

EasyDigital Alfa-Triptasemia

QuantStudio™ Absolute Q™ Digital PCR System



08337233 for EasyDigital Alfa-Triptasemia (48 reactions)

Tryptase is a trypsin-like serine proteinase that is selectively contained within the secretory granules of human mast cells (MC). Hereditary alpha-tryptasemia (HAT) is a genetic predisposition of autosomal-dominant inheritance that leads to elevation of basal serum tryptase (BST) HAT arises from additional germline copies of the gene TPSAB1 encoding the α -isoform of tryptase.

The tryptases released from mast cell granules correspond TPSB2 to the α - and β -isoforms of the gene loci and TPSAB1 on chromosome 16 (region 16p13.3) the human tryptase locus composed of four paralogous genes (TPSG1, TPSB2, TPSAB1, and TPSD1). Two adjacent genes, TPSAB1 and TPSB2, encode the four major isoforms (β I, β II, β III, and α (α I)) of what is believed to be biologically relevant soluble tryptase.

The EasyDigital Alfa-Triptasemia enables the detection of copy number variations (CNVs) the α - and β -isoforms of the gene loci TPSAB1 with high sensitivity and specificity. The EasyDigital Alfa-Triptasemia has been designed to be used in the QuantStudio™ Absolute Q™ Digital PCR System. The assay includes oligonucleotides and fluorescent probes for the amplification of the α -isoforms and β -isoforms of the gene TPSAB1. The assay includes BAMHI as a restriction enzyme.

The EasyDigital Alfa-Triptasemia has been validated for the QuantStudio™ Absolute Q™ Digital PCR System. Digital PCR (dPCR) is a precise technique that allows absolute nucleic acid quantification of low amounts of targets.

- dPCR system: QuantStudio™ Absolute Q™ Digital PCR System
- Number of reactions: 50
- 4-16 samples per dPCR run (MAP16 Plate)
- The assay includes oligonucleotides and fluorescent probes for the amplification of the α -isoforms and β -isoforms of the gene TPSAB1. The assay includes BAMHI as a restriction enzyme for digestion of cDNA
- Software easy to use
- Results in copies/ μ l



