NEOLISA™ Chromogranin A
– An excellent marker for neuroendocrine tumours

FLEXIBILITY
- Plasma or serum
- Suitable for automation – Euro Diagnostica all-in-one diagnostic solution

BENEFITS
- Short incubation time (105 min.)
- Only 2 wash steps and 3 incubation steps
- No hook effect (tested up to 360 000 ng/mL)
- Excellent clinical performance - minimal risk of false positives *

STANDARDISATION
- Both high and low controls
- Fixed calibrator values from lot to lot

Technical features
- ELISA format
- HRP/TMB detection system
- Read at 450 nm
- Break-apart wells

PRODUCT INFO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product code</th>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CGA**</td>
<td>NEOLISA™ Chromogranin A</td>
<td>96 wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGA RUO***</td>
<td>NEOLISA™ Chromogranin A</td>
<td>96 wells</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** CE marked for IVD use, please contact your local representative for availability in your country. Not available in US.
*** Research use only. Not intended for diagnostic procedures.

Visit our website
www.eurodiagnostica.com
Chromogranin A – a sensitive and specific marker for neuroendocrine tumours

Neuroendocrine tumours (NETs) are derived from neuroendocrine cells and usually present with increased levels of chromogranins in serum and plasma. Chromogranin A is generally considered as the most useful biomarker for NETs. It is not only established as diagnostic marker but also useful in monitoring progression of disease and response to treatment. The NEOLISA™ Chromogranin A ELISA allows detection and quantitation of chromogranin A in plasma or serum.

SUGGESTED READING:

COMPARATIVE DATA*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>NEOLISA™ Chromogranin A</th>
<th>Dako Chromogranin A ELISA</th>
<th>Cisbio Chromo-A ELISA</th>
<th>DIAsource Hu Chromogranin A ELISA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incubation</td>
<td>105 minutes (3 steps)</td>
<td>135 minutes (2 steps)</td>
<td>250 minutes (3 steps)</td>
<td>200 minutes (3 steps)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaking</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Controls</td>
<td>High and Low</td>
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<td>High and Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calibrators (value)</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Lot to lot variations</td>
<td>Lot to lot variations</td>
<td>Lot to lot variations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strips/plate</td>
<td>Break apart wells</td>
<td>Strips</td>
<td>Strips</td>
<td>Strips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample flexibility</td>
<td>Plasma and Serum</td>
<td>Plasma</td>
<td>Plasma and Serum</td>
<td>Serum</td>
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<td>Washes</td>
<td>2x3</td>
<td>1x5</td>
<td>2x3</td>
<td>2x5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data from Instructions for Use provided by each manufacturer.

Principle of the assay

Patient samples, calibrators and controls are initially diluted in a separate plate and then transferred to the microtitre wells on the test plate. During the first incubation, a monoclonal antibody captures the chromogranin A to the surface of the well. After washing, a horseradish peroxidase-labelled monoclonal antibody is added to detect the bound chromogranin A. After incubation and washing a colour substrate is added and the colour development is subsequently measured in a spectrophotometer.