



≤ 1 min.

## OXI (Ref. 2001)

The OXI is diagnostic strip used for detection of cytochromoxidase. Breakdown of substrate by activity of cytochrome oxidase is attended by change of colour of detection zone to blue.



≤ 5 min.

## NITROCEFİN (Ref. 2008)

NITROCEFİN is diagnostic strip for detection of  $\beta$ -lactamase enzyme in anaerobic bacteria, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Staphylococcus spp.* Detection strip shows a colour change from yellow to red colour due to a shift of electrons in the structure of the chromogenic cephalosporin NITROCEFİN indicating a positive result of tested microorganism.



≤ 5 min.

## INDOXYL (Ref. 2007)

Detection strip is used for presumptive identification of *Moraxella catarrhalis* or to differentiation of campylobacters. 3-indoxylacetate as substrate of the reaction is enzymatically hydrolysed to leuco form of indigo, which is oxidized by oxygen to blue coloured chromogenic form of indigo, indicating positive result of the test.



≤ 5 min.

## PYR (Ref. 2003) and PYR reagent (Ref. 3003)

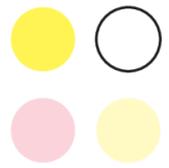
PYR is diagnostic strip for the detection of pyrrolidonylarylamidase enzymatic activity. The strip is used for confirmation of *Streptococcus pyogenes* and species belonging to the genus *Enterococcus*. Breakdown of substrate results in formation of red colour on the surface of diagnostic zone after adding PYR reagent (containing p-dimethylaminocinnamaldehyde).



2-4 h.

## COLI (Ref. 2002)

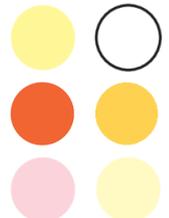
COLI is a diagnostic strip used for screening identification of *Escherichia coli*. Breakdown of substrate 4-nitrophenyl-b-D glucuronide is attended by colour change and by creating of yellow colouring of detection zone, what indicates positive result of GLR test. Break down of substrate L-tryptophan is attended by colour change and by creating of pink colouring of detection zone, this indicates positive result of IND test.



2-4 h.

## ONP (Ref. 2005)

The ONP is diagnostic strip for detection of  $\beta$ -galactosidase. Breakdown of the substrate is attended by changing of colour of strip to yellow caused by releasing nitrophenol, what indicates positive result. Prove of tryptophan deaminase by added PHE reagent is attended by colour change - creation of red-brown colour - indicating positive result of test. Breakdown of the substrate L-tryptophan is after adding IND reagent attended by colour change to pink colour - indicating positive result.



2-4 h.

## VP (Ref. 2004) and VP reagent (Ref. 3004)

VP is diagnostic strip for the detection of acetoin production in Voges-Proskauer test (VP). Glucose is fermented by some microorganisms to acetoin. VP 1 reagent, ethanol solution of  $\alpha$ -naphtol, deepens the final colouring and increases the sensitivity of the reaction.  $\alpha$ -naphtol catalyses the conversion of acetoin in an alkaline medium (VP2) to form diacetyl. KOH reacts with peptone. Diacetyl condenses with guanidin groups of peptone leading to formation of pink colour, what indicates positive result of the test.



2-4 h.

## TRB (Ref. 2009)

TRB is detection strip used for differentiation of bacteria belonging to genus *Moraxella* and *Neisseria*. Detection strip changes colour to yellow on base of metabolism of examined sample.



4-24 h.

## HIP (Ref. 2006) and HIP reagent (Ref. 3006)

HIP is diagnostic strip intended for the detection of hippurate hydrolase. The detection strip is recommended for the presumptive identification of group B *Streptococcus*, *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Gardnerella vaginalis*. Natrium hippurate as substrate of the reaction is enzymatically broken down, after HIP reagent addition, forming a blue colour, which indicates positive result.

