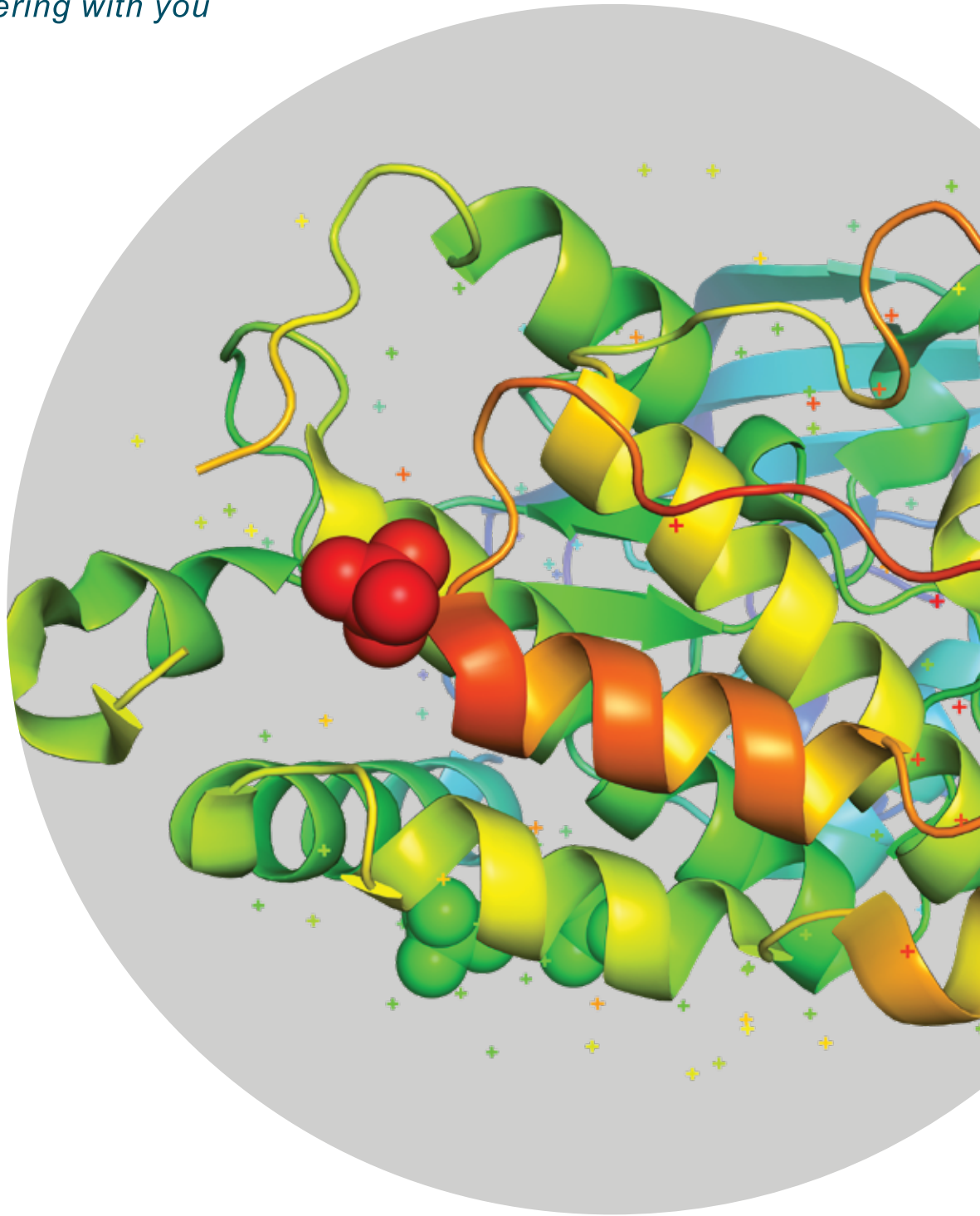




ADVY

Partnering with you



CAg
CANCER MARKERS

Carbohydrate Antigen CA 19-9 (Partially pure)

DESCRIPTION

Gastrointestinal tumor antigen is a large glycoprotein defined by a carbohydrate epitope, Cancer Antigen 19-9 (CA 19-9), located on a protein core mucin. CA 19-9 is the sialylated form of Lewis Antigen. CA 19-9 is a tumor marker elevated in blood of patients with carcinoma of the gastro-intestinal tract. Elevations of this biomarker are observed in many types of gastrointestinal cancer, such as colorectal cancer, pancreatic cancer, esophageal cancer and hepatocellular carcinoma. Healthy people can have small amounts of CA 19-9 in their blood. High levels of CA 19-9 display signs of pancreatic cancer, but sometimes high levels of CA 19-9 can indicate other types of cancer or certain noncancerous disorders, including cirrhosis and gallstones.

APPLICATIONS

- Carbohydrate Antigen CA 19-9 (Partially Pure) is used for the manufacturing of positive controls for ELISA and ECLIA based immunoassays for Gastric-related Cancer.
- CA 19-9 is often used as Life Science Research Material in cancer research.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Test Parameters	Acceptance Criteria
Source	Human Fluid Ascites
Formulation	Liquid
Physical Appearance	Clear Protein Solution
CA 19-9 Concentration	≥ 70,000 IU/ml (ECLIA Method)
Buffer details	Tris-50mM at pH 7.4 ± 0.2 containing NaCl- 150mM and NaN ₃ -15mM
Purity	Specific Protein to Total protein should be ≥ 10000 IU/ml/OD
Cross Contaminants	CA 125, CA 15-3 concentrations should be ≤ 20% of CA 19-9 concentration
Cross Contaminants CEA	For information
Cross Contaminants AFP	For information
Cross Contaminants Transferrin	For information
Viral marker testing (HBsAg, Anti-HCV, & Anti-HIV-1&2 by ELISA)	Not detected
Viral marker testing (HBV DNA, HCV RNA, & HIV DNA by PCR)	Not detected
Storage Condition	2 to 8° C
Shelf life	3 years

REFERENCES

- G. Locker, S. Hamilton, J. Harris, J. Jessup, N. Kemeny, J. Macdonald, M. Somerfield, D. Hayes, R. Bast, ASCO 2006 update of recommendations for the use of tumor markers in gastrointestinal cancer. J. Clin. Oncol. 24 (2006) 5313-5327.
- K.S. Goonetilleke, A.K. Siriwardena. Systematic review of carbohydrate antigen (CA 19-9) as a biochemical marker in the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. Eur. J. Surg. Oncol. 33 (2007) 266-270.

Breast Cancer Antigen CA 15-3 (Partially pure)

DESCRIPTION

Carcinoma Antigen CA 15-3 is a tumor marker for many types of cancer, most notably breast cancer. Elevated CA 15-3, in conjunction with alkaline phosphatase, is found to be associated with an increased chance of early recurrence in breast cancer. CA 15-3 (MUC-1) is expressed by most simple epithelial cells, and its expression is upregulated in the breast during pregnancy and lactation. It is secreted by the surface epithelia of cancer tissues and shed in to the blood stream. The main application for measurement of CA 15-3 has been shown to monitor disease progression for patients with breast cancer, to detect distant tumor metastasis. Serial testing can assist in early detection of disease recurrence in previously treated stage II and III breast cancer patients. Free floating CA 15-3 at high level is detected in the blood of breast cancer patients.

APPLICATIONS

- Breast Cancer Antigen CA 15-3 (Partially Pure) is used for the manufacturing of positive controls for ELISA and ECLIA based immunoassays for Breast Cancer.
- CA 15-3 can also be used as Life Science Research Material in cancer research.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Test Parameters	Acceptance Criteria
Source	Human Fluid Ascites
Formulation	Liquid
Physical Appearance	Clear Protein Solution
CA 15-3 Concentration	≥ 5000 IU/ml (ECLIA by Roche Cobas)
Buffer details	50 mM Phosphate buffer, 150 mM NaCl, 0.1 Sodium Azide, pH 7.4 ± 0.2
Purity	Activity / mL / OD 280 nm
Cross Contaminants	CA 125, CA 19-9, CA 72-4, CEA, AFP, and Ferritin concentrations should be ≤ 25% of CA 15-3 concentration (ECLIA by Roche Cobas)
Viral marker testing (HBsAg, Anti-HCV, & Anti-HIV-1&2 by ELISA)	Not detected
Viral marker testing (HBV DNA, HCV RNA, & HIV DNA by PCR)	Not detected
Storage Condition	2 to 8° C
Shelf life	3 years

REFERENCES

- M. J. Duffy, C. Duggan, R. Keane, A. D. Hill, E. McDermott, J. Crown, N. O'Higgins, High preoperative CA 15-3 concentrations predict adverse outcome in node-negative and node-positive breast cancer: study of 600 patients with histologically confirmed breast cancer. Clin Chem. 50 (2004) 559-563.
- J. S. Lee, S. Park, J. M. Park, J. H. Cho, S. I. Kim, B.W. Park, Elevated levels of preoperative CA 15-3 and CEA serum levels have independently poor prognostic significance in breast cancer, Annals of Oncology, 24 (2013) 1225-1231.
- S. Chourin, D. Georgescu, C. Gray, C. Guillemet, A. Loeb, C. Veyret, J.P. Basuyau, Value of CA 15-3 determination in the initial management of breast cancer patients. Annals of Oncology, 20 (2009) 962-964.

Ovarian Cancer Antigen CA 125 / Carbohydrate Antigen 125 (CA 125) (Partially pure)

DESCRIPTION

In serum, Carbohydrate antigen 125 (CA 125) is associated with a high molecular weight glycoprotein. CA 125 is a surface antigen associated with epithelial ovarian cancer. Ovarian cancer is the second most common cancer of the reproductive organs observed globally in women. CA 125 has found application as a tumor marker or biomarker that may be elevated in the blood of some patients with specific types of cancers, or other conditions that are benign. American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommend that women with an average risk of ovarian cancer to undergo routine CA 125 screening and/or other screening tests for this cancer type. Around 90% of women with advanced ovarian cancer have elevated levels of CA 125 in their blood serum, making CA 125 a useful tool for detecting ovarian cancer after the onset of symptoms. Also, monitoring CA 125 blood serum levels is useful for determining how ovarian cancer is responding to treatment and for predicting a patient's prognosis after treatment

APPLICATIONS

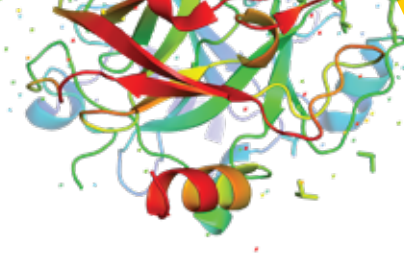
- Carbohydrate antigen CA 125 (Partially Pure) is used for manufacturing of positive controls for ELISA and ECLIA based immunoassays for Ovarian Cancer.
- CA 125 is used as Life Science Research Material in cancer research.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Test Parameters	Acceptance Criteria
Source	Human Fluid Ascites
Formulation	Liquid
Physical Appearance	Clear Protein Solution
CA 125 Concentration	≥ 70,000 IU/ml (ECLIA Method)
Buffer details	Tris-25mM at pH 7.4 ± 0.2 containing NaCl- 140mM NaCl and NaN ₃ -15mM
Purity	Specific Protein to Total protein should be ≥ 10,000 IU/ml/OD
Cross Contaminants	CA 15-3, CA 19-9 concentrations should be ≤ 20% of CA 125 concentration
Cross Contaminants CEA	For information
Cross Contaminants AFP	For information
Cross Contaminants Transferrin	For information
Viral marker testing (HBsAg, Anti-HCV, & Anti-HIV-1&2 by ELISA)	Not detected
Viral marker testing (HBV DNA, HCV RNA, & HIV DNA by PCR)	Not detected
Storage Condition	2 to 8° C
Shelf life	3 years

REFERENCES

- N. Osman, N. O'Leary, E. Mulcahy, N. Barrett, F. Wallis, K. Hickey, R. Gupta, Correlation of serum CA 125 with stage, grade and survival of patients with epithelial ovarian cancer at a single centre. Irish Medical Journal 101 (2008) 245-247.
- M. Boivin, D. Lane, A. Piché, C. Rancourt, CA 125 (MUC16) tumor antigen selectively modulates the sensitivity of ovarian cancer cells to genotoxic drug-induced apoptosis. Gynecologic Oncology. 115 (2009) 407-413.



Alpha - fetoprotein AFP (High pure)

DESCRIPTION

Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) is a major plasma protein produced by the yolk sac and the fetal liver during fetal development. AFP is a glycoprotein of 591 amino acids and a carbohydrate moiety. Alpha-fetoprotein is found in monomeric as well as dimeric and trimeric forms binding copper, nickel, fatty acids and bilirubin. AFP measurement is used to detect certain abnormalities during pregnancy. If elevated levels are found in amniotic fluids, it can indicate a developmental defect in the fetus.. It is a valuable diagnostic tumor marker. Also, elevated level of AFP correlates with the presence of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Levels of serum AFP are widely used for HCC screening in patients with chronic liver disease.

APPLICATIONS

- Alpha-fetoprotein High Pure is used for the manufacturing of AFP controls.
- It is used as calibrators for Latex and ELISA based AFP diagnostic kits and other clinical and biosensor based products.
- AFP is also used as a Life Science Research Material.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Test Parameters	Acceptance Criteria
Source	Human Fluid Ascites
Formulation	Liquid
Physical Appearance	Clear to Straw yellow Solution
AFP Concentration	Range 0.9 to 2.0 mg/ml
OD at 280 nm	Range 0.9 to 2.0 mg/ml
Buffer details	Tris-25mM at pH 7.5 ± 0.2 containing NaCl- 150mM and NaN ₃ -15mM 5% Sucrose
% Purity	≥ 99%
SDS PAGE	Band corresponding to Mol. Wt. of 60 to 65 kDa
Viral marker testing	Not detected
(HBsAg, Anti-HCV, & Anti-HIV-1&2 by ELISA)	
Viral marker testing (HBV)	Not detected
DNA, HCV RNA, & HIV DNA by PCR)	
Storage Condition	2 to 8° C
Shelf life	3 years

REFERENCES

- S.Y. Peng, W.J. Chen, P.L. Lai, Y.M. Jeng, J.C. Sheu, H.C. Hsu, High α -fetoprotein level correlates with high stage, early recurrence and poor prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma: significance of hepatitis virus infection, age, p53 and β -catenin mutations. *Int. J. Cancer* 112 (2004) 44-50.
- M. Soresi, C. Magliarisi, P. Campagna, G. Leto, G. Bonfissuto, A. Riili, A. Carroccio, R. Sesti, S. Tripi, G. Montalto, Usefulness of alpha-fetoprotein in the diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Anticancer Res.* 23 (2003) 1747-1753.

Cancer Antigen CA 72-4 (Partially pure)

DESCRIPTION

CA 72-4 serves as a vital tumour marker extensively utilized in diagnosing and monitoring various cancer types, particularly gastrointestinal and ovarian cancers. This marker, a glycoprotein antigen present in the bloodstream, is intricately linked with the protein TAG-72.

TAG-72, a glycoprotein located on the cell surface, tends to be excessively expressed in multiple cancer cell types, predominantly adenocarcinomas.

The assessment of CA 72-4 levels in a patient's blood offers valuable insights into disease progression, treatment response, and potential cancer recurrence in certain scenarios. Although heightened CA 72-4 levels may suggest the presence of specific cancer types, it's essential to acknowledge that this marker lacks specificity for any single cancer variant and might be elevated in diverse gastrointestinal and gynaecological malignancies.

APPLICATIONS

- For making controls and calibrators in turbidimetric, ELISA, ECLIA, CLIA and CMIA based qualitative and quantitative assays.
- For development and manufacturing of target specific assay reagents.
- As a life science research material for cancer studies.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Test Parameters	Acceptance Criteria
Source	Human fluid ascites
Formulation	Liquid
Physical Appearance	Colorless to pale yellow liquid
Concentration	>10 KU/mL (estimated by Roche Cobas ECLIA assay)
Buffer details	50 mM Phosphate buffer, 150 mM NaCl (pH 7.4±0.2) and 0.1% sodium azide
Cross Contaminants	CA125, CEA, CA19-9, CA15-3, AFP, Ferritin checked on Roche Cobas ECLIA
Viral marker testing (HBsAg, Anti-HCV, & Anti-HIV-1&2 by ELISA)	Not detected
Viral marker testing (HBV)	Not detected
DNA, HCV RNA, & HIV DNA by PCR)	
Storage Condition	2 to 8° C
Shelf life	24 months



Purified Native Human Antigens

HUMAN PLEURAL FLUID

INFLAMMATION

C Reactive Protein (CRP)

Native CRP - Calibrators & Controls also available

HUMAN PLASMA

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Subtype Ad

Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Subtype Ay

HUMAN CORD BLOOD

CANCER

Alpha-feto protein (AFP)

HUMAN PLACENTA BLOOD

Pregnancy Associated Plasma Protein A (PAPP-A) Antigen

HUMAN ASCITES FLUID

CANCER

Breast Cancer Antigen CA 15-3

Gastrointestinal & Gynecological Cancer antigen CA 72-4

Gastrointestinal Cancer Antigen CA 19-9

Ovarian Cancer Antigen CA 125 /
Carbohydrate Antigen 125 (CA 125)

HUMAN URINE

RENAL FUNCTION

Alpha-1-Microglobulin (A1M)

Beta-2-Microglobulin (B2M)

Beta-2-Microglobulin Lyophilized (B2M)

Cystatin C

CANCER

Bence Jones Protein - Kappa Free Light Chain

Bence Jones Protein - Lambda Free Light Chain

Regulatory compliant for
biomedical fluid collection

SHE (EHS) Compliance from
points of collection to point
of Discard of unused material

Pan India network
for collection of
biomedical fluids

Institutional
permissions
at point of
collection

**ADVY
ADVANTAGE**





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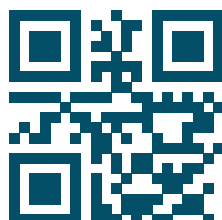
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