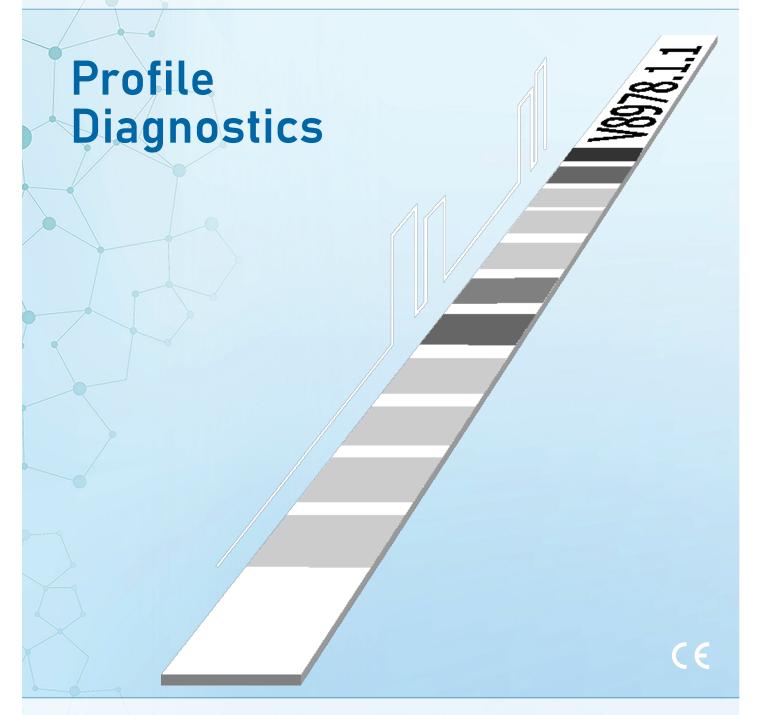
LINE & Dot Assays



Manual and Automated LINE & Dot Immunoblots



Product Highlights

- Comprehensive Product Portfolio for Autoimmune Diagnostics
- Processing and Evaluation of LINE & Dot Immunoblots
- Automated Immunoblot Analyzer and Software

YOUR RELIABLE PARTNER IN AUTOIMMUNE DIAGNOSTICS

20 Years of Experience, 150 Partners in more than 100 Countries

Manual Assays

| | Celiac D | liseases | Pernicious Anemia | Neuropathies | Antiphospholipid Syndrome | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Antibody | 4202 | 4208 | 4220 | 5003 | 5012 | |
| specificity | CeliAK IgG LINE | CeliAK IgA LINE | BiermAK LINE | Anti-Gangliosid Dot (IgG/IgM/screen) | Anti-Phospholipid Dot IgG/IgM) | |
| Diamidated gliadin | + | + | | | | |
| Tissue transglutaminase | + | + | | | | |
| anti-lgA/anti-lgG | -/+ | +/- | | | | |
| PCA (H ⁺ /K ⁺ ATPase) | | | + | | | |
| Intrinsic factor | | | + | | | |
| GM1 | | | | + | | |
| GM2 | | | | + | | |
| GM3 | | | | + | | |
| GM4 | | | | + | | |
| GD1a | | | | + | | |
| GD1b | | | | + | | |
| GD2 | | | | + | | |
| GD3 | | | | + | | |
| GT1a | | | | + | | |
| GT1b | | | | + | | |
| GQ1b | | | | + | | |
| Sulfatides | | | | + | | |
| Cardiolipin | | | | | + | |
| Phosphatidic acid | | | | | + | |
| Phosphatidylcholine | | | | | + | |
| Phosphatidylethanolamine | | | | | + | |
| Phosphatidylglycerol | | | | | + | |
| Phosphatidylinositol | | | | | + | |
| Phosphatidylserine | | | | | + | |
| Annexin V | | | | | + | |
| β2GPI | | | | | + | |
| Prothrombin | | | | | + | |



Manual Assays

| | Systemi | c Inflammator (ANA/ENA | ry Rheumatic I A Profiles) | Vasculitis Nephritis | Autoimmune Hepatitis | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------|---------------------|--|
| A matth or also | 4074 | 4049 4289 | | 4291 | 4028 | 4030 | 4099 | |
| Antibody specificity | ANAscl ^{plus} Dot | PmScl ^{plus} Dot | ANA 12 LINE | ANA 18 LINE | ANA 18 LINE ANCA Dot | | HepAK 7 plus Dot | |
| Nucleosomes | | | + | + | | | | |
| Histones | | | + | + | | | | |
| dsDNA | | | + | + | | | | |
| Sm/RNP | + | | | + | | | | |
| RNP (A, C, 68kDa) | | | + | + | | | | |
| Sm | + | | + | + | | | | |
| SS-A/Ro60 | + | | + | + | | | | |
| SS-A/Ro52 | | | + | + | | | | |
| SS-B | + | | + | + | | | | |
| Jo-1 | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| Scl-70 | + | + | + | + | | | | |
| PMScl | + | + | | + | | | | |
| CENP A/B | +/+ | | -/+ | +/+ | | | | |
| Ribosomal P0 | | | + | + | | | | |
| PCNA | + | | | + | | | | |
| Ku | + | + | | | | | | |
| Mi-2 | | + | | | | | | |
| PL-7 | | + | | | | | | |
| PL-12 | | + | | | | | | |
| SRP | | + | | | | | | |
| PR3 | | | | | + | | | |
| MP0 | | | | | + | | | |
| GBM | | | | | + | | | |
| AMA-M2 | | | | + | | + | + | |
| Sp100 | | | | | | | + | |
| Gp210 | | | | | | | + | |
| F-actin | | | | + | | + | + | |
| SLA | | | | | | + | + | |
| LKM1 | | | | | | + | + | |
| LC1 | | | | | | + | + | |
| DFS-70 | | | | + | | | | |

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Indications for the LINE & Dot Immunoblot Assays

Anti-Phospholipid Syndrome - An autoimmune disorder diagnosed in patients with recurrent thromboembolic events and/or pregnancy loss in the presence of persistent laboratory evidence of antiphospholipid antibodies (aPL). There is no cure for this rare condition, but medications can reduce its risks. Due to the wide divariety of aPL antibodies and their relevance, aPL profiling provides insight into the diagnosis and ultimately the outcome of patients with antiphospholipid syndrome.

Autoimmune Hepatitis - A life-long and rare liver disease caused by immune-mediated damage to liver cells resulting in inflammation. Untreated autoimmune hepatitis can lead to scarring of the liver (cirrhosis) and eventually to liver failure. If diagnosed and treated early it can be often controlled with medication. Antibody profiling can help differentiate between different types of autoimmune hepatitis.

utoimmune Myositis - An inflammatory disease of the skeletal muscles. Myositis-specific antibodies may be useful in the diagnosis and classification of idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, as they have been shown to correlate with distinct clinical phenotypes and should be a part of the differential diagnostic testing.

utoimmune Neuropathies - A condition, acute or chronic, caused by immune-mediated damage to peripheral nerves. It presents with a wide range of symptoms, including subacute progression, asymmetric or multifocal deficits, and selective involvement of motor, sensory, or autonomic nerves. Detection of an autoantibody provides evidence that the peripheral nerve disorder is immune-mediated and can guide the treatment.

Celiac Disease - A serious autoimmune disease that occurs in genetically predisposed individuals where the ingestion of gluten causes damage to the small intestine. Although it is estimated to affect 1 in 100 people worldwide, only about 30% are correctly diagnosed. Detection of autoantibodies can raise awareness, as all people with celiac disease are at risk of long-term complications, regardless of the presence of symptoms.



Indications for the LINE & Dot Immunoblot Assays

Scleroderma - A rare, chronic autoimmune disease of the connective tissue that causes inflammation and fibrosis (thickening) in the skin and it may also cause problems in the blood vessels, internal organs, and digestive tract. While there is no cure for scleroderma, treatments can relieve symptoms, slow progression, and improve quality of life. Autoantibody testing has become an increasingly important part of diagnosis and prognosis.

Systemic inflammatory Rheumatic Diseases - Systemic rheumatic diseases are chronic, inflammatory autoimmune disorders, such as osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, myositis and scleroderma. ANA/ENA profile detection is a useful diagnostic tool for differential diagnosis.

Pernicious Anemia - An autoimmune condition also called Biermer's anemia that prevents the body from absorbing vitamin B12 resulting in fewer red blood cells to carry oxygen throughout the body. If left treated, it can cause serious medical problems, including irreversible damage to your nervous system. The detection of autoantibodies is a helpful diagnostic tool in evaluating patients.

Vasculitis - A group of rare conditions also called angiitis that damage blood vessels by causing inflammation, or swelling. The autoimmune etiologies are more common, and the restriction of the blood flow can lead to organ and tissue damage. The presence of a particular profile of autoantibodies in a patient can be associated with a specific type of clinical condition.

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Automated LINE & Dot Assays for DotDiver2.0

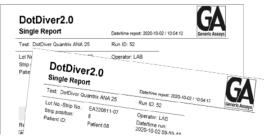
| | Celiac I | Disease | Perni- cious Anemia | us Neuropathies | | | | Antiphospholipid Syndrome | | |
|--|------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | 5014 | 5015 | 5019 | 50301 | 50381 | 50391 | 5018 | 50401 | 50411 | |
| Autoantibody specificity | CeliAK IgA | CeliAK IgG | BiermAK | Anti- Gangliosid screen | Anti- Gangliosid IgG | Anti- Gangliosid IgM | ANCA | Anti- Phospho- lipid IgG | Anti- Phospho- lipid IgM | |
| Diamidated gliadin | + | + | | | | | | | | |
| Tissue trans- glutaminase | + | + | | | | | | | | |
| PCA (H ⁺ /K ⁺ ATPase) | | | + | | | | | | | |
| Intrinsic factor | | | + | | | | | | | |
| GM1 | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GM2 | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GM3 | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GM4 | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GD1a | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GD1b | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GD2 | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GD3 | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GT1a | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GT1b | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| GQ1b | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| Sufatides | | | | + | + | + | | | | |
| PR3 | | | | | | | + | | | |
| MP0 | | | | | | | + | | | |
| GBM | | | | | | | + | | | |
| Cardiolipin | | | | | | | | + | + | |
| Phosphatidic acid | | | | | | | | + | + | |
| Phosphatidyl- ethanolamine | | | | | | | | + | + | |
| Phosphatidyl- glycerol | | | | | | | | + | + | |
| Phosphatidyl- inositol | | | | | | | | + | + | |
| Phosphatidyl- serine | | | | | | | | + | + | |
| Annexin V | | | | | | | | + | + | |
| βGPI | | | | | | | | + | + | |
| Prothrombin | | | | | | | | + | + | |



| | Systemic inflammatory Rheumatic Diseases | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------|----------|-----------------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| | ANA / ENA Panels | | | | | | | Myositis | Sclero- derma | Autoimmune Hepatitis | |
| Autoantibody | 5016 | 5017 | 5291 NEW | 5020 | 5035 | 5045 | 5066 | 5093 | 5069 | 5021 | 5070 |
| specificity | ANA | PmScl | ANA 18 | Quantrix ANA | ANA PCNA | PmScl 12 | ANAcyto 10 | Myositis | Sclero- derma 10 | HepAK 7 plus | HepAK 10 |
| Nucleosome | | | + | + | | | | | | | |
| dsDNA | | | + | + | | | | | | | |
| Histones | | | + | + | | | | | | | |
| Sm/RNP | + | | + | + | + | | | | | | |
| RNP (A, C, 68kDa) | | | + | + | + | | | | + | | |
| Sm | + | | + | + | + | | | | | | |
| SS-A Ro60 | + | | + | + | + | | | | | | |
| SS-A Ro52 | | | + | + | | + | | + | | | |
| SS-B | + | | + | + | + | | | | | | |
| Scl-70 | + | + | + | + | + | + | | İ | + | | |
| PMScl 75 /100 | -/+ | -/+ | -/+ | -/+ | -/+ | -/+ | | İ | +/+ | | |
| CENP-A/B | + | | +/+ | + | + | | | | +/+ | | |
| Ribosomal P0 | | | + | + | + | | + | | | | |
| Ku | | + | | + | + | + | | | + | | |
| Mi-2 | | + | | + | | + | | + | | | |
| Jo-1 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | |
| PL-7 | | + | | + | | + | + | + | | | |
| PL-12 | | + | | + | | + | + | + | | | |
| EJ | | | | | | + | + | + | | | <u> </u> |
| 0,1 | | | | | | | + | | | | <u> </u> |
| KS | | | | | | | + | <u> </u> | | | |
| ZO | | | | | | | + | | | | |
| HA | | | | | | | + | <u> </u> | | | l |
| SRP | | + | | + | | + | + | + | l | | |
| PCNA | | T | + | + | + | T . | T | T | | | <u> </u> |
| sp100 | | | т | + | T | | | | | | |
| gp210 | | | | + | | | | | | + | + |
| M2/nPDC | | | | + | | | | | | + | + |
| | | | | + | | | | | | T | T |
| M2 recombinant M2/0GDC-E2 | | | + | т | | | | <u> </u> | | | |
| | | <u> </u> | | | | | | <u> </u> | | | + |
| M2/BC0ADC-E2 | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | | | + |
| M2/PDC-E2 | | | | | | | <u> </u> | | | | + |
| F-actin | | | + | + | | | <u> </u> | | | + | + |
| DFS-70 | | | + | | | | | | | | |
| SLA | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | | + | + |
| LKM1 | | | | | | | | | | + | + |
| LC1 | | | | | | | | | | + | + |
| MDA-5 | | | | | | + | | + | | | |
| ΤΙΕΊ-γ | | | | | | + | | + | | | |
| SAE1/SAE2 | | | | | | | | +/+ | | | |
| NXP-2 | | | | | | | | + | | | |
| RNA Polymerase III | | | | | | | | | + | | |
| Fibrillarin | | | | | | | | | + | | |
| Th/To | | | | | | | | | + | | |

Automated





DotDiver2.0Automated Immunoblot Analyzer

- Automated LINE / Dot immunoblot benchtop analyzer with small footprint
- User-friendly software
- Simultaneous performance of up to 24 different tests
- Ready-to-use reagents and test strips
- Automated barcode identification of test strips and cartridges
- Integrated drying of processed test strips
- Evaluation of processed test strips
- Export of results in digital file format or as paper print out
- LIS connectivity
- Low-maintenance, no liquid handling

Manual



Classic version with manual processing and visual or automated evaluation through scan software (i.e. Blot GAlaxy).

Contact

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Order Information

DotDiver2.0 Blot GAlaxy REF 5075 REF 5100

