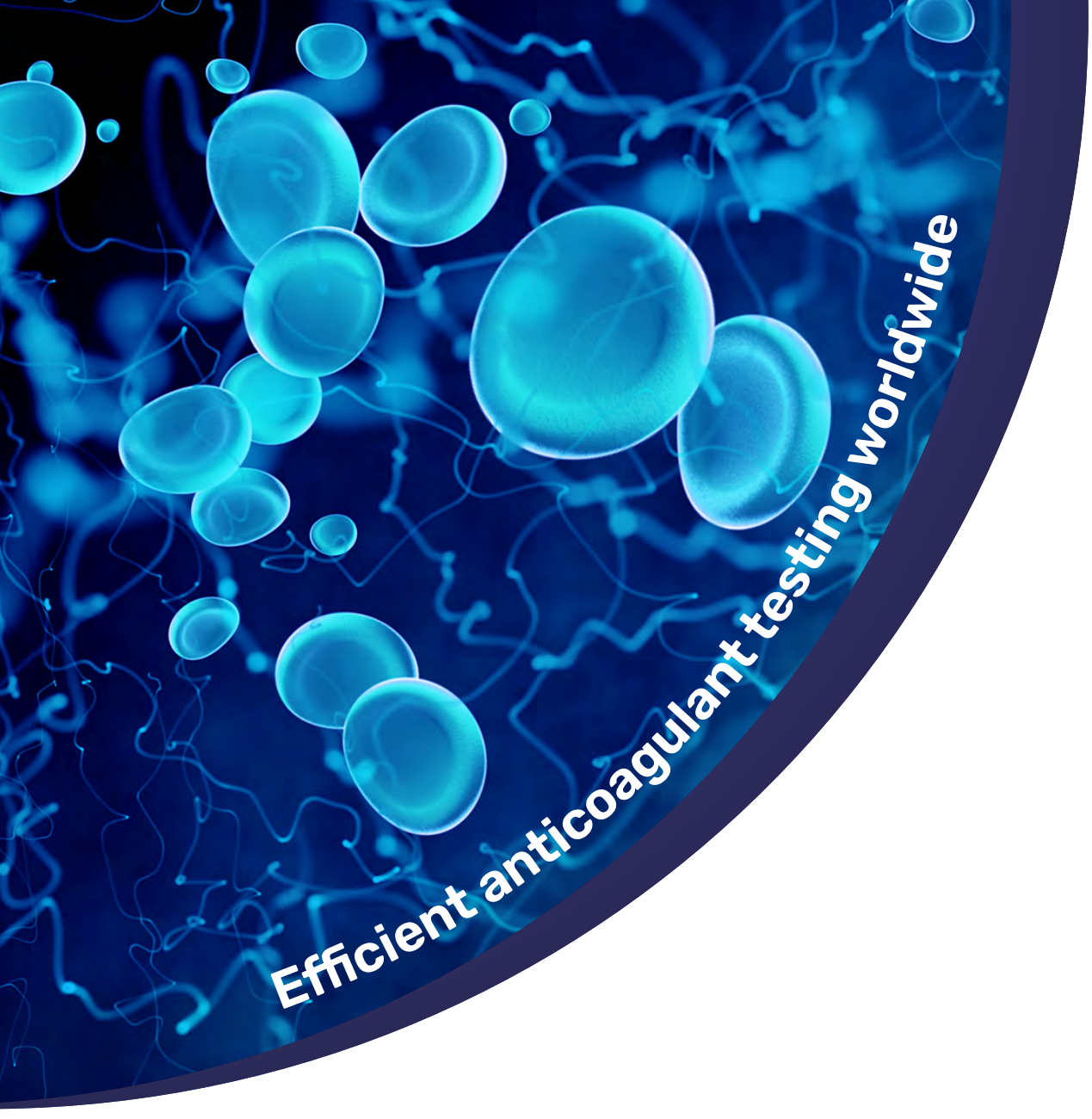

HAEMATEX

EST. 2004

Catalogue

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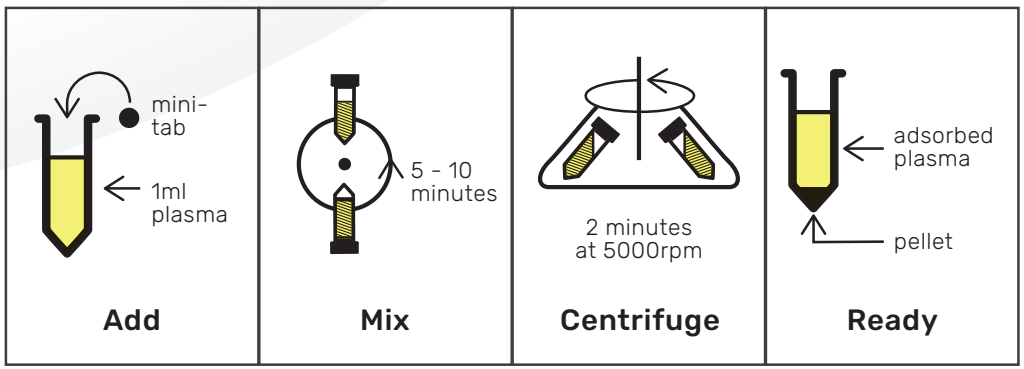
All Haematex products are for research use only in U.S. and Canada.

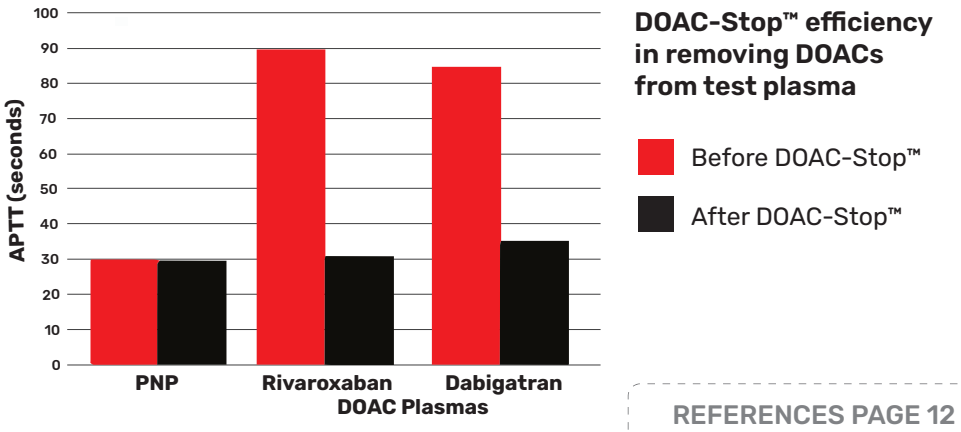
DOAC-Stop™

The original DOAC eliminator

- Eliminates all DOAC types from test plasma
- Has no effect on Heparin, Lupus anticoagulants (LA), Warfarin, or Clotting factors
- Storage at room temperature
- Shelf life of 3 years



DOAC-Stop™ is first of its kind to extract all types of new Direct Oral Anti-Coagulants (DOACs) including dabigatran, edoxaban, betrixaban, rivaroxaban, apixaban and argatroban from test plasmas with minimal effect on plasma proteins involved in the clotting mechanism. It absorbs up to an estimated 2,000ng/ml of any DOAC in less than 10 minutes. There is negligible interference with vitamin K antagonists or heparinoid anticoagulants. Plasmas treated with DOAC-Stop™ can be used for valid factor assays and in researching thrombotic risk. In particular it can prevent false LA positive results due to DOACs or other agents in testing for LA.



REFERENCES PAGE 12

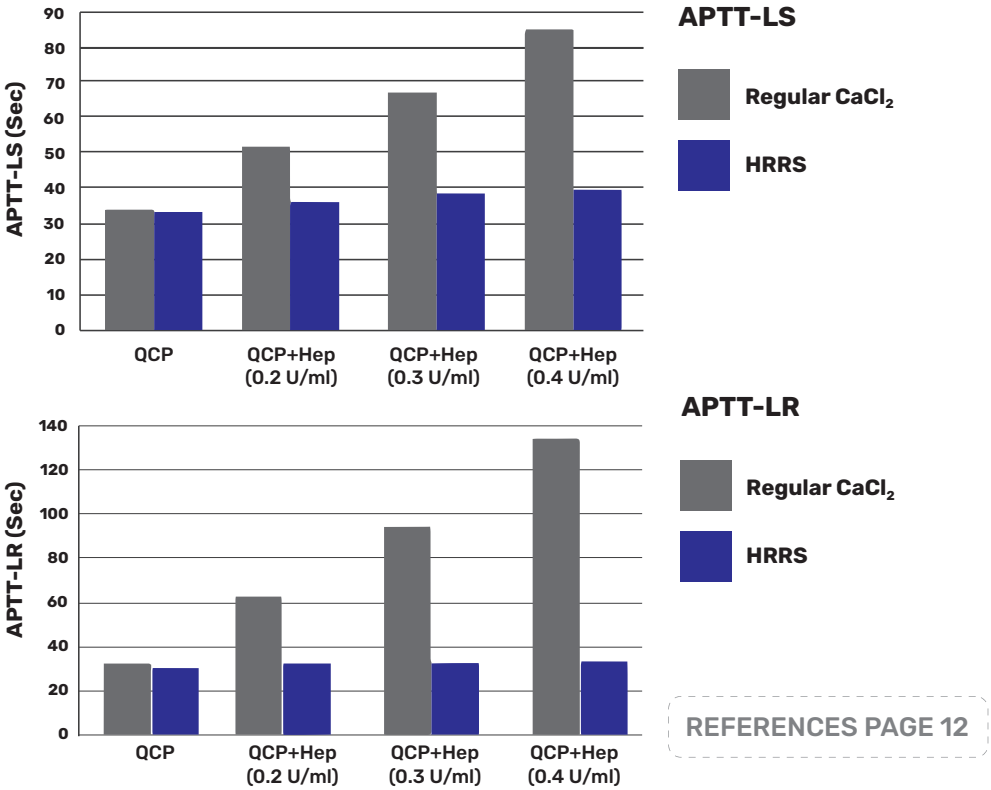
REF	SIZE	STATUS
HX9904-50	50 mini-tabs	RUO
HX9904-100	100 mini-tabs	RUO
X9904-50(AE)	50 mini-tabs	RUO
X9904-100(AE)	100 mini-tabs	RUO
X9904-50	50 mini-tabs	RUO
X9904-100	100 mini-tabs	RUO

HRRS

HRRS is a heparin neutralising agent used in the recalcifying step of the APTT, surface activated clotting tests (ie: SACT-II, KCT) and other tests.

- Simple, easier and faster solution used to identify and neutralize heparin
- Traditional method of using thrombin time (Screen) and reptilase (Confirm) requires 2 additional tests
- HRRS replaces traditional methods and provides a baseline APTT free of heparin effect
- Ready to use (no reconstitution required)
- Stability: 5 years at 2-8°C

HRRS (Heparin Resistant Recalcifying Solution) can be substituted for the usual M/40 calcium chloride solution in APTT and KCT tests to virtually eliminate the effect of unfractionated heparin concentrations up to 1 u/ml in normal plasma. Heparins are widely used in hospitals as anticoagulants. Unfractionated heparin is usually monitored using APTT and thrombin time tests. Often plasma samples are not identified as containing heparin and it may be present as an unexpected contaminant. Thus the reason for prolonged APTT or KCT tests may not be apparent and laboratory testing may not be simple. Laboratories may find it useful to have a simple method for confirming the presence of heparin before going on to other investigations as may be required.



REFERENCES PAGE 12

REF	SIZE	STATUS
HX9107-CE	5×10 ml	**RUO**
X9107-AE	12x5 ml	**RUO**
X9107-HX	5×10 ml	**RUO**

Intrinsin LS & LR
APTT Reagents

A highly sensitive silicate-based Lupus Anticoagulant (LA) sensitive (Intrinsin-LS or “screen”) and resistant (Intrinsin-LR or “confirm”) reagent pair.

The activated partial thromboplastin (APTT) test can be used to detect factor deficiencies, monitor anticoagulants such as heparin and anti-thrombin agents, to assess resistance to activated protein C and detect antibodies against clotting factors in mixing tests. It can also be used to detect lupus inhibitors which interfere with the low, rate-limiting level of phospholipid in the Intrinsin-LS reagent. Intrinsin-LR contains excess phospholipid and is therefore more resistant to these agents.

Intrinsin-LS / screen

- Super sensitive to LA
- Heparin insensitive (if used with HRRS)
- Colloidal silicate as contact activator
- Ready to use (no reconstitution needed)
- Stability: 2 years at 2-8°C

Intrinsin-LR / confirm

- Resistant to LA
- Highly sensitive to heparin
- Reliable factor assay results
- Colloidal silicate as contact activator
- Ready to use (no reconstitution needed)
- Stability: 2 years at 2-8°C

REFERENCES PAGE 12

TEST DETAILS:

Abnormality	Intrinsin-LS		Intrinsin-LR	
	neat	1:1 mix	neat	1:1 mix
Nil (normal)	N	N	N	N
Factor deficiency	Abn	N	Abn	N
LA	Abn	Abn	N	N
LA + defect	Abn	Abn	Abn	N
Heparin	N	N	Abn	Abn

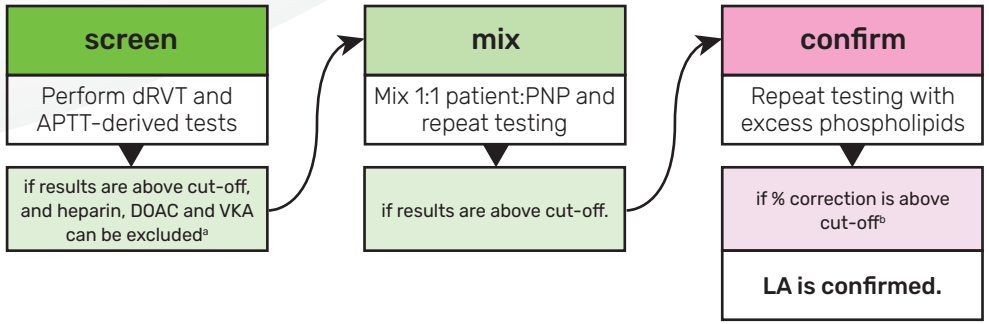
PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
Intrinsin-LS	X9801	5x10ml	RUO
Intrinsin-LR	X9811	5x10ml	RUO

dRVT LS & LR

Liquid stable dRVT reagents are mainly for Lupus anticoagulant (LA) testing

The **dRVT** (dilute Russells viper venom clotting test) using a low phospholipid concentration is a common screening test for LA but is also affected by other defects in the "common" pathway. The LA resistant (dRVT-LR) reagent contains a higher phospholipid concentration which makes it insensitive to LA, but it remains sensitive to the other defects. The Haematex dRVT-LS/LR shows fewer false positive results on samples from warfarin patients or those containing DOACs.

LA Testing Guidelines:



dRVT-LS / screen

- Specific to LA testing
- Low sensitivity to other coagulation defect
- Improved liquid stable reagent
- Ready to use, no reconstitution required
- Stability: 2 years at 2-8°C

dRVT-LR / confirm

- Improved liquid stable reagent
- Ready to use, no reconstitution required
- Stability: 2 years at 2-8°C

REFERENCES PAGE 12

Test Details:

Abnormality	dRVT-LS		dRVT-LR	
	neat	1:1 mix	neat	1:1 mix
Nil (normal)	N	N	N	N
Factor deficiency	Abn	N	Abn	N
LA	Abn	Abn	N	N
LA + defect	Abn	Abn	Abn	N

PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
dRVT-LS	X9701-10	10ml	RUO
dRVT-LR	X9702-10	10ml	RUO

SACT-II

A simple, inexpensive screening method for the detection of circulating Lupus anticoagulants (LA)

- Clearer reagent, clotting can be tested in any photoelectric clotting devices
- KCT and SACT-II results on various LA plasmas is extremely good with a correlation of 0.99
- Stability: 2 years at 2-8°C

Surface Activated Clotting Time-II (**SACT-II**) reagent is a clear, stable, phospholipid-free suspension of an aluminosilicate mineral which activates contact factors similarly to kaolin or silica. The SACT-II reagent can thus be used as a substitute for kaolin suspension in kaolin clotting time (KCT) or silica clotting time tests as a screening test for LA, running in regular APTT mode on automated clotting instruments. Abnormal results need to be followed up mixing tests with normal plasma, use of HRRS (if heparin is suspected) and factor assays.

GRAPH: SACT-II vs KCT Correlation

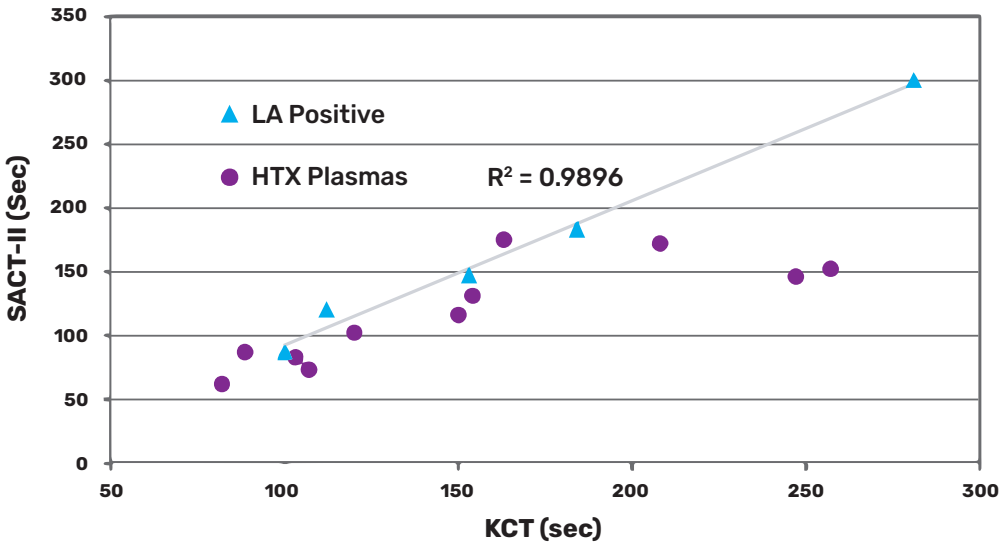


Figure shows the correlation between SACT-II and KCT results on LA (▲) and other plasmas (●)

PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
SACT-II	X9601	5×10 ml	RUO

REFERENCES PAGE 13

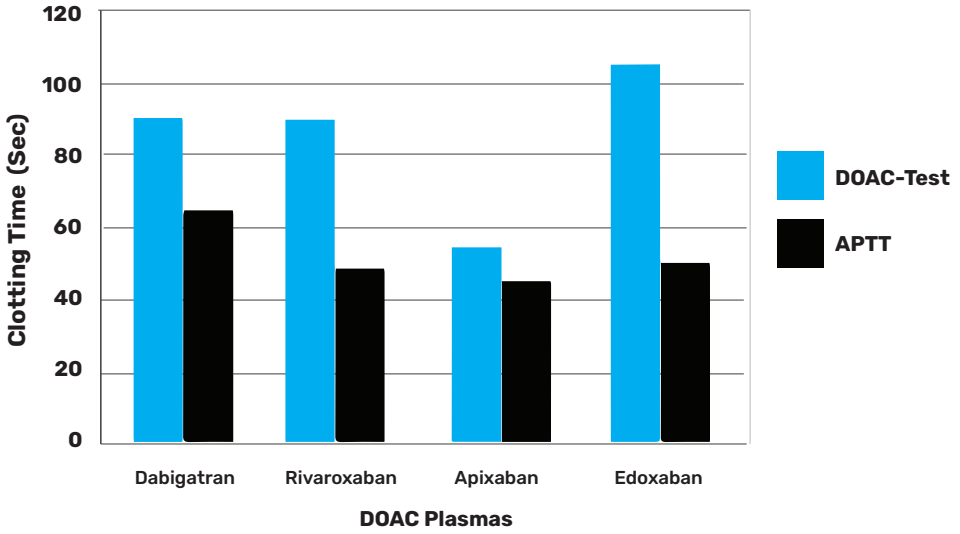
DOAC-Test

DOAC measurement test with high sensitivity

- High sensitivity for all new DOACs (including dabigatran, apixaban, rivaroxaban and edoxaban)
- Resistant to heparin / low factor VIII levels
- Ready to use (no reconstitution required)
- Stabiliity: 2 years at 2-8°C

DOAC-Test reagent is a modified phospholipid-rich Russells viper venom reagent with enhanced sensitivity to DOACs. DOAC-Test is resistant to most lupus inhibitors and heparins (up to 1u/ml) but is sensitive to warfarin and defects in the common coagulation pathway. New or direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) include inhibitors of thrombin (eg. dabigatran) and factor Xa (eg. rivaroxaban, apixaban and edoxaban). The latter group are difficult to quantitate using current clotting methods and expensive chromogenic assays for the individual agents are in use.

The lupus anticoagulant-resistant dilute Russells viper venom test (dRVT-LR or "Confirm") has been suggested as a possible test method for all the DOACs since it is very sensitive to both classes of these inhibitors in vitro and ex vivo (2) and is not affected by extraneous variables such as heparins, or low factor VIII, IX or XI levels than other clotting tests.



PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
DOAC-Test	X9211	10ml	RUO

REFERENCES PAGE 13

Inhibitor Tubes

Simplify your laboratory or research needs, our Inhibitor Tubes can be used to prepare positive controls for clotting and chromogenic assays.

- Enables addition of DOACs at 500ng, or heparin at 0.2IU to individual plasma or blood samples
- Convenient for validating DOAC-Stop™, QC or experimentation
- Rapidly dissolving material
- Stability: 2 years at 2-8°C
- RUO

Inhibitor Tubes provide a pre-determined quantity of a coagulation inhibitor such as dabigatran or rivaroxaban for delivery to a blood, plasma or urine sample in a tube. They allow laboratories to prepare inhibitor samples at any concentration in any biological fluid by using variable volume for use in research, teaching, or other purposes. DOACs and other anticoagulants are usually provided in freeze dried normal plasmas for reconstitution and use as calibrators or in quality control. Inhibitor Tubes provide an alternative way for laboratories to access such agents for multiple uses.

PRODUCT	REF	COLOUR	VALUE	SIZE
Dabi-like Tubes	X9222-D	BLUE	500ng	12 tubes
Edoxa-like Tubes	X9222-E	YELLOW	500ng	12 tubes
Betrixa-like Tubes	X9222-B	PINK	500ng	12 tubes
Riva-like Tubes	X9222-R	LIGHT GREEN	500ng	12 tubes
Apixa-like Tubes	X9222-A	DARK GREEN	500ng	12 tubes
Heparin Tubes	X9222-H	RED	0.2IU	12 tubes
Sample (2x each)	X9222-S	MULTI	500ng & 0.2IU	12 tubes

REFERENCES PAGE 13

Phospholipids

Synthetic phospholipids are the best fit for your research needs in anticoagulants research or thrombin generation testing.

Synthetic phospholipids have greater procoagulant activity than phospholipids extracted from natural biological sources and give more predictable results. They are useful in Non Activated Clotting Time (NAPTT) tests for activated clotting factors and procoagulants. Also for specifically bypassing the effect of lupus anticoagulants (LA) in phospholipid correction tests and as platelet lipid substitutes in APTT and dRVVT reagents.

SYNTHETIC PROCOAGULANT PHOSPHOLIPID (I)

- Proportion of dioleyl phosphatidyl serine: dioleyl phosphatidyl choline (DOPS: DOPC) = 3:7.
- Much higher activity and better reproducibility than brain phospholipids.

SYNTHETIC PROCOAGULANT PHOSPHOLIPID (II)

- DOPE: DOPS: DOPC= 5:3:2.
- Optimal phospholipid blend for coagulation.

PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
Synthetic procoagulant phospholipid (I)	X9113	25mg	RUO
Synthetic procoagulant phospholipid (II)	X9115	25mg	RUO

REFERENCES PAGE 13

Collagen

REFERENCES PAGE 13

Made to order for use in investigating platelet functions.

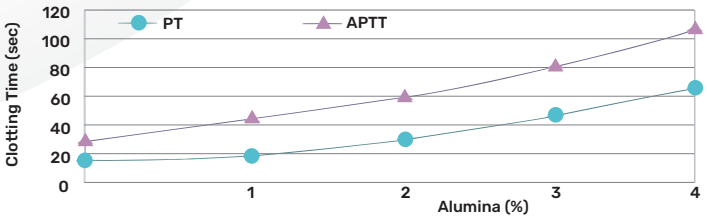
Collagen is a classical activator of blood platelets and is widely used to investigate platelet function. These tests are carried out with diluted dispersions of collagen either on platelet rich plasma (PRP) using light transmission aggregometry (LTA) or on whole blood using electrical impedence measurement.

PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
Collagen A (2 mg/ml)	X9316.A	1x5ml vial	RUO
Diluent	X9316.B	3x10ml vial	RUO

Alumina Gel Adsorbent

For preparation of factor deficient plasmas.

C gamma alumina gel is known to specifically bind vitamin K-dependent clotting factors from citrated plasma specimens. These factors include factors II, VII, IC, X, protein C, protein S and protein Z. Such factor-depleted plasmas may be frozen away in small volumes and used a convenient and reproducible abnormal quality control reference.



GRAPH: Effect of alumina concentration used for adsorbing citrated normal plasma on typical prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT).

PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
Alumina Gel Adsorbent	X9111	50ml	RUO

Solcoll

For platelet function testing and applications where a collagen dispersion is needed.

Slightly turbid, non-settling liquid. **Solcoll** is a solubilised full length equine collagen type I/III for use in platelet aggregation testing, platelet adhesion and collagen binding studies. It comes as a relatively stable 200ug/ml suspension in 0.02 M tris/HEPES glucose buffer at pH 7.0.

PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
Solcoll Solution	X9315	10ml	RUO

Ellagic Acid Powder

For activating intrinsic blood clotting factors in APTT + other clotting tests. And for use in powdered APTT reagents, POC devices.

Yellowish powder containing 10% ellagic acid-zinc complex and stabilizers. Gradually dispersible in water or 0.02M HEPES buffer at 10% or lower concentrations to form a contact activator solution.

TABLE: Ellagic acid efficacy:

Powder % in Water	Final Ellagic acid concentration	3' APTT (sec)
0.1%	0.010% (100ug/ml)	35.8
0.05%	0.005% (50ug/ml)	32.5
0.025%	0.0025% (25ug/ml)	30.5
0.0125%	0.00125% (12.5ug/ml)	28.9
0% (blank diluent)	0	90.5

PRODUCT	REF	SIZE	STATUS
Ellagic Acid Powder	X9552	1gm	RUO

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