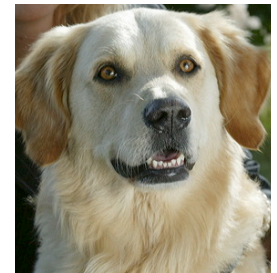


Borrelia burgdorferi **Lyme Blot Canine**



Lyme disease (Borreliosis) is a tick-borne, bacterial disease of humans and domestic animals. It is caused by spirochetes of the *Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato* group.

Borrelia are helically wound, flexible, highly motile bacteria. By rotation of their axial filaments (periplasmic flagella) they are able to move efficiently in corkscrew fashion through viscous media (serum). Therefore they can disseminate throughout the body within days to weeks of infection.



In Europe, the most frequently isolated pathogenic genospecies of humans and dogs are *Borrelia afzelii*, *Borrelia garinii* and *Borrelia burgdorferi sensu stricto*.

The pathogens are transmitted by various tick species of the genus *Ixodes*.

In Europe, *Ixodes ricinus* is the most important vector. However, infestation rates with *Borrelia* vary depending on the region. In endemic areas of Germany, approximately 3-7 % of the larvae and 10-34 % of nymphs and adult ticks are infected by *Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato*.

The reservoir hosts of *Borrelia* are wild animals, including rodents as well as many other small mammals and birds. The ticks take their meals (blood) from these animals.

Since dogs visit the areas where ticks live, they are more affected than humans. Typical tick habitats are the edge of the woods, bushes, undergrowth and tall grass. However, infected ticks can also be found in public parks.

Symptoms of Lyme disease in dogs include fever, apathy, loss of appetite and anorexia as well as recurrent and shifting lameness and polyarthritis. The characteristic rash or the circular area of redness around the bite (*erythema chronicum migrans*) which is seen in man may be absent or perhaps overlooked due to hair coat or dark pigmentation.

Species	Disease	Symptoms	Mechanism of infection
<i>Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato</i>	Lyme disease (Borreliosis)	fever apathy loss of appetite and anorexia recurrent and shifting lameness, polyarthritis	transmission by the bite of an infected tick: in Europe by <i>Ixodes ricinus</i>

Infections may be diagnosed by:

- Microscopy: direct detection and identification of the pathogen is possible but uncertain
- Culture: time-consuming and labour-intensive
- PCR
- Serology: determination of specific antibodies based on the ELISA-technique (screening) or Western-Blot (confirmatory test)

Borrelia burgdorferi Lyme Blot Canine IgG/IgM

The NovaTec Borrelia burgdorferi Lyme Blot Canine IgG/IgM is intended for the qualitative determination of IgG-/IgM-specific antibodies against Borrelia burgdorferi in canine serum.

Antigens:

Borrelia garinii antigens

Assay Procedure:

Borrelia burgdorferi Lyme Blot Canine
bring all reagents to room temperature
incubate diluted sample at room temperature for 60 min while shaking gently
↓
wash three times for 5 min while shaking
↓
add conjugate and incubate at room temperature for 30 min while shaking gently
↓
wash three times for 5 min while shaking
↓
add substrate and incubate at room temperature for 10 min while shaking gently
↓
wash the strips twice for 5 min with deionised water
dry and read



Order information:

Blot	Number of determinations	Product number
Borrelia burgdorferi Lyme Blot Canine IgG	10	LYGV0010
Borrelia burgdorferi Lyme Blot Canine IgM	10	LYMV0010

Borrelia burgdorferi Lyme Blot Canine Benefits:

- ⇒ whole antigen extract for high sensitivity
- ⇒ Ready-to-use, colour-coded reagents
- ⇒ Identification of antigen-bands via kit specific template
- ⇒ Interpretation by scoring system
- ⇒ Assay procedure 2.5 hours

▶ also available:

Lyme Borrelia Canine IgG - ELISA (Product number: BORG0320V)