

Index

Note: Page numbers of article and symposium titles are in **boldface** type.

- Adenovirus(es), detected by spot hybridization, 491-493, 497-498
diagnosed by nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 484-485
- Agarose gel electrophoresis, in plasmid fingerprinting, 416, 418-422
- Agglutination, of monoclonal antibodies against *Streptococcus agalactiae*, 552
- Alkaline phosphatase, used in ELISA procedure, 603, 605
- Antibody staining, direct fluorescent, for rapid diagnosis of legionellosis, 565
- Antisera, bovine, for respiratory syncytial virus, used in indirect fluorescent antibody testing, 598
compared with monoclonal antibodies, for bacterial identification and taxonomy, 535-537
polyclonal, to detect *Legionella*, 566
- Ascites fluid, in monoclonal antibody production, 593
- Auto-Clone flow cytometer, 590, 592
- Bacteria, causing diarrhea, DNA hybridization in diagnosis of, 447-462
identification of, monoclonal antibodies for, 531-544
plasmid fingerprinting for, 413-436
infectious, molecular epidemiology of, 437-445
nonradioactive DNA probes to detect, 463-473
restriction enzymes in analysis of, 437-445
serology of, 533-534
- Behring ELISA-Processor M, 609
- Beta-lactamase, produced by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, 467-468
- Bio-Tek EIA Reader, for ELISA, 606
- Biotin, as label for DNA probes, 465
to detect Epstein-Barr virus by in-situ hybridization, 503-512
- Bovine anti-respiratory syncytial virus serum, used in indirect fluorescent antibody testing, 598
- Campylobacter*, analyzed by plasmid fingerprinting, 430
DNA probes for, 457-458
- Campylobacter jejuni*, restriction enzyme analysis of, 439-440
- cDNA, for nucleic acid hybridization, 517
- Chlamydia*, detection of, comparison of direct slide test and culture methods for, 580-581
- Chlamydia trachomatis*, detection of, by in-situ hybridization, 466-467
nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 480-481, 485
iodine and immunofluorescence methods compared, 579-580
monoclonal antibodies for, 578-581
restriction enzyme analysis for, 440
- Cloning, of enterotoxin genes of *E. coli*, 449-450
- Cloning, of virion DNA, for nucleic acid hybridization, 516
- Colony hybridization, method of, 465
to identify penicillin-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, 470-472
- Community-acquired infections, plasmid fingerprinting to study, 430-431
- Complement fixation, of monoclonal antibodies against *Streptococcus agalactiae*, 552
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, restriction enzyme analysis of, 440-441
- Coxsackie B3 cDNA, cloning of, for spot hybridization, 494
- cRNA, for nucleic acid hybridization, 516-517

- cRNA probes, preparation of, to detect Epstein-Barr virus, 505
- Culture tests, to detect herpes simplex virus, 583-584
- Culture/fluorescent antibody testing, respiratory syncytial virus detected by, comparison with ELISA, 601
- Cytohybridization. See *In-situ cytohybridization*.
- Cytomegalovirus, diagnosed by nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 485
- Darkfield microscopy, to detect *Treponema pallidum*, 585
- Diarrhea, bacterial, DNA hybridization used to diagnose, 447-462
- Diarrhea, caused by enterotoxigenic *E. coli*, 448
- Direct slide test, *Chlamydia* detected by, 580-581
- herpes simplex virus antigens detected by, 584-585
- Treponema pallidum* detected by, 585-586
- DNA, cloned and whole virion, in nucleic acid hybridization, 515-516
- direct labeling of, in vitro by nick translation, 505-506
- plasmid fingerprinting, 413-436
- DNA hybridization, to diagnose bacterial diarrhea, 447-462
- types of formats, 464-465
- with enterotoxigenic *E. coli* gene probes, 450-452
- DNA probes. See also *Nucleic acid probes*.
- biotin-labeled, to detect Epstein-Barr virus by in-situ hybridization, 503-512
- for *Campylobacter*, 457-458
- for enteroinvasive *E. coli*, 455-456
- for enteropathogenic *E. coli*, 458
- for enterotoxigenic *E. coli*, 447-449, 452-455
- for *Salmonella*, 457-458
- for *Shigella*, 455-456
- labeling of, for nucleic acid hybridization, 517-518
- nonradioactive, methods of labeling, 452
- to detect infectious bacteria, 463-473
- preparation of, for spot hybridization, 494
- radiolabeled, 450-452
- to detect virus-derived messenger DNA, 504-505
- DNA reagents, production of, for nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 477
- DNA:DNA hybridization, to diagnose infectious bacteria, 463-473
- DNAse I, for DNA labeling, 506
- Dot blot format, in nonradioactive DNA probe system, 465-466
- Dynatech Minireader, for ELISA, 607
- Electrophoresis, agarose gel. See *Agarose gel electrophoresis*.
- ELISA. See *Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay*.
- ELMIA. See *Enzyme-linked monoclonal inhibition assay*.
- Endonucleases, restriction. See *Restriction endonucleases*.
- Enterobacteriaceae*, characterized by plasma fingerprinting, 429
- detection by nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 480
- Enterovirus(es), detected by spot hybridization, 493, 498
- Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, monoclonal antibodies used with, 603-605
- respiratory syncytial virus detected by, 601-605
- comparison with culture/fluorescent antibody testing, 601
- spectrophotometers for, 606-610
- to detect Epstein-Barr virus, 602-605
- to subtype *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1, 570
- Enzyme-linked monoclonal inhibition assay, to detect streptococcal antigens, 548-550
- Epstein-Barr virus, detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, 602-605
- detected by in-situ hybridization with biotin-labeled DNA probes, 503-512
- Escherichia coli*, enteroinvasive, DNA probes for, 455-456
- enteropathogenic, DNA probes for, 458
- enterotoxigenic, as cause of diarrhea, 448
- DNA probes for, 447-455
- Escherichia coli*, *Vibrio cholerae* and, similarity of enterotoxins produced by, 450
- Escherichia coli* DNA-dependent RNA polymerase, for cRNA in nucleic acid hybridization, 516-517
- Ethidium bromide, in agarose gel electrophoresis, 419-420
- F protein, role in viral infections, 596
- Fibronectin, in treatment of disease caused by *Streptococcus agalactiae*, 556
- Filters, DNA, preparation of, for nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 477
- Fluorescent antibody absorption test, to detect *Treponema pallidum*, 585

- Fluorescent antibody testing, direct, for rapid diagnosis of legionellosis, 565
 indirect, for respiratory syncytial virus, 598
 monoclonal versus polyclonal antibody in, 599
 important considerations, 598-599
- Fluorescent antibody/culture method, respiratory syncytial virus detected by, comparison with ELISA, 601
- Flow cytometry, in hybridoma production, 590, 592
- Flow Laboratories Titer Multiskan, for ELISA, 608
- Haemophilus ducreyi*, analyzed by plasmid fingerprinting, 430-431
- Herpes simplex virus(es), comparison of methods for typing, 583-585
 monoclonal antibodies to distinguish HSV-1 and HSV-2, 582-584
- Horseradish peroxidase, used in ELISA procedure, 603-604
- Hybridization. See *DNA hybridization*, *DNA:DNA hybridization*, and specific hybridization formats.
- Hybridization methods, to diagnose viral infections, summary of applications, 519-521
- Hybridoma(s). See also *Monoclonal antibodies*.
 B-cell, producing monoclonal antibodies against bacteria, 531-544
- Hybridoma production, for respiratory syncytial virus, 590-594
- Hybridoma technology, 576
- Hybritech Photon, for ELISA, 610
- Immunofluorescence staining method, for detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, compared with iodine staining method, 579-580
- Immunofluorescence tests, with monoclonal antibodies, to detect herpes simplex virus antigens, 583-584
- Immunofluorescent microscopy, in analysis of respiratory syncytial virus, 600
- Indirect fluorescent antibody testing, for respiratory syncytial virus, 598-599
 monoclonal versus polyclonal antibody in, 599
- Infection(s), bacterial, molecular epidemiology of, 437-445
 plasmid fingerprinting for study of, 413-436
 viral, diagnosed by nucleic acid hybridization, 513-529
- Infectious diseases, nucleic acid probes and monoclonal antibodies used to diagnose, symposium on, 413-613
- In-situ assay, 464-465
- In-situ cytohybridization, to detect *Chlamydia trachomatis*, 466-467
 to detect Epstein-Barr virus with biotin-labeled DNA probes, 503-512
 to diagnose viral infections, 524
- Iodine staining method, for detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, compared with immunofluorescence method, 579-580
- Klebsiella pneumoniae*, restriction enzyme analysis of, 438
- Legionella*, diagnosis and epidemiology of, monoclonal antibodies used in, 561-574
- Legionella micdadei*, as cause of legionellosis, 566
- Legionella pneumophila*, analyzed by plasma fingerprinting, 430
 as cause of legionellosis, 566
 production of monoclonal antibodies against, 564-565
 serogroup 1, subtyping of, using monoclonal antibodies, 568-570
- Legionellaceae*, ecology of, 563
 species of, 562
- Legionellosis, epidemiologic studies of, using monoclonal antibodies, 567-571
 laboratory diagnosis of, by culture, 563
- Legionnaires' disease. See *Legionella*, *Legionella pneumophila*, and Legionellosis.
- Microbes, diagnosis of, by nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 475-490
 restriction enzyme analysis in epidemiology of, 437-445
- Microencapsulation technique, in monoclonal antibody production, 593-594
- Microscopy, immunofluorescent. See *Immunofluorescent microscopy*.
- Microtiter Plate System, used in ELISA procedures, 602
- Monoclonal antibodies. See also *Hybridoma(s)*.
 against group A streptococci, 556-557
 against respiratory syncytial virus, 589-613
 against *Streptococcus agalactiae*, functional properties of, 552-553
 use as therapeutic agents, 553

- Monoclonal antibodies (*Continued*)
 against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, 557
 applications of, 540-541
 ascites fluid in production of, 593
Chlamydia trachomatis diagnosed by,
 578-581
 for bacterial identification and taxonomy,
 531-544
 compared with antisera, 535-537
 for subtyping of *Legionella pneumophila*
 serogroup 1, 568-570
 future prospects, 541-542
 in diagnosis and epidemiology of *Legi-
 onella*, 561-574
 in-vivo protective role of, 596-597
 microencapsulation technique in produc-
 tion of, 593-594
Neisseria gonorrhoeae diagnosed by,
 577-578
 probes and panels, 537-539
 screening of hybrid populations, 592-593
 specificity spectrum and fine (molecular)
 specificity of, 539-540
 to detect streptococcal antigens, 545-560
 to diagnose infectious diseases, sympos-
 ium on, 530-613
 to diagnose sexually transmitted diseases,
 575-588
 to distinguish herpes simplex viruses 1
 and 2, 582-584
Treponema pallidum detected by,
 585-586
Trichomonas vaginalis detected by, 586
 used in ELISA procedure, 603-605
 versus polyclonal antibodies, in indirect
 fluorescent antibody testing for respira-
 tory syncytial virus, 599
 Myelomas, in study of immunoglobulin syn-
 thesis and genetics, 532
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, monoclonal antibod-
 ies to diagnose, 577-578
 penicillin-resistant plasmid in, identified
 by colony hybridization, 470-472
 identified by Southern blot technique,
 467-70
 restriction enzyme analysis of, 442-443
Neisseria meningitidis, restriction enzyme
 analysis of, 441-442
 Nick translation, for direct labeling of DNA
 in vitro, 505-506
 Nosocomial infections, plasmid fingerprint-
 ing to study, 428-430
 Nucleic acid hybridization. See also *Nucleic
 acid sandwich hybridization*.
 general concepts, 503-504
 preparation of probes, 515-518
 specimens for assays, 493-494
 to diagnose viral infections, 513-529
- Nucleic acid probes, to diagnose infectious
 diseases, symposium on, 413-529
 Nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, adeno-
 virus diagnosed by, 484-485
Chlamydia trachomatis detected by,
 480-481, 485
 compared with spot hybridization,
 485-488
 cytomegalovirus diagnosed by, 485
Enterobacteriaceae detected by, 480
 for microbial diagnosis, 475-490, 524-525
- Opsonization, of monoclonal antibodies
 against *Streptococcus agalactiae*, 553
- Penicillin-resistant plasmid, in *Neisseria
 gonorrhoeae*, 467-472
 Plasmid fingerprinting, identification of bac-
 teria by, 413-436
 of *Campylobacter*, 430
Enterobacteriaceae, 429
 of *Haemophilus ducreyi*, 430-431
 of *Legionella pneumophila*, 430
 of *Salmonella*, 431-432
 of *Serratia marcescens*, 429
 of *Shigella*, 431
 of *Staphylococcus aureus*, 429
 of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, 429
 to study community-acquired infections,
 430-431
 to study nosocomial infections, 428-430
 Plasmids, analysis of, by restriction endonu-
 cleases, 422-428
 molecular size standards, 426-428
 with agarose gel electrophoresis, 416,
 418-422
 as strain markers, 415
 evolution of, analysis of, using restriction
 profiling, 428
 nature of, 413-414
 stability of, 414-415
 Polyclonal antibodies, versus monoclonal an-
 tibodies, in indirect fluorescent anti-
 body testing for respiratory syncytial vi-
 rus, 599
 Polyclonal antisera, to detect *Legionella*, 566
 Probes. See also *DNA probes*.
 monoclonal antibody, for bacterial identi-
 fication and taxonomy, 537-539
- Rabbit antisera, for typing herpes simplex
 viruses, compared with other methods,
 583
 Reagents, DNA, production of, for nucleic
 acid sandwich hybridization, 477

- safety and stability of, in diagnosis of viral infections by hybridization methods, 526
- Reassociation kinetics, to diagnose viral infections, 518
- Respiratory syncytial virus, antigenic structure of, analyzed by monoclonal antibodies, 594–596
- detection of, comparison of culture/fluorescent antibody and ELISA procedures for, 601
- enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for, 601–605
- indirect fluorescent antibody testing for, 598
- monoclonal versus polyclonal antibodies in, 599
- slide preparation for, 598
- specimen acquisition for, 597
- monoclonal antibodies against, 589–613
- nature of, 594
- Restriction endonucleases, for typing herpes simplex viruses, compared with other methods, 583
- to analyze plasmids, 422–428
- Restriction enzyme analysis, basic procedure for, 437–438
- of bacterial infections, 437–445
- use in microbial epidemiology, 443–445
- Reverse transcriptase, for cDNA in nucleic acid hybridization, 517
- RNA, genomic, in vitro transcripts of, in nucleic acid hybridization, 517
- Salmonella*, analyzed by plasmid fingerprinting, 431–432
- DNA probes for, 457–458
- restriction enzyme analysis of, 438–439
- Sandwich assay, to detect streptococcal antigens, 550–551
- Sandwich hybridization. See *Nucleic acid sandwich hybridization*.
- Serology, of bacteria, 533–534
- Serratia marcescens*, analyzed by plasmid fingerprinting, 429
- Sexually transmitted diseases, monoclonal antibodies used to diagnose, 575–588
- Shigella*, analyzed by plasmid fingerprinting, 431
- DNA probes for, 455–456
- Slide preparation, to detect respiratory syncytial virus, 598
- Slide test, direct, to detect *Chlamydia*, 580–581
- to detect herpes simplex virus antigens, 584–585
- to detect *Treponema pallidum*, 585–586
- Smile effect, in analyzing plasmids with agarose gel electrophoresis, 421–422
- Sodium dodecyl sulfate, used in nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 482
- Southern blot technique, 464
- to diagnose viral infections, 518, 522–523
- to identify penicillin-resistant plasmid in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, 467–470
- Spectrophotometers, for ELISA, 606–610
- Spot hybridization. See also *Dot blot hybridization*.
- compared with nucleic acid sandwich hybridization, 485–488
- preparation of specimens and DNA probes for, 493–494
- test procedure, 494–495
- to detect adenoviruses and enteroviruses, 491–501
- to diagnose viral infections, 523–524
- Staphylococcus aureus*, analyzed by plasmid fingerprinting, 429
- Staphylococcus epidermidis*, typing by plasmid fingerprinting, 429
- Streptococcal antigens, monoclonal antibodies to identify, 545–560
- Streptococcus*, group A, monoclonal antibodies against, 556–557
- group B. See *Streptococcus agalactiae*.
- detected by enzyme-linked monoclonal inhibition assay, 548–550
- detected by sandwich assay, 550–551
- epidemiology and diagnosis of, 547–548
- monoclonal antibodies against, functional properties of, 552–553
- production of, 548–551
- prevention of disease caused by, 553–556
- Streptococcus pneumoniae*, monoclonal antibodies against, 557
- Syphilis, comparison of methods used to detect *Treponema pallidum*, 585–586
- Treponema pallidum*, comparison of methods used to detect, 585–586
- Trichomonas vaginalis*, monoclonal antibodies to detect, 586
- Two-phase hybridization system, 464
- Vibrio cholerae*, *E. coli* and, similarity of enterotoxins produced by, 450
- restriction enzyme analysis of, 439
- Viral infections, diagnosed by nucleic acid hybridization, 513–529
- summary of applied hybridization methods to detect, 519–521
- Virion DNA, cloned and whole, in nucleic acid hybridization, 515–516
- Virus. See specific types, as *Respiratory syncytial virus*.