

Rapicheck[®] H-FABP

**- POCT for detection of myocardial damage -
human heart-type fatty acid-binding protein (H-FABP)
in whole blood**



Heart-type fatty acid-binding protein (H-FABP) is a low-molecular-weight (15KDa) cytoplasmic protein involved in the intracellular uptake and buffering of free fatty acids in the myocardium¹⁾. When the myocardium is injured, H-FABP is easily released into the circulation and it can be detectable even if in super-acute phase within 2-4hrs after the onset of symptoms. Therefore, H-FABP is thought to be an excellent biomarker for acute myocardium damage that is Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS), heart failure, etc.

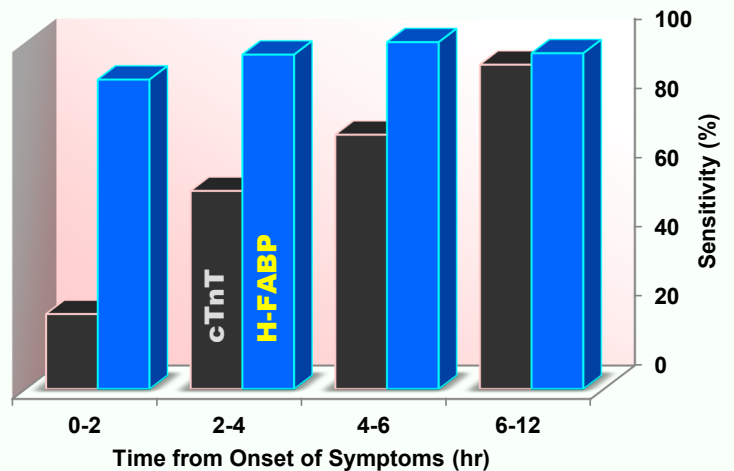
Rapicheck[®] H-FABP is quick and convenient reagent based on immunochromatography method, it's one of the most useful emergency laboratory test for detection of myocardial damage.



DS PHARMA
BIOMEDICAL

DS Pharma Biomedical

DS Pharma Biomedical Co., Ltd.
33-94 Enoki, Suita
Osaka 564-0053, JAPAN
<http://www.dsp-bio.com>
TEL +81-6-6337-5941
FAX +81-6-6337-6020




Comparison of the Sensitivity by Time from Onset of Symptoms for "Rapicheck H-FABP" versus Rapid Troponin T Test⁴⁾.

■ **Intended Use** For the qualitative test for H-FABP in whole blood.

■ **Procedure**

APPLY Whole Blood

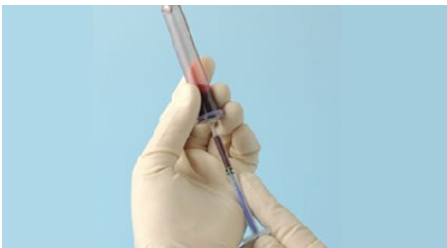
1



WHOLE BLOOD COLLECTION

Take a sample of patient's blood using Blood Collection Tube - containing anticoagulants (EDTA or heparin).


2



SPECIMEN COLLECTION

Correct exactly 150 µL heparinised whole blood using an accompanying syringe.

3




APPLY WHOLE BLOOD

Apply whole blood to the Blood Application Area.

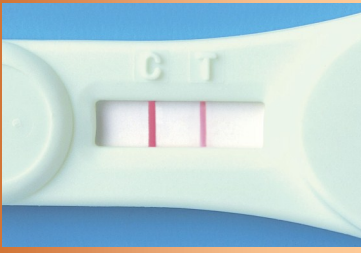
15min

JUDGE

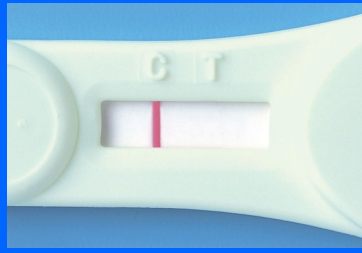


Cut-off value 6.2ng/mL

Positive



Negative



■ **References**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Schaap FG., et al.:Mol.Cell Biochem., 180:43, 1998 2) Tanaka T., et al.:Clin.Biochem., 24:195, 1991 3) Okamoto F., et al.:Clin.Chem.Lab.Med., 38:231, 2000 4) Seino Y., et al.:Am.J.Med., 115:185, 2003 5) Nakata N., et al.:Cardiology, 99:96, 2003 6) McCann CJ., et al.: Eur.Heart J., 29(23):2843, 2008 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7) Setsuta K., et al.:Am.J.Med., 113:717, 2002 8) Sato Y., et al.:Heart., 90:1110, 2004 9) Setsuta K., et al.:Circ.J., 72:569, 2008 10) Kilcullen N., et al.:J.Am.Coll.Cardiol., 50:2061, 2007 11) O'Donoghue M., et al.:Circulation, 114:550, 2006 12) Suzuki M., et al.: Int.Heart J.46:601, 2005 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|