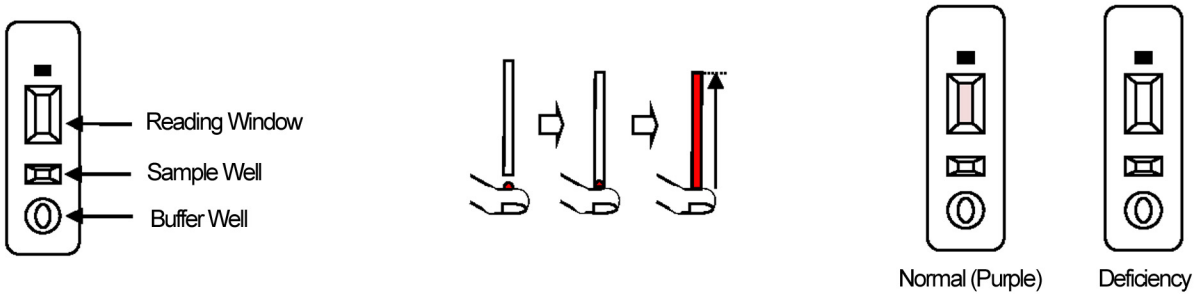
G6PD

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase

The administration of primaquine in malaria patients with G6PD deficiency can lead to acute haemolysis and severe medical consequences including death. For this reason, the WHO recommends that G6PD deficiency tests be performed before deciding on malaria chemotherapy using primaquine. Access Bio's G6PD RDT has been proven for its reliable performance in clinical trials conducted by Pasteur Institute, PATH, and SMRU. Moreover Access Bio is currently preparing to introduce the world's first commercial G6PD Biosensor which significantly enhances sensitivity and accuracy based on electrchemical analysis.

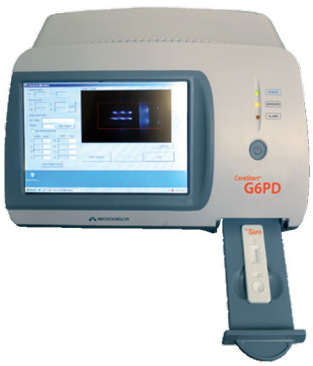


CareStart™ G6PD RDT

- Cat # : G0221
- Test to identify G6PD deficiency using whole blood samples
- Compatible with a G6PD reader for semi-quantitative measurement
- Check G6PD activity through visual dye colorization
- Over 95% sensitivity for Class I and II G6PD deficiency defined by WHO
- Store at room temperature (competing products require refrigeration)
- A broad range of assay temperature of 18~32°C (range limited to 18~25 °C for competing products)
- CE marked

CareStart™ G6PD Reader

- Quantitative measurement of G6PD CareStart™ RDTs
- Windows-based graphic user interface
- Digital pixel image analysis of RDT results
- User-defined cut-off values can be set
- Results in 1 min

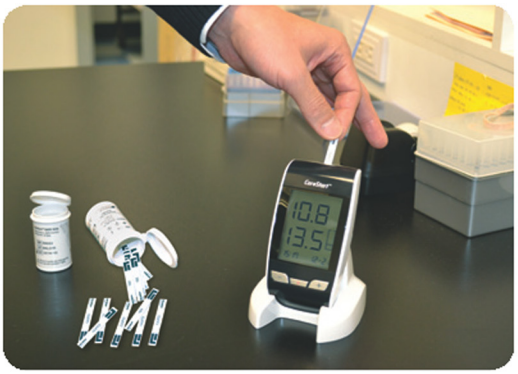


ACCESS BIO

Access Bio is preparing to introduce the world's first commercial G6PD biosensor that enhances sensitivity and accuracy based on electrochemical analysis.

CareStart™ G6PD Biosensor

- Measure G6PD activity and hemoglobin level using electrochemical analysis
- Required sample volume: 10ul
- Test results in 4 minutes
- Equipped with a temperature sensor to adjust for variations to that of 30°C when measuring enzyme activity
- Internal memory that stores up to 1,000 assay results



Facts on G6PD Deficiency

- G6PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) is an important enzyme that converts carbohydrates to energy. It protects red blood cells from oxidative stress and side effects that may arise during drug therapy.
- G6PD deficiency is a genetic disorder relatively common in the Middle East, Mediterranean region, Southeast Asia and Africa.
- Certain medications and foods (e.g., favism) can trigger haemolysis in people with G6PD deficiency. Acute episodes of haemolysis may result in death.
- Newborn babies with G6PD deficiency, who develop severe jaundice, can have high bilirubin levels that may lead to neurological damages called kernicterus.
- The triggers of severe G6PD deficiency symptoms include medications such as certain malaria drugs, antibiotics and antipyretics as well as bacterial andviral infections.

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