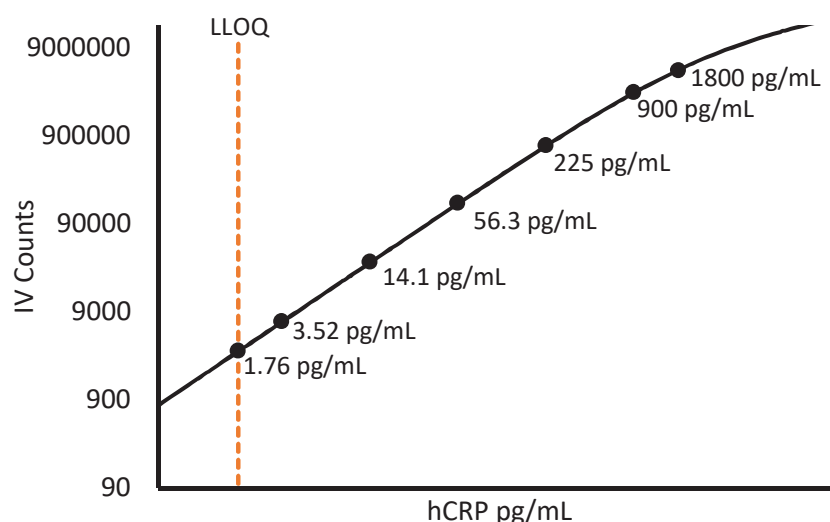


Description – C-reactive protein (CRP)

C-reactive protein (CRP) is an annular, homopentameric protein found in blood serum and plasma. It is an acute-phase protein of hepatic origin whose levels rise in response to tissue injury, infection or other inflammatory stimuli. Upon binding to the damaged plasma membranes of dying cells, CRP activates the complement system via the C1q complex. As a sensitive inflammation marker, high CRP concentrations at baseline have been associated with early death after a cancer diagnosis. Additionally, elevated CRP levels are associated with increased risk of cancer of any type, along with many other diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and rheumatoid arthritis.

Calibration Curve: Calibrator concentrations and Lower Limit of Quantification are depicted in the figure below. This standard curve is for demonstration purposes; end users should prepare a standard curve for each assay run.



Minimum Required Dilution (MRD)

Diluted Sample volume (1:50000 Dilution)*	50 µL per measurement
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*See Kit Instructions for details

Endogenous Serum and Plasma Readings: Healthy EDTA plasma (n=5) and serum (n=5) samples were measured.

% Above LOD	100%
% Above LLOQ	100%

Assay Range: The upper end of the dynamic range is equal to the top calibrator concentration multiplied by MRD.

Analytical LLOQ	1.76 pg/mL
Functional LLOQ (x MRD)	88.0 ng/mL
LOD	0.348 pg/mL
Assay Range	0 - 90 µg/mL

Note: Data described were developed during assay development. Under different assay conditions, assay may perform differently than shown. For complex matrices such as serum or plasma, assay diluent optimization (for example by adding blocking agents) may improve performance of these matrices in this assay.