

Reagents

Faecal Calprotectin Test (FCa) - All reagents

Artikel-Nr.	Bezeichnung	Inhalt	
28V-PH09	OC-FCa Reagent PLEDIA	Latex 2 x 8 mL / Buffer 2 x 15 mL	100 tests
28V-PH11	OC-FCa Reagent Ceres	Latex 2 x 8 mL / Buffer 2 x 15 mL	230 tests
28V-PH12	OC-FCaCalibrator	6 x 1 mL	5 calibration curves
28V-PH13	OC-FCa Control LV1	2 x 5 mL	50 tests
28V-PH14	OC-FCa Control LV2	2 x 5 mL	50 tests
28V-PH15	OC-FCa Control LV3	2 x 5 mL	50 tests
28V-PH19	OC-Sample Diluent PLEDIA	3 x 45 mL	
28V-PH08	OC-Sample Diluent Ceres	2 x 20 mL	

Storage of reagents at 2-10 °C, QC/CC at 2-8°C
Please use this product only after you have read the operating instructions carefully.

Literature:

1. Juozas Butenas und Ruth M. Ayling: Clinical evaluation of the OC-Sensor Pledia calprotectin assay, Clin Chem Lab Med. 2022 Sep 12;60(11):1780-1785. doi: 10.1515/cclm-2022-0526. Print 2022 Oct 26.

2. Shane O'Driscoll 1, Carolyn Piggott 1, Sally C Benton: Evaluation of a faecal calprotectin method using the OC-SENSOR PLEDIA, Clin Chem Lab Med. 2022 Mar 14;60(6):901-906. doi: 10.1515/cclm-2022-0126. Print 2022 May 25.



OC-FCa Reagent

For the detection of faecal **Calprotectin** with the proven OC-SENSOR system



Use the proven quality and reliability of the OC-Sensor system for FCa as well



Increase efficiency for precise laboratory results: Minimised hands-on time and fast results



2-in-1
OC sample tubes for FIT and FCa



Optimal pre-analysis:
High sample stability from sampling to analysis



No cooling required for storing the sample tubes

What is faecal calprotectin?

Calprotectin is a calcium-binding, lysosomal protein of the S100 protein family, which is stored almost exclusively in neutrophil granulocytes and in small amounts also in macrophages. It is measured in high concentrations in acute and chronic inflammatory processes. In inflammation of the intestinal mucosa, calprotectin is released into the intestinal lumen by disintegrating granulocytes, where it can be detected and quantified in faeces.

This reflects inflammatory processes of the intestinal mucosa much more accurately than the determination of serum markers.

Therefore, faecal calprotectin can be used to monitor inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD: Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis) and to differentiate these from functional bowel diseases (IBS: irritable bowel syndrome). The test method for detecting faecal calprotectin with the proven OC-Sensor system is based on a latex agglutination reaction.

Sample processing

2 in 1

✓ easy

Sampling by patient or laboratory directly into the stabilising sample buffer.

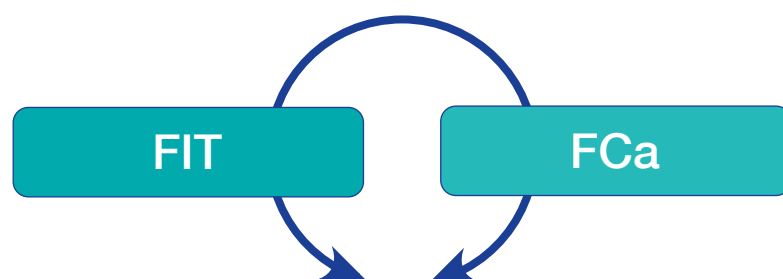
✓ hygienic

Fully automated analysis of FIT + FCa on the two devices OC-Sensor PLEDIA and Ceres.

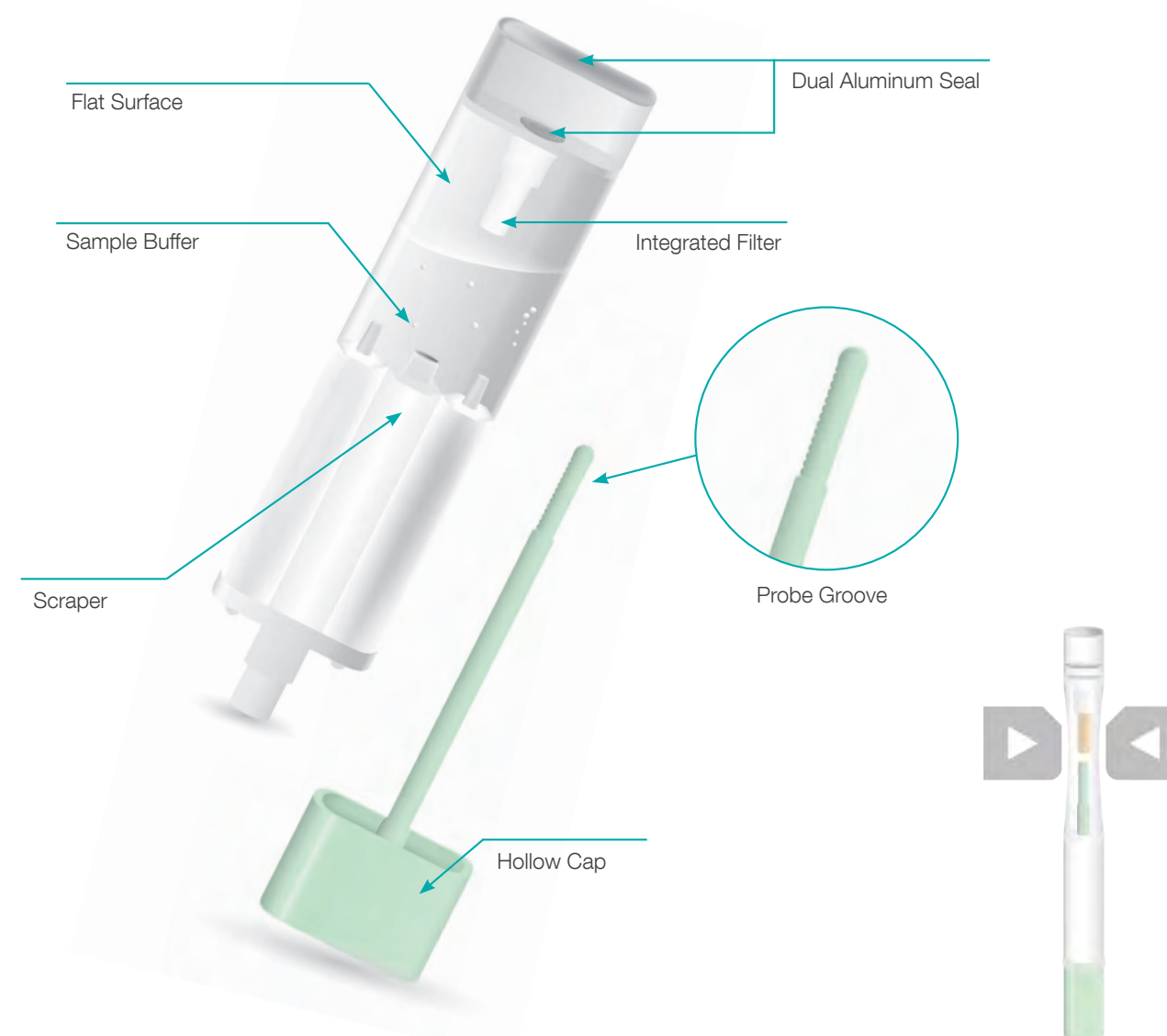
- Analysing FIT and FCa simultaneously or independently
- No manual sample preparation
- No sample extraction
- Excellent hygiene and no contamination

✓ reliable

Get results precisely and quickly.



The sample tube - comprehensive functionality in a compact design



Further Advantages

Improved pre-analysis and immediate sample stability

The stabilising sample buffer in the OC-Auto sample tubes protects the calprotectin from degradation directly from sampling to analysis. Comparative measurements have shown that the measured values obtained are higher compared to other test systems.^{Lit. 2}

The sample stability for FCa in the tubes is 3 days at RT and 14 days at 2-10 °C.

Increase efficiency for precise laboratory results

No manual pre-analytical sample preparation steps required:
Insert sample, start measurement, get precise result.

The OC-Sensor analysers produce fast results with minimal hands-on time:
PLEDIA 18 min / Ceres 11 min.

High sample throughput: PLEDIA 160 tests/h / Ceres 90 tests/h.

Automatic sample dilution and repeat measurements at any time without additional work steps.

Reproducibility and precision

The large measuring range from 20 µg/g to 2,720 µg/g reduces the number of dilution measurements. The 6-point calibration and good linearity ensure precise results.