



# IMMUNOWELL™

## BORRELIA (LYME) TEST

Product No. 3110



For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

SEE CALIBRATION VALUES TABLE 2, PAGE 4

### INTENDED USE

The ImmunoWELL Borrelia (Lyme) Test is an enzyme immunoassay (EIA) for the qualitative and/or semi-quantitative detection of *Borrelia burgdorferi* total antibodies (IgG, IgM, and IgA) in serum and is used as an aid in the diagnosis of Lyme disease.

### SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Lyme borreliosis is reported to occur in North America, Europe, and Asia (1) (2) (3) (4) (5). Lyme disease has been present in Europe for years, but was first recognized in the United States in 1975 at Lyme, Connecticut. The disease, transmitted through the bite of a tick infected with the spirochete, *B. burgdorferi*, exhibits a variety of symptoms which may be confused with immune and inflammatory disorders. Inflammation around the tick bite eventually causing skin lesions, erythema chronicum migrans (ECM), is the first stage of disease. *B. burgdorferi* disease is also associated with neurologic or cardiac symptoms (stage 2) or arthritic symptoms (stage 3). A definitive distinction between stages is not always seen. In some cases, these secondary symptoms may occur even though the patient does not remember a tick bite or rash.

The criteria for the diagnosis of Lyme borreliosis are not clearly defined. Unless the typical ECM lesions are present, serological diagnosis is necessary to identify patients exposed to the agent. However, cross-reactions within the *Borrelia* genus and other cross-reactions (e.g., flagellin reactions with spirochetes and membrane reactions with bacterial membrane proteins) have limited the reliability of *B. burgdorferi* serology. ImmunoWELL Borrelia (Lyme) Test combines purified *B. burgdorferi* cell lysate and the recombinant 39 kilodalton (P39) protein (6) (7) as antigens. Therefore, human antibodies against any *B. burgdorferi* antigen (i.e., flagellin [41Kd], outer surface proteins [OsA and OsB], etc.) are detected using this test kit.

Antibodies against P39, unlike antibodies to flagellin which cross-react with other spirochetal flagellins, are specific to *B. burgdorferi*<sup>7</sup> and are conserved among North American and European isolates. Because P39 protein is highly antigenic, but constitutes only a small fraction of the protein in the organism, it may not be detected in other assay systems (e.g., western blots, EIA, IFA, etc.) which are not enriched with P39 protein.

### ASSAY PRINCIPLE

The ImmunoWELL Borrelia (Lyme) Test utilizes an EIA microtiter plate technique for the detection of antibodies. Because the *B. burgdorferi*-specific P39 protein represents a small fraction of borrelia protein, assay sensitivity is improved by addition of recombinant P39 antigen to the whole borrelial cell extract. To improve assay specificity serum is absorbed in a blocking solution containing *E. coli* proteins. The blocked serum is added to antigen coated microtiter wells and allowed to react. After removal of unbound antibodies, horseradish peroxidase-conjugated antihuman antibodies are allowed to react with bound antibodies. The bound peroxidase reacts with 2-2'-azino-di-[3-ethylbenzthiazoline sulfonate] (ABTS®), the chromogenic substrate, developing a color. Finally, the substrate reaction is stopped and the optical density is read with a spectrophotometric microwell reader.

### REAGENTS

**Reaction Wells** coated with *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu strictu (strain B31) extract and P39 recombinant protein

**Specimen Diluent** consisting of 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 6.2-7.6) and carrier protein containing <0.1% NaN<sub>3</sub>

**Calibrator** consisting of human anti-*B. burgdorferi* serum (prediluted to 1:20) in Specimen Diluent

**Positive Control** consisting of human anti-*B. burgdorferi* serum containing <0.1% NaN<sub>3</sub>

**Negative Control** consisting of nonreactive human serum containing <0.1% NaN<sub>3</sub>

**Borrelia Blocker** consisting of *E. coli* protein in 0.01 M PBS (pH 6.2-7.6) with carrier protein and <0.1% NaN<sub>3</sub>

**Wash Buffer Concentrate** consisting of a 20X concentrate of 0.01 M PBS (pH 6.2-7.6) and 0.05% Tween

**Conjugate** consisting of peroxidase-conjugated goat antihuman antibodies (IgG, IgM and IgA) in PBS (pH 6.2-7.6) and carrier protein containing preservatives

**Substrate Buffer** consisting of 0.1 M sodium citrate (pH 4.4-4.6) and 0.01% hydrogen peroxide

**Substrate Concentrate** 2.19% 2-2'-azino-di-[3-ethylbenzthiazoline sulfonate] (ABTS®) in 0.1 M sodium citrate (pH 4.4-4.6)

**Stop Solution** 0.25 M Oxalic Acid

## WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

**For In Vitro Diagnostic Use:** ImmunoWELL reagents have been optimized for use as a system. Do not substitute other manufacturers' reagents or other ImmunoWELL Microtiter Test reagents. Dilution or adulteration of these reagents may also affect the performance of the test. Do not use kit if evidence of microbial contamination (cloudiness) is present. Do not use any kits beyond the stated expiration date. Close adherence to the test procedure will assure optimal performance. Do not shorten or lengthen stated incubation times since this may result in poor assay performance.

Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. It may be harmful if enough is ingested (more than supplied in kit). On disposal of liquids, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up (8). This dilution is not subject to GHS, US HCS and EU Regulation 2008/1272/EC labeling requirements.

0.25M Oxalic acid [ $\sim 3\%$  C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>], CAS# 144-62-7, EC No 205-634-3 may be harmful if swallowed so handle according to GLP.

This dilution is not subject to GHS, US HCS and EU Regulation 2008/1272/EC labeling requirements.

The safety data sheet (SDS) is available at [support.genbio.com](http://support.genbio.com) or upon request.



**Human source material.** Material used in the preparation of this product has been tested and found non-reactive for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), antibodies to hepatitis C virus (HCV), and antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1 and HIV-2). Because no known test method can offer complete assurance that infectious agents are absent, handle reagents and patient samples as if capable of transmitting infectious disease (9). Follow recommended Universal Precautions for bloodborne pathogens as defined by OSHA (10), Biosafety Level 2 guidelines from the current CDC/NIH Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (11), WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual (12), and/or local, regional and national regulations.

## RECONSTITUTION AND STORAGE

**Kit** is stored at 2-8°C. Assuming good laboratory practices are used, opened reagents remain stable as indicated by the expiration date.

**Reaction wells** are removed from the foil pouch and unused wells are resealed in the pouch using the integral zip-lock.

**Wash Buffer** (pH 6.2-7.6) is prepared by adding the contents of the Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X) bottle into 1 liter of distilled/deionized water. After reconstitution, the 1X solution is stored at 2-8°C. Discard when visibly turbid.

Note: In some instances the Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X) may develop crystals upon storage at 2-8°C. It is important that these crystals are completely re-dissolved before dilution of the Concentrate. This can be accomplished by warming the Concentrate to 37°C in a water bath with occasional mixing.

**Color Developer** is prepared by adding one (1) drop of Substrate Concentrate to 1mL of Substrate Buffer. One mL of Color Developer is sufficient for one eight-well strip. **Use within one hour.**

## SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

ImmunoWELL Borrelia (Lyme) Test is performed on serum. Hemolyzed or lipemic serum has not been shown to be an acceptable specimen. The test requires 10 µL of serum. Serum is collected according to standard practices and may be stored at 2-8°C for up to five days. Serum may be frozen below -20°C for extended periods.

## MATERIALS PROVIDED

Microtiter Wells in carrier	Specimen Diluent
Positive Control	Calibrator
Negative Control	Conjugate
Wash Buffer Concentrate (20X)	Substrate Concentrate
Substrate Buffer	Stop Solution
Borrelia Blocker	

## MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

Distilled or deionized water	Test tubes
Microwell washer	Pipets
Microwell spectrophotometer (405 nm)	

## PERFORMANCE CONSIDERATIONS

Reproducibility of the assay is largely dependent upon the consistency with which the microwells are washed. Carefully follow the recommended washing sequence as outlined in the assay procedure.

**Positive and Negative Control Sera (undiluted)** are used to assure test performance.

**Calibrator (prediluted to 1:20)** is used to standardize between run values.

**Substrate Blank** - All reagents, except serum, are added to the substrate blank well. This blank well is intended to baseline (zero) the microwell spectrophotometer.

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. Allow all components including diluted Wash Buffer to warm to room temperature (22-27°C).
2. Determine the total number of specimens to be tested. Include one blank and duplicates of calibrator and controls in each run.
3. For each control and specimen, pipet 10 µL serum into a clean tube containing 200 µL Specimen Diluent and mix (1:20 dilution).

### CAUTION: CALIBRATORS ARE PREDILUTED. DO NOT DILUTE FURTHER.

4. Pipet 10 µL of each 1:20 diluted control and specimen (step 3) into a clean tube containing 200 µL Borrelia Blocker and mix. Pipet 20 µL prediluted Calibrator into a clean tube containing 400 µL Borrelia Blocker and mix.
5. Determine the total number of wells to be run including blank, calibrators, controls, and specimens. Well strips can be broken to the exact number needed to conserve reagent wells. Strips need to be completed with used wells to facilitate washing procedures.
6. Add 100 µL of Borrelia Blocker into the first well as a Substrate Blank. Pipet 100 µL of blocked calibrator, controls, and specimens (step 4) into each assigned well.
7. Incubate at room temperature (22-27°C) for 30±5 minutes.
8. Aspirate the samples out of the wells. Do not allow the wells to dry.
9. Wash the wells three times by completely filling the wells with Wash Buffer (see Reconstitution and Storage) and aspirate the wells completely after washes.
10. Pipet 100 µL Conjugate into all wells.
11. Incubate the wells at room temperature (22-27°C) for 30±5 minutes.
12. Aspirate the conjugate out of the wells. Do not allow the wells to dry.
13. Wash the wells three times as described in step 9.
14. Prepare fresh Color Developer (see Reconstitution and Storage).
15. Pipet 100 µL of Color Developer into each well.
16. Incubate at room temperature (22-27°C) for 30±5 minutes.
17. Add 100 µL of Stop Solution to each well.
18. Inspect the outside bottom surface of the microwells for the presence of condensation, dried buffer salts or wash solution which might interfere with the spectrophotometric reading. Carefully clean the well bottoms with a soft tissue.
19. Using the Substrate Blank to zero the spectrophotometer, read the optical density of each well at 405 nm within 30 minutes of completion of step 17.

**NOTE: It is recommended that dual wavelength spectrophotometers use only one wavelength, 405 nm.**

## QUALITY CONTROL

Determine the activity of the positive and negative controls using the method described in the next section. Each control must be within the expected range given in Table 2 in the Interpretation section below.

## INTERPRETATION

In order to eliminate the effects of washing variation, instrument variability, etc. specimen values are normalized according to the following calculation:

$$A_N = AV_C \times A_S / A_C$$

Where:

$A_N$  = Normalized activity of the specimen (U/mL)

$A_S$  = Absorbance of the specimen

$A_C$  = Mean absorbance of the Calibrator obtained in the assay

$AV_C$  = Assigned Value (U/mL) of the Calibrator

**Table 1: Interpretation Ranges**

	Units/mL	Interpretation
<b>Nonreactive</b>	<120	Antibody to <i>B. burgdorferi</i> not detected. If symptomology is suggestive of Lyme disease, redraw in 2-4 weeks and retest.
<b>Borderline</b>	120 – 160	Repeat the test using the same sample. If result repeats as either reactive or non reactive, report the definitive result. If test repeats as borderline, report test as "borrelia antibody detected at borderline (equivocal) level." Suggest that another sample be tested 2-4 weeks later.
<b>Reactive</b>	>160	Antibody to <i>B. burgdorferi</i> detected.

This assay, like all tests which use borrelia proteins (flagellin, outer membrane antigens, etc.) has cross-reactions with antibodies against some other agents. Further testing with other methods (western blot analysis<sup>9</sup>, specific recombinant proteins, RPR to rule out syphilis) may be indicated.

**Table 2: Calibration Values**

	Value	Units
<b>Calibrator Assigned Value</b>	1206	Units/mL
<b>Calibrator Low Limit</b>	0.6	Absorbance
<b>Positive Control Expected Range</b>	228-800	Units/mL
<b>Negative Control Expected Range</b>	<120	Units/mL

Results should not be interpreted if calibrator absorbance is below the low limit.

#### LIMITATIONS

1. Positive results should be interpreted with caution. Sera from patients with other spirochetal diseases (syphilis, yaws, pinta, leptospirosis, relapsing fever, periodontal disease, etc.) may also give positive results. The diagnosis of Lyme Disease should be based on interpretation of test results in combination with patient clinical signs and symptoms, other clinical and laboratory test results, and epidemiological data.
2. Patients with connective tissue autoimmune diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, ANA, SLE, etc.) may have antibodies which cross-react with *B. burgdorferi* antigens.
3. Patients with other bacterial and viral infections such as Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, EBV, CMV, and HIV may also have antibodies which cross-react with *B. burgdorferi* antigens.
4. Negative results do not rule out the diagnosis of Lyme Disease. Early antibiotic therapy may suppress antibody response, and some individuals may not develop antibodies above detectable levels. Negative results in suspected early Lyme Disease should be repeated in 4-6 weeks.
5. The continued presence or absence of antibodies cannot be used to determine the success or failure of therapy.
6. Testing should not be performed as a screening procedure for the general population. The predictive accuracy of a positive or negative serologic result depends on the pretest likelihood of Lyme disease being present. Testing should only be done when clinical evidence suggests the diagnosis of Lyme disease.
7. A single positive result only indicates previous immunologic exposure; level of antibody response or class of antibody response may not be used to determine active infection or disease stage.

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

In general, three types (stages) of Lyme disease are recognized: erythema chronicum migrans (ECM), neurologic, and arthritic. Antibody levels are generally low or absent during early (ECM) infection. Most symptomatic patients will have either no antibody or highly cross-reactive antibody during the first 1-2 weeks after tick bite and the antibody titer will rise and become more specific with time. Highest antibody levels are seen in chronic arthritis subjects.

The number of antibody positive subjects in a population depends on several factors: 1) prevalence of the causative agent, 2) assay used to detect antibody, and 3) clinical screening criteria to select tested subjects. Because early assays lacked accuracy (13), the number of antibody positive subjects in a population at present (1991) is highly dependent on the assay used.

Whenever a suitably accurate test is used, few positives should be detected in a randomly screened population in a non-endemic area. On the other hand, if patients with typical ECM signs in an endemic region are tested, many positive results are expected.

Disagreement between assays which do not use an absorbent and those assays like ImmunoWELL which do use an absorbent are expected. Fawcett (13) (14) has shown that assays using an absorbent were equally sensitive to those without an absorbent and that the absorbed assays were significantly more specific. Addition of recombinant P39 protein does not affect assay specificity, but does increase the absorbance reading for some samples. Cross reactions with other borrelia or closely related species (treponema and leptospira) are expected because of the common flagellin protein.

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### REPRODUCIBILITY

The within-run and between-run variability were determined using five different runs of reference samples tested in triplicate. The results are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Borrelia (Lyme) Test Reproducibility**

MEAN	WITHIN ASSAY VARIATION (%CV)	BETWEEN ASSAY VARIATION (%CV)
1140	4%	9%
800	3%	5%
580	5%	11%
440	4%	10%
300	5%	13%
150	7%	20%
20	21%	57%

### CORRELATION

The specificity of ImmunoWELL Borrelia (Lyme) Test using 250 sera from asymptomatic blood donors collected from areas other than the upper Midwestern and Northeastern United States (hyperendemic regions) is 100% specific. Six samples (2.4%) tested borderline.

The specificity was also determined using sera from Lyme disease negative, symptomatic subjects (Table 4). Because of the high frequency of false positive reactions with samples from syphilis patients, subjects suspected to have syphilis or related disorders must also be tested with a non-treponemal test (e.g. RPR) to rule out this cause.

**Table 4: Specificity - Lyme Disease Negative Patients**

Sample Type	Nonreactive	Borderline	Reactive	Specificity
ANA +	37	1	0	100%
CMV IgM +	24	0	1	96%
Heterophile +	20	4	1	96%
RF +	23	1	1	96%
Syphilis +	0	1	11	8%
HIV +	15	0	0	100%

Sera from seventy-seven patients diagnosed with Lyme borreliosis were used to assess assay sensitivity. Diagnoses were based on epidemiological, clinical, and serological criteria. These studies were conducted by two outside laboratories. The results are summarized in Table 5.

**Table 5: Sensitivity - Diagnosed Lyme Disease Patients**

Sample Type	Nonreactive	Borderline	Reactive	Sensitivity
Stage 1 (Early)	0	1	7	88%
Stage 2 (Neurological)	0	0	1	N/A
Stage 3 (Arthritis)	0	0	21	100%
Unknown Stage	0	0	47	100%

Each trial site used clinical, epidemiologic, and laboratory criteria to classify the patients as Lyme disease cases. Site 1 subdivided the patients into the three stages of disease which are indicated in Table 5. Four Site 1 patients are classified as unknown stage, and the balance of the other unknown stage patients are from Site 2. At Site 1, the laboratory performed an absorbed and unabsorbed EIA test as well as a western blot analysis. The mean absorbance values for the three EIA assays performed at Site 1 are shown in Table 6. These data further support that the use of *E. coli* absorption does not interfere with assay sensitivity, and show that higher antibody reactivity is associated with later stage disease.

**Table 6: Site 1 Results**

Assay Type	Stage 1	Stage 3
Standard EIA	560	1160
Absorbed EIA	530	1220
ImmunoWELL	550	1020

Site 1 also tested fifty sera from Lyme disease negative subjects. This control group was comprised of sera from normal volunteers and patients with diagnosed viral infections (Epstein-Barr virus) and rheumatic disorder (juvenile arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus) and sera from patients seen at the rheumatology clinic with other unclassified disorders among

whom past or current Lyme disease was ruled out. None of the sera reacted in the ImmunoWELL test (100% specificity). Two sera (4%) reacted as borderline.

Site 2 tested sera from 43 Lyme disease patients and all reacted positive in ImmunoWELL. This site also tested a select group of 55 sera from patients who had been originally classified as possibly having Lyme disease, but were subsequently determined to have western blot reactivity inconsistent with specific antibody. Forty-eight of these sera were nonreactive and seven sera reacted positive in ImmunoWELL. Because absolute identification of disease subjects is difficult to assess, the additional reactivity may indicate increased sensitivity or measurement of the cross-reactivity.

ImmunoWELL was compared with a commercial EIA test using 147 sera submitted to a national reference laboratory facility. Neither clinical nor epidemiologic history of the subjects were available, so resolution of discrepancies was not possible. Table 7 shows the results.

**Table 7: Suspected Lyme Disease Subjects**

EIA	ImmunoWELL		
	Nonreactive	Borderline	Reactive
Nonreactive	51	0	2
Reactive	49	11	34

ImmunoWELL identified two sera originally classified as negative by the alternate EIA as reactive and agreed with the negative classification of the remaining 51 samples. Agreement between samples classified as reactive by the alternate assay and ImmunoWELL was poor. This discrepancy is expected because the alternate EIA does not use an absorbent to remove cross-reactive antibody. Loss of test sensitivity is not anticipated by use of the absorbent (15) (16).

Thirty-nine proficiency samples from two state public health laboratories and a national proficiency program were also used to evaluate ImmunoWELL performance. ImmunoWELL identified 17 out of 17 nonreactive samples correctly and 17 of 18 reactive samples correctly. One reactive sample was determined to be borderline by ImmunoWELL. In addition, three of four borderline proficiency samples were identified as nonreactive.

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#### QUICK REFERENCE PROCEDURE

#### IMMUNOWELL BORRELIA (LYME)

- Prepare Wash Buffer from Wash Concentrate.
- Pipet 10  $\mu$ L of each control and specimen into 200  $\mu$ L Specimen Diluent and mix (1:20 dilution).
- Add 10  $\mu$ L of each 1:20 diluted control and specimen to 200  $\mu$ L Borrelia Blocker and mix. Add 20  $\mu$ L of prediluted calibrator to 400  $\mu$ L Borrelia Blocker and mix.
- Add 100  $\mu$ L of Borrelia Blocker into the first well as a substrate blank.
- Pipet 100  $\mu$ L of the blocked calibrator, controls, and specimens to coated microwells and incubate 30 min at room temperature.
- Aspirate microwells and wash microwells three times with Wash Buffer.
- Pipet 100  $\mu$ L of Conjugate to microwells and incubate 30 min at room temperature.
- Aspirate microwells and wash microwells three times with Wash Buffer.
- Prepare fresh Color Developer.
- Pipet 100  $\mu$ L of Color Developer to microwells and incubate 30 min at room temperature.
- Pipet 100  $\mu$ L of Stop Solution to microwells and read results at 405 nm.

To place an order for ImmunoWELL products, contact your local distributor, or call GenBio directly for the distributor nearest you and for additional product information.

For assistance, please call toll-free 800-288-4368.

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15222-A Avenue of Science  
San Diego, CA 92128



**EMERGO EUROPE**

Prinsessegracht 20  
2514 AP The Hague  
The Netherlands