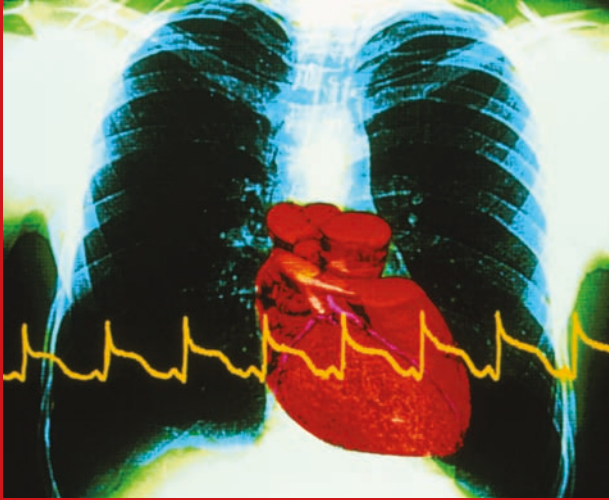


CRP



**Risk marker for
Heart attack
& Stroke**

ELISA for the determination of C-reactive protein in serum, plasma, urine, stool and dried blood spots

Indications

- ▶ Identification of high risk patients
- ▶ Monitoring of CVD-therapies
- ▶ Prediction of first and recurrent cardiovascular events
- ▶ Detection of arterial vessel inflammations



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CRP

Risk detection of atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease

CRP levels rise during inflammation

Inflammation plays a crucial role in the initiation, growth and destabilization of atherosclerotic plaques that lead to clogged arteries and most heart attacks. The inflammatory marker C-reactive protein (CRP) is an acute phase reactant produced by the liver in response to cytokine release during inflammation. CRP deposits in the arterial wall during atherogenesis and binds to apolipoprotein-B-containing lipoproteins (LDL and VLDL). CRP is an important risk factor for atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease. Furthermore, basal levels of CRP, in the absence of apparent inflammatory disease (so-called hs CRP), may be informative in predicting future myocardial or cerebrovascular events.

High CRP-level as independent marker for the identification of CVD-risk patients

Postmenopausal women with high levels of hs CRP are more likely to experience a heart attack or stroke than women with high levels of LDL-cholesterol and as a matter of fact, 50% of all heart attacks occur in people with normal cholesterol levels. High CRP-levels and an elevated ratio of total cholesterol to HDL are independent prognostic parameters for future cardiovascular events. Therefore, elevated CRP levels may identify high-risk patients who would be "missed" by just measuring cholesterol.

Key features of our ELISA

- ▶ Sandwich ELISA
- ▶ High sensitivity of 4 ng/ml due to a pair of highly specific antibodies
- ▶ Suitable for processing small amounts of specimen
- ▶ Available as 1-point-calibration test (Cat. No. K 9720s)

Reference values for CRP:

- CRP < 1 mg/l ▶ low relative CVD-risk
- CRP 1– 3 mg/l ▶ average CVD-risk
- CRP > 3 mg/l ▶ high CVD-risk

CRP	
Matrix	Serum, plasma, urine, stool, dried blood
Sample volume	10 µL (serum, plasma) 50 µL (urine) 15 mg (stool) 50 µL (dried blood)
Test principle	ELISA
Cat. No.	K 9710s

also available as 1-point-calibration test (K 9720s)

Literature

Koenig W et al. (2004) *Circulation* 109: 1349-1353
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 Ridker P et al. (2002) *N Engl J Med* 342: 836-843
 Shah (2000) *Circulation* 101: 1758-59



US: all products: Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

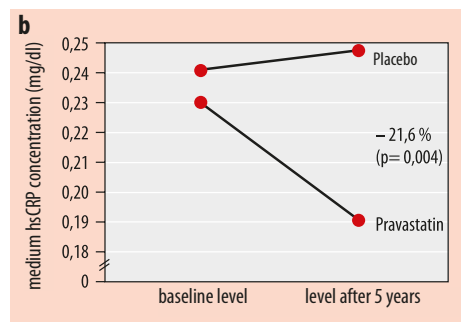
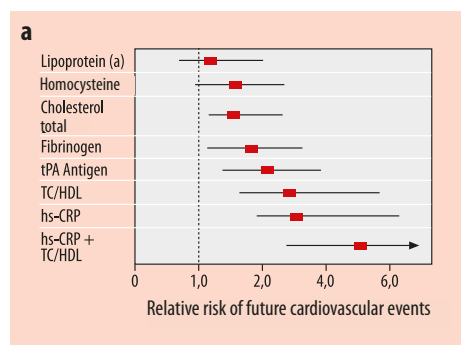


Figure 1: a) Relative risk of cardiovascular events among apparently healthy postmenopausal women according to different parameters (from Ridker et al., 2000). b) Medium hsCRP serum levels before and 5 years after treatment with Pravastatin or a Placebo (from Blake and Ridker, 2001).

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