Export Catalogue

2021-2022

Nuclear Laser Medicine srl
www.nlm.it

...THE SMART ALTERNATIVE ...

Nuclear Laser Medicine S.r.l. is a company with a presence of thirty years in the in vitro diagnostic field.

The high level of competence, recognized in various areas of the scientific community, has allowed our Company to develop in the years innovative devices with optimal performances and high qualitative standards.

The aim of Nuclear Laser Medicine always been the Customer satisfaction which results in constant research of new solutions designed to improve the reliability of the diagnosis.

The commitment of Nuclear Laser Medicine is to mantain and increase the cooperation and reliability with Customers to be their reference point into the Diagnostic field.

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Legenda

RT: Real Time
RDB: Reverse Dot Blot
FA: Fragment Analysis

HEPATITIS

Viral hepatitis, a leading most common diseases in the World, is an inflammatory process of the lover cells (hepatocytes). The triggers are primarily hepatotropic viruses type A, B, C, D and E.
It is estimed that worldwide about 400 million people are affected by liver infections.
The evolution of infections to major complications such as cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma cause, every year, about one million victims. Chronicity of the disease produced by the B virus (HBV) and C (HCV) is the common motivation of liver transplants.

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

The hepatitis C virus is the leading cause of acute hepatitis caused by viruses that often becomes chronic and evolves in liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. The infection, whose transmission comes through contact with infected blood, in 85% of the cases becomes chronic.

The determination of viral load of HCV RNA in samples of plasma/serum is an important parameter in the management of chronic hepatitis C since its variation is an important indication of the responce of patients to treatment with antiviral medicine.

The genome of HCV to RNAss in position 5' presents a highly conserved and untranslated region called 5'-UTR and followed by Core region. These regions are the target for the tests in molecular biology. Their genetic variability is the basis of the classification of HCV in different types and subtypes of the same genotype

The internationally recognized nomenclature is classified according to Simmonds: from 1a to 1c, from 2a to 2d, from 3a to 3k (in the past corresponding to 10a), from 4a to 4k, 5a, 6a-q and 7a.

The region 5'-UTR contains variable regions between the different genotypes that can provide accurate information on the genotyping of types 1 - 5, 6a - b and 7a, but it does not distinguish accurately subtypes 6g, 6f, 6q, 6m, 1a and 1b. Vice versa the CORE region allows not only the identification of genotypes 6g, 6f, 6q but improves the accuracy of the distinction between 1a and 1b.

Several clinical studies have shown that different HCV genotypes respond differently to interferon therapy. In particolar infections with HCV genotypes 1b show a very high percentage of non - responders (90%), while the genotypes 1a, 2a, 2b and 3a have higher percentage of long-term response, which goes from 50% to 80% of cases. Genotype 1b is also associated with a more rapid progression of the disease from chronic active hepatitis to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. From these premises can be seen as the genotyping oh HCV is one of the diagnostic parameters for define correct therapeutic actions.

Bibliography for nomenclature

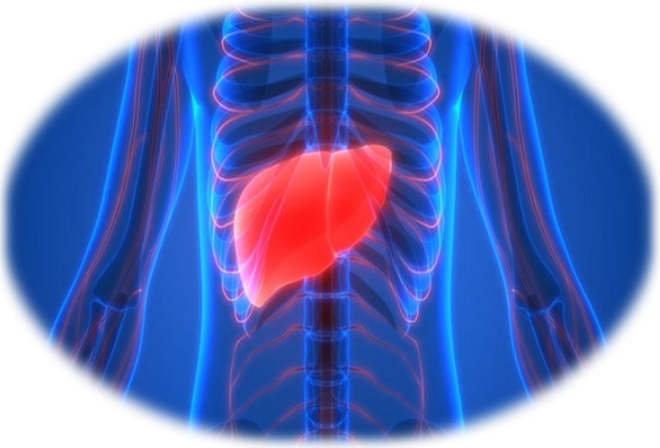
Hepatology, vol. 42, n° 4, 2005

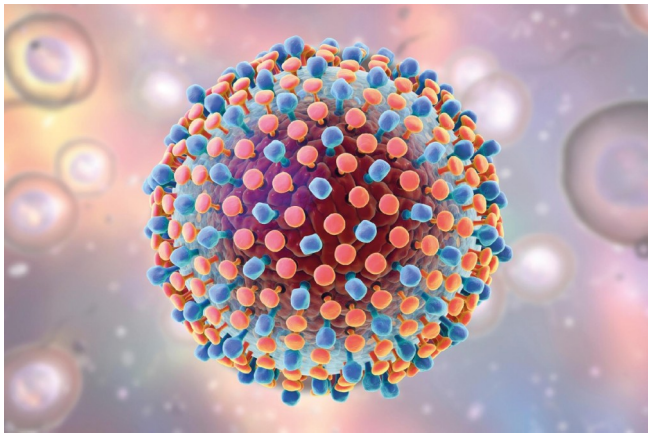
Simmonds et al.

Consensus proposals for a unified system of nomenclature of hepatitis C virus genotypes.

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA896/24	HCV RNA REAL TIME QUALITATIVE 2.0	Not included (AA1440/96 AA1507/96)	RT	24 test	
AA910/48	HCV RNA REAL TIME QUANTITATIVE 3.0	Not included (AA1440/96 AA1507/96)	RT	48 test	
AA1441/48	GEN-C REAL TIME	Not included (AA1440/96 AA1507/96)	RT	48 test	
AC004/24	GEN-C 2.0 for genotyping of the more spread HCV genotipes (1a, 1b, 2a/2c, 2b, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3k, 4a, 4b, 4c/4d, 4e, 4f, 4h, 5a, 6a/6b,6g,6f,6q,6m,7a)	-	RDB	24 test	-

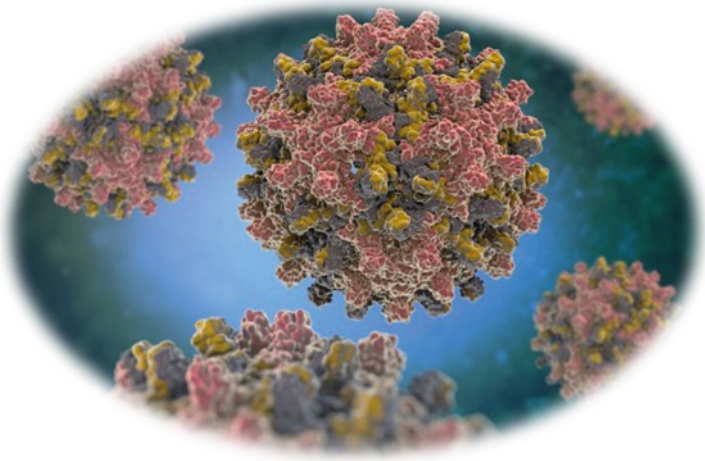




Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

The hepatitis B virus (HBV) belongs to the family of hepadnaviruses and is responsible fortransiert liver infections, acute and chronic. The damage of hepatocytes is a result of the reaction of the immune system that is activated in an attemp to eliminate the virus. The infection is transmitted parenterally through contact with infected blood (transfusions, infected syringes), sexually or between mother and fetus. The HBV genome is composed of DNA circular, partially double stranded. The aprroximately 3200 nucleotides are arranged in 4 open reading frame encoding respectively the **envelope** (preS1, preS2 and surface antigen HBsAg), the core (precore protein precursor, HBeAg and HBcAg), polymerase (HBPol) and the protein X (HBX). The virus has a high genetic variability and is classified into eight genotypes (A to H) on the basis of a difference in sequence superior to 8%. These genotypes have a distinct geographic distribution and can affect the biology of the virus and the severity of the disease. In an infected subject, HBV DNA occurs early, already after a week of infection, i.e. about 6 - 16 weeks earlier than the detection of HBsAg (which in turn precedes 1 - 7 weeks the increase of GOT and GPT, bilirubin and the manifestation of clinical symptoms).

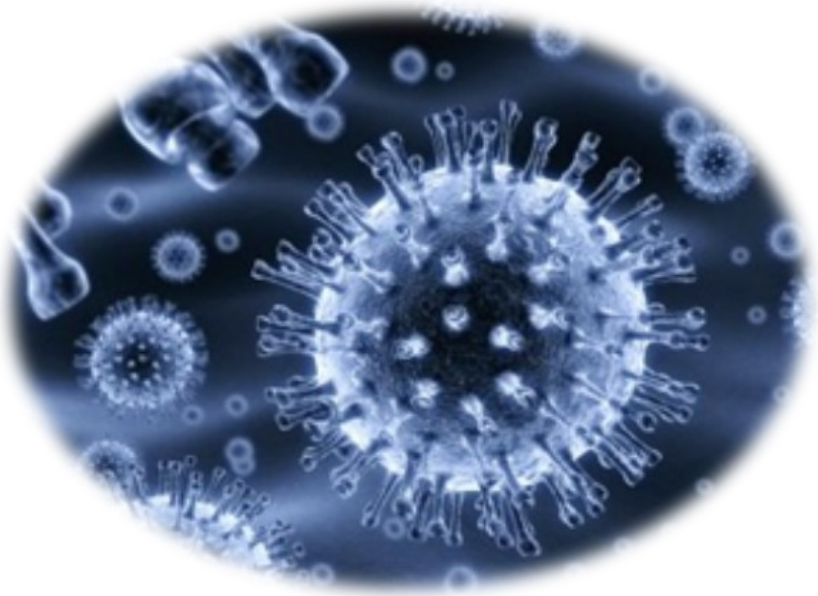
The research of DNA by PCR is therefore a valuable tool for early diagnosi and appropriate treatment to begin promptly and monitor it over time. The response to therapy and the consequent progressin of the disease are affected mainly bt the genotype, it is important, after the diagnosis operate a genotyping.



Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA206/48	HBV DNA REAL TIME QUANTITATIVE 2.0	Not included (AA1440/96 AA1507/96)	RT	48 tests	

Hepatitis D Virus (HDV)

The hepatitis D virus (HDV) is a small circular RNA virus well-know as etiologic agent of Hepatitis delta. HDV is considered to be a subviral satellite because it can propagate only in presence of HBV (simultaneous or previous infection). Infection by HDV results in more severe complication to infection with HBV alone, i.e. rapid progression to liver cirrhosis in acute infections and increasing of liver cancer in chronic infections. The mortality rate for HDV infections lies between 2% and 20%, values that are ten times higher than for Hepatitis B, and HDV should be considered in any individual who is HBsAg positive or has evidence of recent HBV infection.

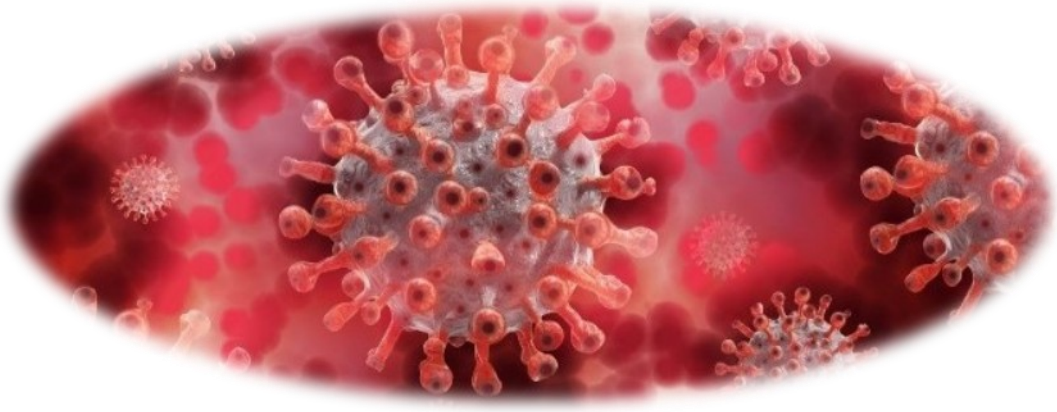


Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1188/120	HDV Real TM Quant	Not included (AA572)	RT	120 test	

VIRUS

SARS-CoV-2

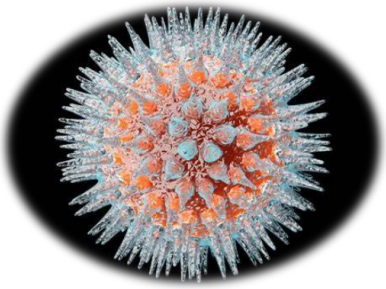
At the end of 2019, the World Health Organization was informed of a cluster of cases of pneumonia of unknown etiology in Wuhan, China. Subsequent investigation led to the identification of a new coronavirus, strictly related to SARS virus (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, SARS-CoV), then named as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by the Coronavirus Study Group of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses.
Before SARS-CoV-2, six human coronaviruses including α coronaviruses 229E and NL63, β coronavirus OC43 and HKU1, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERSr-CoV) and SARS-associated coronavirus (SARSr-CoV) had been identified. Among them, MERSr-CoV and SARSr-CoV were highly pathogenic resulting in high mortality.
The diseas caused by SARS-CoV-2, called COVID-19, is characterized by fever, myalgia, cough, dyspnea and atypical pneumonia.



Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1564/96	SARS-CoV-2 Real-TM Tube Format	Not included (AA349/250)	RT	96 test	
AA1571/96S	SARS-CoV-2 Real Time	Not included (AA1568/96)	RT	96 test	
AA1571/960S	SARS-CoV-2 Real Time	Not included (AA1568/96)	RT	960	

Cytomegalovirus

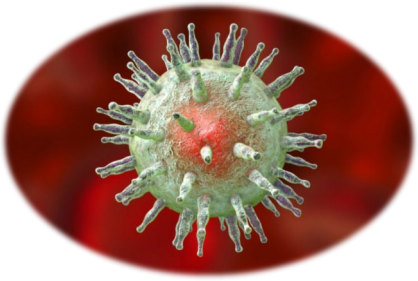
Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a globally spread virus belonging to the Herpes virus family. The virus is very common and can infect anyone. Once the infection is contracted, the virus remains latent within the body for life, but can reactivate if the immune system weakens. It can also cause mortality in immunocompromised patients, specifically in transplant recipients.
The most important aspect related to CMV is congenital infections.



Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1489/48	CMV Real Time	Not included (AA1001)	RT	48 test	
GA028/2	CMV Curve Standard (2 set)			2x4 pcs	optional

Epstein Barr Virus

Herpesvirus type-4, or Epstein Barr Virus (EBV), is a double-stranded DNA virus with a 170 kb genome. EBV infects 90% of the world's adult population (Santpere et al., 2014). Primary infection occurs at an early age, often asymptomatic in children, while it causes infectious mononucleosis (IM) in young adults. EBV infection is related to complex diseases, including multiple sclerosis and various types of cancer, including Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma or nasopharyngeal carcinoma and gastric carcinoma. EBV is also one of the causes of post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorders, associated with a high rate of morbidity and mortality in patients undergoing hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.



Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1572/48	EBV Real Time	Not included (AA1001	RT	48 test	
GA031/2	EBV Curve Standard (2 set)			2x4 pcs	optional

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Sexually transmitted infections are transmitted during the act and sexual contact. STDs are diseases coused by about 30 different etiologic agents including bacteria,fungi, parasites or viruses. The incidence of which is increasing due to increate mobility and the tendency to have sex with multiple partners. The World Health Organization estimates taht each year occour in the world more than 340 million new cases of sexually transmitted infections, excluding HIV.

SDTs represent globally, a major cause of acute illness, infertility , long term disability and even death, with serious consequences for the physical and psycological health of millions of men, women and children. The diagnosis and timely treatment of these infections are essential to reduce the infectivity of the subject and limit the spread of the infection.

Chlamydia trachomatis

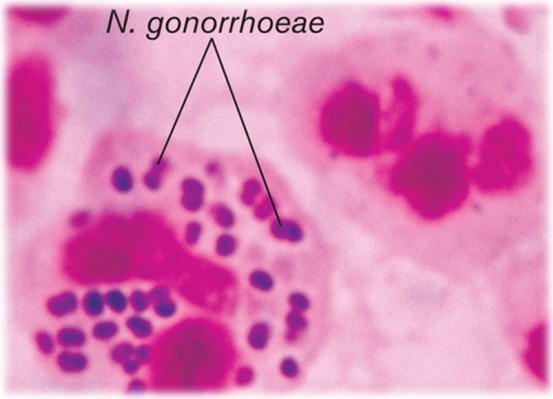
Chlamydia trachomatis is an intracellular bacterium that causes trachoma, of which the conseguencess can lead to blindness, reactive arthritis, lynphogranuloma venerum and many sexually transmitted diseases that can also lead to infertility, conjunctivitis and pneumonia in infants infected mothers.

The infection is part of the most common sexually transmitted diseases and is more comon in young population between 15 and 25 years, with a rate of 7.7% compared to 5.5% of the general population. The genetic material of this bacterium consists of a genomic DNA of 1000 kbp and 7.5 kbp of a crypric plasmid, present in 7-10 copies per bacterium, which is sometimes lost in some strains.

Most infections with Chlamydia is asymptomatic in both males and females, however, a lack of or incorrect diagnosis can lead to irreversibile deterioration in the course of the disease, which is why it is important to make a timely and accurate diagnostis of this infection.

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA842/50	Chlamydia Trachomatis 2.0	Not included (AA1001)	RT	50 tests	

Neisseria gonorrhoeae



Neissera gonorrhoeae is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by a bacterium Nesseiria gonorreae. Gonorrheaec an grow easily in the warm, moist areas of the reproductive tract, including the cervix (opening to the womb), uterus (womb) and Fallopian tubes (egg canals) in women, and in the urethra (urine canal) in women and men. The bacterium can also grow in the mouth, troath, eyes and anus. Gonorrhea is a very common infectious disease. CDC (center for diseases controls) estimates that , annually, more than 700.000 people in the United States get new gonorrhoeae infetions and less than half of these infections are reported to CDC. People get gonorrhoeae having sex with someone who has the disease and can still be spread from an untreated mother to her baby during childbirth.People who have had have had gonorrhoeae and have been treated may get infected again if they have sexual contact with a person infected. Untreated gonorroeae can cause serious and permanent health problems in both women and men. In women, gonorrhoeae can spread into uterus (womb) or fallopian tubes (egg canals) and cause pelvic inflammatory disease. In men , gonorrhoeae can cause a painful condition called epididymitis in the tubes attached to the testicles. In rare cases, this may prevent a man from being able to father children.

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1084/100	Neisseria gonorrhoeae Real – TM	Not included (AA1001)	RT	100 tests	

STD Multiplex

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1213/100	N.gonorrhoeae/C.trachomatis/ M.genitalium/T.vaginalis Real-TM	Not included (AA1001)	RT	100 tests	
AA1216/100	Ureaplasma parvum Ur.urealyticum/ M.hominis Real-TM Quant	Not included (AA1001)	RT	100 tests	

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

The cervical cancer is one of the most common forms of cancer among women, with about 500.000 new cases per year and 250.000 deaths wordwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized the cervical cancer as the first neoplastic form totally due to a viral infection caused by a Human Papilloma Virus (HPV).

HPV is a DNA Virus belonging to the family of papovavirus and is generally identified by the type that cause infection in the host:

- **Skin infection:** affect the keratinized epithelium
- **Mucosal infections:** affect mucosal epithelium

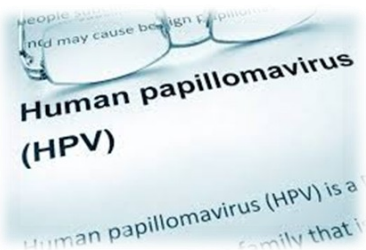
Mucosal infections affecting the genital mucosa, oral, conjuctival and respiratory, inducing epithelial proliferation.

Until now have been indentified more than 200 strains of HPV, about 40 types infect the mucous membranes , especially those of the genitals, causing venereal warts, also know as genital warts or cockscomb. Some lesions may progress to severe forms of cancer. This is the reason HPVs that infect mucous membranes are divided according to their "aggressiveness":

- ***Low risk (non-oncogenic)*:** cause begin genital lesions at low risk of malignant transformation (the most common serotype 6:11, which alone are responsible for about 90% of venereal warts).
- ***High risk (oncogenic):*** cause genital lesions at high risk of malignant transformation (the most common serotype 16, 18, 31, 45 and 66. Serotypes 16 (about 50%) and 18 (about 16%) are responsible for about 70% of cervical cancers, as well as other cancers anogenital region. Other strains have been descrive as intermediate risk : 33, 35, 39 51, 52, 56, 58, 59 and 68. It is estimed that at least 75% of exually active women are infected in the course of their lives with an HPV of any type and that over 50% are infected with a type of high oncogenic risk.

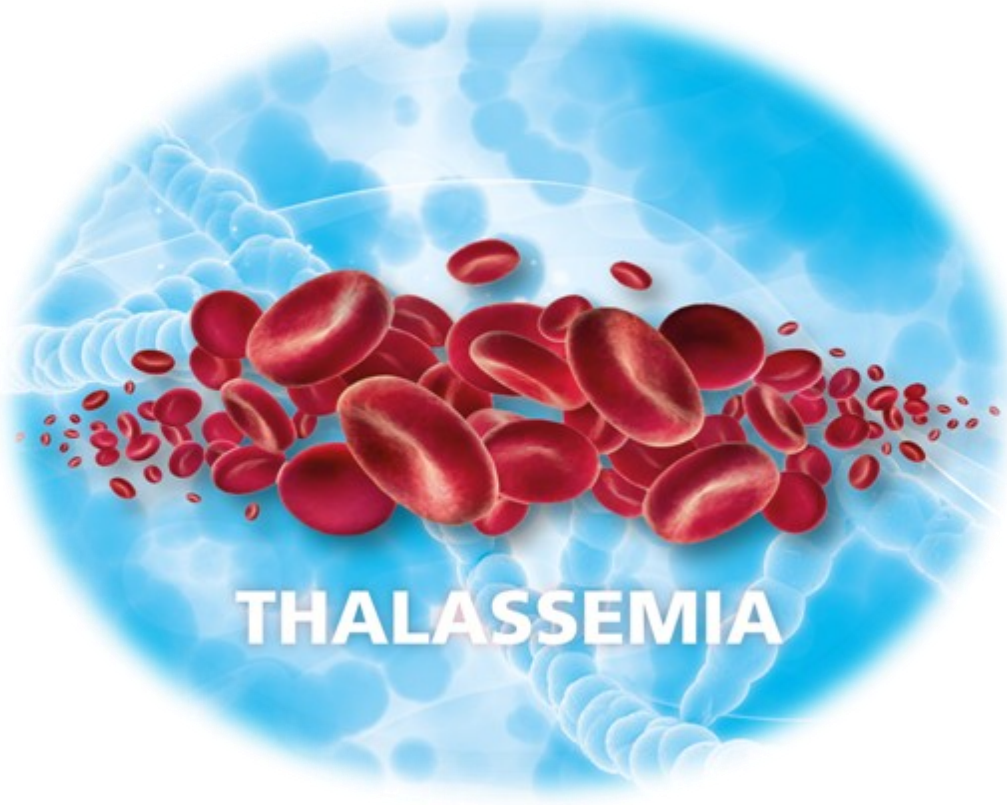
The incidence is significantly lower than in most developed countries through prevention (PAP testing and vaccination) with frequent screening that allow you to indentify women with increate risk of this disease.

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1115	HPV High Risk Screen Real-TM Quant 2X	Not included (AA1001)	RT	100 test	
AA1335/100	HPV Genotypes 14 Real-TM Quant 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66 and 68	Not included (AA1001)	RT	100 test	



Alpha & Beta Thalassemia

Alpha and Beta Thalassemia are severe forms of anemia caused by specific mutations in the globin genes of the haemoglobin molecule. Thalassemias belong to the most frequent hereditary diseases posing a major public health problem. Our kits identify the most relevant mutations



Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AC091	Beta Globin Test	Not included (AA1001)	RDB	10 tests	
AC099	Alpha Blobin Test	Not included (AA1001)	RDB	10 tests	
AC104	Beta Globin Plus Test	Not included (AA1001)	RDB	20 tests	

Coagulation

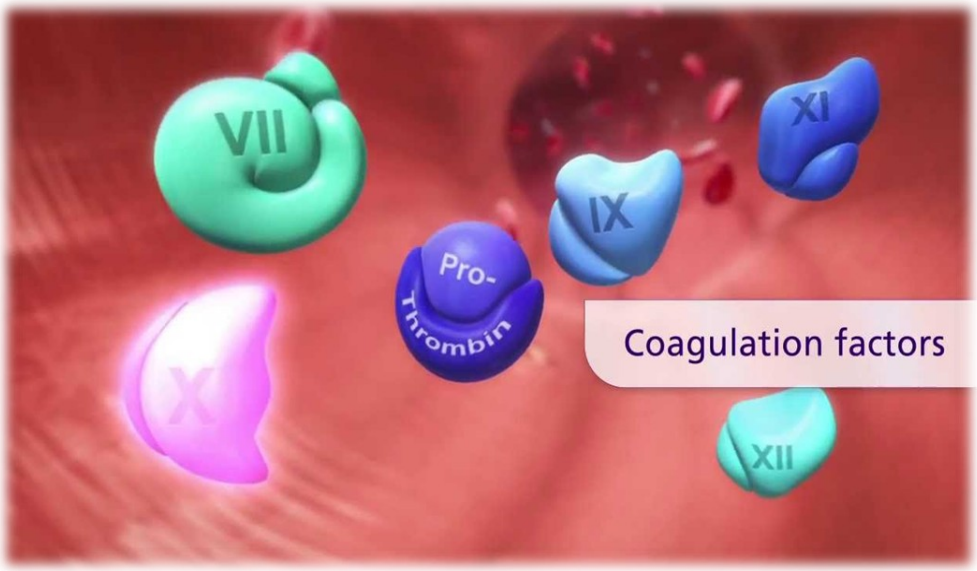
Are considered cardiovascular diseases all diseases of the heart and blood vessels. The most frequent heart disease, coronary artery disease, including acute myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, and cerebrovascular disease including ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic.

In the early twentieth century, cardiovascular diseases were considered the cause of abort 10% of total mortality worldwide. At the end of the century, the proportion rose to 50% in industrialized countries and still represent the leading cause of death in Western countries.

Cardiovascular disease is considered to be multifactorial since synergies generated by both environmental and genetic. Among the main causes and/or risk factors a major role play the age, male gender, family history of coronary artery disease , diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, smoking and stress. These factors, however, are not sufficient to explain all cases of myocardial that manifest themselves in individuals not at risk and, for this reason, research and clinical studies have been directed towards the identification of new markers is related to various cycles metabolic (including coagulation and inflammatory processes) both at gene level in order to indentify the genetic predisposition to the development of a specific cardiovascular disease.

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA831	FACTOR II REAL TIME (FRET)	Not included (AA1001) (AA898)	RT	50 tests	
AA832	FACTOR V (G1691A) REAL TIME (FRET)	Not included (AA1001) (AA898)	RT	50 tests	
AA933	FACTOR V (H1299R) REAL TIME (FRET)	Not included (AA1001) (AA898)	RT	50 tests	
AA901	MTHFR (C677T) REAL TIME (FRET)	Not included (AA1001) (AA898)	RT	25 tests	
AA902	MTHFR (A1298C) REAL TIME (FRET)	Not included (AA1001) (AA898)	RT	25 tests	
AA1034	PAI-1 (4G/5G) REAL TIME (FRET)	Not included (AA1001) (AA898)	RT	25 tests	

Coagulation



Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1397/48	CVD-6 Mutliplex (FRET)	not included (AA1001)	RT	48 tests	
AC034	Screening Test Thrombophilic Disease 7 mutations	not included (AA1001)	RDB	25 tests	
AC082	Screening Test Thrombophilic Disease 3 mutations	not included (AA1001)	RDB	25 tests	
AC084	CVD 14	not included (AA1001)	RDB	20 tests	

Hemochromatosis (HH)

The Hereditary Hemochromatosis (HH) is a disease due to alteration in the gene encoding proteins involved in iron metabolism. The mutations lead to an excessive absorption of iron from the intestine. The gradual accumulation of this metal in the tissues causes damage at the level of major organs such as the liver, pancreas and heart.

Hemochromatosis is an autosomal recessive disease with a generic incidence of about 1 in 300 - 350 individuals of Northern European descent. The frequency in the italian population has been recently evaluated to be about 1 in 1500-2000 individuals.

Depending on genes involved and symptoms, four different types of Hemochromatosis have been characterized. The defective HLA class I HFE gene, located on Chromosome 6, is responsible for the most common type of HH. C282Y and H63D are the main mutations that affect HFE gene. Most Patients (64% to 95% depending on the studied population) are homozygous for the C282Y and a minor part is compound heterozugous for C282Y and H63D. Patients homozygous for H63D generally exhibit a normal level of iron except in the case of an eccessive alcohol assumption, haemolytic anaemia or estende iron treatment. The S65C mutation has been also identified on HFE gene. This substitution causes light iron accumulation in tissues in particolar compound heterozygous S65C/C282Y. Other HFE mutations are un common or specific for defined geographical regions, identified in single patients, famiglie or in association with C282Y.

The HH is considered a common disease: recent estimates of population samples suggest a frequency of 1/1500—1/2000 in Italy.

Through genetic testing you can make early diagnosis and choice of appropriate treatment during the asymptomatic phase, allowing to prevent the clinical consequences of excess iron.

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA978	HEMOCHROMATOSIS HFE H63D - S65C REAL TIME (FRET)	not included (AA1001)	RT	25 tests	
AA979	HEMOCHROMATOSIS HFE C282Y REAL TIME (FRET)	not included (AA1001)	RT	50 tests	
AA1493/50A	HEMOCHROMATOSIS H63D-S65C-C282Y RT (FRET)	not included (AA1001)	RT	50 tests	
AC062	HFE 3 mutations	not included (AA1001)	RDB	25 tests	
AC066	Hemochromatosis 15 mutations	not included (AA1001)	RDB	25 tests	

Cystic Fibrosis

Cystic Fibrosys (CF) is the most common congenital, chronic disease that is transmitted with an autosomal-recessive mechanism in the Caucasian population: disease occurs in 1/2500-2700 among newborn alive. Cystic Fibrosis is due to ananomaly in the CFTR protein (Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator) placed in the apical membrane of epithelial cells. Its function is related to the regulation of electrolytic Exchange. In 1989 the gene coding for CFTR protein was mapped on 7q chromosome (long-arm). Alterations in the protein structure lead to problems in the salt-transport pathways with the production of dehidrated secretions. Sweat is very rich in Na and Cl, mucus is dense and sticky and tends to obstruct ducts.

Cystic Fibrosis affects lots of organs and apparatus: respiratory apparatus, pancreas, liver and gut. In males reproductive apparatus is very often affected. The disease could manifest very early, in neonatal age or in the first week/month of life with different levels of severity and, in some cases, related to particular genetic mutations. The disease may seldom manifest in the adolescent or adult life with mild clinical profile. Detection of most prevalent mutations and macrodeletions into CFTR gene is the first step tool to diagnose Cystic Fibrosys.

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AC023/25	CYSTIC FIBROSIS	Not included (AA1001)	RDB	25 tests	
AC089	CF PLUS	Not included (AA1001)	RDB	25 tests	
AC033	CF DEL	Not included (AA1001)	RDB	25 tests	
AA1358/48	CF Fast	Not included (AA1001)	AF	48 tests	
AA1413/48	CF FAST Plus	Not included (AA1001)	AF	48 tests	

Cario Type

Chromosomal abnormalities are alterations in the number of structure of chromosomes. Aneupliodies are numerical abnormalities and are characterized by a greater or lesser number of chromosomes from the usual number.

A trisomy is present when there is the presence of an extra chromosome:

- Down's Syndrome or Trisomy 21
- Patau's Syndrome or Trisomy 18
- Edward's Syndrome of Trisomy 18

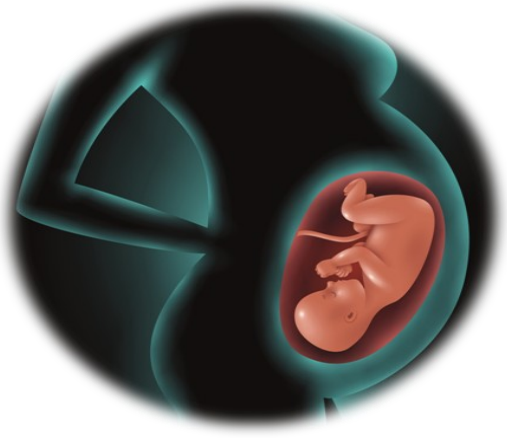
With regard to the sex chromosomes X and Y, the deviation for the loss or additon of one of two chromosomes above regular combination XX, which characterizes females, or XY distintive for the male. There are also of polyploidy characterized by one or more structures in the human supernumerary haploids that are incompatibile with life.

Trisomies 21, 18 and 13 and the sexual anueuploidies comprises about 80-95% of the possible chromosomal aneuploidy identifiable and are the most responsible of fetal malfomations.

Etiology

The primary mechanism used to produce the aneuploidy is the non disjunction of homologous chromosomes or chromatids during meiosis in the gametogenesis. In this process exists the possibility to form gametes with an extra chromosome or, on opposite, with one chromosome less which combined with a normal gamete will lead, first with a trisomy or with a monosomy

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1302/25	CARIO 5 TYPE (Chromosomal aneuploidies 13,18,21,X,Y)	Not included (AA1001) (AA340)	AF	25 tests	



Celiac Disease

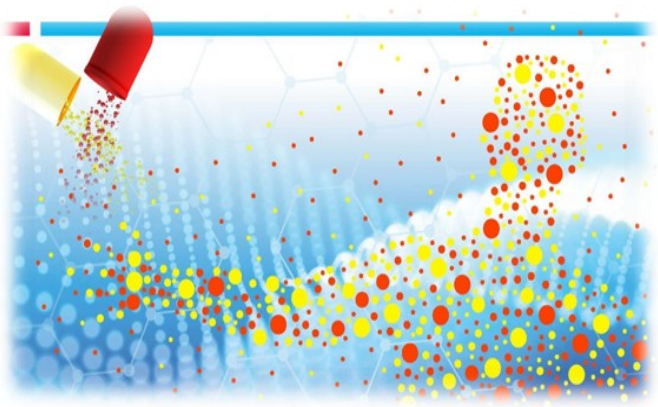
Celiac Disease (CD), also known as celiac sprue and gluten sensitive enteropathy, is an autoimmune type of gastrointestinal disorder. It is characterized by malabsorbtion resulting inmalnutrition and severe complications, due to inflammatory injury to the mucosa of the small intestineafter the ingestion of wheat gluten or related rye and barley proteins. Current CD is defined a multifactorial immuno-mediated disorder, associated to HLA system, influenced by both environmental (gluten proteins) and genetic factors (predisposition).

Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AC083	CeLia - Type Strip Assay	Not included (AA1001)	RDB	25 tests	

DPYD Gene

Fluoropyrimidines are chemotherapeutic agents for the treatment of many types of cancers. Metabolism of fluoropyrimidines requires DPD protein (dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase) encoded by DPYD gene. DPD catabolyses 85% of the administered dose of fluoropyrimidines and reduced or absent activity of this enzyme can result in severe and sometimes fatal toxicity.

Functional DPYD gene variants have been found to be associated with reduced or abrogate DPD activity.



Code	Description	Extraction	Revelation	Quantity	Remarks
AA1579/48A	DPYD Gene	Not included (AA1001)	RT	48 tests	

Accessory Reagents

Extractions

Code	Description	Application	Quantity	Remarks
AA340	DNA EXTRACTION (Tissue or Bacteria Culture)	Manual	50 tests	Column
AA898	RAPID EXTRACTION OF HUMAN GENOMIC DNA	Manual	50 tests	Column
AA1001	DNA EXTRACTION (Whole blood and biological fluids)	Manual	25 tests	Column
AA1568/96	VIRAL DNA/RNA EXTRACTION (by magnetic beads in manual)	Manual	96 tests	Magnetic Beads
AA349/250	RNEASY MINI KIT	Manual	250 test	
CA146	MAGNETIC SEPARARTOR FOR AA1318 (to use manually AA1318)	-	-	-

Software

Code	Description	Remarks
DO021	Software for CF FAST and PLUS (for AA1358/50 and AA1413/48)	On Demand
DO022	Software Real Gene	On Demand
DO018	SOFTWARE Marker Detection	On Demand

General Conditions

This catalogue is valid for the period indicated on the front cover. The same replaces the one previously released. Catalogue may be subjected without any prior notice to revisions in whole or in part, including the introduction or discontinuation of one individual product.

ORDERS
Nuclear laser Medicine S.r.l. riserve the right to accept or decline any single order. Each order should be firstly agreed with the export department.

RESPONSIBILITY AND SHIPMENT
Shipment of goods is on Customer charge and under its responsibility. Under no circumstances damages due to tran sport may be charged to Nuclear Laser Medicine S.r.l.
Nuclear Laser Medicine S.r.l. riserve the right to divide each single order in more different shipments in accordante with the availability of each single ordered good.

COMPLAINTS
Any complain must be sent in writing to Nuclear Laser Medicine S.r.l. within 10 days of the date of receipt of the goods together with the return of the damaged goods. The expiry of this period corresponds to the deprivation of any right of claim

JURISDICTION
For any dispute will be considered the Court of Milan - Italy -

NOTE

NOTE

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