



IV-LISA

Anti-CCP

Anti-Cyclic Citrullinated Peptide Antibody

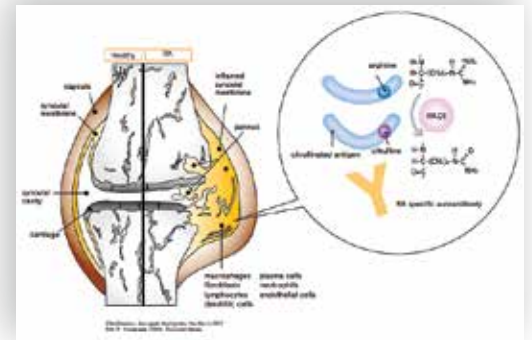
A high sensitivity, high specificity biomarker for rheumatoid arthritis (RA) diagnosis

Clinical Significance

- Anti-CCP antibodies are highly sensitive and specific for RA, Sensitivity is near to Rheumatoid factor (RF), and specificity obviously higher than RF.
- Anti-CCP antibodies can highly predict the development of RA disease. Anti-CCP antibodies can reduce misdiagnosis RA of RF-negative.
- Anti-CCP test has been listed into the standards of RA diagnosis, as a regular item, is widely used in the physical examination in Europe and America.

Applicable Group

- Group with severe rheumatoid patient in family.
- Group living in cold and wet environment for long time.
- Group with autoimmune diseases of themselves.
- Group in depressed mood and excessive pressure for long time.



There is no age limits in incidence of Rheumatoid Arthritis, mainly between 20~45 years old. Anti-CCP appears 1~10 years earlier than clinical manifestations of RA, appropriate for medical screening of healthy people, has great significance for prevention and control of joint damage.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

RA is a common systemic autoimmune disease, the worldwide incidence rate is 1%, can occur irreversible joint damage within two years after its incidence. At the early period, can use immunosuppressants to control the disease progression, prevent joint damage. Once miss the window of treatment, can only alleviate the symptoms, basically difficult to prevent disease progression. Therefore, the key point of rheumatoid arthritis diagnosis is to diagnose potential patients as early as possible, and actively adopt intervention therapy.

Anti-CCP ELISA Quantitative test kit

Specification: 96T

- Both quantitative and qualitative detecting anti-CCP in serum.
- Experience screening early osteoarthritis.
- Uniquely use dilution method in the wells, convenient, and more suitable for physical examination of a large number of samples.





AMH

Anti-Miullerian Hormone

■ An excellent biomarker for Predicting of Ovarian Reserve

Anti-Müllerian Hormone, AMH, is a member of the transforming growth factor B (TGF-B) superfamily. AMH, produced by fetal Sertoil cells which is expressed in the ovary by granulosa cells surrounding the growing follicles, from carly antral to the selection stage. AMH concentrations slowly decrease with increasing age until becoming undetectable 5 years before menopause when the stock of primordial follicles is exhausted. It can be a forecast parameter for ovarian reserve.

Clinical significance

- Assisted reproductive technology (ART)
- Ovarian related diseases
 - Premature Ovarian Failure (POF)
 - Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
 - Granulosa cell tumor (GCT)
- Ovarian reserve functional evaluation.

AMH ELISA Quantitative Test Kit

Specification: 96T

Linear range: 0.01ng/ml-24.0ng/ml



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