Menu of assays

	Biomarkers	Abbr.	Specimen	Instruction for Use	Expected values	Measuring range
Inflammation	Netrulizing antibody	NTA	Serum	Testing vaccine effect	>20%	0-100%
	Procalcitonin	PCT	Serum/Whole Blood	Indicate sepsis and bacterial infection	<0.05 ng/mL	0.05-100 ng/mL
	Full Range C-reactive Protein	CRP	Plasma/Whole Blood	Low risk of cardiovascular disease: hs-CRP: < 1.0 mg/L Medium risk of cardiovascular disease: hs-CRP: 1.0-3.0 mg/L High risk of cardiovascular disease: hs-CRP: > 3.0 mg/L Detecting conventional inflammation: CRP: ≤10 mg/L	0.5-200 mg/L	
	C-reactive Protein/Amyloid proteinase A 2-in-1	CRP/SAA	Plasma/Whole Blood	Low risk of cardiovascular disease: hs-CRP: < 1.0 mg/L Medium risk of cardiovascular disease: hs-CRP: 1.0-3.0 mg/L High risk of cardiovascular disease: hs-CRP: > 3.0 mg/L Detecting conventional inflammation: CRP: ≤10 mg/L	0.5-200 mg/L	
Immune	Rheumatism 3-in-1	ASO/RF/CRP	Serum/Plasma/ Whole Blood	Indicators of systemic inflammation To assist in the diagnosis, classification and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis	ASO: ≤200 IU/mL RF: ≤20 IU/mL CRP: ≤10 mg/L	ASO:50-500 IU/mL RF:10-200IU/mL CRP:0.5-200 mg/L
	*Anti cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody	Anti-CCP	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	Assistant diagnostic index of rheumatoid arthritis	≤25 U/mL	25-1000 U/mL
Cardiovascular	Cardiac Troponin I	cTnI	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	Diagnose AMI, risk stratification and evaluate prognosis Value markers of non-ST segment elevation MI	≤0.3 ng/mL	0.1-50 ng/mL
	Creatine Kinase-MB	CK-MB	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	Negative evaluation of early AMI; Detection of recurrence and thrombolytic therapy	≤5 ng/mL	1-100 ng/mL
	Myoglobin	MYO	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	Early diagnosis of AMI	≤70 ng/mL	5-500 ng/mL
	Myocardial Infarction (MI) 3-in-1	cTnI/MYO/ CK-MB	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	Same as above 3 markers	cTnI:≤0.3 ng/mL MYO:≤70 ng/mL CK-MB:≤5 ng/mL	cTnI: 0.1-50 ng/mL MYO: 5-500 ng/mL CK-MB: 1-100 ng/mL
	D-Dimer（D-Dimer）	D-Dimer	Plasma/Whole Blood	Exclusion and diagnosis of venous thromboembolism	≤0.5 mg/L	0.1-10 mg/L
	N-terminal B-type natriuretic peptide	NT-proBNP	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	Diagnosis heart failure, risk stratification and prognostic evaluation	≤300 pg/mL	50-35000 pg/mL
	*cTnI/NT-proBNP/D-Dimer 3-in-1	cTnI/ NT-proBNP/ D-Dimer	Plasma/Whole Blood	Same as above 3 markers	cTnI: ≤0.3 ng/mL NT-proBNP: ≤300 pg/mL D-Dimer: ≤0.5 mg/L	cTnI: 0.1-50 ng/mL NT-proBNP: 100-20000 pg/mL D-Dimer: 0.1-10 mg/L
Digestion	*Pepsinogen I/ Pepsinogen II & 2-in-1	PGA/PGR	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	Screening of high risk population of gastric cancer Indexes of various gastric functional diseases	PGI: >70 ng/mL and PGR (PGI/PGII ratio): <3.0	PGI: 5-300 ng/mL PGR: 2-70 ng/mL
	*Gastrin 17	G17	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	Reflecting both the structure and function of the stomach antrum	1-7 pmol/L	1-50 pmol/L
Anaemia	Ferritin	FER	Serum/Plasma/Whole Blood	One of the diagnostic indexes of iron-deficiency anemia and liver disease One of malignant tumor markers	Male（age:20-60）: 30-400 μg/L Female（age:17-69）: 13-150 μg/L	5-1000 μg/L
Diabetes & Renal Injury	β_2-Microglobulin	β2-MG	Serum/Urine	Sensitive indicators of chyo-acute and chronic kidney diseases Detection indexes of various tumors	Urine：0.19-0.30 mg/L Serum：1.01-2.90 mg/L	0.1-20 mg/L
	Cystatin C	Cys C	Serum	Detection indexes of early diabetic nephropathy and hypertensive nephropathy	0.57-1.01 mg/L	0.2-10 mg/L
	Neutrophil Gelatinase -Associated Lipocalin	NGAL	Urine	Early diagnosis of acute kidney injury (AKI)	≈ 13.7 ng/mL	5-1500 ng/mL
	Urine Microalbumin	mALB	Urine	Reflect the situation of early nephropathy and renal injury	≤20 mg/L	5-300 mg/mL
	C-Peptide	C-P	Serum	Classification of diabetes mellitus and judgment of islet function	1.1-4.4 ng/mL	0.1-40 ng/mL
	Glycosylated Hemoglobin	HbA1c	Whole Blood	One of the indexes for diagnosis and screening of diabetes mellitus Objective to investigate the long-term blood glucose control of diabetic patients	4.6%-6.0%	4.0%-14%
Bone Metabolism	25-Hydroxy-Vitamin D	25(OH)VD	Serum	Diagnosis and detection of rickets(children), osteomalacia, postmenopausal osteoporosis and nephropathy	≥30 ng/mL	4-50 ng/mL
Fertility	*Total β subunit human chorionic gonadotropin	β-HCG	Serum	For the diagnosis of early pregnancy	Gestational (mIU/L) Normal: <5 5-9W: 138-163563 10-15W: 12099-210613 16-18W: 8099-58176	5-300000 mIU/L
	*Progesterone	PROG	Serum	Track ovulation and placental function	Male: 0.14-2.09 ng/mL Female Follicular Phase: 0.31-1.52 ng/mL Female Luteal Phase: 5.16-18.56 ng/mL Female Menopause: < 0.78 ng/mL	0.30-40.00 ng/mL
	*Follicle-stimulating Hormone	FSH	Serum	The combined detection of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and LH is used for the examination of abnormal development of menstrual cycle, fertility and adolescence	Male(mIU/mL): 1.27-19.26 Female (mIU/mL): Follicular:3.95-8.78 Ovulatory:4.54-22.51 Luteal:1.79-5.12 Postmenopausal: 16.74-113.59	0.30-40.00 ng/mL
	*Prolactin	PRL	Serum	Used to diagnose anovulatory cycle, hyperprolactic amenorrhea and galactorrhea, male breast overdevelopment and sperm deficiency	Male (ng/mL):2.64-13.13 female (ng/mL):4.74-23.22	1-120 ng/mL
	*Luteinizing Hormone	LH	Serum	Used for the examination of hypothalamic-pituitary-ovary dysfunction; combined detection of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) can be used to detect the causes of polycystic ovary syndrome, Turner syndrome, primary hypogonadism, premature ovarian failure and amenorrhea. Elevated levels of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and low concentrations of gonadal steroids in men indicate possible testicular failure or azoospermia	Male(mIU/mL): 1.24-8.62 female (mIU/mL): Follicular:2.12-10.89 Ovulatory:19.56-103.03 Luteal:1.20-12.86 Postmenopausal: 10.87-58.64	1-150 mIU/mL
Thyroid Hormone	*Thyroid-stimulating hormone	TSH	Serum	Evaluation of therapeutic effect and prognosis of thyroid diseases	0.31-6.27 mIU/L	0.1-100 mIU/L
	*Triiodothyronine/Thyroxine & 2-in-1	TT3/TT4	Serum	Detection indexes of hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, thyroiditis and hyperplastic lesions	TT3: 0.92-2.79 nmol/L TT4: 58.10-140.60 nmol/L	TT3: 0.6-12.30 nmol/L TT4: 12.87-300 nmol/L
Tumour	*Total Prostate Specific Antigen	T-PSA	Serum	Used for the diagnosis, curative effect judgment and prognosis prediction of prostate cancer.	≤4 ng/mL	2-100 ng/mL
Immune	*Interleukin 6	IL-6	Serum	Regulate the growth and differentiation of many kinds of cells, regulate immune response, acute phase response and hematopoietic function, and play an important role in the body's anti-infection immune response	Serum	15-5000pg/mL
Covid-19	*Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Neutralizing Antibody	COVID-19 NA	Serum	It is mainly used for rapid qualitative detection of neutralizing antibodies in human serum in vitro	≤20% Negative >20% Positive	

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Platform Features

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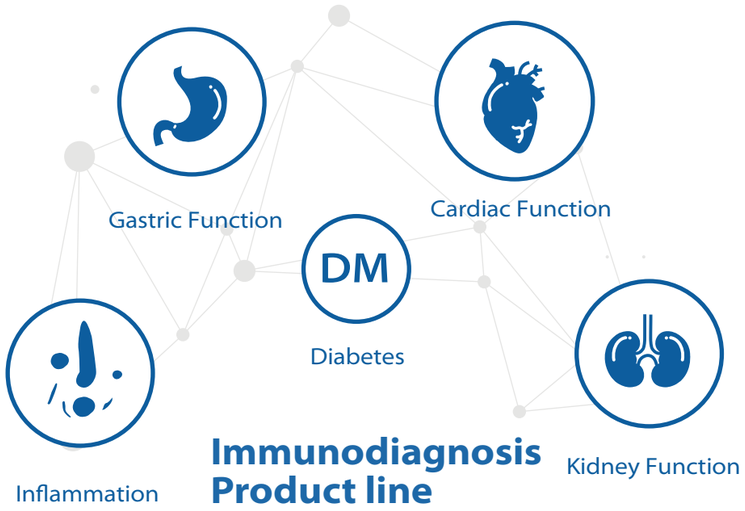
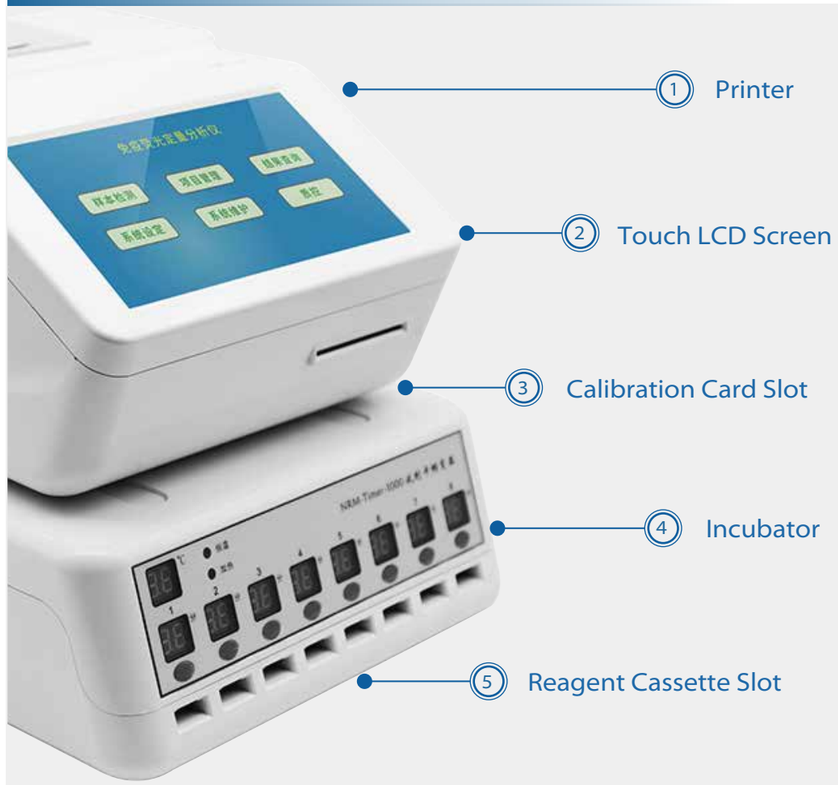


Apparatus Structure

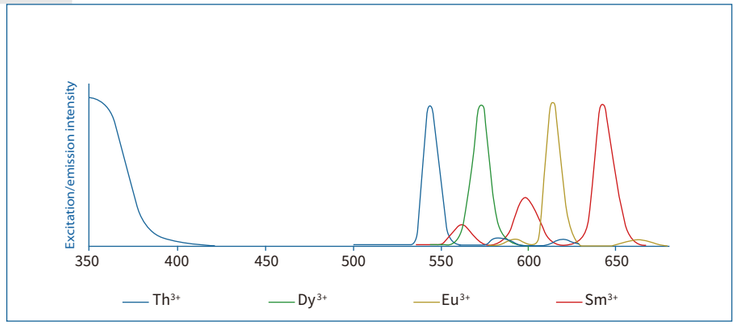


Fluorescence

1 Rare Earth Fluorescence life-span is longer than Quantum Fluorescence with no disruption and high accuracy

Fluorescent materials	Life-span
Fluorescent rare earth	714000 ns
Quantum	20-50 ns
Nonspecific fluorescent particle	1-10 ns

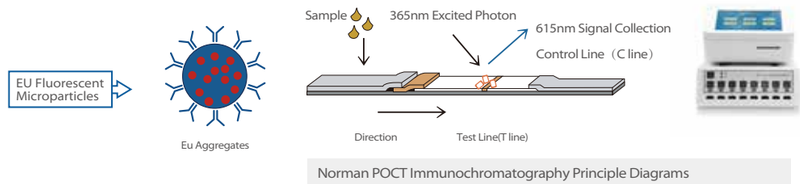
2 Rare earth fuorescence has larger stokes shift, higher signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and higher sensitivity compared to other markers



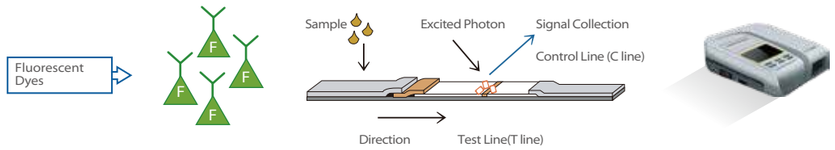
Fluorescence technology parameters

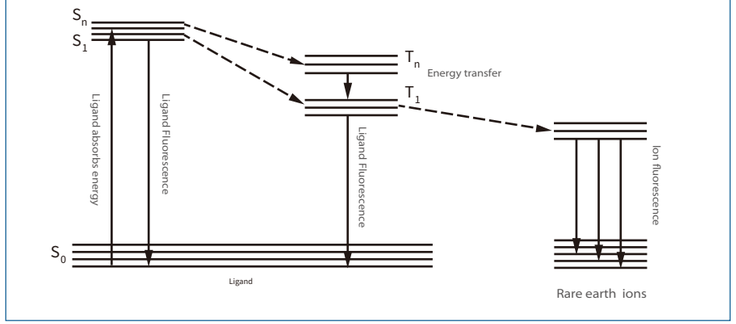
Item name	Specifiation
Detection speed	10 sec/test
Time of first result	5-15min
Sample position	8 channel(stackable)
LIS system	Support ASTM and HL7
Size(mm)	214mmx260mmx143mm
Weight	2kg
Control	Embedded integrated machine
Interface	Graphical operation interface
Status monitor	Real-time intelligent monitoring
Repeatability	CV≤5%

Rare Earth Material Time-Resolved Immunofluorescence



Norman POCT Immunochromatography Principle Diagrams



Principle Diagrams of other brands

3 Rare earth fluorescence has high quantum yield, high fluorescent efficiency, and wide linear range