
Semen fructose measured with FructoScreen®

In this study of men with congenital absence of the vas deferens, FructoScreen® was used to measure semen fructose. As is shown in the figure, seminal fructose was lower in men with bilateral, compared to unilateral, congenital absence of the vas.


In this report, QC-Beads™ were used for internal quality control in an andrology laboratory. Quality control was done on both a daily basis and with weekly random assessment.


Basic researchers used MarScreen® IgA and MarScreen® IgG to measure indirect antisperm antibodies in peritoneal fluid of women undergoing laparoscopy.
Researchers used **ImmunoSpheres® IgA** and **MarScreen® IgG** to study sperm quality in men with chronic prostatitis.

URL (accessed Feb. 18, 2010): http://www.medind.nic.in/iaf/t06/i1/iaft06i1p199.pdf

In this cohort study, **AcroScreen™** was used to measure acrosin activity in infertile men and controls. Acrosin activity was lower in men with infertility compared to fertile control men.

**MarScreen® IgG** was used to measure antisperm antibodies in young men 10 years after testicular biopsy. In 57 cases, antisperm antibodies were negative in all, offering reassurance against fertility detriments of testicular biopsy.

Researchers used ImmunoSpheres® IgA and Marscreen® IgG in a study of autoimmune responses with chronic prostatitis. Antisperm antibodies were unassociated with chronic prostatitis.


Leucoscreen® was used to quantify seminal leukocytes. Marscreen® IgA, IgG, and IgM were used to measure antisperm antibodies on sperm surfaces and in peritoneal and follicular fluids of the partners.


MarScreen® was used to detect indirect antisperm antibodies in this study of peritoneal fluid.


URL (accessed Feb. 18, 2010): http://www.fertstert.org/article/S0015-0282%2803%2901932-0/abstract

![Acrosin activity measured with AcroScreen™](image)

AcroScreen™ was used to measure acrosin activity, which was lower in spinal cord injured men, compared to controls.

ImmunoSpheres® were used to test for direct antisperm antibodies in this observational study of men with subfertility who received treatment with an antioxidant compound.


In this case report, ImmunoSpheres® were used to test for indirect antisperm antibodies in an individual with Kartagener's/immotile cilia syndrome.


FructoScreen® and CitricScreen® were used to study patients with congenital absence of the vas deferens. Fructose and citric acid concentrations were highly correlated with seminal volume. Fructose concentrations in seminal plasma were higher in men with unilateral, compared to bilateral, absence of the vas deferens.


TAC II, a novel kit developed and validated by the authors, was compared to Marscreen®. Results were in agreement between methods. TAC II can be used on frozen and oligospermic samples.


ImmunoSpheres® were used to test for direct antisperm antibodies in this observational study of men with subfertility who received treatment with an antioxidant compound.

Immunobeads compared to ImmunoSpheres®

Antisperm antibody results using color coded ImmunoSpheres®, visualized by bright field microscopy, and the Immunobead binding test, visualized by phase contrast microscopy, were in agreement.


AcroScreen™ was used to measure acrosin in this randomized trial of hormonal therapy for men with idiopathic oligozoospermia.
Acrosin activity measured with AccuSperm

![Graph showing total acrosin activity index compared to fertilization success.]

* P=0.002

The total acrosin activity index measured with AcroScreen™, then described as AccuSperm, is greater when fertilization in vitro is successful, compared to when it is not.


The original description of AcroScreen™, the simplified photometric method for measuring acrosin activity.