METROPOLIS

Comprehensive Flowcytometry Panels

In Diagnosis of Hematological Malignancies

METROPOLIS

Acute Leukemia Panel

Used for diagnosis and classification of acute leukemia

- Distinguishes Acute Lymphoid Leukemia (ALL) from Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), and allows further (immunologic) sub typing of ALL and AML
- Distinguishes between chronic lymphoproliferative disorders and acute leukemia
- Allows recognition of AML with minimal morphologic or cytochemical evidence of differentiation, AML with monocytic differentiation/monocytic component, acute megakaryoblastic leukemia, erythroleukemia and mixed phenotype acute leukemia

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Panel

Used for diagnosis and classification of acute lymphoblastic leukemia

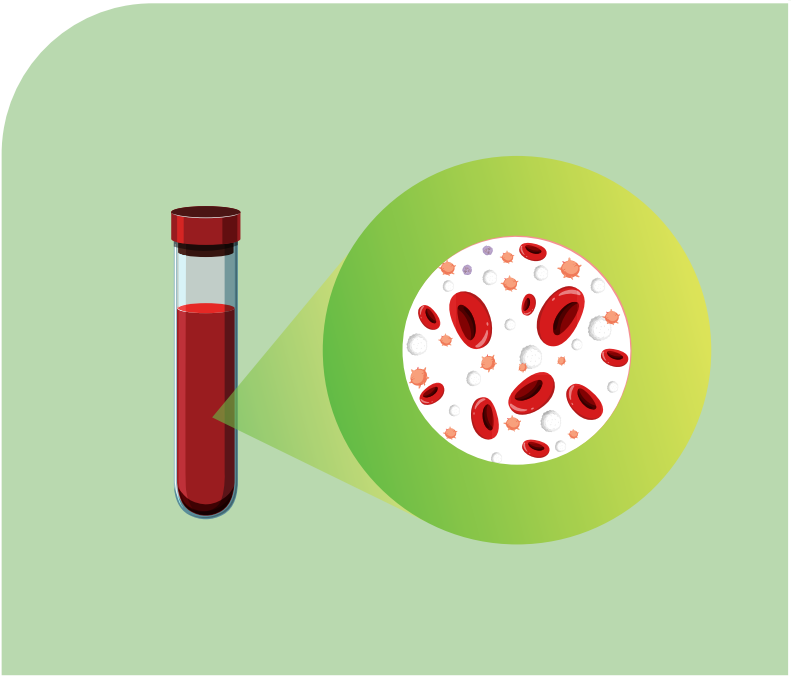
- Assists in confirming the diagnosis in a case of Acute Lymphold Leukemia (ALL) and for further (immunologic) sub typing of ALL
- It also distinguishes between Chronic Lymphoproliferative Disorders and ALL

METROPOLIS

Acute Myeloid Leukemia Panel

Used for diagnosis and classification of acute myelogenous leukemia

- Assists in confirming the diagnosis in a case of Acute Myeloid leukemia (AML)Diagnose the cancer earlier through screening
- Assists in confirming the diagnosis in a case of Acute Myeloid leukemia (AML)
- Allows recognition of AML with minimal morphologic or cytochemical evidence of differentiation, AML with monocytic differentiation/monocytic component, acute megakaryoblastic leukemia and erythroleukemia



Chronic Lymphoproliferative Disorder Panel

- This diagnostic panel consists of a large number of antibodies against lymphoid lineage associated CD markers for a comprehensive diagnosis and sub-classification of chronic lymphoproliferative disorders
- This panel is particularly useful for distinguishing B-CLL cases from Mantle cell lymphoma: in the diagnosis of Hairy cell leukemia and soft splenic lymphomas

Myeloma Panel

This panel is useful in the diagnosis of plasma cell neoplasm cases, especially those with unusual morphology and/or presentation, e.g. those in the leukemic phase

- It is also useful in differential diagnosis of monoclonal gammopathies from reactive plasmacytosis
- This panel includes CD38, CD56, CD19, KAPPA LAMBDA, CD45

METROPOLIS

CD Marker	Significance
CD56	Expressed in 70-80% of multiple myeloma, lack of expression is associated with poor prognosis and is seen in plasma cell leukemia
CD38	Highly expressed on the surface of multiple myeloma tumor cells, useful diagnosis of myeloma
CD45	Plays a pivotal role in antigen-stimulated proliferation of T lymphocytes and in thymic development
CD19	Absence of CD19 is seen in neoplastic plasma cells in cases of multiple myeloma as compared to normal plasma cells which are CD19 positive

Test Code	Test Name	TAT
M8512	MDS by Flowcytometry, Bone Marrow	After 5 days
M8513	MDS by Flowcytometry, Blood	After 5 days
M8514	MDS- MRD by Flowcytometry	After 5 days
A8812	Flow for AML MRD	5th day
F0109	Flow for B ALL MRD	5th day
C8769	CLL- MRD by Flowcytometry, Blood	5th day
C8770	CLL- MRD by Flowcytometry, Bone Marrow	5th day
T8755	T-ALL MRD by Flowcytometry	5th day
L0144	Myeloma MRD Flow cytometry Bone marrow	5th day
L0057	Leukemia - Chronic Lymphoproliferative Disorder Panel, Blood	Next day : 5:00pm
L0058	Leukemia - ChronicLymphoproliferative Disorder Panel, Bone Marrow	Next day : 5:00pm
L0055	Leukemia -Acute Leukemia Panel, Blood	Next day : 5:00pm
L0056	Leukemia - Acute Leukemia Panel, Bone Marrow	Next day : 5:00pm
L0065	Myeloma panel by flowcytometry, Bone marrow	5th day
K0003	Kappa Light Chains by Flow cytometry	Next day 5pm
L0004	Lambda Light Chains by Flow cytometry	Next day 5pm
D8422	DNA Ploidy & S Phase (Leukemia), Bone Marrow	After 10 days
D8423	DNA Ploidy & S Phase (Leukemia), Blood	After 10 days
D8424	DNA Ploidy & S Phase (Solid Tumors)	After 10 days