TEST TO KNOW

With only one sample and one test, the Complete 16 Mastitis Panel can detect both contagious and environmental organisms that cause over 95% of mastitis cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Organism (Gram Staining)</th>
<th>Contagious 3</th>
<th>Complete 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus aureus (+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus species (+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus agalactiae (+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus dysgalactiae (+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus uberis (+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli (-)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corynebacterium bovis (+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterococcus faecalis &amp; faecium (+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klebsiella pneumoniae &amp; oxytoca (-)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serratia marcescens (-)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcanobacterium pyogenes &amp; Peptostreptococcus indolicus (+)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcal beta-lactamase gene</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasma bovis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasma species</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeast</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prototheca species</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mastitis DNA Panel
(Individual, pooled up to 5:1, bulk)
Contagious 3 PCR $27 per test
Complete 16 PCR $35 per test
Milk pooling for either panel (up to 5 samples per pool) add 15¢ per sample

Bovine Pregnancy
Individual ELISA (milk, serum, plasma) $4.50 per sample

Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)
Individual ELISA (milk, serum, earnotch) $6 per sample
Earnotch Pooled ELISA $18 per test
Earnotch pooling (up to 10 samples per pool) add 15¢ per sample
Earnotch RNA PCR $40 per test
Earnotch pooling (up to 20 samples per pool) add 15¢ per sample
Bulk Milk RNA PCR $40 per test
Bulk Milk pooling (no sample limit) add 15¢ per sample

Leukosis (BLV)
Individual ELISA (milk, serum) $6 per sample
Bulk Milk ELISA $10 per test

NEFA (Non-Esterified Fatty Acids)
Individual Animal Assay (serum) $11 per sample
Group Analysis $150 per package
(includes collection materials, shipping and analysis for 15 samples)

Progesterone†
Individual ELISA (milk, serum) $6 per sample
†Intended to evaluate effectiveness of synchronization and breeding program.

Bovine Neospora Caninum
Individual ELISA (milk, serum) $6 per sample
Bulk Milk ELISA $10 per test

Sample Collection/Shipping Kits
5-Sample Milk Kit $14
Custom Collection Kit (milk, blood, fecal) $1/sample
minimum 30

Volume & multi-test discounts available.
All prices subject to change without notice.
Effective 1/1/14.
800.631.3510 • antelbio.com
DNA-based technology provides...

- **Speed** – Identifies all organisms in as little as 24 hours.
- **Versatility** – Detects more than 15 major mastitis causing organisms in one assay.
- **Flexibility** – Test fresh, frozen or preserved milk from treated and untreated cows.
- **Convenience** – Allows sample analysis on routinely collected DHI samples.
- **Improved Detection** – Superior sensitivity, detects dead and dying organisms that yield ‘no growth.’
- **Cost Savings** – Samples, including DHI collected, can be effectively pooled, reducing cost.

**STRATEGIC TESTING PROGRAMS**

with DNA-based mastitis detection allows for flexible, customizable and routine testing

**Bulk Tank or Group Surveillance**

Bulk tank or group testing is a convenient and economical means to evaluate herds or groups on an ongoing basis. It establishes a baseline for comparison and rapid alert in the case of mastitis outbreak.

Enhanced sensitivity of DNA testing enables detection of mastitis causing organisms in diluted samples. Results are quantitative, and individual values can be compared to historical values. Significant changes in DNA levels direct control efforts to organisms of greatest concern.

**Best used** in herds with established mastitis control programs interested in monitoring infection status and to provide background levels for interpretation of individual animal testing results.

**High Somatic Cell Count (SCC)**

High SCC testing targets cows most likely to be positive for mastitis infection. Pairing DNA analysis with routine DHI testing facilitates identification of organism(s) responsible for high SCC. Once identified, infections can be treated or managed with established protocols to reduce bulk tank SCC.

Improved detection and consideration of both SCC values and DNA results assists in interpretation. Results from multiple animals above SCC threshold will effectively differentiate causative versus secondary organisms.

**Best used** in herds in the midst of mastitis outbreaks, or those coping with significant, ongoing issues. Method restricts expenses while making progress on mastitis control.

**Fresh Cow**

Fresh cow testing concentrates detection efforts on cows and/or heifers that, as a result of immunosuppression during calving, are at greatest risk of mastitis infection and contaminating the milking herd.

Speed of DNA testing allows detection and management prior to moving to the milking string to limit transmission. Enhanced sensitivity allows pooling to reduce costs. Versatility of the test enables identification of all major mastitis causing organisms in one assay.

**Best used** in herds with a high incidence of new mastitis infections at freshening. Test individual or pooled samples. Submit frozen or preserved samples at your convenience.

**Hospital Pen**

Cows that are clinical for mastitis frequently get sent to the hospital pen and treated before the extent or cause of their mastitis is known. Once treated, use of culture to monitor organism levels is compromised by residual antibiotics. To determine if the infection is indeed cleared, organism detection must rely on methods like PCR that do not require efficient growth on culture media.

The improved sensitivity of DNA testing doesn’t require healthy organisms for detection, and can be valuable to help know when infections have been cleared and cows are ready to return to the milking string. The versatility of the Complete 16 panel detects a wide variety of organisms, increasing the probability of identifying what’s causing mastitis issues, and facilitating the appropriate choice of future treatment and management protocols.

**Best used** in herds with significant, ongoing mastitis issues, and in cows previously treated with antibiotics to determine if infection has been effectively cleared.