | DNA, All species <i>Burkholderia cepacia</i> complex |
| TKIT10011 | TKIT10011M | DNA, <i>Borrelia garinii</i> |
| TKIT10012 | TKIT10012M | DNA, <i>Balamuthia mandrillaris</i> |
| TKIT10013 | TKIT10013M | DNA, All <i>Bacteroides</i> species |
| TKIT10014 | TKIT10014M | DNA, BK virus |
| TKIT10015 | TKIT10015M | DNA, <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> |
| TKIT10016 | TKIT10016M | DNA, <i>Candida albicans</i> |
| TKIT10017 | TKIT10017M | DNA, <i>Clostridium difficile</i> (toxin A) |
| TKIT10018 | TKIT10018M | DNA, <i>Clostridium difficile</i> (toxin B) |
| TKIT10019 | TKIT10019M | DNA, <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> (A and B) |
| TKIT10020 | TKIT10020M | DNA, <i>Clostridium sporogenes</i> |
| TKIT10021 | TKIT10021M | DNA, <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> |
| TKIT10022 | TKIT10022M | RNA, Chaoyang virus |
| TKIT10023 | TKIT10023M | RNA, Chikungunya virus |
| TKIT10024 | TKIT10024M | DNA, Cytomegalovirus (HHV5) |
| TKIT10025 | TKIT10025M | RNA, Dengue virus |
| TKIT10026 | TKIT10026M | RNA, Dengue virus Type 3 |
| TKIT10027 | TKIT10027M | DNA, <i>Enterococcus caseliflavus</i> |
| TKIT10028 | TKIT10028M | DNA, <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> |
| TKIT10029 | TKIT10029M | DNA, <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> |
| TKIT10030 | TKIT10030M | DNA, Epstein Barr virus (HHV4) |
| TKIT10031 | TKIT10031M | DNA, All <i>Ehrlichia</i> species |
| TKIT10032 | TKIT10032M | DNA, All <i>Entamoeba</i> species |

| Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description |
|-------------------|----------------|--|
| TKIT10033 | TKIT10033M | RNA, All Human Enterovirus species |
| TKIT10034 | TKIT10034M | DNA, <i>Filifactor aloclis</i> |
| TKIT10035 | TKIT10035M | RNA, Influenza Type A M1 |
| TKIT10036 | TKIT10036M | RNA, Human Influenza Type A M2 |
| TKIT10037 | TKIT10037M | RNA, Human Influenza Type B |
| TKIT10038 | TKIT10038M | DNA, Fungi Kingdom (including Yeast) |
| TKIT10039 | TKIT10039M | DNA, <i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i> |
| TKIT10040 | TKIT10040M | DNA, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> |
| TKIT10041 | TKIT10041M | DNA, <i>H Pylori</i> |
| TKIT10043 | TKIT10043M | RNA, Human Influenza A virus Subtype H1 |
| TKIT10044 | TKIT10044M | RNA, H1N1 influenza |
| TKIT10045 | TKIT10045M | RNA, Human Influenza A virus Subtype H3 |
| TKIT10046 | TKIT10046M | DNA, Human Bocavirus genomes |
| TKIT10047 | TKIT10047M | DNA, Hepatitis B virus |
| TKIT10048 | TKIT10048M | RNA, Coronavirus 2012 genomes |
| TKIT10049 | TKIT10049M | RNA, All Group 1 Coronavirus genomes |
| TKIT10050 | TKIT10050M | RNA, All Group 2 Coronavirus genomes |
| TKIT10051 | TKIT10051M | RNA, Hepatitis C virus |
| TKIT10054 | TKIT10054M | RNA, Hepatitis Delta virus |
| TKIT10055 | TKIT10055M | RNA, Hand, foot and mouth disease |
| TKIT10056 | TKIT10056M | DNA, Human Herpesvirus 3 |
| TKIT10057 | TKIT10057M | DNA, Human Herpesvirus 6 |
| TKIT10058 | TKIT10058M | DNA, Human Herpesvirus 6 variant A |
| TKIT10059 | TKIT10059M | DNA, Human Herpesvirus 6 variant B |
| TKIT10060 | TKIT10060M | DNA, Human Herpesvirus 7 |
| TKIT10061 | TKIT10061M | DNA, Human Herpesvirus 8 |
| TKIT10062 | TKIT10062M | RNA, Human Immunodeficiency virus Type 1 |
| TKIT10063 | TKIT10063M | RNA, Human Immunodeficiency virus Type 2 |
| TKIT10064 | TKIT10064M | RNA, Human Metapneumovirus |
| TKIT10065 | TKIT10065M | RNA, Human Measles virus |
| TKIT10066 | TKIT10066M | RNA, Human Parainfluenza virus Type 1 |
| TKIT10067 | TKIT10067M | RNA, Human Parainfluenza virus Type 2 |

| Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description | Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description |
|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|----------------|--|
| TKIT10068 | TKIT10068M | RNA, Human Parainfluenza virus Type 3 | TKIT10134 | TKIT10134M | RNA, Respiratory Syncytial virus A |
| TKIT10069 | TKIT10069M | RNA, Human Parainfluenza virus Type 4A | TKIT10135 | TKIT10135M | RNA, Respiratory Syncytial virus B |
| TKIT10070 | TKIT10070M | RNA, Human Parainfluenza virus Type 4B | TKIT10136 | TKIT10136M | RNA, Rubella virus |
| TKIT10071 | TKIT10071M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 11 | TKIT10137 | TKIT10137M | DNA, Staphylococcus epidermidis |
| TKIT10072 | TKIT10072M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 16 | TKIT10138 | TKIT10138M | DNA, Staphylococcus haemolyticus |
| TKIT10073 | TKIT10073M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 18 | TKIT10139 | TKIT10139M | DNA, Serratia marcescens |
| TKIT10074 | TKIT10074M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 31 | TKIT10140 | TKIT10140M | DNA, Streptococcus mutans |
| TKIT10075 | TKIT10075M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 33 | TKIT10141 | TKIT10141M | RNA, Sandfly Fever Sicilian virus |
| TKIT10076 | TKIT10076M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 45 | TKIT10142 | TKIT10142M | RNA, Sin Nombre virus |
| TKIT10077 | TKIT10077M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 52 and 52b | TKIT10143 | TKIT10143M | DNA, Saint Louis Polyomavirus |
| TKIT10078 | TKIT10078M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 58 | TKIT10144 | TKIT10144M | DNA, Simian virus 40 |
| TKIT10079 | TKIT10079M | DNA, Human Papillomavirus 6 | TKIT10145 | TKIT10145M | DNA, Trypanosoma cruzi |
| TKIT10080 | TKIT10080M | DNA, Human Parvovirus B19 | TKIT10146 | TKIT10146M | DNA, Treponema denticola |
| TKIT10081 | TKIT10081M | DNA, Human polyomavirus 12 | TKIT10147 | TKIT10147M | DNA, Tannerella forsythia |
| TKIT10082 | TKIT10082M | DNA, Human Polyomavirus 6 | TKIT10148 | TKIT10148M | DNA, Tsukamurella inchonensis |
| TKIT10083 | TKIT10083M | DNA, Human Polyomavirus 7 | TKIT10149 | TKIT10149M | DNA, Treponema pallidum |
| TKIT10084 | TKIT10084M | DNA, Human Polyomavirus 9 | TKIT10150 | TKIT10150M | DNA, Trichomonas vaginalis |
| TKIT10085 | TKIT10085M | RNA, Human Rhinovirus Subtype 14 | TKIT10151 | TKIT10151M | DNA, Mycobacterium Tuberculosis |
| TKIT10086 | TKIT10086M | RNA, Human Rhinovirus Subtype 16 | TKIT10152 | TKIT10152M | RNA, Tick-borne Encephalitis virus |
| TKIT10087 | TKIT10087M | RNA, Human Rhinovirus Subtype 1B | TKIT10153 | TKIT10153M | DNA, Trichodysplasia spinulosa polyomavirus |
| TKIT10088 | TKIT10088M | RNA, Human Rhinovirus Subtype 29 | TKIT10154 | TKIT10154M | DNA, Ureaplasma urealyticum |
| TKIT10089 | TKIT10089M | RNA, Human Rhinovirus Subtype 9 | TKIT10155 | TKIT10155M | DNA, WU polyomavirus |
| TKIT10090 | TKIT10090M | RNA, Human Rhinovirus All subtypes (generic) | TKIT10156 | TKIT10156M | RNA, Yellow Fever virus |
| TKIT10091 | TKIT10091M | DNA, Herpes simplex Type 1 (HHV1) | TKIT11001 | TKIT11001M | DNA, Burkholderia mallei |
| TKIT10092 | TKIT10092M | DNA, Herpes simplex Type 1 and 2 (HHV1&2) | TKIT11002 | TKIT11002M | DNA, Blastocystis genus (All species) |
| TKIT10093 | TKIT10093M | DNA, Herpes simplex Type 2 (HHV2) | TKIT11003 | TKIT11003M | DNA, Ancylostoma duodenale |
| TKIT10094 | TKIT10094M | RNA, Human T-lymphotropic virus Type 1 | TKIT11004 | TKIT11004M | DNA, African Trypanosomiasis |
| TKIT10095 | TKIT10095M | RNA, Human T-lymphotropic virus Type 2 | TKIT11005 | TKIT11005M | DNA, Aspergillus fumigatus |
| TKIT10096 | TKIT10096M | DNA, Klebsiella oxytoca | TKIT11006 | TKIT11006M | DNA, Aeromonas hydrophila |
| TKIT10097 | TKIT10097M | DNA, Klebsiella pneumoniae | TKIT11007 | TKIT11007M | DNA, Anaplasma phagocytophilum |
| TKIT10098 | TKIT10098M | DNA, KI polyomavirus | TKIT11008 | TKIT11008M | DNA, Aspergillus |
| TKIT10099 | TKIT10099M | DNA, Leishmania infantum and donovani | TKIT11009 | TKIT11009M | DNA, Bartonella henselae |
| TKIT10100 | TKIT10100M | DNA, Legionella longbeachae | TKIT11010 | TKIT11010M | DNA, Burkholderia pseudomallei |
| TKIT10101 | TKIT10101M | DNA, Leishmania major | TKIT11011 | TKIT11011M | DNA, Chlamydophila abortus |
| TKIT10102 | TKIT10102M | DNA, Legionella pneumophila | TKIT11012 | TKIT11012M | DNA, Campylobacter fetus |
| TKIT10103 | TKIT10103M | DNA, Leishmania tropica | TKIT11013 | TKIT11013M | DNA, Campylobacter fetus subspecies venerialis |
| TKIT10104 | TKIT10104M | DNA, Lactobacillus genus | TKIT11014 | TKIT11014M | DNA, Chlamydiaceae (All species) |
| TKIT10105 | TKIT10105M | DNA, All Leishmania species | TKIT11015 | TKIT11015M | DNA, Cryptococcus neoformans |
| TKIT10106 | TKIT10106M | DNA, Mycobacterium leprae lepromatosis | TKIT11016 | TKIT11016M | DNA, Chlamydophila pneumoniae |
| TKIT10107 | TKIT10107M | DNA, Lyme disease | TKIT11017 | TKIT11017M | DNA, Chlamydophila psittaci |
| TKIT10108 | TKIT10108M | DNA, Moraxella catarrhalis | TKIT11018 | TKIT11018M | DNA, Cryptosporidium |
| TKIT10109 | TKIT10109M | DNA, Mycoplasma genitalium | TKIT11019 | TKIT11019M | DNA, Clostridium tetani |
| TKIT10110 | TKIT10110M | DNA, Mycoplasma hominis | TKIT11020 | TKIT11020M | RNA, Dobrava-Belgrade virus |
| TKIT10111 | TKIT10111M | DNA, Mycobacterium marinum and ulcerans | TKIT11021 | TKIT11021M | DNA, Enterocytozoon bienewisi |
| TKIT10112 | TKIT10112M | DNA, Mycoplasma pneumoniae | TKIT11022 | TKIT11022M | DNA, All Encephalitozoon species |
| TKIT10113 | TKIT10113M | DNA, Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex | TKIT11023 | TKIT11023M | DNA, Geosmithia argillacea |
| TKIT10114 | TKIT10114M | DNA, Merkel cell polyomavirus | TKIT11024 | TKIT11024M | RNA, H10N8 |
| TKIT10115 | TKIT10115M | DNA, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus | TKIT11025 | TKIT11025M | RNA, Bird flu |
| TKIT10116 | TKIT10116M | DNA, Methicillin-resistant S.aureus with SCC mec | TKIT11026 | TKIT11026M | RNA, Avian Influenza A virus Subtype H7N9 |
| TKIT10117 | TKIT10117M | DNA, Methicillin-resistant S.aureus with SCC mec | TKIT11027 | TKIT11027M | DNA, Leptospirosis |
| TKIT10118 | TKIT10118M | RNA, Mumps virus | TKIT11028 | TKIT11028M | DNA, Mycoplasma species |
| TKIT10119 | TKIT10119M | DNA, Neisseria gonorrhoeae | TKIT11029 | TKIT11029M | DNA, Pasteurella multocida |
| TKIT10120 | TKIT10120M | DNA, All Neisseria meningitidis | TKIT11030 | TKIT11030M | RNA, Rabies virus |
| TKIT10121 | TKIT10121M | DNA, Oxalobacter formigenes | TKIT11031 | TKIT11031M | RNA, Rotavirus A |
| TKIT10122 | TKIT10122M | DNA, Plasmodium falciparum | TKIT11032 | TKIT11032M | RNA, Rotavirus B |
| TKIT10123 | TKIT10123M | DNA, Porphyromonas gingivalis | TKIT11033 | TKIT11033M | RNA, Rotavirus C |
| TKIT10124 | TKIT10124M | DNA, Prevotella intermedia | TKIT11034 | TKIT11034M | DNA, Streptococcus agalactiae |
| TKIT10125 | TKIT10125M | DNA, Pneumocystis jirovecii | TKIT11035 | TKIT11035M | RNA, SARS coronavirus |
| TKIT10126 | TKIT10126M | DNA, Plasmodium knowlesi | TKIT11036 | TKIT11036M | DNA, Streptococcus mitis |
| TKIT10127 | TKIT10127M | DNA, Plasmodium malariae | TKIT11037 | TKIT11037M | DNA, Streptococcus oralis |
| TKIT10128 | TKIT10128M | DNA, Proteus mirabilis | TKIT11038 | TKIT11038M | DNA, Streptococcus pneumoniae |
| TKIT10129 | TKIT10129M | DNA, Plasmodium ovale | TKIT11039 | TKIT11039M | DNA, Streptococcus pyogenes |
| TKIT10130 | TKIT10130M | DNA, Plasmodium vivax | TKIT11040 | TKIT11040M | DNA, Streptococcus salivarius |
| TKIT10131 | TKIT10131M | DNA, All Plasmodium species | TKIT11041 | TKIT11041M | DNA, Streptococcus sanguinis |
| TKIT10132 | TKIT10132M | DNA, Rickettsia (All species) | TKIT11042 | TKIT11042M | DNA, Toxoplasma gondii |
| TKIT10133 | TKIT10133M | RNA, Respiratory Syncytial virus | TKIT11043 | TKIT11043M | RNA, Wesselsbron virus |
| | | | TKIT11044 | TKIT11044M | DNA, Mycobacterium avium |

Food and water

qPCR is the fastest and most accurate way to screen water and food for pathogens. Prime Pro qPCR reagents also facilitate speciation and allergen detection.

- Speciation of meat and fish
- Pathogen contamination
- Allergen detection
- GMO detection/quantification

Labelling of genetically modified organisms is now mandatory in many regions, including the European Union. To guarantee consumer choice between GM and non-GM products, screening of samples is performed by PCR amplification of regulatory sequences frequently introduced into genetically modified organisms. Cauliflower mosaic virus is commonly used as a means of GM detection

| Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description | Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description |
|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|----------------|--|
| TKIT06001 | TKIT06001M | DNA, <i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> | TKIT06047 | TKIT06047M | DNA, <i>Pistacia vera</i> (pistacio) |
| TKIT06002 | TKIT06002M | DNA, <i>Clostridium estertheticum</i> | TKIT06048 | TKIT06048M | DNA, <i>Pollachius virens</i> (pollock) |
| TKIT06003 | TKIT06003M | DNA, <i>Dekkera bruxellensis</i> | TKIT06049 | TKIT06049M | DNA, <i>Struthio camelus</i> (ostrich) |
| TKIT06004 | TKIT06004M | DNA, Bacteria Domain | TKIT06050 | TKIT06050M | DNA, <i>Sus scrofa</i> (pig/pork) |
| TKIT06005 | TKIT06005M | DNA, FMV 35S promoter in GM crops | TKIT06051 | TKIT06051M | DNA, Universal fish detection |
| TKIT06006 | TKIT06006M | DNA, GMO integration event Bt11 in Maize | TKIT06052 | TKIT06052M | DNA, Universal meat detection |
| TKIT06007 | TKIT06007M | DNA, GMO integration event Bt176 in Maize | TKIT07001 | TKIT07001M | DNA, <i>Bifidobacterium bifidum</i> |
| TKIT06008 | TKIT06008M | DNA, GMO integration event MON810 in Maize | TKIT07002 | TKIT07002M | DNA, <i>Bacillus cereus</i> E33 |
| TKIT06009 | TKIT06009M | DNA, GMO integration event NK603 in Maize | TKIT07003 | TKIT07003M | DNA, <i>Brucella</i> genus (All species) |
| TKIT06010 | TKIT06010M | DNA, CaMV 35S promoter and NOS terminator in GM Maize | TKIT07004 | TKIT07004M | DNA, All <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> species |
| TKIT06011 | TKIT06011M | DNA, CaMV 35S promoter in GM crops | TKIT07005 | TKIT07005M | DNA, <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Types A&B |
| TKIT06012 | TKIT06012M | DNA, CaMV 35S promoter and NOS terminator GMSoya | TKIT07006 | TKIT07006M | DNA, <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> |
| TKIT06013 | TKIT06013M | DNA, GMO integration event GTS 40-30-2 Round up Ready Soya | TKIT07007 | TKIT07007M | DNA, <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> |
| TKIT06014 | TKIT06014M | DNA, NOS terminator in GM crops | TKIT07008 | TKIT07008M | RNA, Hepatitis A virus |
| TKIT06015 | TKIT06015M | DNA, <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> | TKIT07009 | TKIT07009M | RNA, Hepatitis E virus |
| TKIT06018 | TKIT06018M | DNA, <i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i> (Celery) | TKIT07010 | TKIT07010M | DNA, JC virus |
| TKIT06019 | TKIT06019M | DNA, <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> (peanut) | TKIT07012 | TKIT07012M | DNA, All <i>Legionella</i> species |
| TKIT06020 | TKIT06020M | DNA, <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> (cashew) | TKIT07014 | TKIT07014M | DNA, All <i>Naegleria</i> species |
| TKIT06021 | TKIT06021M | DNA, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (duck) | TKIT07015 | TKIT07015M | RNA, Norovirus genotypes 1 and 2 |
| TKIT06022 | TKIT06022M | DNA, <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> (buffalo) | TKIT07016 | TKIT07016M | DNA, <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> |
| TKIT06023 | TKIT06023M | DNA, <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> (Brazil nut) | TKIT07017 | TKIT07017M | DNA, <i>Simkania negevensis</i> |
| TKIT06024 | TKIT06024M | DNA, <i>Bos taurus</i> (bovine/beef) | TKIT07018 | TKIT07018M | DNA, <i>Shigella</i> (All species) |
| TKIT06025 | TKIT06025M | DNA, <i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazelnut) | TKIT07019 | TKIT07019M | DNA, All <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> subspecies |
| TKIT06026 | TKIT06026M | DNA, <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> (deer) | TKIT07020 | TKIT07020M | DNA, All <i>Vibrio</i> species |
| TKIT06027 | TKIT06027M | DNA, <i>Canis familiaris</i> (dog) | TKIT08001 | TKIT08001M | DNA, <i>Brucella abortus</i> |
| TKIT06028 | TKIT06028M | DNA, <i>Capra hircus</i> (goat) | TKIT08002 | TKIT08002M | DNA, <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> |
| TKIT06029 | TKIT06029M | DNA, <i>Carya illinoensis</i> (pecan) | TKIT08003 | TKIT08003M | DNA, <i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i> |
| TKIT06030 | TKIT06030M | DNA, <i>Equus asinus</i> (donkey) | TKIT08004 | TKIT08004M | DNA, <i>Campylobacter Coli</i> |
| TKIT06031 | TKIT06031M | DNA, <i>Equus caballus</i> (horse) | TKIT08005 | TKIT08005M | DNA, <i>Campylobacter Jejuni</i> |
| TKIT06032 | TKIT06032M | DNA, <i>Felis catus</i> (cat) | TKIT08006 | TKIT08006M | RNA, Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever virus |
| TKIT06033 | TKIT06033M | DNA, <i>Gallus gallus</i> (chicken) | TKIT08007 | TKIT08007M | DNA, <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 |
| TKIT06035 | TKIT06035M | DNA, <i>Gadus morhua</i> (cod) | TKIT08008 | TKIT08008M | DNA, <i>Escherichia coli</i> |
| TKIT06036 | TKIT06036M | DNA, <i>Juglans regia</i> (walnut) | TKIT08009 | TKIT08009M | DNA, <i>Escherichia coli</i> O104:H4 |
| TKIT06037 | TKIT06037M | DNA, <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> (haddock) | TKIT08010 | TKIT08010M | DNA, Shiga toxin (stx1) producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> |
| TKIT06038 | TKIT06038M | DNA, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (turkey) | TKIT08011 | TKIT08011M | DNA, Shiga toxin (stx2b) producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> |
| TKIT06039 | TKIT06039M | DNA, <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> (Macadamia) | TKIT08012 | TKIT08012M | DNA, Tellurite resistant <i>Escherichia coli</i> |
| TKIT06040 | TKIT06040M | DNA, <i>Merlangius merlangus</i> (whiting) | TKIT08013 | TKIT08013M | DNA, Enteropathogenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> |
| TKIT06041 | TKIT06041M | DNA, <i>Mus musculus</i> (mouse) | TKIT08014 | TKIT08014M | DNA, <i>Francisella tularensis</i> |
| TKIT06042 | TKIT06042M | DNA, <i>Ovis aries</i> (sheep) | TKIT08015 | TKIT08015M | DNA, <i>Giardia intestinalis</i> |
| TKIT06043 | TKIT06043M | DNA, <i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> (warthog) | TKIT08016 | TKIT08016M | DNA, <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> |
| TKIT06044 | TKIT06044M | DNA, <i>Prunus dulcis</i> (almond) | TKIT08017 | TKIT08017M | DNA, <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> subspecies <i>paratuberculosis</i> |
| TKIT06045 | TKIT06045M | DNA, <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> (european plaice) | TKIT08018 | TKIT08018M | DNA, <i>Salmonella enterica</i> |
| TKIT06046 | TKIT06046M | DNA, <i>Pisum Sativum</i> (green pea) | TKIT09001 | TKIT09001M | DNA, <i>Shewanella putrefaciens</i> |



Veterinary and Agriculture

Veterinary and agriculture kits are a fast growing part of the Prime Pro qPCR reagent range, currently addressing many challenges in the environment.

- Avian
- Bovine
- Ovine/Caprine
- Equine
- Feline
- Canine
- Porcine
- Piscean

| Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description | Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description |
|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|----------------|--|
| TKIT12001 | TKIT12001M | DNA, Anaplasma centrale | TKIT12049 | TKIT12049M | RNA, Avian Influenza A virus Subtype H5 |
| TKIT12002 | TKIT12002M | DNA, Aleutian Disease virus | TKIT12050 | TKIT12050M | RNA, Avian Influenza A virus Subtype H6 |
| TKIT12003 | TKIT12003M | DNA, Anaplasma marginale | TKIT12051 | TKIT12051M | RNA, Avian Influenza A virus Subtype H7 |
| TKIT12004 | TKIT12004M | RNA, Avian orthoreovirus | TKIT12052 | TKIT12052M | RNA, Avian Influenza A virus Subtype H9 |
| TKIT12005 | TKIT12005M | DNA, Budgerigar fledgling Disease virus (avian polyomavirus) | TKIT12053 | TKIT12053M | RNA, Israeli Acute Paralysis virus |
| TKIT12006 | TKIT12006M | DNA, Babesia bigemina | TKIT12054 | TKIT12054M | RNA, Infectious Bursal Disease virus (IBDV) |
| TKIT12007 | TKIT12007M | DNA, Babesia bovis | TKIT12055 | TKIT12055M | RNA, Avian Infectious Bronchitis virus (IBV) |
| TKIT12008 | TKIT12008M | DNA, Bordetella Bronchiseptica and Bordetella Parapertussis | TKIT12056 | TKIT12056M | RNA, Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis virus |
| TKIT12009 | TKIT12009M | DNA, Babesia caballi | TKIT12057 | TKIT12057M | RNA, Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis virus |
| TKIT12010 | TKIT12010M | DNA, Botrytis cinerea | TKIT12058 | TKIT12058M | DNA, Mycoplasma bovis |
| TKIT12011 | TKIT12011M | RNA, Bovine Viral Diarrhoea virus | TKIT12059 | TKIT12059M | DNA, Microsporium canis |
| TKIT12012 | TKIT12012M | DNA, Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis | TKIT12060 | TKIT12060M | RNA, Maize chlorotic mottle virus |
| TKIT12013 | TKIT12013M | DNA, Babesia divergens | TKIT12061 | TKIT12061M | RNA, Maize Dwarf Mosaic virus |
| TKIT12014 | TKIT12014M | DNA, Beak and Feather Disease virus | TKIT12062 | TKIT12062M | DNA, Mycoplasma felis |
| TKIT12015 | TKIT12015M | DNA, Bovine herpesvirus 1 | TKIT12063 | TKIT12063M | DNA, Mycoplasma gallisepticum |
| TKIT12016 | TKIT12016M | RNA, Bovine Leukemia virus | TKIT12064 | TKIT12064M | DNA, Microsporium gypseum |
| TKIT12017 | TKIT12017M | RNA, Bluetongue virus | TKIT12065 | TKIT12065M | DNA, Mycoplasma haemofelis |
| TKIT12018 | TKIT12018M | RNA, Bluetongue virus 1 | TKIT12066 | TKIT12066M | DNA, Mycoplasma species haemofelis and haemocanis |
| TKIT12019 | TKIT12019M | RNA, Bluetongue virus 8 | TKIT12067 | TKIT12067M | DNA, Mycoplasma mycoides cluster |
| TKIT12020 | TKIT12020M | RNA, Bovine Viral Diarrhoea virus | TKIT12068 | TKIT12068M | DNA, Neospora caninum |
| TKIT12021 | TKIT12021M | DNA, Canine Babesiosis | TKIT12069 | TKIT12069M | RNA, Newcastle disease virus |
| TKIT12022 | TKIT12022M | DNA, Capripoxvirus | TKIT12070 | TKIT12070M | DNA, Orf virus (Contagious pustular dermatitis) |
| TKIT12023 | TKIT12023M | DNA, Chicken anemia virus | TKIT12071 | TKIT12071M | DNA, Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale |
| TKIT12024 | TKIT12024M | RNA, Canine Distemper virus | TKIT12072 | TKIT12072M | DNA, Porcine circovirus 2 |
| TKIT12025 | TKIT12025M | DNA, Chlamydomydia felis | TKIT12073 | TKIT12073M | RNA, Peste-des-petits-ruminants virus |
| TKIT12026 | TKIT12026M | DNA, Canine herpes virus | TKIT12074 | TKIT12074M | RNA, Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome |
| TKIT12027 | TKIT12027M | DNA, Clavibacter michiganensis sub species michiganensis | TKIT12075 | TKIT12075M | RNA, Sugarcane Mosaic virus |
| TKIT12028 | TKIT12028M | RNA, Canine Norovirus | TKIT12076 | TKIT12076M | DNA, Sheep Poxvirus |
| TKIT12030 | TKIT12030M | DNA, Columbid herpesvirus 1 | TKIT12077 | TKIT12077M | RNA, Spring Viremia of Carp virus |
| TKIT12031 | TKIT12031M | DNA, Cyprinid herpesvirus 3 | TKIT12078 | TKIT12078M | DNA, Theileria annulata |
| TKIT12032 | TKIT12032M | DNA, Duck Hepatitis B virus | TKIT12079 | TKIT12079M | DNA, Theileria equi |
| TKIT12033 | TKIT12033M | DNA, Avian adenovirus EDS76 Egg Drop Syndrome | TKIT12080 | TKIT12080M | DNA, Trypanosoma equiperdum |
| TKIT12034 | TKIT12034M | RNA, Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease virus | TKIT12081 | TKIT12081M | DNA, Trypanosoma evansi |
| TKIT12035 | TKIT12035M | DNA, Equid Herpesvirus 1 | TKIT12082 | TKIT12082M | DNA, Tritrichomonas foetus |
| TKIT12036 | TKIT12036M | DNA, Equid Herpesvirus 3 | TKIT12083 | TKIT12083M | DNA, Trichophyton mentagrophytes |
| TKIT12037 | TKIT12037M | DNA, Equid Herpesvirus 4 | TKIT12084 | TKIT12084M | DNA, Theileria mutans |
| TKIT12038 | TKIT12038M | RNA, Equine infectious anemia virus | TKIT12085 | TKIT12085M | DNA, Theileria parva |
| TKIT12039 | TKIT12039M | RNA, Feline coronavirus | TKIT12086 | TKIT12086M | RNA, Vesivirus2117 |
| TKIT12040 | TKIT12040M | RNA, Feline calicivirus | TKIT12087 | TKIT12087M | RNA, Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia virus |
| TKIT12041 | TKIT12041M | RNA, Feline Leukemia virus | TKIT12088 | TKIT12088M | RNA, Porcine circovirus 1 |
| TKIT12042 | TKIT12042M | DNA, Feline Herpesvirus | TKIT12089 | TKIT12089M | DNA, Camel pox virus |
| TKIT12043 | TKIT12043M | RNA, Feline Immunodeficiency virus | TKIT12090 | TKIT12090M | RNA, Canine parainfluenza virus |
| TKIT12044 | TKIT12044M | RNA, Foot and Mouth Disease virus | TKIT12091 | TKIT12091M | DNA, All Fusarium species |
| TKIT12045 | TKIT12045M | DNA, Fowlpox virus | TKIT12092 | TKIT12092M | DNA, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae |
| TKIT12046 | TKIT12046M | DNA, Gallid herpesvirus 1 | TKIT12093 | TKIT12093M | DNA, Mycoplasma suis |
| TKIT12047 | TKIT12047M | DNA, Gallid herpesvirus 2 | TKIT12095 | TKIT12095M | DNA, Strongylus vulgaris |
| TKIT12048 | TKIT12048M | RNA, Grass Carp Reovirus | TKIT12096 | TKIT12096M | DNA, Vaccinia virus |

Biothreat

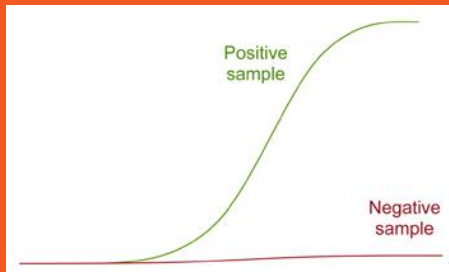
qPCR is the best method for rapid detection of harmful biological agents such as anthrax and cholera.

- Human harmful diseases
- Anthrax
- Cholera
- Ebola

| Without Mastermix | With Mastermix | Description |
|-------------------|----------------|--|
| TKIT01001 | TKIT01001M | RNA, Japanese Encephalitis virus |
| TKIT01002 | TKIT01002M | RNA, Western equine encephalomyelitis virus |
| TKIT01003 | TKIT01003M | RNA, West Nile virus |
| TKIT02001 | TKIT02001M | DNA, Staphylococcus aureus |
| TKIT02002 | TKIT02002M | DNA, Toxigenic subspecies of Vibrio cholerae |
| TKIT02003 | TKIT02003M | DNA, Yersinia enterocolitica |
| TKIT03001 | TKIT03001M | DNA, Bacillus anthracis |
| TKIT03002 | TKIT03002M | RNA, Zaire ebola virus |
| TKIT03003 | TKIT03003M | RNA, Reston ebola virus |
| TKIT03004 | TKIT03004M | RNA, Rift Valley Fever virus |
| TKIT03005 | TKIT03005M | RNA, Sudan Ebola virus |
| TKIT03006 | TKIT03006M | RNA, Tai Forest Ebola virus |
| TKIT04001 | TKIT04001M | RNA, African Horse Sickness virus |
| TKIT04002 | TKIT04002M | RNA, Slow Bee Paralysis virus |
| TKIT05001 | TKIT05001M | DNA, All pathogenic Salmonella species |

High sensitivity

Primers and probes provide highly specific, easy to interpret test results with sensitivity down to 10 copies.



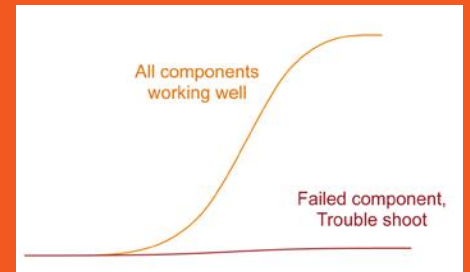
Internal control

Internal extraction control confirms that the DNA extraction process was successful. Exogenous DNA is spiked into the lysis buffer.



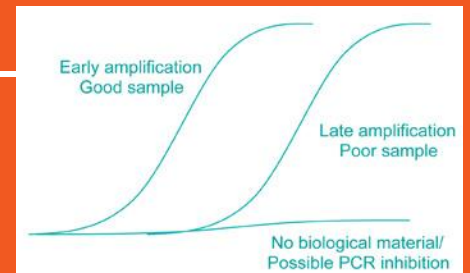
Positive control

Positive control confirms all conditions and reagents are working well. A high-concentration standard is used as positive control.



Endogenous control

- Endogenous control confirms quality of biological sample.
- Beta-actin confirms that a valid biological template was extracted.
- A primer and probe mix is included to detect Beta-actin through the VIC channel.
- Poor Beta-actin signal may indicate the sample did not contain sufficient biological material.



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