

Lactose and Fructose intolerance



Frequently unrecognised
and therefore a problem!

Your molecular genetic test system for the reliable detection of hereditary lactose and fructose intolerance.



Your benefits of Using GenoType SugarTol

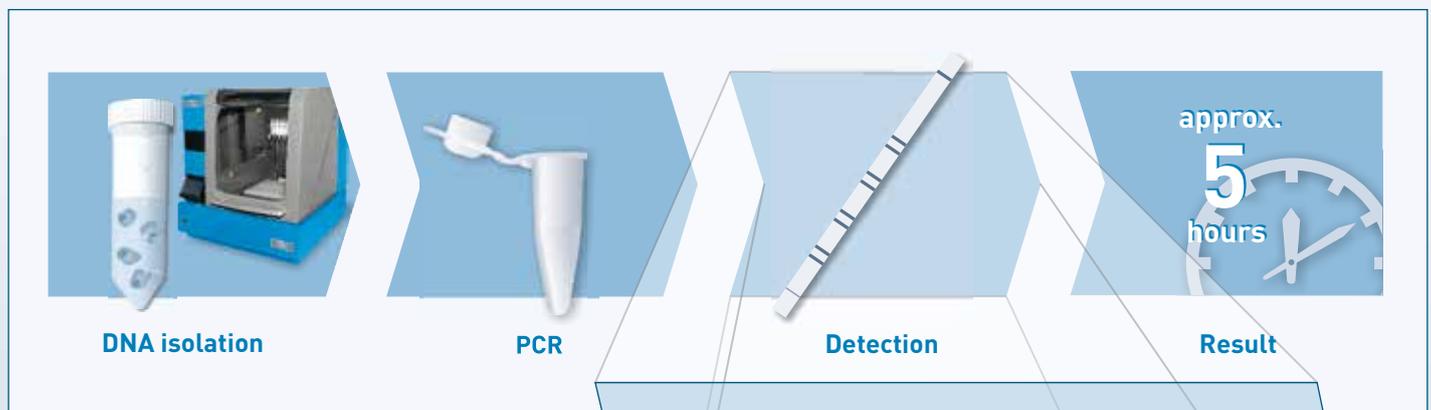
- **Simple detection from blood samples:** The test system is based on molecular detection directly from blood samples. There is no need for time-consuming and uncomfortable patient testing, which can lead to life-threatening consequences in case of a fructose intolerance.
- **Relevant information at a glance:** **GenoType SugarTol** enables the detection of hereditary lactose and fructose intolerance. Thus two important forms of food intolerance are detected with one test.
- **User-friendly:** The test system is based on the user-friendly **DNA•STRIP** technology. A ready-to-use amplification mix is included and also the Taq polymerase is provided in the kit. This saves time enabling an optimal integration in your daily routine.
- **Individual automation:** DNA isolation and the detection can be performed automatically. Batch or individual automation can be performed, thus gaining maximum flexibility.
- **Reliable diagnostics from one source:** From DNA isolation to result - Hain Lifescience is your reliable partner.
- **CE-IVD certified:** No need for elaborate validation studies!

Facts

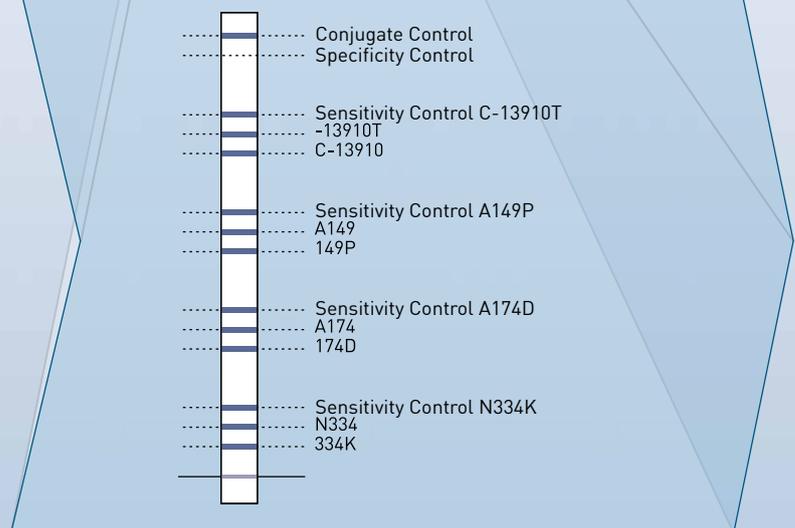
It is estimated that 75% of adults worldwide are affected by hereditary primary lactose intolerance. This type of lactose intolerance is the most common form of food intolerance. Due to diminished activity of the enzyme lactase, lactose from food is not broken down properly. As the activity of lactase diminishes with age this intolerance becomes more severe with time. Symptoms of lactose intolerance include abdominal pain and diarrhoea. It is known that primary lactose intolerance correlates with a polymorphism (C/T-13910) in the regulatory region of the lactase gene.

With a frequency of 1:20,000 in Europe, hereditary fructose intolerance (HFI) is a seldom but more severe form of food intolerance. Three common mutations (A149P, A174D and N334K) in the aldolase B gene account for approximately 85% of all HFI cases in Europe. Those mutations lead to an accumulation of Fructose-1-phosphate due to a decreased enzymatic activity of aldolase B. The ingestion of fructose is linked with fatal consequences for the patient: Symptoms include severe abdominal pain, hypoglycaemia, potentially fatal liver and kidney failure. However, affected individuals often develop an aversion to sweets, so the diagnosis is frequently missed until adulthood.

Reliable detection of hereditary lactose and fructose intolerance with GenoType SugarTol



GenoType SugarTol is based on the user-friendly **DNA•STRIP** technology: The isolated DNA is amplified and detected via reverse hybridization and alkaline phosphatase reaction on a membrane strip. Thus both forms of food intolerance can be detected reliably: The analysis of primary lactose intolerance is possible due to detection of C/T-13910 polymorphism. In the same hybridization step the three most common HFI mutations are analyzed.



Further information is available directly from Hain Lifescience or from your local distributor!

Hain Lifescience GmbH

Hardwiesenstrasse 1 | 72147 Nehren | Germany

Tel.: +49 (0) 74 73- 94 51- 0 | Fax: +49 (0) 74 73- 94 51- 31

E-Mail: info@hain-lifescience.de | www.hain-lifescience.de

