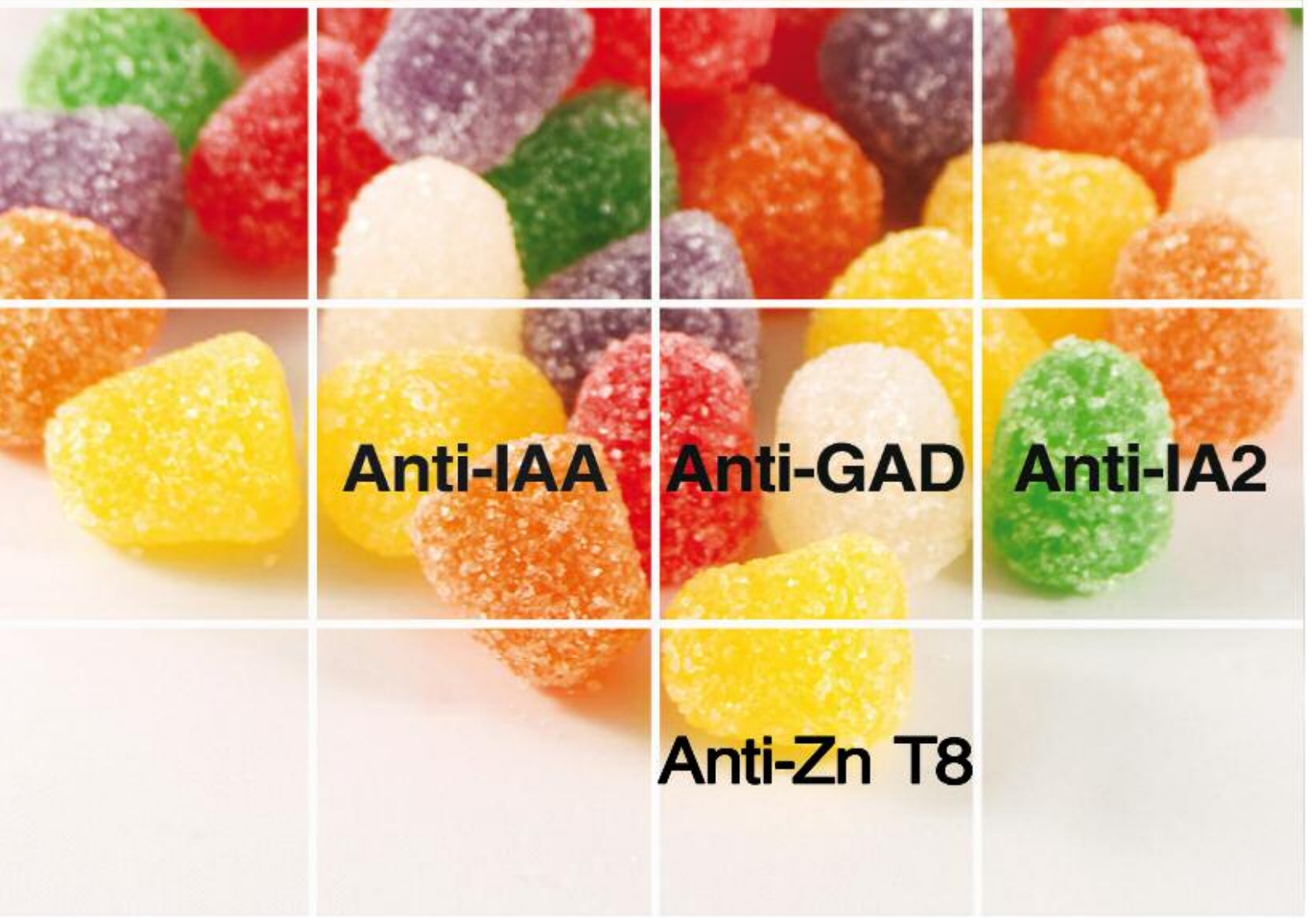
DiaMetra

care for quality

diabetes

The most useful test combination for risk assessment of type 1 diabetes



The most useful test combination for risk assessment of type 1 DIABETES

- √ **New Immuno-enzymatic quantitative tests with ready to use standard curve**
- √ **Use of common units derived from the WHO standard.**
- √ **4 Control sera included**
- √ **Human recombinant antigens**

The Diabetes Antibody Standardization Program (DASP), an extension of Immunology of Diabetes Society autoantibody workshop activities, was established in collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to evaluate and improve general implementation of assay methods and to undertake extended evaluation of the new WHO international reference reagent for antibodies to GAD and IA-2.

Combinatorial Islet Autoantibody Workshop demonstrated that GAD65Ab and IA-2Ab have a high diagnostic sensitivity and specificity for type 1 diabetes and can be measured consistently by most laboratories.

This international workshop standardization effort demonstrated that a combination of three assays might be used not only to identify new onset patients with type 1 diabetes but also to define criteria for inclusion in immune intervention and other trials and it represents a prognostic factor able to assess the risk to develop Diabetes Type 1. Apart from selecting subjects for immune intervention trials, the islet cell autoantibody tests may find use in the clinical routine to better classify adult patients with diabetes.

The use of more test simultaneously allows to increase the sensitivity to 98 % (3 assays) The test specificity ranges between 98% and 100%.

Reference:

1. Diabetes Antibody Standardization Program: First Assay Proficiency Evaluation. Polly J. Bingley,1 Ezio Bonifacio,2 Patricia W. Mueller,3 and Participating Laboratories. DIABETES, VOL. 52, MAY 2003, 1128-1136
2. Combined Use of Autoantibodies (IA-2 A u t o a n t i b o d y, GAD Autoantibody, Insulin A u t o a n t i b o d y, Cytoplasmic Islet Cell Antibodies) in Type 1 Diabetes. Charles F.Verge, David Stenger, Ezio Bonifacio, Peter G. Colman, Colleen Pilcher, Polly J. Bingley, George S. Eisenbarth, and participating laboratories. DIABETES, VOL. 47, DECEMBER 1998: 1857-1866.
3. Combined Use of Autoantibodies (IA-2 A u t o a n t i b o d y, GAD Autoantibody, Insulin A u t o a n t i b o d y, Cytoplasmic Islet Cell Antibodies) in Type 1 Diabetes . Charles F.Verge, David Stenger, Ezio Bonifacio, Peter G. Colman, Colleen Pilcher, Polly J. Bingley, George S. Eisenbarth, and participating laboratories. DIABETES, VOL. 47, DECEMBER 1998: 1857-1866

Products

Code	*Description*
DKO082	Anti-GAD: autoantibodies to glutamic acid decarboxylase
DKO083	Anti-IAA: autoantibodies to human Insulin
DKO084	Anti-IA2: autoantibodies to Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase
DKO123	ZnT8 Ab : autoantibodies to Zinc Transporter 8

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