Article numbers and package sizes

MYAS1-001 (8 Determinations)  
MYAS1-002 (16 Determinations)  
MYAS1-003 (24 Determinations)  

REC-001 (8 Determinations)  
REC-002 (16 Determinations)  
REC-003 (24 Determinations)  

PKC-001 (8 Determinations)  
PKC-002 (16 Determinations)  
PKC-003 (24 Determinations)  

References:


Detection of human anti-PKCγ autoantibodies on primate cerebellum (source: ravo Diagnostika)
**SOX1/Titin Line Assay**

Recombinant Line Assay for the Detection of Autoantibodies to SOX1 and Titin.
In patients with Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome (LEMS) autoantibodies to SOX1 are considered to be a marker for small cell lung cancer (SCLC). In single cases autoantibodies to SOX1 have been detected in patients with paraneoplastic limbic encephalitis.

**Titin:** Autoantibodies to Titin, the giant elastic intracellular protein of the striated muscle are detected in 70-90% of patients with Myasthenia gravis with an underlying thymoma. Autoantibodies to Titin correlate with the severity of the disease. Anti-Titin Autoantibodies belong to the group of “partially characterized” antineuronal antibodies.

**Recoverin Line Assay**

Recombinant Line Assay for the Detection of Autoantibodies to Recoverin.
Recoverin is a photoreceptor-specific calcium-binding protein with a molecular weight of ~23 kD. It has been identified as autoantigen in a degenerative disease of the retina called CAR (= Cancer Associated Retinopathy), a paraneoplastic syndrome, which leads to the degeneration of photoreceptors and hence to blindness. Usually the underlying tumor is a small cell lung cancer (SCLC).

**PKCγ Line Assay**

Recombinant Line Assay for the Detection of Autoantibodies to Protein Kinase C gamma.
Autoantibodies to Protein Kinase C gamma (PKCγ), an enzyme of ~80 kD have been detected in patients with paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration. The immunefluorescence staining pattern shows staining of the cytoplasm, dendrites and axons of Purkinje-cells.

**Procedure (Short Description)**

- Cover the strips with 2 ml dilution buffer. Add 10 µl specimen and mix carefully (end-dilution: 1:200). The positive control is ready to use. No further dilution is necessary.
- Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature on a rocking table.
- Wash five times with diluted wash buffer.
- Add 2 ml alkaline phosphatase IgG conjugate, ready to use, per strip.
- Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature on a rocking table.
- Wash five times with diluted wash buffer.
- Incubate each strip in 2 ml ready to use substrate-solution.
- Incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature until the bands become clearly visible. See control scan for comparison.
- Transfer the strips to distilled water to stop the reaction. Put the strips onto filter paper and let them dry. Store the strips in the dark.