



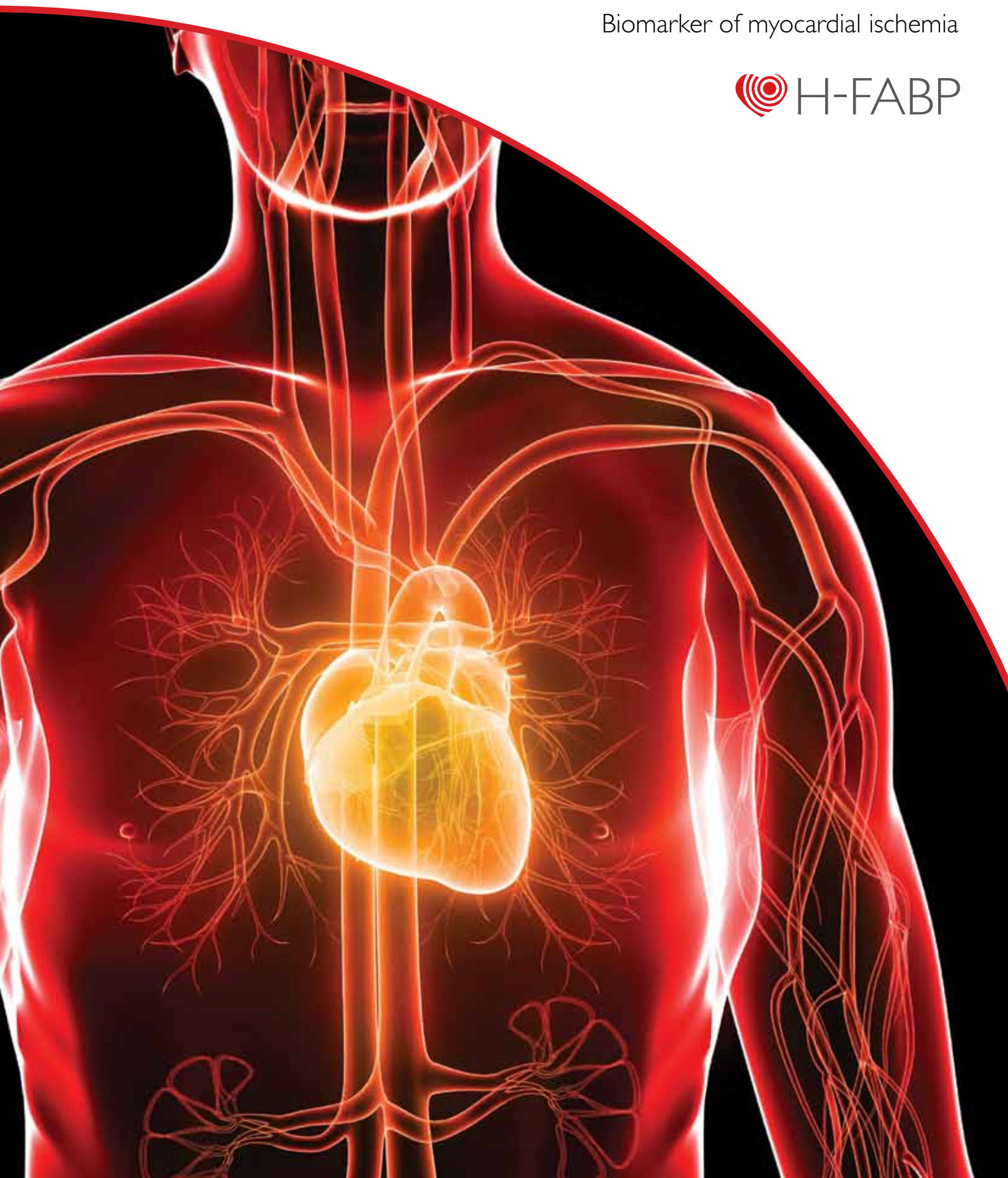
CE

RANDOX
CARDIOLOGY

Heart-type Fatty Acid-Binding Protein

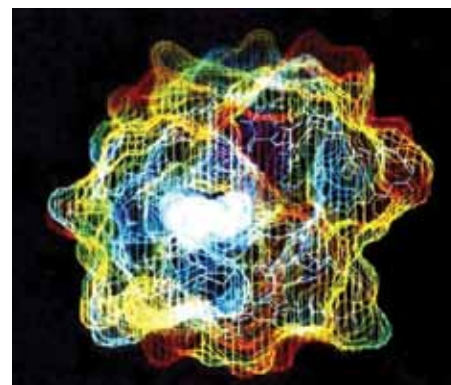
Biomarker of myocardial ischemia

 H-FABP

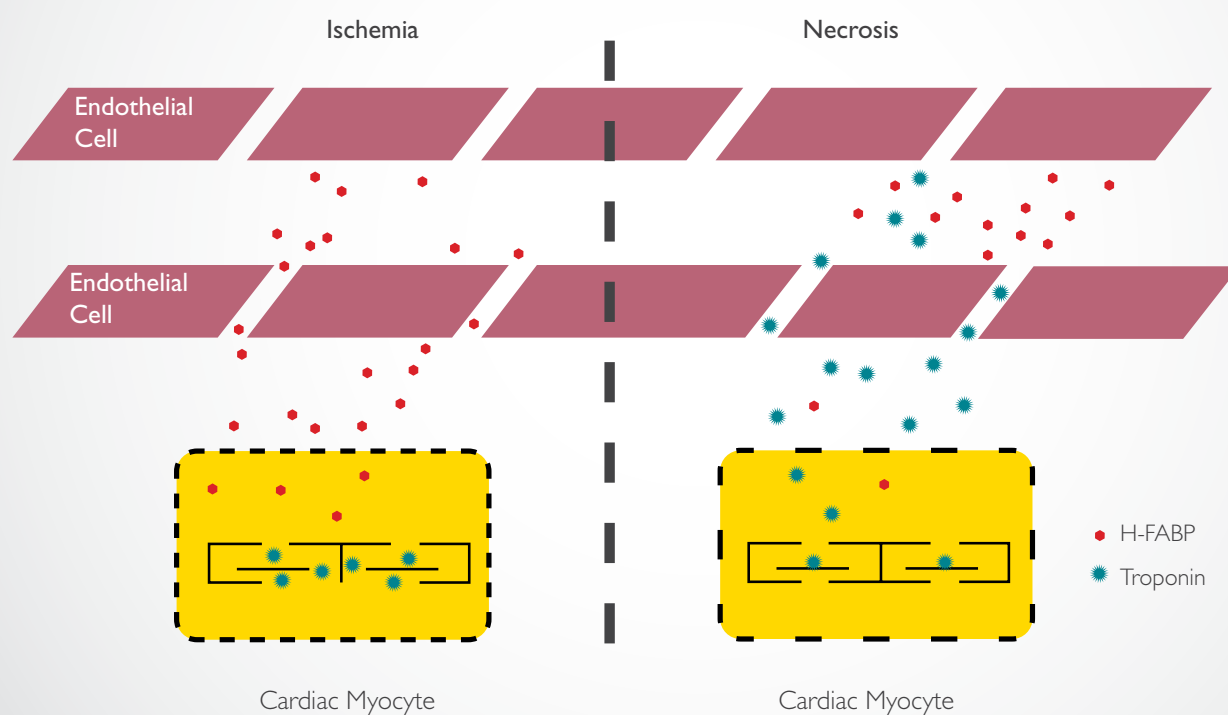


H-FABP: The Protein

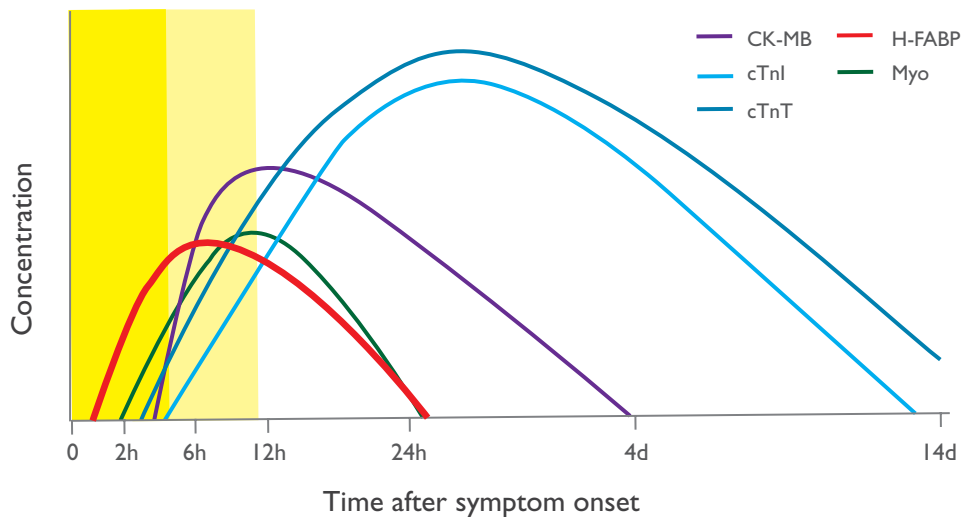
- Heart-type Fatty Acid Binding Protein (H-FABP) is an unbound, low molecular weight protein, located in the cytoplasm of cardiac myocytes.¹
- The molecular weight is only 15kDa – smaller than Myoglobin (18kDa), Troponin I (22kDa), Troponin T (37kDa) and CK-MB (86kDa).
- The function of H-FABP is in the intracellular uptake of long chain fatty acids in the myocardium.



Early release of protein after MI

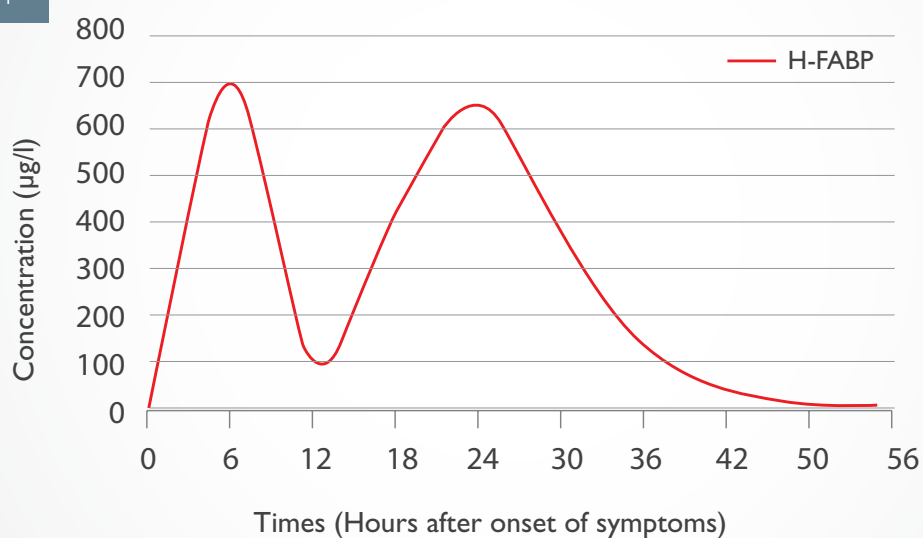


H-FABP: Release Kinetics



- H-FABP is highly specific to the heart – approximately 15-20 times more specific than Myoglobin.²
- The normal serum/plasma value is also much lower, compared to Myoglobin.³
- Due to the low molecular weight & cytoplasmic location of H-FABP, it is released extremely quickly after an ischemic episode – detectable as early as 30 minutes afterwards.^{4,5}
- Furthermore, the rapid return to baseline within 24 hours, offers significant potential utility in patients with suspected reinfarction, instead of CK-MB.⁶

H-FABP in reinfarction ⁶



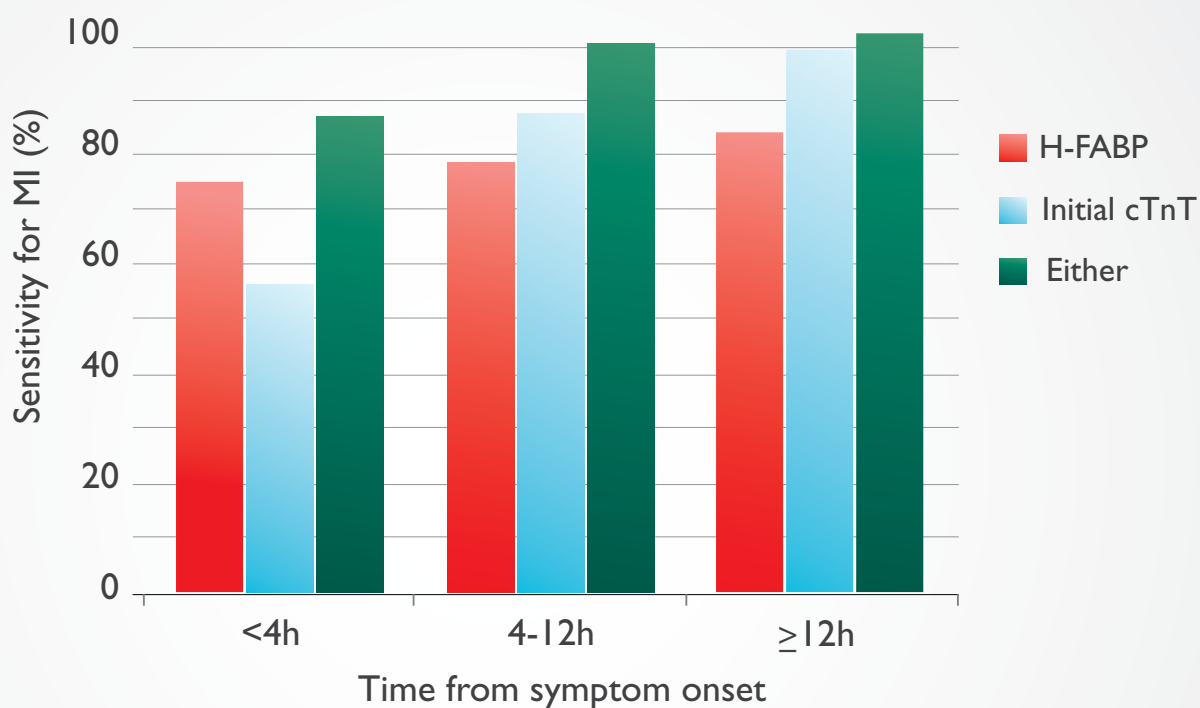
Diagnostic Value in ACS

- “Combining H-FABP and cTnT...provided a significant improvement in sensitivity for patients presenting within 4 and 12 hours”⁷
- “Using the combination approach consistently improved the NPV, negative likelihood ratio, and the risk ratio”⁷

“Multi-marker measurement of H-FABP and cTnI is 20% more sensitive than Troponin alone”⁸

H-FABP - A highly sensitive early ischemic marker

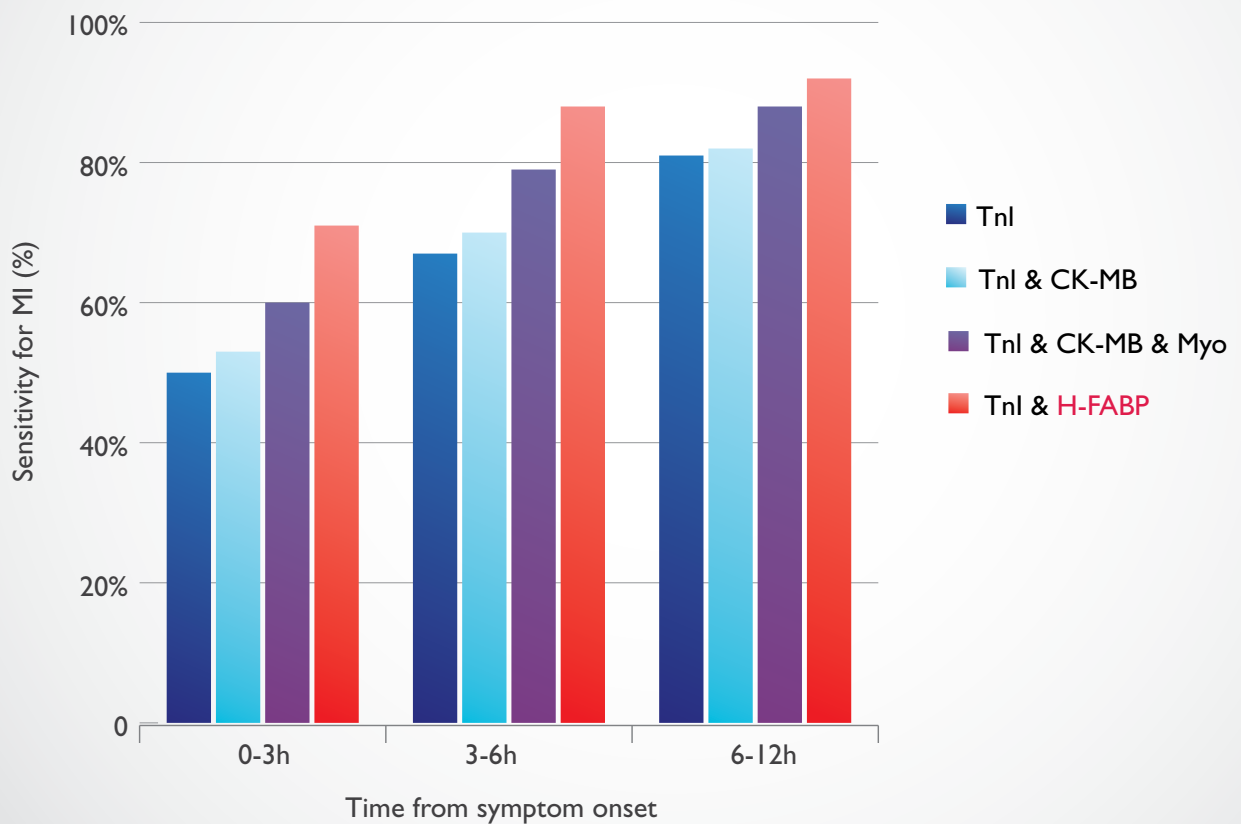
n=664



McCann CT et al⁷

H-FABP and Troponin - the optimum biomarker strategy

n=1128

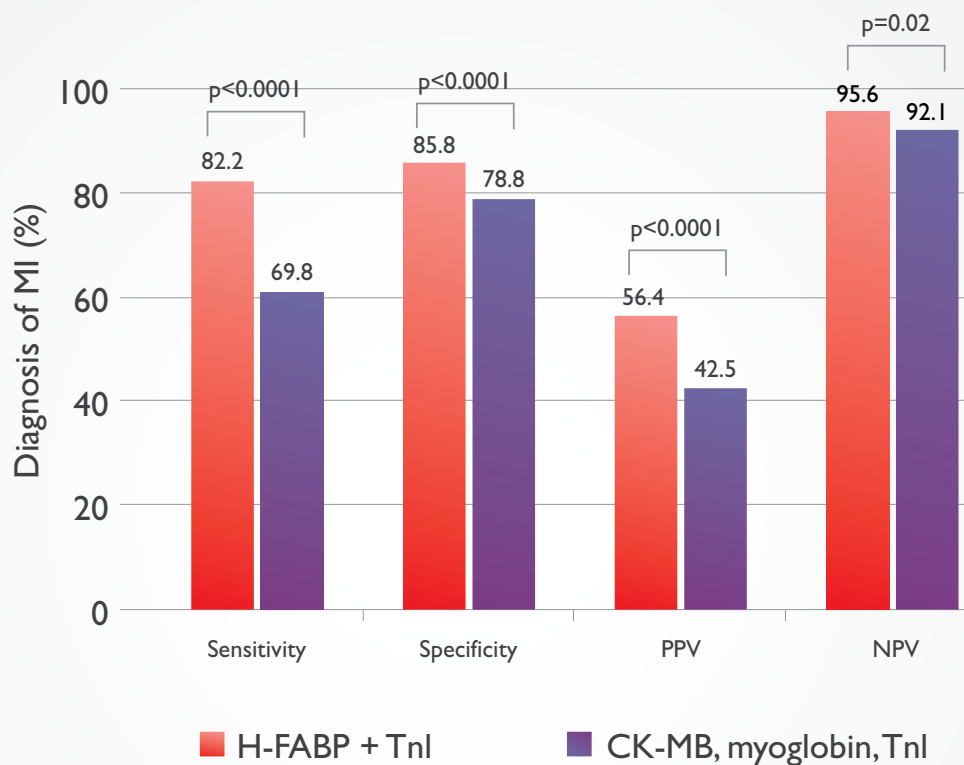
McMahon CG et al⁸

- “In the early hours after chest pain onset (CPO), H-FABP offered superior diagnostic sensitivity for AMI than Troponin”⁸
- The optimal combination of biomarkers across all timepoints was Troponin I and H-FABP⁸

Elevated H-FABP is a significant predictor of death or MI up to 1 year¹⁵

H-FABP and Troponin - the optimum biomarker strategy

n=705



Body R et al⁹

- Even based on samples taken immediately after hospital admission (<24h after CPO), the combination of H-FABP & Troponin I was superior to the triple marker strategy across the measures of sensitivity, specificity, PPV & NPV.⁹



H-FABP and Troponin enables early MI rule out

n=1128

Time post pain	NPV for MI (%)			
	0-3h	3-6h	6-12h	12-24h
Individual markers				
H-FABP	93	97	98	99
cTnI	92	95	97	99
2 marker combinations				
H-FABP + cTnI	94	98	99	100

McMahon CG et al⁸

- “The combination of H-FABP & TnI can be used effectively as a rule-out test to exclude AMI within 6 hours of pain onset”⁸
- H-FABP & TnI offers a NPV of 98% at 3-6 hours after symptom onset⁸
- Measuring H-FABP with TnI also appears to identify at-risk patients with ACS more effectively than a single TnI assay⁸

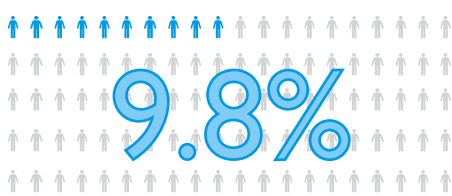
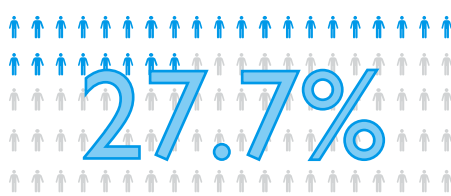
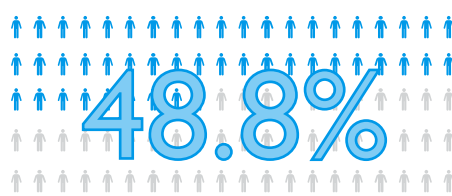
“H-FABP allows for more accurate risk stratification of low-medium risk chest pain patients”⁸

Diagnostic value of H-FABP combined with hsTnT

- In a recent study at two Emergency Departments in the UK, 1171 patients with suspected cardiac chest pain had single blood samples taken on presentation (0h) to assess the potential value of the combination of H-FABP, hsTnT & ECG to reliably rule-out AMI based on a single sample on presentation.¹⁰

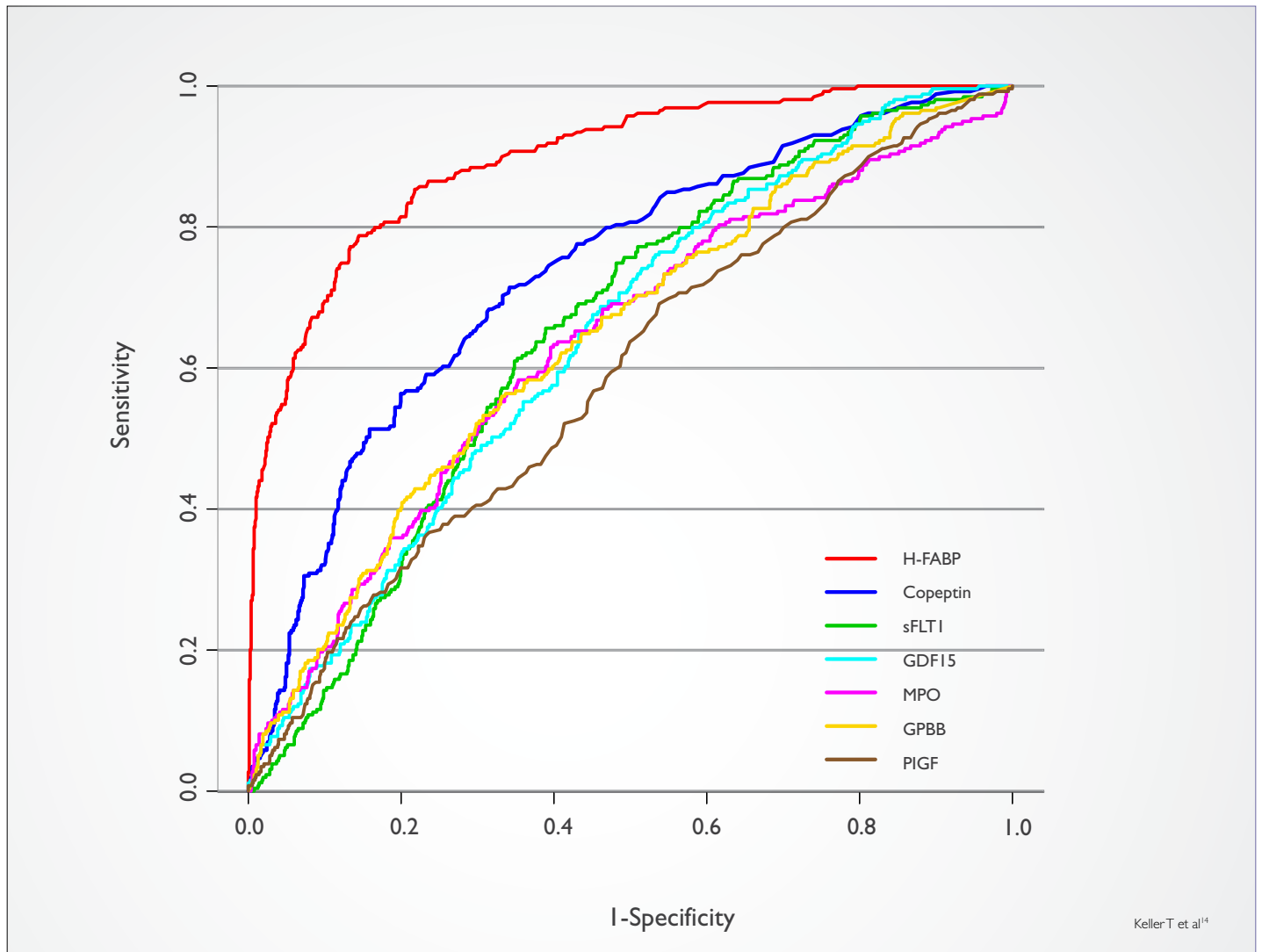
Protocol	Diagnostic cut-offs	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
H-FABP & hsTnT & ECG	95th centile = 2.5 ng/ml 99th centile = 14ng/l ECG negative	99.1%	59.3%	35%	99.7%

This protocol on presentation resulted in a sensitivity for AMI of 99.1%, and a NPV of 99.7% - and could have enabled AMI to be excluded in 48.8% of patients.

Percentage of symptomatic patients excludable for AMI according to diagnostic protocol		
		
ASPECT Study (n=3582) ¹¹	Manchester Study hsTnT (n=703) ¹²	Manchester & Stockport Study (n=1171) ¹⁰
TnI, CK-MB & Myo at 0h + 2h Plus ECG & TIMI scoring	hsTnT at 0h using assay LoD as cut-off (3ng/l)	hsTnT, H-FABP & ECG at 0h
9.8% of patients excluded for AMI at 2h	27.7% of patients excluded for AMI at 0h	48.8% of patients excluded for AMI at 0h

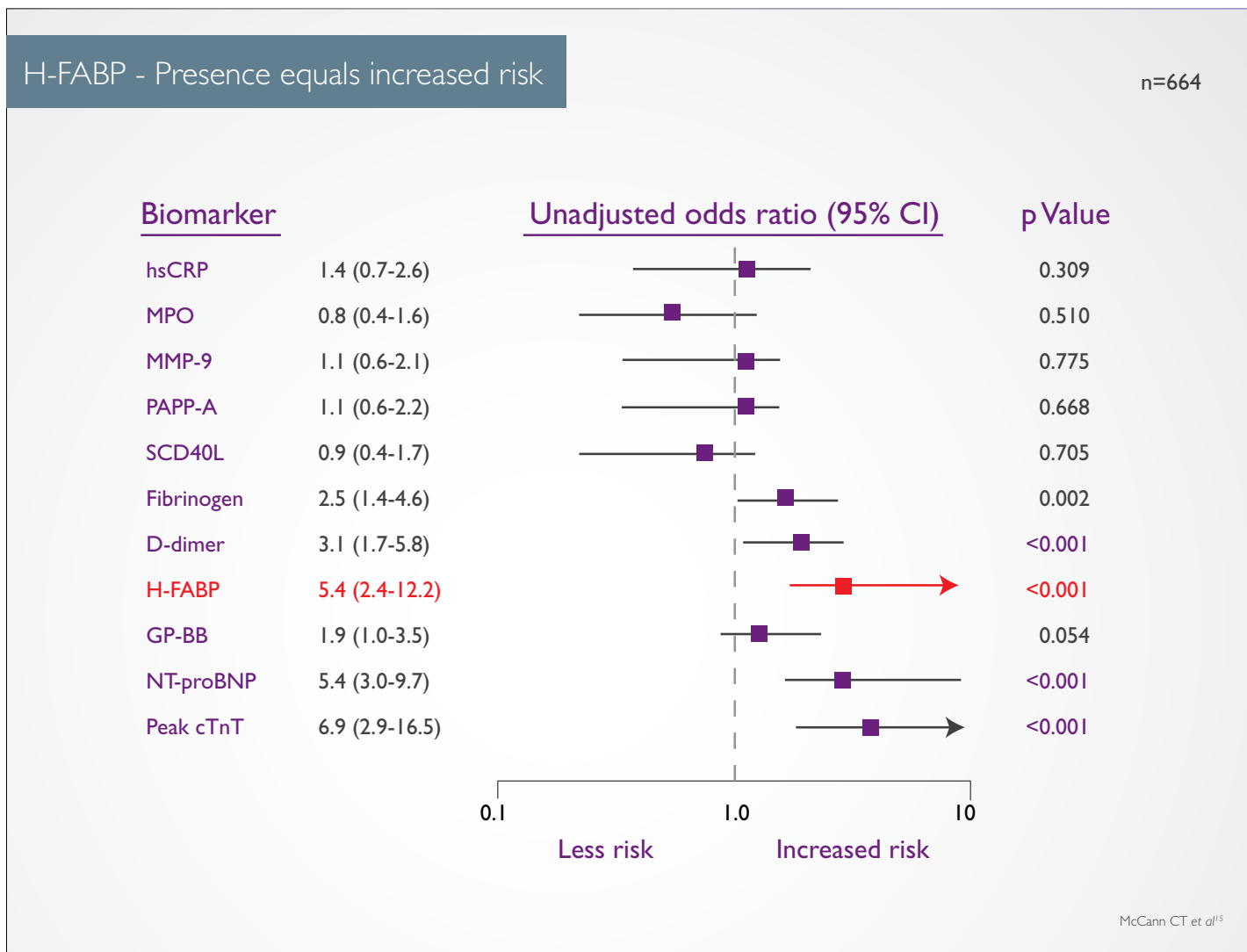
- In addition, an economic analysis was undertaken on a subset of this cohort (n=473). The results showed that applying this protocol in this subset would have enabled AMI to be excluded in 44.3% of patients, reduced the mean length of stay (4.1 days vs 5.3 days), and would have resulted in a projected saving of £327 per presenting patient.¹³

Diagnostic Value compared with Novel ACS Biomarkers



- H-FABP has been shown to offer superior diagnostic performance for AMI compared to a range of novel ACS biomarkers (based on ROC analysis). This is based on measurement on admission to a chest pain unit, then at 3 and 6 hours later.⁴

Prognostic Value in ACS



- Elevated H-FABP is a significant predictor of death or MI up to 1 year¹⁵
- H-FABP provides additional prognostic information, independent of Troponin T, ECG and clinical examination¹⁵

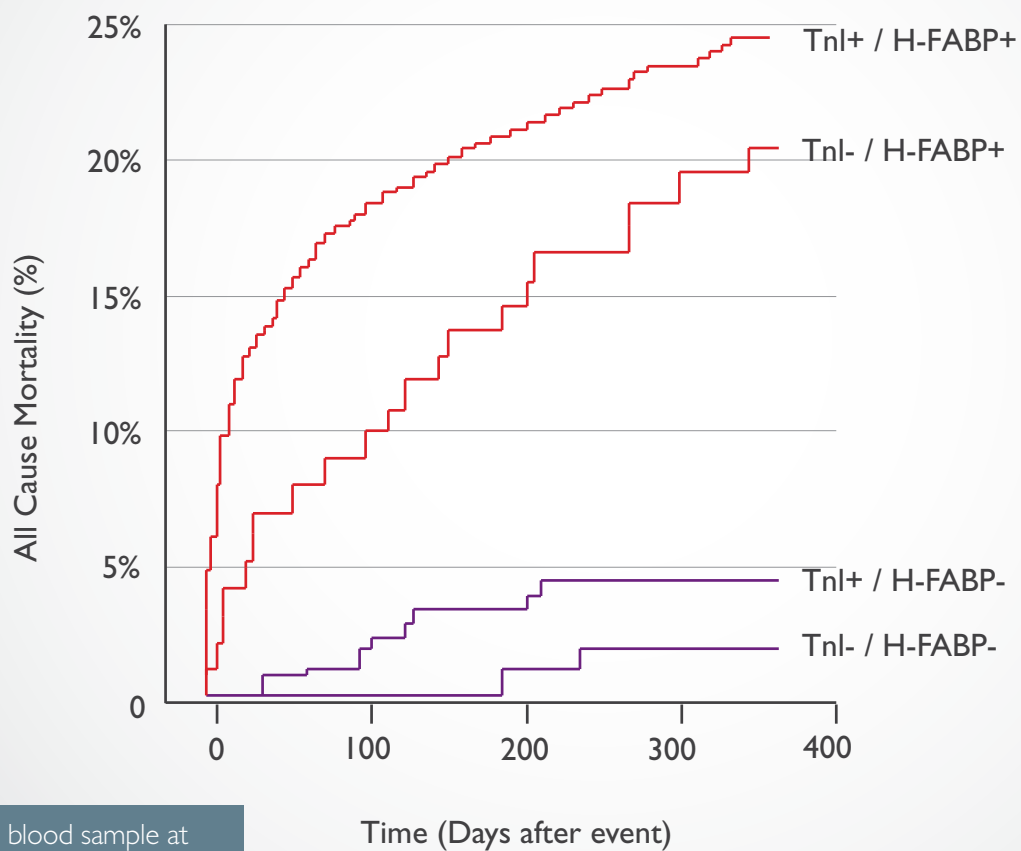
Prognostic value in Troponin - Negative patients

- H-FABP allows identification of high risk patients across the full range of TnI concentrations¹⁶
- Negative test result for both TnI and H-FABP was associated with 0% mortality at 6 months¹⁶

Raised concentrations of H-FABP are strongly predictive of mortality after ACS¹⁶

H-FABP predicts mortality after ACS

n=1448

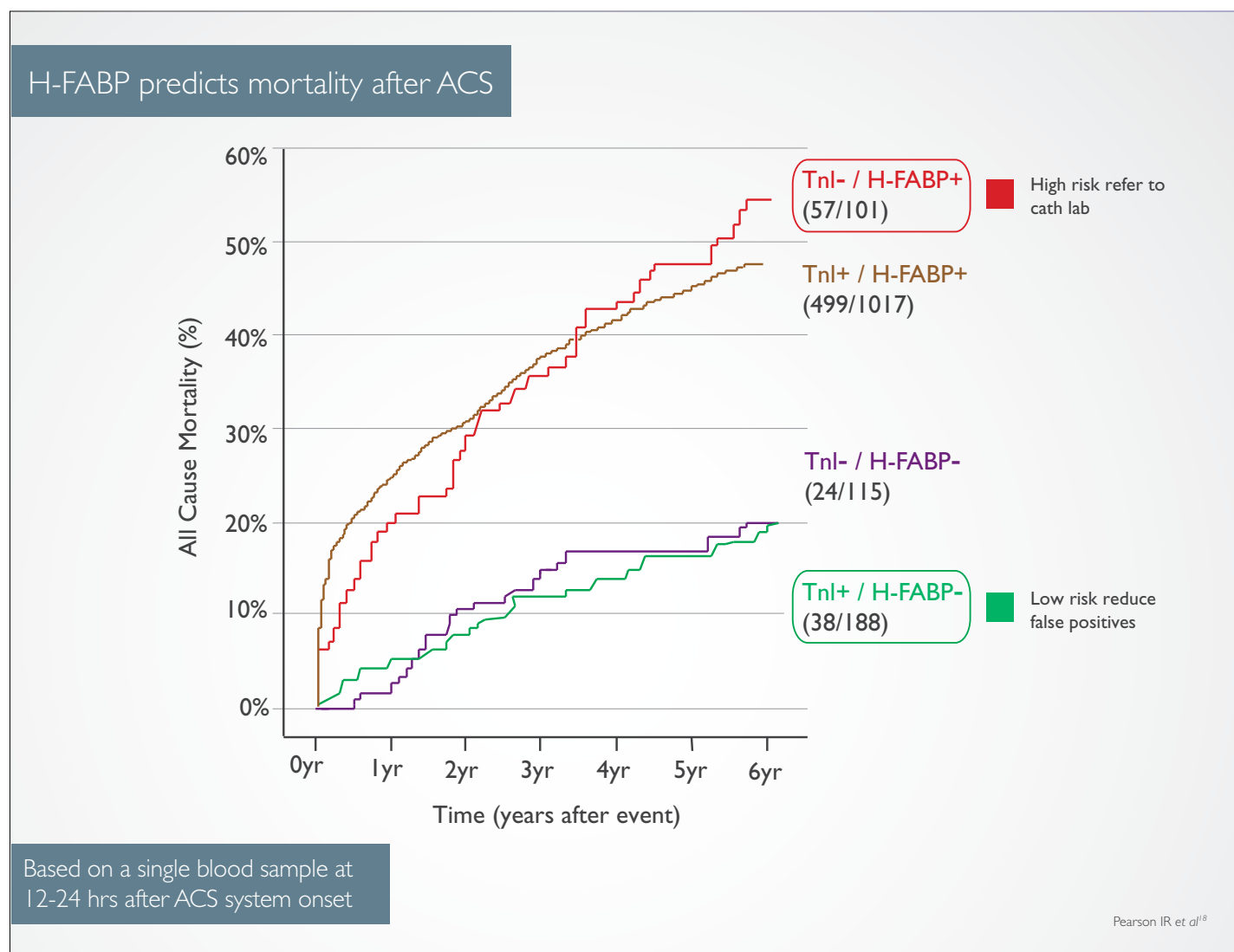


Based on a single blood sample at 12-24 hrs after ACS system onset

Kilcullen N et al¹⁶

Prognostic value in Troponin - Negative patients

- H-FABP taken 12-24 hours after admission, can identify Troponin-negative ACS patients who are at long-term risk of death¹⁷
- H-FABP identifies a very high risk group of patients who warrant further investigation & possible intervention¹⁷
- Conversely, some ACS patients undergo angiography based on a false positive Troponin level. The addition of H-FABP to Troponin measurement could avoid unnecessary investigations caused by false positives¹⁷



Prognostic value in Troponin - Negative patients

Hazard Ratios for Death or MI Stratified by H-FABP results among Troponin-Negative patients			
Quartile	Unadjusted	HR(95% CI)	p Value
1	H-FABP 0.15-3.26 µg/l	1.00	<0.001
2	H-FABP 3.27-6.48 µg/l	3.46 (1.69-7.10)	<0.001
3	H-FABP 6.49-12.77 µg/l	11.20 (4.95-25.36)	<0.001
4	H-FABP 12.78-151.0 µg/l	16.64 (2.21-125.51)	0.006
	Adjusted for Age and Serum Creatinine	Adjusted HR (95% CI)	pValue
1	H-FABP 0.15-3.26 µg/l	1.00	0.01
2	H-FABP 3.27-6.48 µg/l	1.55 (0.72-3.36)	0.26
3	H-FABP 6.49-12.77 µg/l	3.12 (1.11-8.76)	0.03
4	H-FABP 12.78-151.0 µg/l	16.67 (2.19-127.06)	0.007

Viswanathan K et al¹⁷

- Study excluded patients with STEMI¹⁷
- This shows increasing risk in quartile 2, 3, and 4 as compared with quartile 1, with a very significantly increased event rate in patients with H-FABP concentrations above 6.48 ng/ml¹⁷
- The long-term prognostic value of H-FABP in troponin-negative patients is independent of age and serum creatinine¹⁷

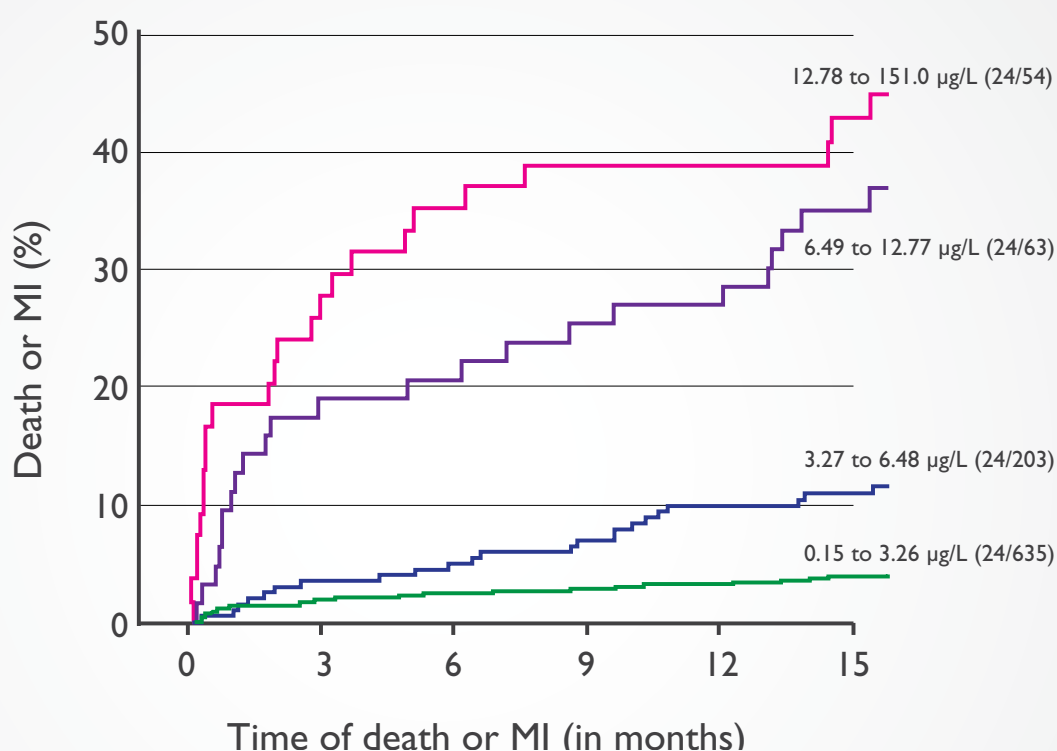
Over 79% of patients in the cohort were negative TnI at 12-24 hours after symptom onset¹⁷



Value of a fully quantitative H-FABP assay

Increased H-FABP concentrations confers increased risk

n= 955



Viswanathan K et al¹⁷

- Patients with H-FABP concentrations >6.48µg/L had significantly increased risk of adverse events¹⁷
- Among Troponin negative patients, the cut-off of 6.48µg/L identified patients at very high risk of adverse outcomes independent of patient age and serum creatinine¹⁷

This demonstrates a clear need for a fully quantitative H-FABP assay

Prognostic Value in Unstable Angina

H-FABP - The first true global ACS biomarker

	All Cause Mortality		
	Unstable Angina	NSTEMI	STEMI
H-FABP negative ($\leq 5.8\mu\text{g/l}$)	2.1% (2)	4.8% (9)	0% (0)
H-FABP positive ($> 5.8\mu\text{g/l}$)	22.9% (19)	26.1% (189)	23.0% (77)
p Value	0.006	0.004	—*
ECG	X	X	✓
Troponin	X	✓	✓
H-FABP	✓	✓	✓

Kilcullen N et al¹⁶

- “This demonstrated the additive value of H-FABP, particularly for ACS subtypes such as Unstable Angina, traditionally considered to be associated with a low long-term risk”¹⁶



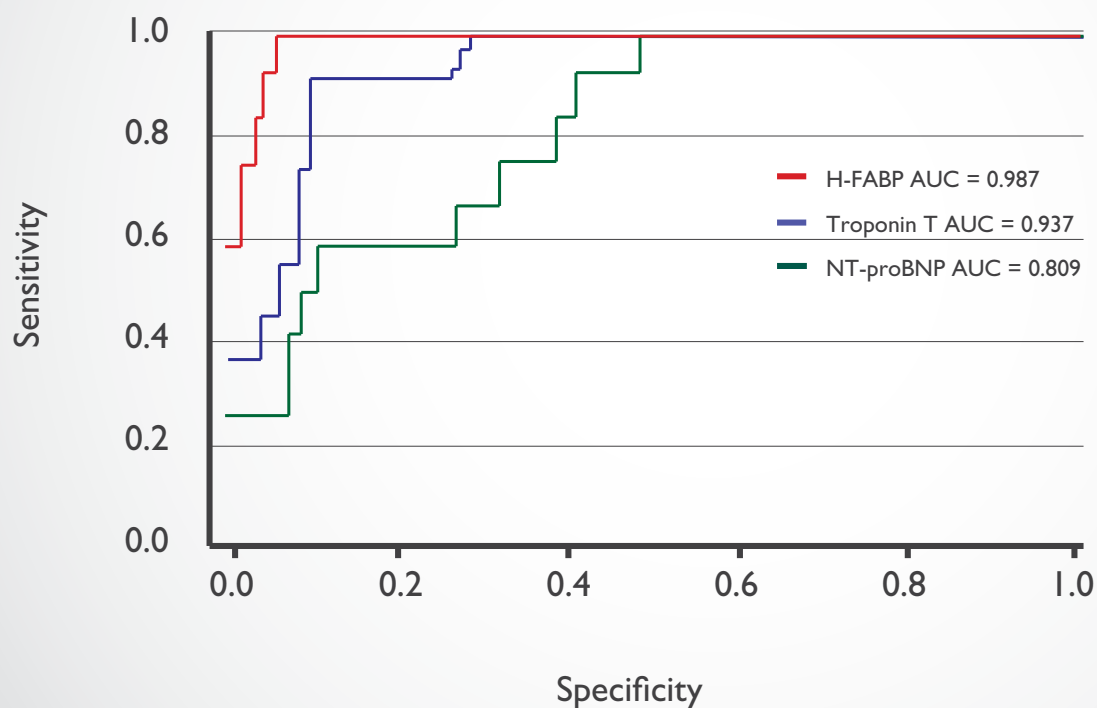
Value in Pulmonary Embolism

- Elevated H-FABP on admission is a very reliable predictor of outcome in patients with PE, with a prognostic value superior to cTnT & NT-proBNP¹⁹
- None of the patients with initially normal H-FABP levels had a complicated 30-day outcome or died of PE-related causes¹⁹
- H-FABP will hopefully improve prediction of patient risk & optimise treatment strategies by promptly identifying candidates for urgent medical (thrombolysis), surgical, or catheter-based recanalisation¹⁹

H-FABP provides a NPV of 100% and PPV of 41%¹⁹

Prognostic value in hypotensive high risk patients

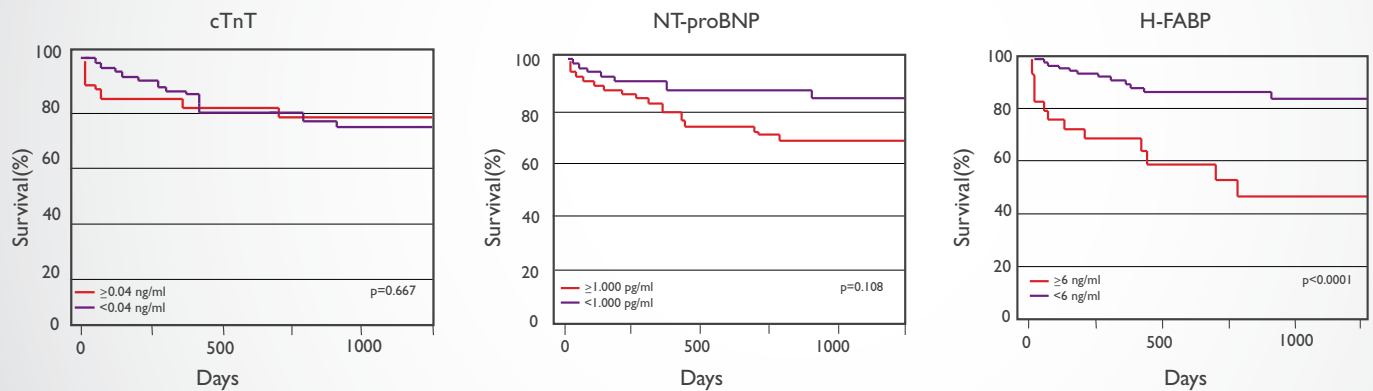
n=107



Puls M et al¹⁹

Prognostic value in normotensive low-medium risk patients

n=126

Dellas C et al²⁰

Prediction of complicated 30 day outcome

Parameter	OR (95% CI)	p Value
Heart Rate ≥ 94 beats/min	10.6 (1.3-87.2)	0.029
H-FABP ≥ 6 ng/ml	36.6 (4.3-3.08)	0.001
cTnT ≥ 0.04 ng/ml	3.3 (0.4-13.1)	0.087
RV dysfunction (echocardiography)	2.8 (0.6-12.3)	0.178

Dellas C et al²⁰

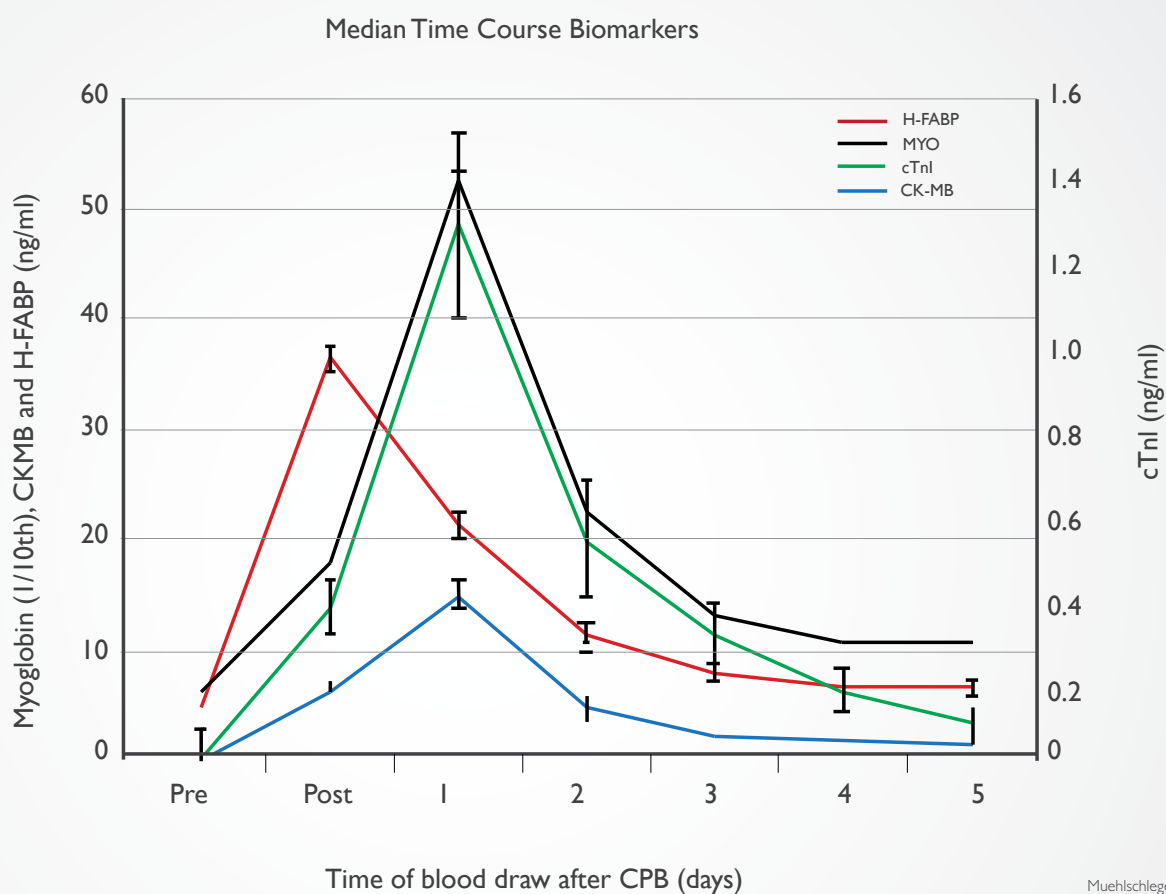
A single measurement of H-FABP on admission, as early as 60-90 minutes from symptom onset might be enough to guide management strategies²⁰

- 37 fold increase in risk of 30-day complications²⁰
- 99% NPV²⁰
- 4.5 fold increase in risk of death²⁰

Value in Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG)

5 year predictive value following CABG

n=1298



- The slower release of CK-MB and cTnI generates an inability to discriminate between graft failure with massive tissue necrosis and ischemia reperfusion injury within 24 hours after CABG surgery²¹
- H-FABP is superior to Troponin & CK-MB for the prediction of mortality and ventricular dysfunction²¹
- Enable clinicians to identify patients in need of further diagnostic or therapeutic procedures to reduce loss of myocardial mass or performance²¹

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NEW H-FABP Clinical Chemistry Assay

The Randox H-FABP clinical chemistry assay is a latex enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay suitable for fully quantitative measurement of H-FABP in serum and plasma.

The assay can be used on a wide range of manufacturer's clinical chemistry analysers and does not need any dedicated equipment or software.





Assay Specification

Method	Latex-enhanced Immunoturbidmetric assay via a clinical chemistry instrument
Sample	Serum, EDTA & Heparin Plasma
Sample Stability	If not analysed immediately, samples should be stored at -20°C or below
Assay Measuring Range	0.747 – 120 ng/ml
Calibrators	6 x 1 ml vials lyophilised
QC	Level 1 (3 x 1 ml) & Level 2 (3 x 1 ml) lyophilised

Applications Available

Instrument specific applications are available for wide range of clinical chemistry analysers from manufacturers such as Roche, Abbott, Siemens, Beckman Coulter, Olympus & J&J.

Product Details

Catalogue Number	Product Description	Kit Contents
FB4025	H-FABP Reagent	R1: Buffer (1 x 19ml) R2: Antibody-latex Reagent (1 x 7ml)
FB4026	H-FABP QC Level 1	3 x 1 ml
FB4027	H-FABP QC Level 2	3 x 1 ml
FB3134	H-FABP Calibrators	6 x 1 ml

Other Products from Randox Cardiology

Biochip Array Technology (BAT)

BAT is a technology developed & pioneered exclusively by Randox, and enables multiple biomarkers to be assessed simultaneously from a single patient sample of plasma, serum or whole blood. The ability to test up to 23 biomarkers from a single sample offers the potential for endless possibilities in both cardiovascular research, and clinical practice.

Cytokine Array I

Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF)
Interferon- γ (IFN- γ)
Interleukin-1 α (IL-1 α)
Interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β)
Interleukin-2 (IL-2)
Interleukin-4 (IL-4)
Interleukin-6 (IL-6)
Interleukin-8 (IL-8)
Interleukin-10 (IL-10)
Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 (MCP-1)
Tumour Necrosis Factor- α (TNF- α)
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF)

Cytokine Array II

Eotaxin
Insulin like Growth Factor 1, Free (IGF-1 (free))
Interleukin-1 Receptor Antagonist (IL-1Ra)
Interleukin-12p40 subunit (IL-12p40)
Interferon- γ -Inducible Protein 10 (IP-10)
Platelet Derived Growth Factor BB (PDGF-BB)
Regulated on Activation, Normal T Expressed and Secreted (RANTES)

Cytokine Array III

Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF)
Interleukin-5 (IL-5)
Interleukin-15 (IL-15)
Macrophage Inflammatory Protein - 1 α (MIP-1 α)
Tumour Necrosis Factor β (TNF β)

Cytokine Array IV

Matrix Metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9)
Soluble IL-2 Receptor α (sIL-2R α)
Soluble IL-6 Receptor (sIL-6R)
Soluble Tumour Necrosis Factor Receptor I (sTNFRI)
Soluble Tumour Necrosis Factor Receptor II (sTNFRII)

Cytokine Array V (On Evidence Investigator only)

Interleukin-3 (IL-3)
Interleukin-7 (IL-7)
Interleukin-13 (IL-13)
Interleukin-12p70 (IL-12p70)
Interleukin-23 (IL-23)

Cardiac Array

Creatine-Kinase Muscle Brain (CK-MB)
Heart Type Fatty Acid Binding Protein (H-FABP)
Myoglobin (Myo)
Troponin I (cTnI)



Adhesion Molecules Array

E-Selectin
L-Selectin
P-Selectin
Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 (VCAM-1)

Cerebral Array I

Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF)
Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)
Heart Type Fatty Acid Binding Protein (H-FABP)
Interleukin-6 (IL-6)

Cerebral Array II

C-Reactive Protein (CRP)
D-dimer
Neuron Specific Enolase (NSE)
Neutrophil Gelatinase-Associated Lipocalin (NGAL)
Soluble Tumour Necrosis Factor Receptor I (sTNFRI)

Metabolic Syndrome Array I

C-peptide
Ferritin
Insulin
Interleukin-1 α (IL-1 α)
Interleukin-6 (IL-6)
Leptin
Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1 (PAI-1)
Resistin
Tumour Necrosis Factor- α (TNF α)

Metabolic Syndrome Array II

Adiponectin
C-Reactive Protein (CRP)
Cystatin C

Endocrine Array

Cortisol
Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulphate (DHEAs)
Leptin
17 α Hydroxyprogesterone



Biochip Array Technology - Genetic Arrays

Cardiac Risk Prediction Array

- For assessment of genetic risk for development of cardiovascular disease
- Examines specific genetic elements that will not change over an individual's lifespan

Familial Hypercholesterolemia Array

- FH is a genetic disorder characterised by high levels of LDL
- Most common defects are LDLR, ApoB and PCSK9 gene mutations
- Array assesses 20 SNPs known to influence the function of these three genes

Hypertension Array

- Estimated one billion people worldwide affected by hypertension
- Leading risk factor for stroke, AMI, heart failure and chronic renal failure
- Array contains a number of SNPs indicating genetic predisposition to hypertension

Lipoprotein (a)

Automated chemistry assay for the casual genetic biomarker of CVD

Elevated Lp(a) concentration in plasma is an independent genetic marker correlating with increased risk of atherosclerotic disorders including myocardial and cerebral infarction. Levels are also elevated in nephritic syndrome, patients undergoing renal dialysis, patients with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus and hypothyroidism.

Our highly successful Lipoprotein (a) test is the only method in the world to accurately and reliably measure Lp(a), it is not affected by Apo (a) size related bias like most other methods.

In June 2010, the European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS) published a consensus paper on Lp(a), recommending its widespread use as a screening tool in those at intermediate or high risk of cardiovascular disease

“The evidence clearly supports Lp(a) as a priority for reducing cardiovascular risk, beyond that associated with LDL cholesterol. Clinicians should consider screening statin-treated patients with recurrent heart disease, in addition to those considered at moderate to high risk of heart disease - EAS Consensus Panel²²



RANDOX INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Randox Laboratories Limited, 55 Diamond Road, Crumlin, Co. Antrim, United Kingdom, BT29 4QY
T +44 (0) 28 9442 2413 F +44 (0) 28 9445 2912 E marketing@randox.com I www.randox.com



Australia

Randox (Australia) Pty Ltd.
Suite 2/4 Charles Street,
Paramatta, NSW 2150, Australia.
Tel: +61 (0) 2 9615 4640
Fax: +61 (0) 2 9615 4644



Brazil

Randox Brasil Ltda
Rua Fernandes Moreira, 415
CEP: 04716-000 - São Paulo / SP - Brasil.
Tel: +55 11 5181-2024
Fax: +55 11 5181-0817



China

Randox Laboratories Ltd.
Shanghai Representative Office
Room 522-523, Fortune Times Tower, No. 1438 North,
Shanxi Road, Putuo District, Shanghai, China 20060
Tel: +86 (0) 21 6288 6240
Fax: +86 (0) 21 6288 6246
www.randox.cn



Czech Republic

Randox Laboratories S.R.O.
Bořivojova 35/878
130 00 Praha 3, Czech Republic.
Tel: +420 2 1115 1661
Fax: +420 2 1115 1662



France

Laboratoires Randox
Roissy Parc, ZAC du Moulin
24-26 rue du Noyer, BP 40, 95700 Roissy en France
Tel: +33 (0) 130 18 96 80
Fax: +33 (0) 130 18 03 60
www.randox.fr



Germany

Randox Laboratories GmbH
Wilhelmstr. 147a, 42489 Wülfrath, Germany.
Tel: +49 (0) 2151/93 706-11
Fax: +49 (0)32 211089 91626



Hong Kong

Randox Laboratories Hong Kong Limited
Room 602, Skyline Commercial Centre,
No 71-77 Wing Lok Street, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong
Tel: +852 3595 0515
Fax: +852 3008 5133



India

Randox Laboratories India Pvt Ltd.
3rd Floor, Godrej Coliseum, Somaiya Hospital Road,
Off. Eastern Express Highway, Sion (East), Mumbai - 400 022, India
Tel: +91 22 6714 0600
Fax: +91 22 2408 3803



India

Randox Laboratories India Pvt Ltd.
Plot 191-195, Bommasandra, Jigni Link Road Industrial Area,
Bangalore, 562106
Tel: +91 80 2802 5000
Fax: +91 80 2802 5012



Italy

Randox Laboratories Ltd.
Corso Palestro 10,
10122 Torino, Italy.
Tel: +39 06 9896 8954
Fax: +39 06 6051 3810



Poland

Randox Laboratories Ltd.
ul. Puławska 405 a 02-801 Warszawa, Polska
Tel: +48 (0) 22 862 1080
Fax: +48 (0) 22 862 1081
www.randox.pl



Portugal

Irlandox Laboratorios Quimica Analitica Ltda
Rua Agostinho de Jesus e Sousa 258,
4000-015 Porto, Portugal.
Tel: +351 22 589 8320
Fax: +351 22 589 8329



Puerto Rico

Clinical Diagnostics of Puerto Rico, LLC
PMB 590 PO Box 29029 San Juan,
PR 00929-0029.
Tel: +1 787 701 7000
Fax: +1 787 701 6901



Republic of Ireland

Randox Teoranta
Meenmore, Dungloe,
Co Donegal, Republic of Ireland
Tel: +353 7495 22600



Slovakia

Randox S.R.O.
Vilová 2, 851 01 Bratislava, Slovakia.
Tel: +421 2 6381 3324
Fax: +421 2 6381 2482



South Africa

Randox Laboratories SA (PTY) Ltd
Unit 69F Allandale Business Park
Cnr: Le Roux Avenue & Morkels Close
Halfway House, Midrand, South Africa
Tel: +27 (0) 11 312 3590
Fax: +27 (0) 11 312 4146



South Korea

Randox Korea
904 Doosan Venturetime 126-1, Pyeongchon,
Dongan-gu, Anyang City, Kyeonggi-do, South Korea
Tel: +82 (0) 31 478 3121
Fax: +82 (0) 31 478 3122
www.randoxkorea.com



Spain

Laboratorios Randox S.L.
C/Enric Prat de la Riba, 226, 1º Planta,
08901 L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona.
Tel: +34 93 475 09 64
Fax: +34 93 475 09 65



Switzerland

Randox Laboratories Ltd. (Switzerland)
C/O Wirtschafts-Treuhand Auctor Schwyz AG,
Oberer Steigstr 18, 6430 Schwyz, Switzerland.
Tel: +41 (0) 41 810 48 89
Fax: +41 (0) 41 560 81 41



UK

Randox Laboratories Ltd.
55 Diamond Road, Crumlin, Co. Antrim,
United Kingdom, BT29 4QY
Tel: +44 (0) 28 9442 2413
Fax: +44 (0) 28 9445 2912



USA

Randox Laboratories-US, Ltd.
515 Industrial Boulevard,
Kearneysville, West Virginia, 25430
Tel: +1 304 728 2890 Toll Free: 8664 RANDOX
Fax: +1 304 728 1890 Toll Free: 866 RANDOX I



Vietnam

Randox Laboratories Ltd. Vietnam
Villa Phuc Thinh 2Bis Nguyen Thi Minh Khai St.
Dakao Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.
Tel: +84-8-39 11 09 04
Fax: +84-8-39 11 09 05

RANDOX

Randox Laboratories Limited, 55 Diamond Road, Crumlin, County Antrim, BT29 4QY, United Kingdom
T +44 (0) 28 9442 2413 F +44 (0) 28 9445 2912 E marketing@randox.com I www.randox.com

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