



# INTERCEPT™ Blood System

Effective and Reliable Pathogen Inactivation

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# INTERCEPT Blood System Effective and Reliable Pathogen Inactivation

## Broad Spectrum of Inactivation Against Known and Emerging Pathogens

A broad spectrum of viruses, gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, spirochetes, parasites and leukocytes are inactivated by the INTERCEPT System. Robust inactivation is achieved with a >4 log reduction for most

pathogens. Examples include established agents such as HIV, HBV, HCV and WNV, as well as emerging infectious agents, such as Chikungunya, Babesia, and Plasmodium parasites.

### Log Inactivation of Viruses and Parasites Identified as Priority Agents for Blood Transfusion<sup>1</sup>

	Dengue <sup>2</sup>	Babesia	Chikungunya	St. Louis Encephalitis <sup>3</sup>	Leishmania	Plasmodium <sup>4</sup>	T.cruzi
Type of pathogen	Virus	Parasite	Virus	Virus	Parasite	Parasite	Parasite
Log reduction (platelets)	> 4.3	> 5.3	> 6.4	> 6.0	> 5.0	≥ 6.0	> 5.3
Log reduction (plasma)	NT	> 5.3	≥ 7.6	≥ 5.4	NT	≥ 6.9	> 5.0

AABB identified 68 emerging agents with actual or potential risk of transfusion transmission. Of these, 7 viruses and parasites were identified as priority pathogens.

**NT** = Not Tested. **1.** Stramer, et al. Transfusion 2009;49:35S. **2.** Lam S, et al. Transfusion 2007;47:134A. **3.** Based on inactivation data for bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV), a model virus for the family Flaviviridae. **4.** Data reflects Plasmodium falciparum

# INTERCEPT Blood Broad Spectrum of Inactivation

Against Known and Emerging Pathogens



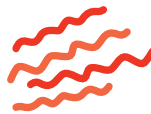
## Enveloped viruses

HIV-1 DHBV  
HIV-2 BVDV  
HBV CMV  
HCV WNV  
HTLV-I SARS  
HTLV-II Vaccinia<sup>1</sup>  
Chikungunya  
Dengue<sup>2</sup>  
Influenza A



## Leukocytes

T-cells



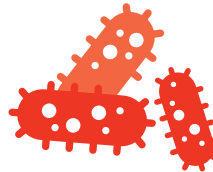
## Spirochetes

*Treponema pallidum*  
*Borrelia burgdorferi*



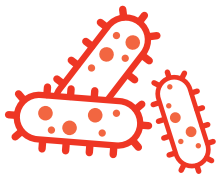
## Non-enveloped viruses

Bluetongue virus, type 11  
Feline calicivirus  
Parvovirus B19  
Human adenovirus 5



## Gram-positive bacteria

*Staphylococcus epidermidis*  
*Staphylococcus aureus*  
(including methicillin-resistant<sup>4</sup>)  
*Streptococcus pyogenes*  
*Listeria monocytogenes*  
*Corynebacterium minutissimum*  
*Bacillus cereus* (vegetative)  
*Lactobacillus sp.*  
*Bifidobacterium adolescentis*  
*Propionibacterium acnes*  
*Clostridium perfringens*



## Gram-negative bacteria

*Klebsiella pneumoniae*  
*Yersinia enterocolitica*  
*Escherichia coli*  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*  
*Salmonella choleraesuis*  
*Enterobacter cloacae*  
*Serratia marcescens*  
*Anaplasma phagocytophilum*  
*Orientia tsutsugamushi*<sup>3</sup>



## Protozoa

*Trypanosoma cruzi*  
*Plasmodium falciparum*  
*Leishmania sp.*  
*Babesia microti*

Detailed inactivation data is included in the INTERCEPT technical data sheet available from [www.interceptbloodsystem.com](http://www.interceptbloodsystem.com).

1. Sampson-Johannes A, et al. *Transfusion*. 2003;43:83A.
2. Lam S, et al. *Transfusion* 2007;47:134A.
3. Rentas F, et al. *Transfusion* 2004;44:104A.
4. Data on file.



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Use of INTERCEPT™ Plasma or Platelets is contraindicated in patients with a history of allergic response to amotosalen or psoralens.

Consult instructions for use for indications, contraindications, warnings, and precautions.