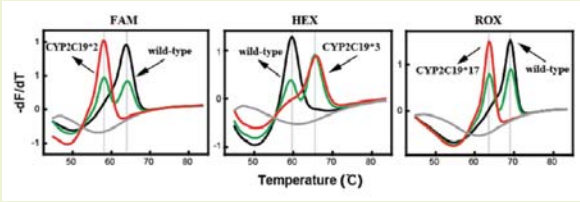
MeltPro® CYP2C19 Test

Introduction

- CYP2C19 gene variations are a major cause of variability in response to medications that are metabolized by CYP2C19, such as antiplatelet agent, anticonvulsants, proton pump inhibitors, etc. The test identifies four major CYP2C19 alleles, *1, *2, *3 and *17.
- The wild-type allele, CYP2C19*1, is the most common genotype.
- *2 and *3 are functionally impaired variants, resulting in abnormal enzyme levels and leading to impaired metabolism of drugs.
- *17 causes enhanced enzyme function, which may lead to enhanced response to drugs. Carriers treated by antiplatelet agents, such as clopidogrel, have a risk of bleeding.

Typical Results

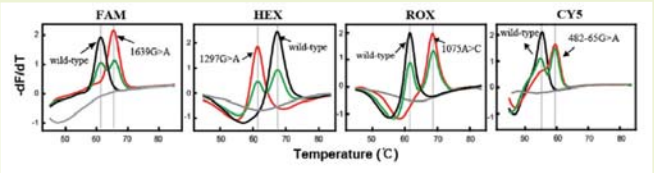


MeltPro® Warfarin Genotyping kit

Introduction

- The kit is designed for genotyping the SNPs in CYP2C9*3 (c.1075A>C), CYP2C9 $C_{.65}$ (c.482-65G>C), VKORC1 1639A (c.-1639G>A) and CYP4F2*3 (c.1297G>A) genes that are closely related to warfarin response.
- Clinicians can utilize the kit to manage the administration and dosing of warfarin, including guiding the initial warfarin dose to decrease time to stable INR and reducing the risk of serious bleeding.

Typical Results



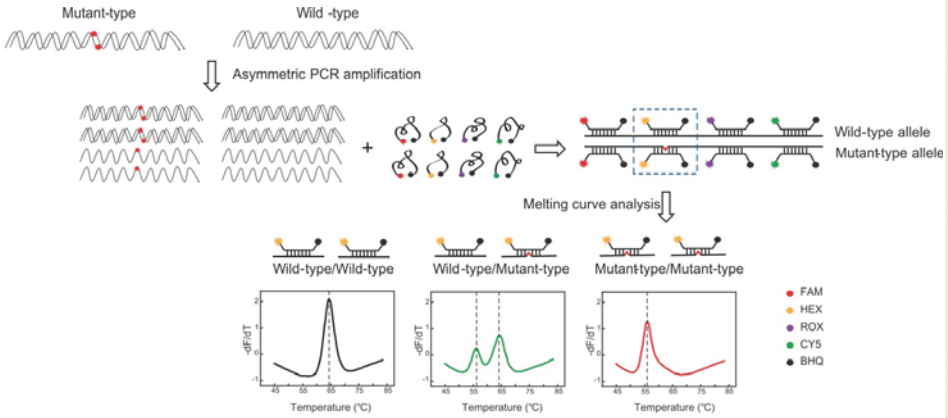
For further information, please contact info@zsandx.com.
Tel: 86-592-7615091
Fax: 86-592-7615089
Website: www.zeesandx.com
Address: Building 1, 3701 Xiang'an North Road, Torch Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone (Xiang'an), Xiamen, 361101, China

ZEESAN

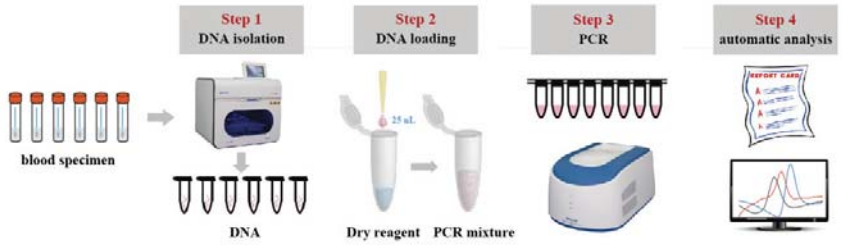
Pharmacogenomics Products

- **Rapid**: The whole process takes less than 3.5 hours.
- **Automatic**: Results can be interpreted automatically by the integrated software.
- **Dry Reagents**: Easy to store and transport.
- **Convenient**: Only one manual operating procedure.
- **Sample type**: Peripheral blood and saliva.

Technical Principle



Workflow

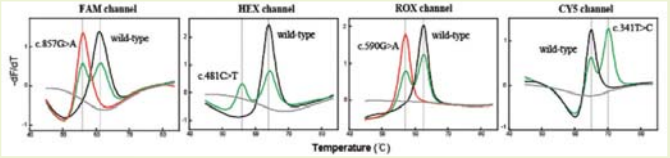


MeltPro® NAT2 Test

Introduction

- The test detects four SNPs of NAT2 gene involved in the metabolism of isoniazid, a first-line anti-tuberculosis drug, to assist clinicians to personalize doses. The four variant alleles are c.341T>C, c.481C>T, c.590G>A and c.857G>A.
- Hepatotoxicity is the most relevant adverse effect of isoniazid, occurs in approximately 10% of all patients receiving standard drug doses.
- According to the genotypes, individuals can be classified as rapid acetylators (RAs), intermediate acetylators (IAs), and slow acetylators (SAs). It is well established that IAs and SAs are at greater risk to develop hepatotoxicity compared to RAs.

Typical Results

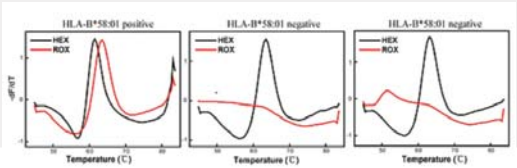


MeltPro® HLA-B*58:01 Test

Introduction

- The kit is intended for use in the detection of the HLA-B*58:01 allele.
- Allopurinol (AP) is among the most commonly used drugs to treat hyperuricemia and its complications. The HLA-B*58:01 allele is strongly associated with Allopurinol-induced severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs), including hypersensitivity syndrome (HSS), Steven-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN). Detection of this allele can be used to identify patients who may be at greater risk of Allopurinol-induced SCARs.

Typical Results



MeltPro® HLA-B*15:02 Test

Introduction

- The kit is intended for use in the detection of the HLA-B*15:02 allele.
- Carbamazepine (CBZ) is among the most commonly used antiepileptic and pain management drugs. The HLA-B*15:02 allele is strongly associated with Carbamazepine (CBZ)-induced Stevens Johnson Syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) in patients of Asian descent. Detection of this allele can be used to identify patients who may be at greater risk of CBZ-induced SJS/TEN.

Typical Results