

Autobio Diagnostics Co., Ltd.

offers more than 600 in vitro diagnostic products including CLIA (microplate based CLIA and magnetic particle based CLIA), ELISA, POCT (Point of Care Test), Microbiology and Biochemistry. As an ISO9001 and EN ISO13485 manufacturer, Autobio supplies high quality products through its well established sales network and is renowned as a reliable partner.

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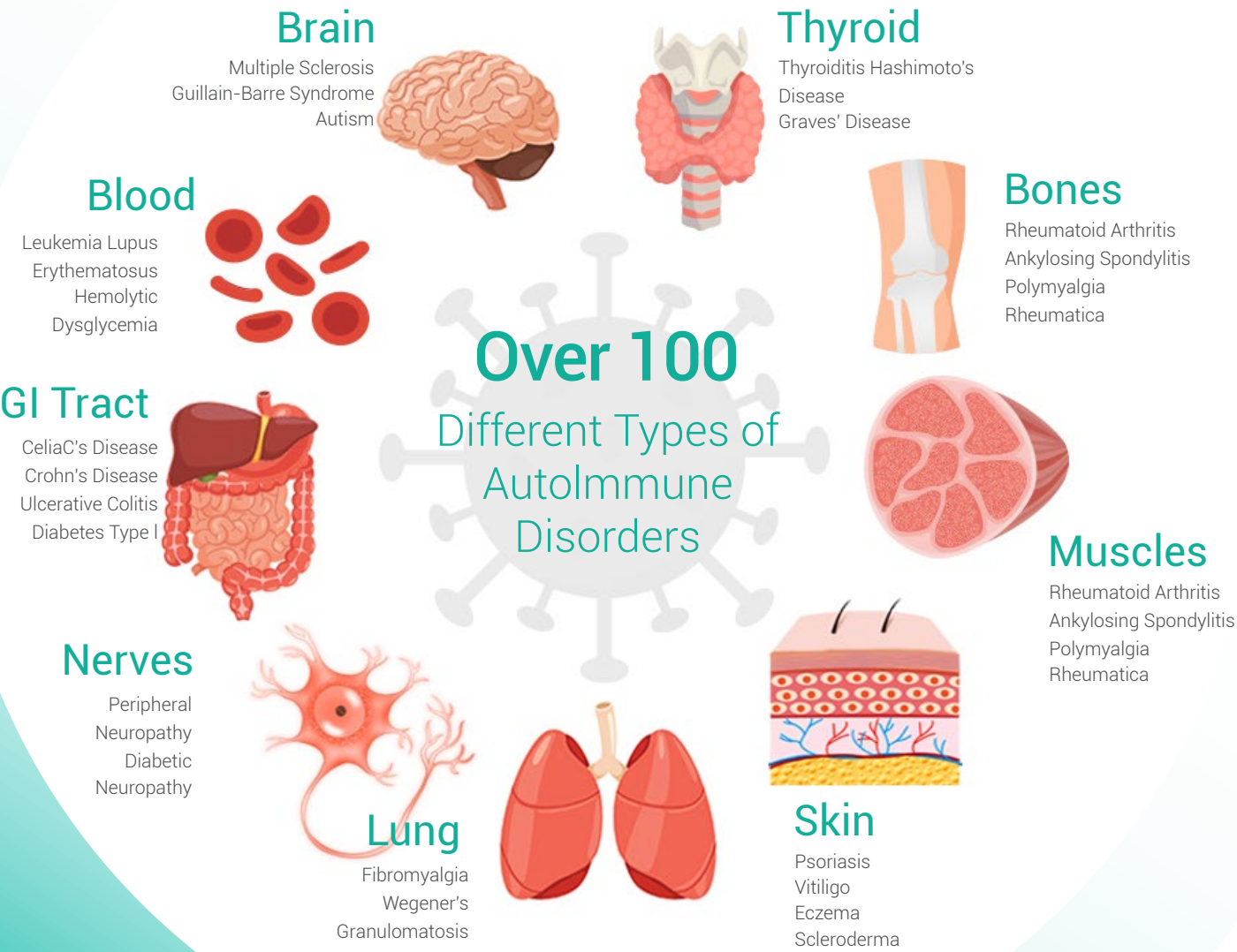
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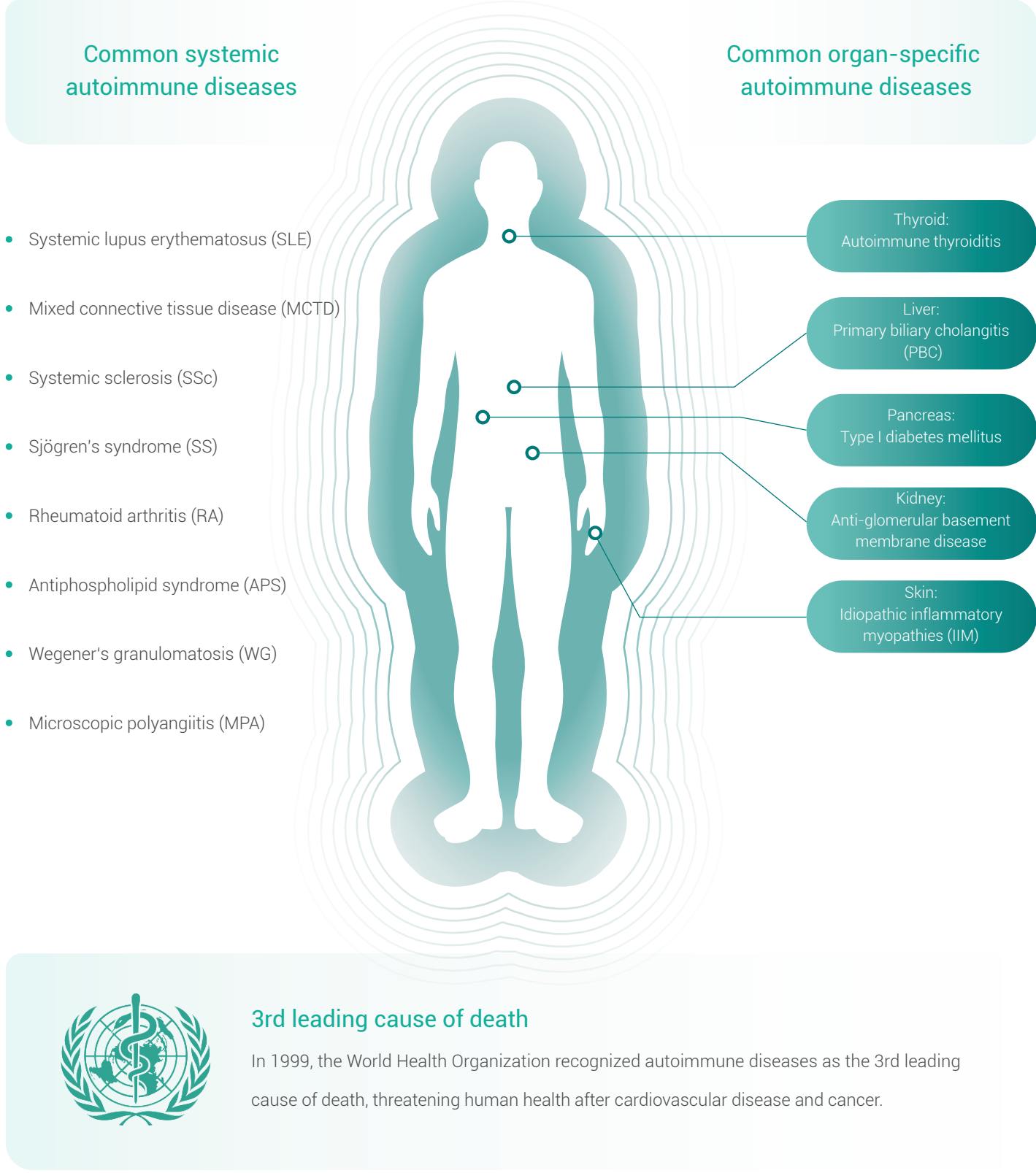
Autoimmune diseases



- Autoimmune diseases occurred when our immune cells destroy the body's own healthy tissues by mistake.
- Autoimmune diseases can affect almost any part of the body, including the heart, brain, nerves, muscles, skin, eyes, joints, lungs, kidneys, glands, the digestive tract, and blood vessels.



Common Autoimmune diseases



► People with high risk



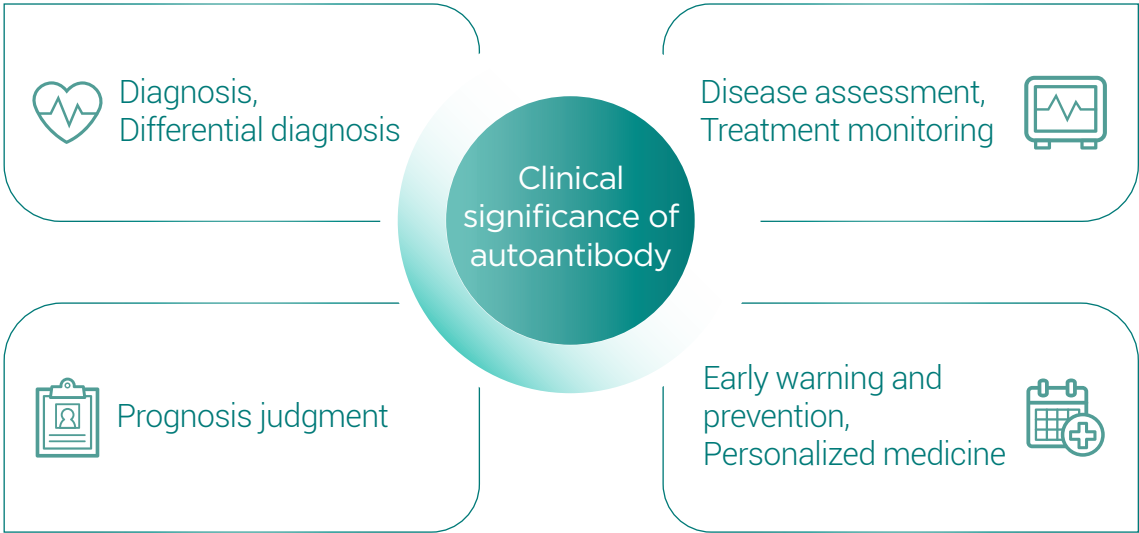
- Women of childbearing age/pregnant woman.
- People with family history —such as SLE and multiple sclerosis.
- People who are around certain things in the environment — sunlight, chemicals/solvents, and viral and bacterial infections.
- People of certain races or ethnic backgrounds .

► Related Departments



- Hematology
- Rheumatology and Immunology
- Neurology
- Nephrology
- Dermatology
- Gastroenterology
- Gynecology

► Significance of autoantibody detection



For high-risk groups of autoimmune diseases, the following measures are essential:
Early screening, early detection, and early treatment

Related diseases	Full name	Abbreviation	Clinical significance
 Connective Tissue Disease (CTD)	Anti-nuclear antibody	ANA	It can be used to diagnose and monitor diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), sjögren's syndrome (SS), systemic sclerosis (SSc), polymyositis/dermatomyositis (PM/DM), and mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD).
 Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)	Anti-double-stranded DNA antibody	Anti-dsDNA	It has a high diagnostic specificity in managing SLE. It is especially relevant during the active phase of SLE. The high positive rate correlates with disease activity, and thus the detection of anti-dsDNA is considered an important diagnostic criterion for SLE.
	Anti-Sm antibody	Anti-Sm	Anti-Sm IgG is only found in the serum of patients with SLE, and has high specificity to SLE. It is a significant marker for SLE diagnosis.
	Anti-ribosomal P protein antibody	Anti-rib P	It is one of the specific antibodies of SLE, and it has a significant correlation with the neuropsychiatric damage of lupus erythematosus. It is associated with liver damage and nephritis in patients with SLE.
 Mixed Connective Tissue Disease(MCTD)	Anti-nuclear ribonucleoproteins /Smith antibody	Anti-nRNP/Sm	The antibody is seen in patients with SLE and MCTD, and it is particularly important in diagnosing MCTD.
 Sjögren's Syndrome (SS)	Anti-SS-A/Ro antibody	Anti-SS-A/Ro	It is rucial in diagnosing SS. It is also present in secondary forms of SS, such as SLE, subacute cutaneous lupus, neonatal lupus erythematosus, complement C2/C4 deficiency, and other diseases.
	Anti-Ro-52 antibody	Anti-Ro-52	It is one of the significant serological markers in diagnosing SS. It is particularly associated with primary SS.
	Anti-SS-B antibody	Anti-SS-B	It is of the important serological markers used in the diagnostic guidelines for SS. It is highly specific for diagnosing primary SS and typically shows a high positive rate in affected individuals. It can also be observed in other conditions such as polyclonal hypergammaglobulinemia and cryoglobulinemia.
 Systemic Sclerosis (SSc)	Anti-Scl-70 antibody	Anti-Scl-70	It is used as marker antibody in the classification criteria for systemic sclerosis (SSc). It is considered to be highly associated with diffuse cutaneous systemic sclerosis (dc SS). It can also be present in patients with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis (lc SS).
 Idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (IIM)	Anti-Jo-1 antibody	Anti-Jo-1	Jo-1 is closely related to PM/DM, and is included in the PM/DM disease classification criteria.
 Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)	Anti-Cyclic citrullinated peptide	Anti-CCP	It is a high specific antibody for rheumatoid arthritis (RA), and is used for early diagnosis and prognosis.
	Rheumatoid factor	RF	It is one of the classification criteria for RA, with relatively good sensitivity. It is associated with RA progression and poor prognosis.
	Rheumatoid factor IgM	RF IgM	It has a positive rate in patients with RA, and it is the most sensitive index for early RA.
	Rheumatoid factor IgG	RF IgG	It is associated with symptoms of synovitis, vasculitis, and joints.
	Rheumatoid factor IgA	RF IgA	It is associated with the severity of arthritis symptoms and bone deterioration.

Related diseases	Full name	Abbreviation	Clinical significance
<div>  <div>Antiphospholipid Syndrome (APS)</div> </div>	Anti-cardiolipin antibody	Anti-CL	It is crucial in screening and diagnosing thrombosis, pathological pregnancy, and auxiliary diagnosis of diseases outside the APS classification criteria.
	Anti-cardiolipin antibody IgA	Anti-CL IgA	It is useful when Anti-CL IgG and IgM are negative. Anti-CL IgA detection can aid in diagnosis of recurrent miscarriage, crucial for early treatment.
	Anti-cardiolipin antibody IgG	Anti-CL IgG	They are key markers for APS, with high-sensitivity. They aid in accurate diagnosis and are useful in assessing the risk of thrombosis and pathological pregnancy.
	Anti-cardiolipin antibody IgM	Anti-CL IgM	
	Anti-β2-glycoprotein 1 antibody	Anti-β2-GP1	It is crucial for the screening and diagnosis of APS. It helps in evaluating the risk of thrombosis, pathological pregnancy, and other diseases beyond the APS classification criteria.
	Anti-β2-glycoprotein 1 antibody IgA	Anti-β2-GP1 IgA	When anti-β2-GP1 IgG and IgM are negative, IgA detection helps reduce missed diagnoses, and aids in diagnosis of recurrent miscarriage, crucial for early treatment.
	Anti-β2-glycoprotein 1 antibody IgG	Anti-β2-GP1 IgG	They are high specific marker antibodies for APS. They aid in diagnosing APS, assessing thrombosis risk, and pathological pregnancy risk.
	Anti-β2-glycoprotein 1 antibody IgM	Anti-β2-GP1 IgM	
<div>  <div>Primary biliary cholangitis (PBC)</div> </div>	Anti-mitochondrial M2 antibody	AMA-M2	It is a highly specific and sensitive serological marker antibody for PBC. It is a crucial diagnostic index for identifying PBC.
	Anti-gp210 antibody	Anti-gp210	The antibody is specific to PBC and serves as a supplementary to AMA-M2. It provides insights into the severity of the disease, and helps assessing the prognosis.
	Anti-sp100 antibody	Anti-sp100	It is a PBC-specific antibody that acts as a supplementary to AMA-M2. It provides insights into the severity of PBC, and can help evaluate prognosis.
<div>  <div>ANCA-associated vasculitis (AAV)</div> </div>	Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic proteinase 3 antibody	Anti-PR3	It is a specific marker for Wegener's granulomatosis with polyangiitis. It is associated with the disease's progression.
	Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic myeloperoxidase antibody	Anti-MPO	It is commonly found in microscopic polyarteritis, and is involved in the pathogenesis of vasculitis related diseases.
	Anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody	Anti-GBM	It is the marker antibody for Goodpasture's syndrome.
<div>  <div>Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM)</div> </div>	Glutamic acid decarboxylase antibody	GADA	It is used to diagnose T1DM and is significant for early detection of latent autoimmune diabetes in adults. The presence of GADA suggests deficient endogenous insulin secretion.
	Insulin autoantibody	IAA	It binds to insulin, and forms complexes that inactivate insulin, contributing to insulin resistance in diabetic patients. Detection of IAA is of great significance for guiding treatment in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes.
	Islet cell antibody	ICA	This indicator signifies damage to β-cells in pancreatic islets, suggesting possible further β-cell damage.
	Islet antigen 2 antibody	IA-2A	It is the primary target for insulin-dependent T1DM patients.

▶ Autobio raw material advantages



β2-GP1 (APS panel)

Higher sensitivity

- Structure optimization
- Exposed epitopes



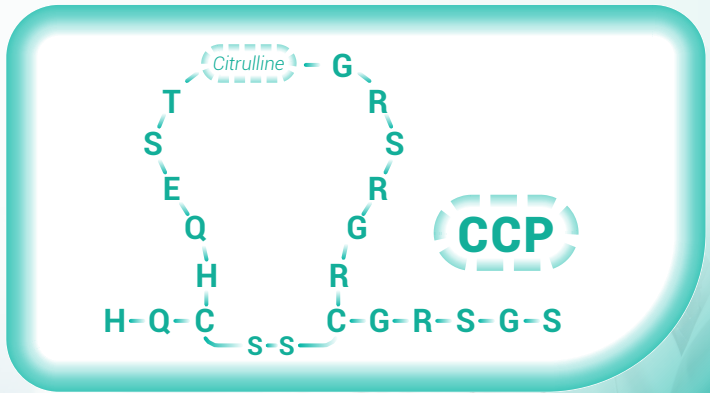
CCP (RA panel)

Higher sensitivity

further screened

and improved the cyclic

citrullinated polypeptide library



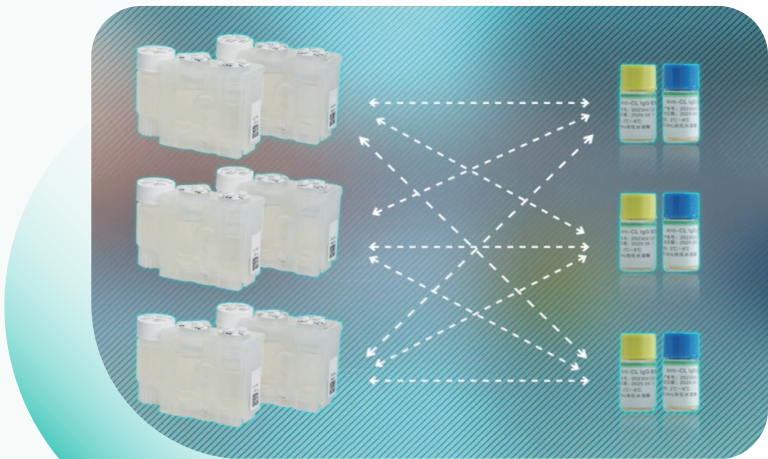
Autobio system advantages



Calibrators

Lower cost, more convenient to use, and reduced inter batch variation

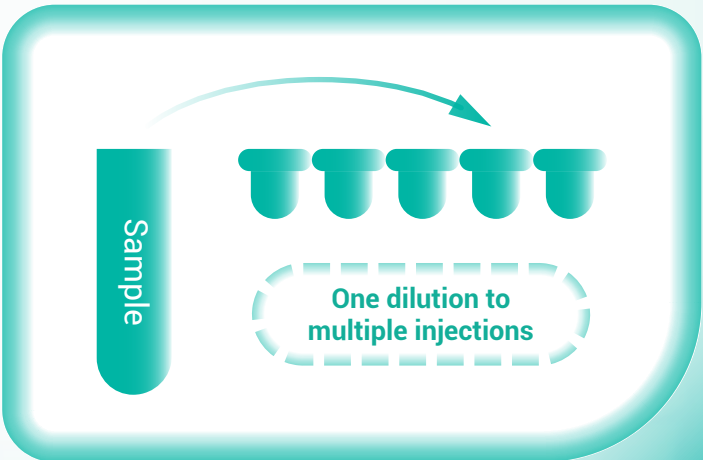
- Calibration method:
Built in main curve, 2-point
- Calibrators:
independent package, mixed batch use



Sampling mode

Small sample size, fast detection time, and saving consumables

- one dilution to multiple injections
- Sample (diluted once) can be used for 5 item detections



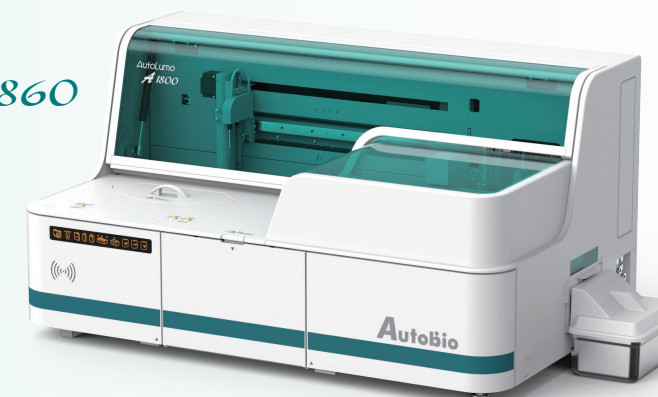
Autobio autoimmune diseases panel products

Panel	Product	Ref. No	Specification
Anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA)	ANA IgG	CMQ3310	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo ANA IgG Calibrators	CA013003	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-SS-B IgG	CMQ0910	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-SS-B IgG Calibrators	CA011003	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-Sm IgG	CMQ2010	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-Sm IgG Calibrators	CA011403	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-Ribosomal P IgG	CMQ2210	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-Ribosomal P IgG Calibrators	CA011603	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-SS-A/Ro IgG	CMQ0710	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-SS-A/Ro IgG Calibrators	CA010803	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-Ro-52 IgG	CMQ0810	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-Ro-52 IgG Calibrators	CA010903	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-Scl-70 IgG	CMQ1810	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-SS-B IgG Calibrators	CA011203	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-Jo-1 IgG	CMQ1910	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-Jo-1 IgG Calibrators	CA011303	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-dsDNA IgG	CMQ2310	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-dsDNA IgG Calibrators	CA012903	0.6 mL×2 vials
Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)	Anti-nRNP/Sm IgG	CMQ2110	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-nRNP/Sm IgG Calibrators	CA011503	0.6 mL×2 vials
	RF	CMQ1010	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo RF Calibrators	CA010403	0.6 mL×2 vials
	RF IgM	CMQ1110	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo RF IgM Calibrators	CA010503	0.6 mL×2 vials
	RF IgG	CMQ1210	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo RF IgG Calibrators	CA010603	0.6 mL×2 vials
	RF IgA	CMQ1310	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo RF IgA Calibrators	CA010703	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-CCP IgG	CMQ1410	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-CCP IgG Calibrators	CA010203	0.6 mL×2 vials

Panel	Product	Ref. No	Specification
ANCA associated Vasculitis (AAV)	Anti-PR3 IgG	CMQ1510	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-PR3 IgG Calibrators	CA011703	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-GBM IgG	CMQ1710	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-GBM IgG Calibrators	CA011903	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-MPO IgG	CMQ1610	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-MPO IgG Calibrators	CA011803	0.6 mL×2 vials
Primary biliary cholangitis (PBC)	Anti-gp210 IgG	CMQ2510	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-gp210 IgG Calibrators	CA012103	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-sp100 IgG	CMQ2610	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-sp100 IgG Calibrators	CA012203	0.6 mL×2 vials
	AMA-M2 IgG	CMQ2410	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo AMA-M2 IgG Calibrators	CA012003	0.6 mL×2 vials
Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM)	IAA	CMQ2810	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo IAA Calibrators	CA012403	0.6 mL×2 vials
	GADA	CMQ2710	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo GADA Calibrators	CA012303	0.6 mL×2 vials
	IA-2A	CMQ3810	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo IA-2A Calibrators	CA013503	0.6 mL×2 vials
	ICA	CMQ3910	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo ICA Calibrators	CA013603	0.6 mL×2 vials
Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)	Anti-β2-GP1	CMQ2910	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-β2-GP1 Calibrators	CA012503	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-β2-GP1 IgA	CMQ3010	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-β2-GP1 IgA Calibrators	CA012603	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-β2-GP1 IgG	CMQ3110	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-β2-GP1 IgG Calibrators	CA012703	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-β2-GP1 IgM	CMQ3210	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-β2-GP1 IgM Calibrators	CA012803	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-CL	CMQ3410	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-CL Calibrators	CA013103	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-CL IgG	CMQ3710	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-CL IgA Calibrators	CA013303	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-CL IgG	CMQ3510	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-CL IgG Calibrators	CA013203	0.6 mL×2 vials
	Anti-CL IgM	CMQ3610	50T*2(S)
	AutoLumo Anti-CL IgM Calibrators	CA013403	0.6 mL×2 vials

▶ Autolumo

AutoLumo
A1860



- Size:1200*736*635 mm
- Weight :183 kg
- Throughput :180 T/h
- Sample Capacity:60
- Reagent Position : 25

- Size: 2355*1352*1300 mm
- Weight: 650 kg
- Throughput: 600 T/Hour
- Sample Capacity:150
- Reagent Position: 50



AutoLumo
A6200

AutoLumo
A2000 Plus



- Size:1374*950*1200 mm
- Weight : 390 kg
- Throughput : 200 T/h
- Sample Capacity :100
- Reagent Position :24