

- High specificity high sensitivity
- Early detection
- Prognostic marker



Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic, systemic inflammatory disease of still unknown aetiology that affects approximately 1% of the general population. The disease is characterized by chronic inflammation of the synovial joints, which leads to joint swelling, progressive joint erosion and eventually to disability. So far, no therapy has been developed that cures the disease. Current therapies may slow down the extent of swelling and erosive damage.

In patients who do not respond to therapy, RA can cause significant functional disability and loss of quality of life. This fact, together with insights gained over the last years; suggest that aggressive therapy given early in the disease has the greatest therapeutic potential.

Hence, it is crucial to have a reliable and specific test to identify the RA patients prior to the occurrence of joint damage.

The recent discovery of the presence of autoantibodies to citrullinated proteins/peptides (anti-CCP) in RA patients has opened up an entirely new era in the diagnosis of this serious disabling disease. Because of their early presence and high specificity, anti-CCP antibodies represent a superior marker for the diagnosis and prognosis of RA.

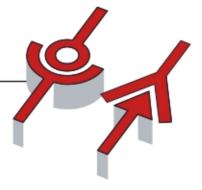


The CCPlus® anti-CCP assay is based on the use of carefully designed citrullinated synthetic peptides. To further optimize the antigenicity, the peptides have been made cyclic. The unique structure of the citrullinated peptides and their use for serological diagnosis of RA is covered by a patent owned by STW in the Netherlands who has granted Euro-Diagnostica an official licence. The advantage of using synthetic peptides as antigen instead of natural citrullinated proteins or mutated recombinant forms of natural proteins is the ability of creating epitope structures which share no homology with known synovial proteins but at the same time is specifically recognized by RA associated anti-CCP autoantibodies. As a result, the CCPlus® anti-CCP assay is characterized by

an exceptional specificity combined with a very high sensitivity.

In comparison with tests employing either a natural citrullinated synovial protein such as the CPA or a mutated citrullinated natural protein such as the anti-MCV assay, the CCPlus® anti-CCP assay show superior sensitivity and specificity. The clinical efficacy of anti-CCP as a diagnostic marker for RA has been demonstrated in a large number of independent scientific studies.

With a specificity of >98% and a sensitivity of >75%, Immunoscan CCPlus® anti-CCP assay is the method of choice for the serological diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.



Clinical Features and Benefits

- Specificity/sensitivity With the excellent specificity of >98 % and a sensitivity of >75 % the Euro-Diagnostica Immunoscan CCPlus® anti-CCP significantly improves the accuracy in RA diagnosis.
- Early detection Anti-CCP antibodies can be detected very early in the disease, before the onset of clinical symptoms.
 This significant feature enables an early introduction of treatment which has been shown to significantly improve the prognosis for any particular patient.
- Prognostic value Anti-CCP appears to be a good prognostic marker, able to differentiate between erosive and nonerosive RA. This feature is important when monitoring patients and in formulating an individual therapy strate.

Technical Features

- HRP/TMB detection system
- Read at 450nm
- . 60+30+30 minutes incubation
- Protocols for qualitative and semi-quantitative analysis
- · Ready-to-use reagents
- Break-apart wells

RA-96 PLUS

ELISA kit for qualitative and semi-quantitative determination of anti-CCP (96 wells break-apart)

