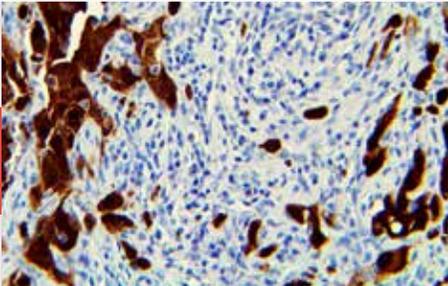


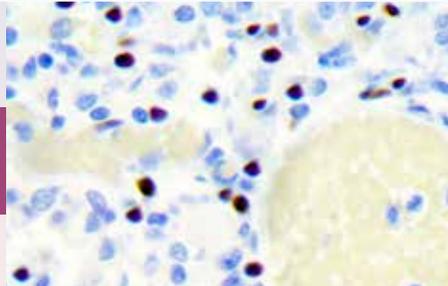
NEW ANTIBODIES AND PRODUCTS FOR MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY

New IVD Biomarkers for Use in Immunohistochemistry

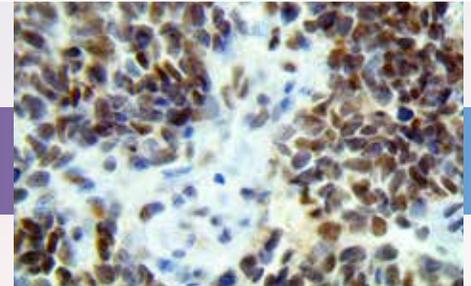
9 New IVD Immunohistochemistry Antibodies! Including...



p16, RMab

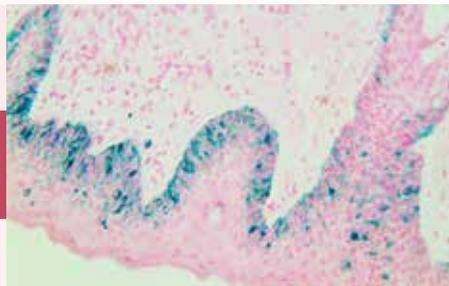


pan TRK, RMab

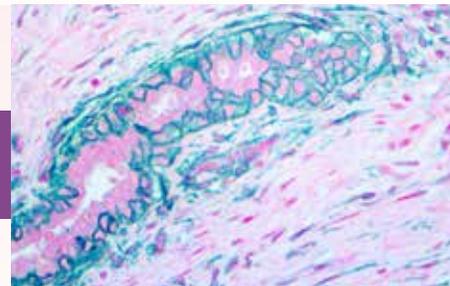


PRAME, RMab

10 New IVD Fast Mohs Antibodies and Ancillaries! Including...

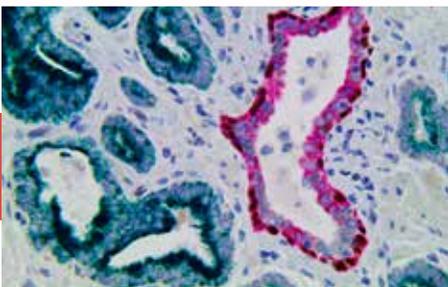


TintoFast HMB45

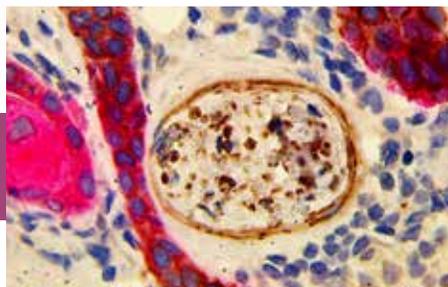


TintoFast NGFR

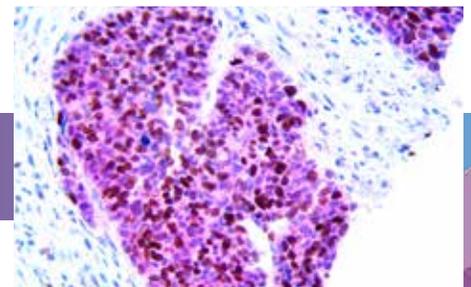
3 New Complete Multiplex Detection Systems!



PIN MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit



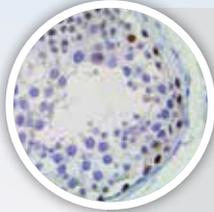
*PNI Carcinoma MultiDetector
HRP/AP Kit*



HPV MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit

...and More!

Bio SB is consistently developing new markers for immunohistochemistry. We currently offer a selection of over 460 rabbit and mouse monoclonal antibodies, for use in clinical and research applications. All Indirect Immunofluorescence Antibodies are available in concentrate and convenient Tinto Predilute formats to meet your laboratory needs.



BCOR, MAb (BSB-128)

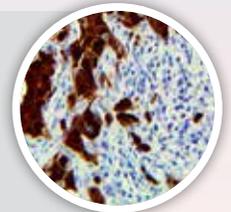
BCOR is a highly sensitive marker for SBRCTs and CCSKs with BCOR abnormalities and YWHAE rearrangements and can be used as a useful diagnostic marker in these various molecular subsets. BCOR is a highly sensitive marker for YWHAE-NUTM2 high-grade Endometrial Stromal Sarcomas with both classic and unusual morphology and identifies a subset of high-grade Endometrial Stromal Sarcomas with BCOR alterations, including BCOR rearrangement and internal tandem duplication.

Application: Sarcoma & Soft Tissue

P16, MAb (16P04, JC2)

p16 is a tumor suppressor gene. p16 is an important gene in regulating the cell cycle. p16INK4a regulates the cell cycle by binding and deactivating various cyclin-CDK complexes. p16 is a G1/S-cell cycle regulator that is involved in the pathway that converges in the tumor suppressor protein Rb.

Application: Cervical Cancer, Breast Cancer, Head & Neck Cancer



P16, RMAb (RBT-p16)

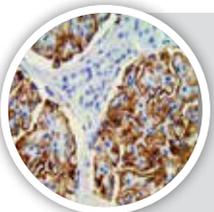
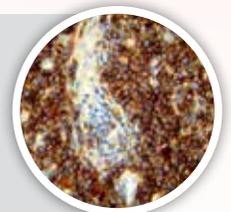
p16 is a tumor suppressor gene. p16 is an important gene in regulating the cell cycle. p16INK4a regulates the cell cycle by binding and deactivating various cyclin-CDK complexes. p16 is a G1/S-cell cycle regulator that is involved in the pathway that converges in the tumor suppressor protein Rb.

Application: Cervical Cancer, Breast Cancer, Head & Neck Cancer

PD-L1 / CD274, RMAb (28-8)

An analysis of tumor specimens from patients with renal cell carcinoma found that high tumor expression of PD-L1 was associated with increased tumor aggressiveness and a 4.5-fold increased risk of death. Ovarian cancer patients with higher expression of PD-L1 had a significantly poorer prognosis than those with lower expression. PD-L1 expression correlated inversely with intraepithelial CD8+ T-lymphocyte count, suggesting that PD-L1 on tumor cells may suppress antitumor CD8+ T cells. The PD-1/PD-L1 interaction is implicated in autoimmunity from several lines of evidence. In humans, PD-L1 was found to have altered expression in pediatric patients with Systemic lupus erythematosus.

Application: Immunotherapy, Lymphoma, Hodgkin's and NHD Lymphoma



PLA2R1, MAb (BSB-129)

PLA2R1 gain or loss of function experiments in vitro and in vivo shows that this receptor promotes several tumor suppressive responses including senescence, apoptosis and inhibition of transformation. Supporting a tumor suppressive role of PLA2R1, its expression decreases in numerous cancers, and known oncogenes such as HIF2 α and c-MYC repress its expression. PLA2R1 promoter methylation, a classical way to repress tumor suppressive gene expression in cancer cells, is observed in leukemia, in kidney and in breast cancer cells. PLA2R1 also promotes accumulation of reactive oxygen species which induce cell death and senescence.

Application: Rejection & Autoimmunity, Kidney & Urotelial Cancer

PMS2, MMab (BSB-130)

PMS2 is a gene that encodes for DNA repair proteins involved in mismatch repair. Carriers of the mismatch repair gene mutations have a high lifetime risk of developing Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colon Cancer (HNPCC) and several other cancers including endometrial cancer due to microsatellite instability (MSI) caused by accumulation of DNA replication errors in proliferating cells. Along with MLH1, MSH2 and MSH6, PMS2 is helpful in diagnosing MSI. Tumors with low-level MSI show unfavorable pathological characteristics compared to tumors with none and tumors with high-level MSI.



Application: Colon & GI Cancer, Melanoma & Skin Cancer

PRAME, RMAb (RBT-PRAME)

PRAME mRNA expression is well documented in cutaneous and ocular melanomas. When in situ and nondesmoplastic invasive melanoma components were present, PRAME expression can be seen in both. Immunoreactivity for PRAME was seen, albeit usually only in a minor subpopulation of lesional melanocytes, in 13.6% of cutaneous nevi, including dysplastic nevi, common acquired nevi, traumatized/recurrent nevi, and Spitz nevi. Rare isolated junctional melanocytes with immunoreactivity for PRAME were also seen in solar lentigines and benign nonlesional skin. Immunohistochemical analysis for PRAME expression may be useful for diagnostic purposes to support a suspected diagnosis of melanoma. It may also be valuable for margin assessment of a known PRAME-positive melanoma, but its expression in nevi, solar lentigines, and benign nonlesional skin can represent a challenge

Application: Melanoma & Skin Cancer, Breast Cancer

SDHB, MMab (BSB-131)

Mutations in the tumor suppressor genes SDHB, SDHC, and SDHD (or collectively SDHx) cause the inherited paraganglioma syndromes, characterized by pheochromocytomas and paragangliomas. The IHC for SDHB is negative in all SDH mutated paragangliomas regardless of whether the B, C or D subunit is involved. However, other tumors have been associated with SDHx mutations, such as Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors, specifically in the context of Carney-Stratakis syndrome. It has been shown that SDHB immunohistochemistry is a reliable technique for the identification of pheochromocytomas and paragangliomas caused by SDHx mutations. It's been shown that Carney-Stratakis syndrome- and Carney-triad-associated GISTs are negative by immunohistochemistry for SDHB in contrast to KIT- or PDGFRA-mutated GISTs and a majority of sporadic GISTs, and it has been suggested that GISTs of epithelioid cell morphology are tested for SDHB immunohistochemically.

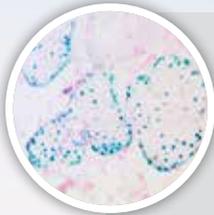
Application: Neural & Neuroendocrine Cancer, Pituitary, Kidney & Urotelial Cancer

pan TRK, RMAb (RBT-TRK)

Pan-TRK IHC has shown to be positive in most cases with NTRK fusion transcripts. NTRK gene fusions have been identified in both pediatric and adult primary central nervous system tumors, including Glioblastoma Multiforme, Pediatric Gliomas and Astrocytomas. Various translocations involving NTRK1 or NTRK3 have been reported in Spitzoid melanocytic neoplasms, as well as in compound Spitz Nevi. TRK fusions have also been reported in Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinomas, Breast Cancer, quadruple wild-type (ETV6-NTRK3) Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors, Gallbladder Adenocarcinomas, Pancreatic Carcinomas, Sinus-Nasal Low-Grade Non-Intestinal-type Adenocarcinomas and Neuroendocrine Tumors of the small bowel. In addition to being present in solid tumors, NTRK gene fusions have been also detected in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia and Acute Myeloid Leukemia.

Application: Lung Cancer, Neural & Neuroendocrine Cancer, Thyroid & Parathyroid Cancer

The most common reason for recurrence of skin cancers after Mohs micrographic surgery is residual undetected tumor. Frozen tissue Immunohistochemistry (IHC) has demonstrated greater sensitivity than routine H&E stains, which are difficult to interpret. Bio SB has developed a highly sensitive non-biotin monovalent Fab micropolymer IHC detection system for the detection of IVD antibodies for melanoma, BCC, SCC and other Mohs surgery related conditions. Our innovative IHC detection systems and high affinity monoclonal antibodies, have opened the doors for a faster and accurate immunohistochemistry applicable to Mohs surgery.



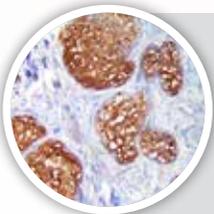
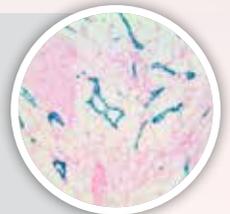
TintoFast Androgen Receptor, RMab (BSB-4)

The androgen receptor (AR) is a type of nuclear receptor which is activated by binding of either of the androgenic hormones testosterone or dihydrotestosterone. The main function of the androgen receptor is as a DNA-binding transcription factor which regulates gene expression. However, the androgen receptor has additional functions independent of DNA binding. AR also plays a role in nonreproductive organs, such as muscle, hair follicles, and the brain. This antibody reacts with the androgen receptor and also with the newly-described A form of the receptor. This antibody does not cross-react with estrogen, progesterone or glucocorticoid receptors. Abnormalities in the AR-signaling pathway have been linked to a number of diseases, including Prostate Cancer, Kennedy's Disease and male infertility.

TintoFast CD31, MMab (1A10)

CD-31 is normally found on stem cells, endothelial cells, platelets, macrophages and Kupffer cells, granulocytes, T/NK cells, lymphocytes, megakaryocytes, fibroblasts, osteoclasts and neutrophils. CD-31 is also expressed in certain tumors, including Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma, Epithelioid Sarcoma like Hemangioendothelioma, other vascular tumors, Histiocytic malignancies, and Plasmacytomas. It is rarely found in some sarcomas and carcinomas. CD-31 and macrophages play a key role in tissue regeneration.

CD31 is widely used to identify the vascular origin of neoplasms, as it is a highly specific and sensitive marker for vascular endothelial cells.

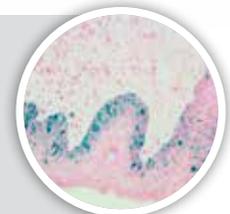


TintoFast EMA, MMab (E29)

Epithelial Membrane Antigen (EMA) antibody is useful as a pan-epithelial marker for detecting early metastatic loci of carcinoma in the bone marrow or liver. It stains normal and neoplastic cells from various tissues, including mammary epithelium, sweat glands and squamous epithelium. Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Adrenal Carcinoma and Embryonal Carcinomas are consistently EMA negative, so keratin positivity with negative EMA favors one of these tumors. EMA is frequently positive in meningioma, which can be useful when distinguishing it from other intracranial neoplasms. The absence of EMA can also be of value since negative EMA is characteristic of some tumors including Adrenal Carcinoma, Seminomas, Paraganglioma and Hepatoma.

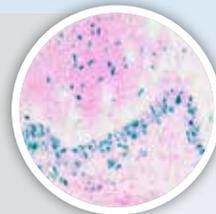
TintoFast HMB45, MMab (HMB45)

HMB-45 reacts against an antigen present in immature melanosomes, cutaneous melanocytes, prenatal and infantile retinal pigment epithelium and melanoma cells. Reacts positively against Melanocytic Tumors but not other tumors, thus demonstrating specificity and sensitivity. Moreover, this antibody reacts positively against junctional nevus cells but not intradermal nevi, and against fetal melanocytes but not normal adult melanocytes. This antibody is very useful to identify Malignant Melanoma. Metastatic Amelanotic Melanoma can often be confused with a variety of poorly differentiated Carcinomas, Large Cell Lymphomas, Sarcomas, Spindle Cell Carcinomas and various types of mesenchymal neoplasms. A keratin-negative, vimentin-rich neoplasm that immunoreacts with antibody to S-100 protein and with this melanoma antibody, is, with rare exception, a Melanoma.



TintoFast Ki-67, MMab (EP5)

The Ki-67 protein is a cellular marker for proliferation. It is an excellent marker to determine the growth fraction of a given cell population. The fraction of Ki-67-positive tumor cells (the Ki-67 labeling index) is often correlated with the clinical course of cancer. The best-studied examples in this context are Carcinomas of the Prostate and the Breast.



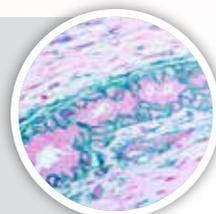
TintoFast Melanoma Cocktail: HMB-45, Mart-1 & Tyrosinase, MMab (HMB-45, A103 & BSB-6)

HMB-45 reacts against an antigen present in immature melanosomes, cutaneous, melanocytes, prenatal and infantile retinal pigment epithelium and melanoma cells. This antibody is very useful to identify Malignant Melanoma. MART-1/ Melan-A is a protein antigen found on melanocytes. Antibodies against this antigen are used to recognize cells of melanocytic differentiation, useful for the diagnosis of Melanoma. The same name is used to refer to the gene which codes for this antigen. Tyrosinase is a copper-containing enzyme present in plant and animal tissues that catalyzes the production of melanin and other pigments from tyrosine by oxidation. The MART-1/Melan-A antigen is specific for the melanocyte lineage found in normal skin, retina, and melanocytes, but not in other normal tissues. It is thus useful as a marker for Melanocytic Tumors, with the caveat that it is normally found in benign nevi as well. Anti-Tyrosinase has been found to be quite specific for melanotic lesions such as Malignant Melanoma and Melanotic Neurofibroma. Essentially no carcinomas express this marker. Melanoma cocktail HMB-45, Mart-1 and Tyrosinase are ideally suited to detect melanomas and melanocytic lesions and may prove to be a valuable marker for melanoma metastasis in sentinel lymph nodes.



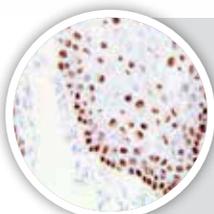
TintoFast NGFR, RMab (BSB-18)

NGFR is expressed not only in sympathetic and sensory neurons, but also in various neural crest cell or tumor derivatives such as melanocytes, Melanomas, Neuroblastomas, Pheochromocytomas, Neurofibromas, and neurotized nevi (Type C melanocytes). It is now apparent that expression of NGFR is ubiquitous and not limited to the nervous system. Studies in Prostate and Urothelial Cancer suggest that NGFR may act as a tumor suppressor, negatively regulating cell growth and proliferation. NGFR labels the myoepithelial cells of breast ducts and intralobular fibroblasts of breast ducts and, thus, aids in the diagnosis of malignancy in the breast.



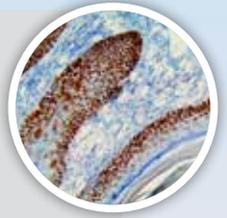
TintoFast p40, RMab (ZR-8)

p40 is an antibody that recognizes Np63-a p63 isoform and it is highly specific for squamous/basal cells. It may be a valuable marker in detecting Squamous Cell Carcinoma where p63 is currently used. It recognizes the shortest variant of p53. p40 is superior in specificity to p63 because it does not label lung adenocarcinomas like p63 does, which eliminates the potential of misinterpreting a positive adenocarcinoma as a squamous cell carcinoma.



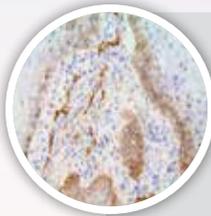
TintoFast p63, MAb (4A4)

In addition to p53, mammalian cells contain two homologous genes, p63 and p73. These genes give rise to the expression of proteins that are highly similar to p53 in structure and function. In particular, p63 and p73 proteins can induce p53-responsive genes and elicit programmed cell death. p73 and p63 are important during development and differentiation. In particular, p63 appears to be primarily implicated in epithelial development. Anti-p63 to human p63 protein labels an epitope common to all six p63 isoforms 5"QA 5"QC 5"Qc 3/QA 3/QC 3/Qc QMBCFMT UIF OVDMFJPG myoepithelial cells in the prostate gland as well as breast tissue, making it useful in differentiating benign vs. malignant prostate lesions and breast lesions.



TintoFast Podoplanin, MAb (D2-40)

Podoplanin is specifically expressed in the endothelium of lymphatic capillaries but not in the blood vasculature. In normal skin and kidney, podoplanin is co-localized with VEGFR3/FLT4, another marker for lymphatic endothelial cells. Podoplanin is selectively expressed in lymphatic endothelium as well as Lymphangiomas, Kaposi's Sarcomas and in subset Angiosarcomas with probable lymphatic differentiation. Podoplanin has also been shown to be expressed in Epithelioid Mesotheliomas, Hemangioblastomas and Seminomas.



New Fast Mohs Ancillaries

Fast ChromoProtector

| Product Description | Volume | Catalog # |
|----------------------|---------|---------------|
| Fast ChromoProtector | 15 ml | BSB-0327-15 |
| Fast ChromoProtector | 50 ml | BSB-0327-50 |
| Fast ChromoProtector | 100 ml | BSB-0327-100 |
| Fast ChromoProtector | 200 ml | BSB-0327-200 |
| Fast ChromoProtector | 500 ml | BSB-0327-500 |
| Fast ChromoProtector | 1000 ml | BSB-0327-1000 |

Mohs ImmunoDigester

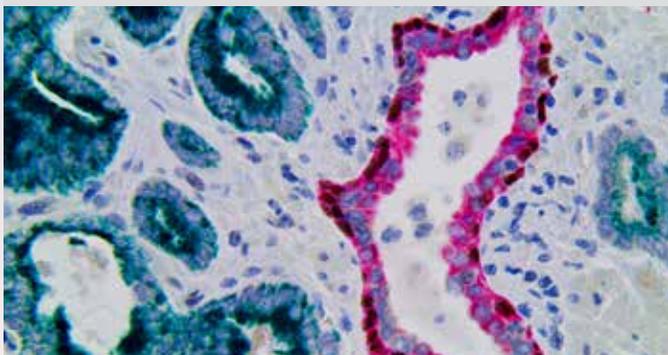
| Product Description | Volume | Catalog # |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| Mohs ImmunoDigester | 15.0 ml | BSB 0324 |
| Mohs ImmunoDigester | 50.0 ml | BSB 0325 |
| Mohs ImmunoDigester | 100.0 ml | BSB 0326 |



New Complete Multiplex Detection Systems

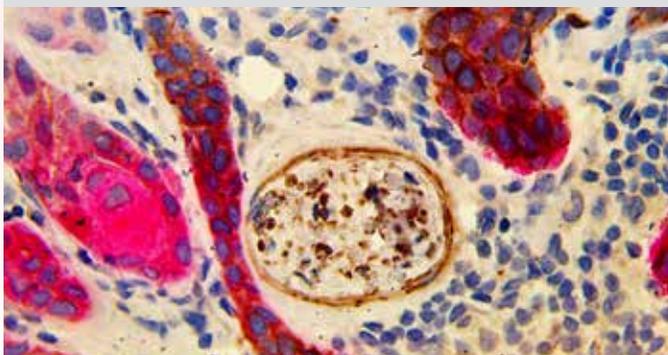
Bio SB's New MultiDetector Detection Systems allows for simultaneous IHC staining with multiple antibodies on a single slide. Simplifying the overall procedure, reducing the cost per slide, and reducing turnaround time. Bio SB's innovative micropolymer detection system technology is designed for a rapid multiplex stain procedure, combined with our high-quality monoclonal antibodies allows for a rapid and accurate signal, reducing overall expenses and protocol time.

Prostate Intraepithelial Neoplasia (PIN) MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit (CK34BE12, p63 & AMACR)



PIN MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit

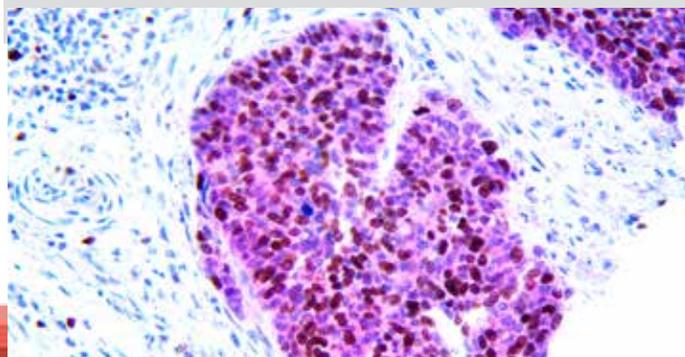
The Prostate Intraepithelial Neoplasia (PIN) MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit is a triple stain designed to detect prostate cancer in situ in the prostate glands. The basal cell indicators (p63 in DAB brown and CK34BE12 in Scarlet) stain non-affected glands and the AMACR in Green shows prostate tissue that may be affected by carcinoma. Prostate Intraepithelial Neoplasia (PIN) is a pre-cancerous condition of the prostate glands with a high predictive value for adenocarcinoma. An estimated third of men over 50 have a latent form of PIN, which could develop into a higher grade and eventually malignant carcinoma. High Grade (≥ 2) PIN (HGPIN) has morphological and genetic similarity to prostate adenocarcinomas, and adenocarcinoma presence and multifocality may be associated with the size and number of HGPIN foci.



PNI Carcinoma MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit

PNI Carcinoma MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit (CK 5/6 & NGFR)

The PNI Carcinoma MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit is a dual stain that allows for the simultaneous visualization of skin carcinomas and nerve tissue. In cutaneous squamous and basal cell carcinoma, Perineural Invasion (PNI) is the infiltration of tumor within the perineural space. PNI is an uncommon manifestation of SCC and BCC but can indicate adverse outcomes including recurrence, metastasis, poor prognosis, and death. This kit has been optimized with MultiDetector HRP and AP Labels and contrasting chromogens to clearly differentiate tumor cells expressing High Molecular Weight cytokeratin (CK 5/6 in Scarlet) from nerve cells expressing Nerve Growth Factor Receptor (NGFR in Brown).

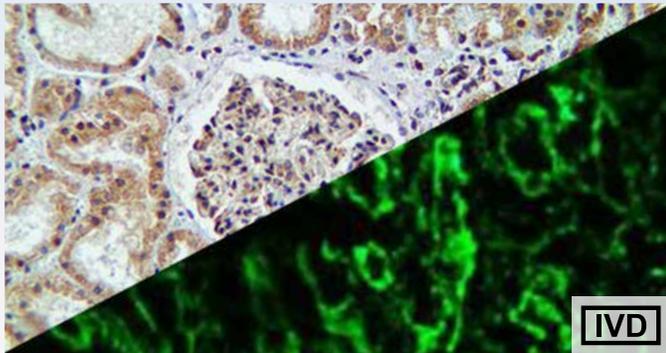


HPV MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit

HPV MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit (p16 & Ki-67)

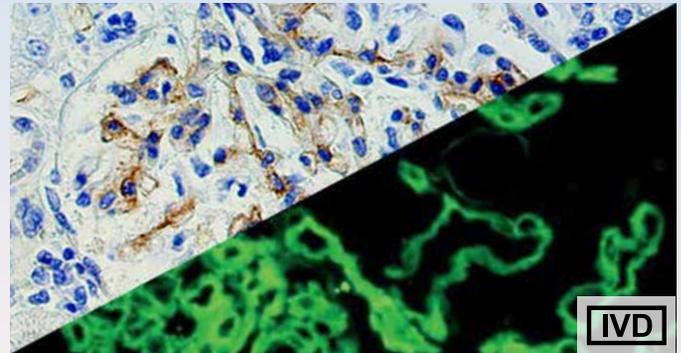
The HPV MultiDetector HRP/AP Kit dual stain includes a cocktail of Ki67 and p16 antibodies to form a sensitive and specific test for significant cervical lesions. Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) is the precursor to cervical cancer, the second most common malignancy among women. Colocalized Ki67 and p16 help identify CIN lesions for proper diagnosis and prevention of under- or over-treatment. Detection of nuclear Ki67 with DAB chromogen and nuclear and cytoplasmic p16 with ALK Scarlet provides an easy visualization of the colocalized antibodies for efficient diagnosis on biopsies and liquid cytology samples.

Bio SB's high affinity, high sensitivity InDirect Immunofluorescence antibodies work with both our FluoroDetector InDirect FITC Detection system or our PolyDetector micropolymer IHC detection system. This allows for greater flexibility without sacrificing price or staining quality.



C1q

*IHC on a FFPE Lupus Erythmatosus Tissue
IF on a Frozen Lupus Erythmatosus Tissue*



C4d, RMAb

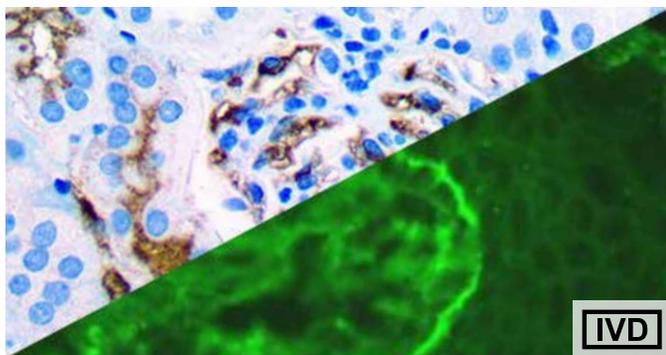
*IHC on a FFPE Spleen Tissue
IF on a Frozen Kidney Rejection Tissue*

All InDirect Immunofluorescence Antibodies are available in concentrate and convenient Tinto Predilute fomats to meet your laboratory needs.

| Complement |
|-------------------|
| C1q, RPab |
| C3c, RPab |
| C3d, RPab |
| C4c, RPab |
| C4d, RMAb |

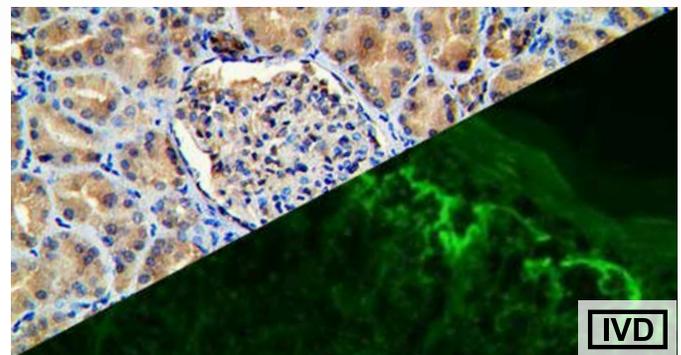
| Immunoglobulins |
|------------------------|
| IgA, RPab |
| IgD, RPab |
| IgE, RPab |
| IgG, RPab |
| IgM, RPab |
| Kappa, RPab |
| Lambda, RPab |

| Serum Proteins |
|-----------------------|
| Albumin, RPab |
| Fibrinogen, RPab |



IgA

*IHC on a FFPE Kidney Tissue
IF on a Frozen Bulluos Dermatitis Tissue*



Fibrinogen

*IHC on a FFPE Kidney Tissue
IF on a Frozen Lichen Planus Tissue*

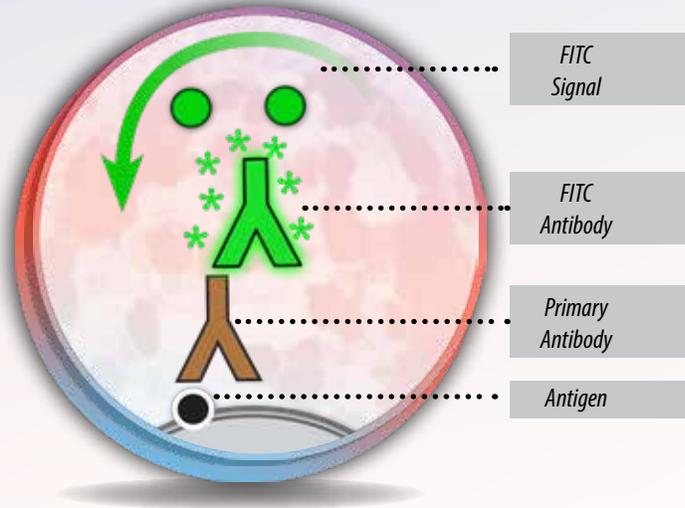
New InDirect Immunofluorescence Detection

Bio SB's highly sensitive Immunofluorescence detection systems for the detection of IVD antibodies related to autoimmune conditions. Our innovative IF detection systems and high affinity antibodies, have opened the doors for a faster and accurate Immunofluorescence and Immunohistochemistry applicable to Autoimmune Disease like Nephropathies and Lupus.

These detection systems are intended for use in Immunofluorescence (IF) applications of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE), frozen tissue sections and cell preparations.

InDirect Immunofluorescence Detection Overview

- Proprietary tandem hyperlabeling technology.
- Ensures consistent and reproducible immunostaining for all types of nuclear, cytoplasmic and membranous antigens, in different types of tissues or cell preparations.
- Highly specific and sensitive signal.
- Ready-to-use, high sensitivity system especially designed for InDirect IF detection on of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded or frozen tissues.
- Detects rabbit antibodies, both monoclonal and polyclonal.
- For in vitro diagnostic Use. All kits manufactured according to US FDA and ISO 13485 guidelines.

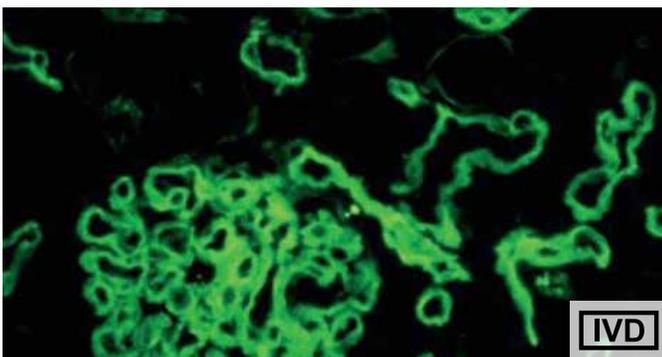


Presentations & Volumes

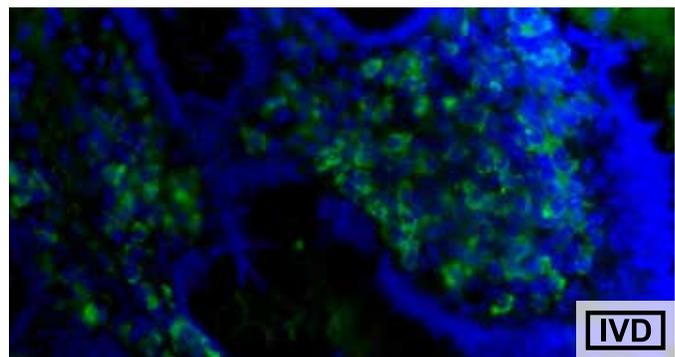
| Rabbit FluoroDetector FITC | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 15 ml | BSB 0321 |
| 50 ml | BSB 0322 |
| 100 ml | BSB 0323 |

| Rabbit FluoroDetector FITC with FluoroMounter | |
|--|----------|
| 15 ml | BSB 0315 |
| 50 ml | BSB 0316 |
| 100 ml | BSB 0317 |

| Rabbit FluoroDetector FITC with FluoroMounter with DAPI | |
|--|----------|
| 15 ml | BSB 0318 |
| 50 ml | BSB 0319 |
| 100 ml | BSB 0320 |



C4d IF on a Frozen Spleen Tissue



Kappa If on a Frozen Colon Tissue

As the diagnostics market continues to grow, researchers and clinicians have a greater need for a wide variety of high quality and cost effective control slides. Control slides are invaluable tools utilized by institutions when validating reagents, qualifying new products, testing protocols or performing research which requires multiple tissue types. Bio SB control slides are cost effective, high quality tissues mounted on Hydrophilic Plus slides which are validated for use in immunohistochemical (IHC) and in situ hybridization (ISH) applications.

The Normal Human Tissue Microarray, or NH-TMA, Cancer Human Tissue Microarray, or CH-TMA, and Cancer Human Cell Line Microarray, or CH-CLMA, are an excellent way to test and validate an antibody, ISH probe or other reagent on multiple tissues. The Bio SB NH-TMA's, CH-TMA's and CH-CLMA's are an excellent way for clinics and research labs to save time and money by allowing multiple tissues to be tested on one slide.

Tissue Microarrays

| Product Description | Volume | Catalog # |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 2-tissue Human PIN TMA | 5 Slides | BSB-0333-CS |

Cell Line Microarrays

| Product Description | Volume | Catalog # |
|---|----------|-------------|
| 3-core Androgen Receptor Cell Line Microarray | 5 Slides | BSB-0334-CS |
| 3-core ROS1 Cell Line Microarray | 5 Slides | BSB-0335-CS |
| 3-core IDH1 R132H Cell Line Microarray | 5 Slides | BSB-0336-CS |
| 4-core MMR Cell Line Microarray | 5 Slides | BSB-0337-CS |

Infectious Disease Cell Line Microarrays

| Product Description | Volume | Catalog # |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Multi Infectious Disease Cell Line Array (9-core) | 5 Slides | BSB 0232 |
| Adenovirus Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0233 |
| CMV Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0234 |
| HSV Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0235 |
| VZV Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0236 |
| EBV Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0237 |
| HBV Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0238 |
| HHV-8 Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0239 |
| SV-40 Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0240 |
| Helicobacter pylori Cell Line Array (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB 0241 |
| Treponema TMA, Artificial (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB-0338-CS |
| Gram Bacteria Artificial TMA (2-core: + and -) | 5 Slides | BSB-0339-CS |
| Fungus: Artificial TMA (4-core: 3 + and 1 -) | 5 Slides | BSB-0340-CS |



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