

INNOVATION · MANUFACTURE · INTEGRATION · SERVICE

Tumor Marker CLIA Microparticles

Advantages of Autobio Tumor Marker Panel



Complete Menu
21 tumor marker kits.



High Quality
High accuracy and high precision.



Fast Report
Fastest report within 19 min.



Full Automatic Test
Full-automated with continuous sample loading and lower deviation caused by manual operation.



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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. For details please visit en.autobio.com.cn. Autobio Diagnostics Co., Ltd. | NO.87 Jingbei Yi Rd | National Eco&Tech Zone | Zheng zhou City | China 450016.

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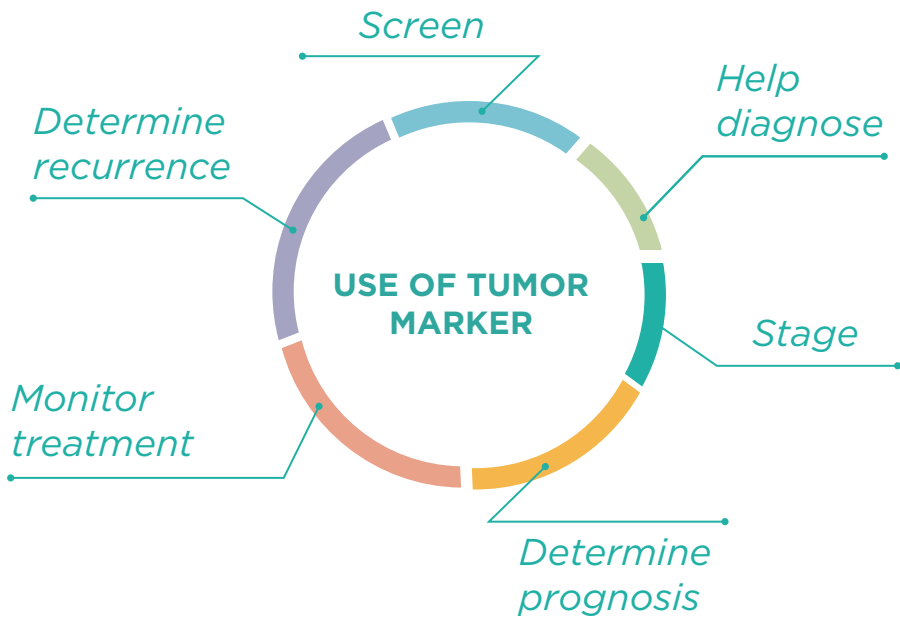
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What are tumor markers

Tumor markers are substances that are produced by the cancer cells or sometimes by the body in response to cancer growth. Most people have these substances at a low level in their blood or other body fluids, but the amount of these markers can increase when there is cancer in the body. These markers may be used, along with other tests and procedures, to help detect and diagnose some types of cancer, predict and monitor a person's response to certain treatments, and detect recurrence.

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How are tumor markers used



Tumor markers may be used for a variety of purposes. However, they are not typically used alone. They are not definitive but provide additional information that can be used to help:

- Screen

A few (such as PSA) tumor markers may be used to screen people who are at high risk because they have a strong family history or specific risk factors for a particular cancer.
- Help Diagnose

In a person who has symptoms, tumor markers may be used to help detect the cancer and help differentiate it from other conditions with similar symptoms.

Stage

If a person does have cancer, tumor marker level elevations can be used to help determine whether the cancer has spread (metastasized) to other tissues or organs and to what extent.

Determine Prognosis

Some tumor markers can be used to help determine how aggressive a cancer is likely to be.

Monitor Treatment

Tumor markers can be used to monitor the effectiveness of treatment, especially in advanced cancers. If the marker level drops, the treatment is working; if it stays elevated, adjustments are needed.

Determine Recurrence

If the level of tumor marker drops or stays the same after treatment,and then begins to rise after a period of time, it is likely that the cancer is growing again.

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Suggestion of tumor markers in clinical use

Cancer	Recommended Tumor Markers				
Liver cancer	AFP	Ferritin	PIVKA-II		
Colorectal cancer	CEA	CA19-9	CA242	CA50	
Pancreatic cancer	CA19-9	CA242	CA50	CEA	
Gastric cancer	CA72-4	CEA	CA19-9		
Gastric function	PgI	PgII	G-17	HP IgG	
Lung cancer	CEA	SCCA	CYFRA21-1	NSE	ProGRP
Prostate cancer	tPSA	fPSA			
Ovarian cancer	CA125	HE4	CEA		
Cervical cancer	SCCA	CA125	CEA	CYFRA21-1	
Breast cancer	CA15-3	CEA	HER2/neu*		
Lymphoma	β2-MG				
Malignant melanoma	S100*				

*Under development.

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CLIA Microparticles

Tumor Markers		Hepato Fibrosis		Autoimmune Liver Disease	
AFP	CA242	PIIINP	HA	Anti-gp210 IgG*	AMA-M2 IgG*
CEA	HE4	Col IV	CG	Anti-sp100 IgG*	
tPSA	ProGRP	LN		Antiphospholipid Syndrome	
CA50	PIVKA-II	Growth Hormone		Anti- β 2-GP1*	Anti-CL*
fPSA	G-17	IGF-1	IGFBP-3	Anti- β 2-GP1 IgA*	Anti-CL IgA*
CA125	HER-2/neu*	HGH		Anti- β 2-GP1 IgG*	Anti-CL IgG*
CA15-3	S100*	Thyroid		Anti- β 2-GP1 IgM*	Anti-CL IgM*
CA19-9	Pepsinogen I	T3	Anti-TPO	Connective Tissue Disease	
Ferritin	Pepsinogen II	T4	TG	ANA IgG	Anti-SS-A/Ro IgG*
NSE	CYFRA 21-1	TSH	PTH	Anti-dsDNA IgG	Anti-Ro-52 IgG*
SCCA	β 2-Microglobulin	FT3	rT3	Anti-SS-B IgG*	Anti-Scl-70 IgG*
CA72-4		FT4	TRAb	Anti-Sm IgG*	Anti-Jo-1 IgG*
Infectious Diseases		Anti-TG		Anti-rib P IgG*	Anti-nRNP/Sm IgG*
Anti-HCV	HP-IgG	Hypertension		Respiratory Disease	
HAV-IgM	Anti-HTLV*	Aldsterone	Renin	Influenza A IgM	LP-IgM
HEV-IgM	VCA-IgA*	ACTH	Angiotensin II	Influenza B IgM	RSV-IgM
HEV-IgG	EA-IgA*	Cortisol		MP-IgM	ADV-IgM
Anti-HIV	VCA-IgM*	Pre-natal		MP-IgG	COXB-IgM
HIV Ag/AbCombo	NA1-IgA*	Free β -HCG	uE3	CP-IgM	EV71-IgM
Anti-TP	EA-IgG*	P-AFP	PAPP-A		
Endocrine Hormone		β -HCG	Inhibin A*	Rheumatoid Arthritis	
LH	PRG	Vasculitis		Anti-CCP IgG	RF IgG*
FSH	DHEA-S	Anti-PR3 IgG*	Anti-MPO IgG*	RF*	RF IgA*
PRL	SHBG	Anti-GBM IgG*		RF IgM*	
Testosterone	17 α -OHP	Cardiac Markers		Autoimmune Diabetes	
E2	AMH	MYO	hs-cTnT	IAA IgG*	IA-2A IgG*
Inflammation Monitoring		cTnI	BNP	GADA*	ICA IgG*
hs-CRP	D-Dimer	CK-MB	H-FABP	Anemia	
PCT	Lp-PLA2*	NT-proBNP		Folate	Ferritin
IL-6		Diabetes		Vitamin B12	
HBV		Insulin	C-peptide	Tuberculosis	
HBsAg	Anti-HBc	Bone Metabolism		TB-IGRA	
Anti-HBs	HBV PreS1-Ag	Osteocalcin		Allergy	
HBeAg	Anti-HBc IgM	Calcitonin		tIgE	
Anti-HBe		25-OH Vitamin D			
ToRCH		PTH			
Toxo IgM	Toxo IgG				
CMV IgM	CMV IgG				
Rubella IgM	Rubella IgG				
HSV-1 IgM	HSV-1 IgG				
HSV-2 IgM	HSV-2 IgG				

*Coming Soon