



# LeucoScreen<sup>®</sup>

*Cytochemical Stain for Detecting Granulocytes in Semen*

## Features

- 4-component kit
- 1-step sample preparation
- 1-step reagent preparation
- 1-step immediate result
- 50-300 determinations per kit

## Background

High white blood cell concentrations in semen, referred to as leucocytospermia, have been associated with genital tract infection and poor semen quality. The predominant white blood cell type is the polymorphonuclear granulocyte, normally comprising 50 – 80% of total seminal white blood cells. This subpopulation can be detected using a peroxidase test which visualizes the enzyme peroxidase in cells.

# AcroScreen<sup>®</sup>

*Photometric Enzyme Method for Detecting Acrosin Activity in Spermatozoa*

## Features

- 1-step 90-minute incubation
- colorimetric result
- protease control included
- 50 determinations per kit

## Background

Acrosin is a sperm acrosomal protease that has an essential role in the fertilization process. Acrosin is released during the acrosome reaction. It has been shown to be involved in the subsequent binding of the spermatozoa to the egg's zona pellucida and/or the

penetration of spermatozoa through the zona pellucida. Low levels of Acrosin appear to be associated with subfertility and infertility. Studies have shown that total acrosin activity positively correlates with in vitro fertilization rates and a low acrosin activity in an otherwise normal ejaculate is associated with an impaired hamster egg penetration. The acrosin of human ejaculates varies independently from the standard semen parameters such as sperm concentration, percent motility, sperm motion characteristics and morphology. Thus the enzyme may be an additional marker for human semen quality.

## Order Codes

BS-ACRO      AcroScreen, a Photometric Method for Detecting Acrosin Activity in Spermatozoa  
BS-LEUCO     LeucoScreen, a Cytochemical Stain for Detecting Granulocytes in Semen