

illumina Respiratory Pathogen ID/AMR Panel

Comprehensive detection of common and rare respiratory pathogens and associated antimicrobial resistance (AMR) markers



An unprecedented public health concern

- Respiratory coinfections are a critical global health concern accelerated by COVID-19
- High frequency of coinfections in COVID-19 patients¹⁻³
- Increased antibiotic resistance is a global health threat

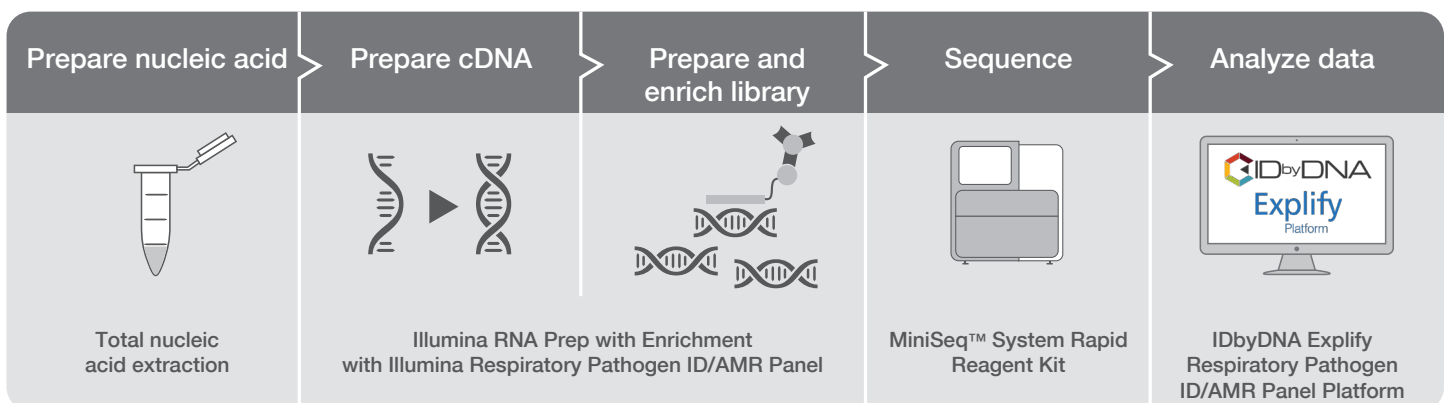
With the Respiratory Pathogen ID/AMR Panel, research labs can:

- Identify pathogens in samples where initial analysis did not find an etiological agent
- Detect coinfections in chronic respiratory conditions and complex samples
- Profile AMR gene expression to gain insights into pathogen antibiotic resistance



Streamlined, sample-to-results NGS workflow delivers results in under 24 hours

- Accurate, cost-effective detection of known and emerging respiratory pathogens with next-generation sequencing (NGS) combined with target enrichment and powerful, simple data analysis with the IDbyDNA Explify Platform





Analysis powered by IDbyDNA

- Access in BaseSpace™ Sequence Hub
- Harness an easy-to-use solution for in-depth analysis with standardized interpretation using curated databases
- Issue results as a detailed text-based (JSON format) or PDF report

Pathogens targeted by the Respiratory Pathogen ID/AMR Panel

- Cost-effective detection of respiratory pathogens and associated antibiotic resistance genes in a single assay
- Broad targeting of DNA- and RNA-based pathogens, including 180 bacteria, 42 viruses, and 53 fungi
- Comprehensive genome coverage of critical viral pathogens, including SARS-CoV-2 and Influenza A and B virus

Top targets on the Respiratory Pathogen ID/AMR Panel

Top bacteria ^a	Top viruses ^a	Top fungi ^a	Antibiotics	
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i> (5)	Adenovirus B, C, E	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> (5)	Amoxicillin	Gentamicin
<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i> (2)	Coronavirus 229E, HKU1, NL63, OC43	<i>Candida auris</i>	Amoxicillin-Clavulanate	Levofloxacin
<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	<i>Coccidioides immitis</i> (1)	Cefazolin	Meropenem
<i>Enterobacter cloacae complex</i> ^b	Enterovirus D68	<i>Fusarium solani</i> (3)	Cefepime	Oxacillin
<i>Francisella tularensis</i>	Influenza A virus (H1N1, H3N2, avian)	<i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i>	Ceftriaxone	Sulfamethoxazole
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (4) ^b	Influenza B virus	<i>Mucor racemosus</i> (2)	Clindamycin	Tetracycline
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i> (5)	Metapneumovirus	<i>Paracoccidioides brasiliensis</i>	Colistin	Trimethoprim
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (9)	Parainfluenza virus 1-4	<i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i>	Erythromycin	Vancomycin
<i>Nocardia farcinica</i> (9)	Respiratory syncytial virus A + B	<i>Rhizopus oryzae</i> (2)		
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (2) ^b	Rhinovirus A, B, C	<i>Sporothrix schenckii</i>		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ^b	SARS-CoV-2	<i>Talaromyces marneffei</i>		
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (7) ^b				

Number in parentheses indicates additional targeted species of the same genus

a. Denotes leading causes of respiratory infections whether viral, fungal, or bacterial. Additional organisms that are known to cause infections are also targeted.

b. AMR markers included.

