

sFLC CLINICAL CASES

CLINICAL CASE #1*



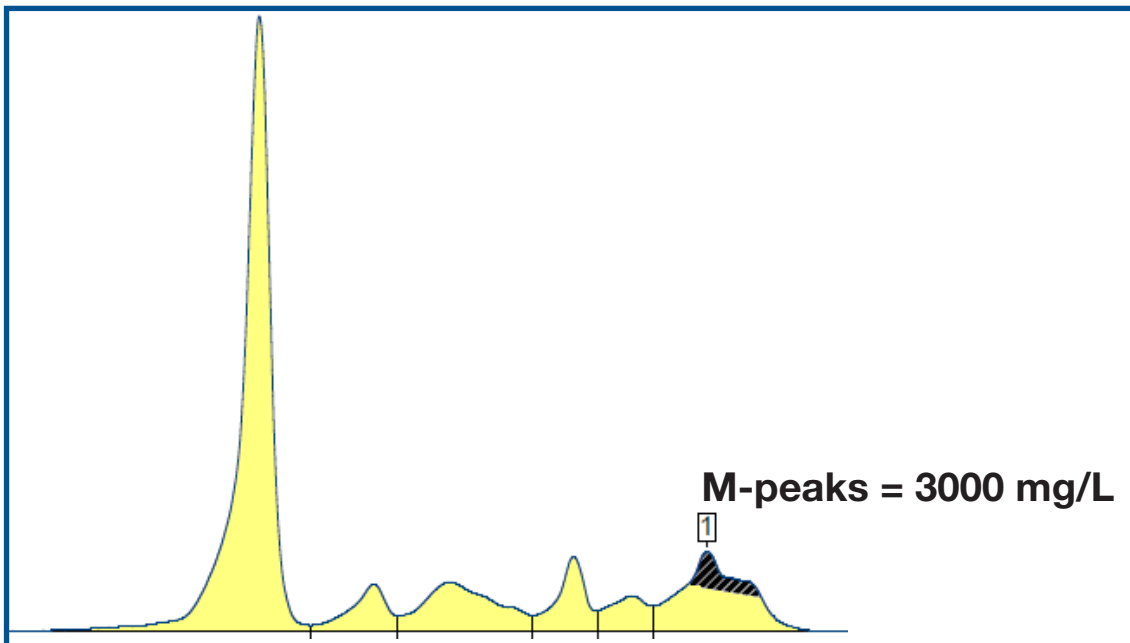
Maria T.

**Real case. Courtesy of an European University Hospital*

DATE OF BIRTH	April 11 th , 1952
SERUM PEAK/Pathology	Kappa Light Chain (K) Multiple Myeloma
URINE PEAK	Free Light Chain K

Laboratory test

Serum protein electrophoresis by CAPILLARYS PROTEIN(E) 6



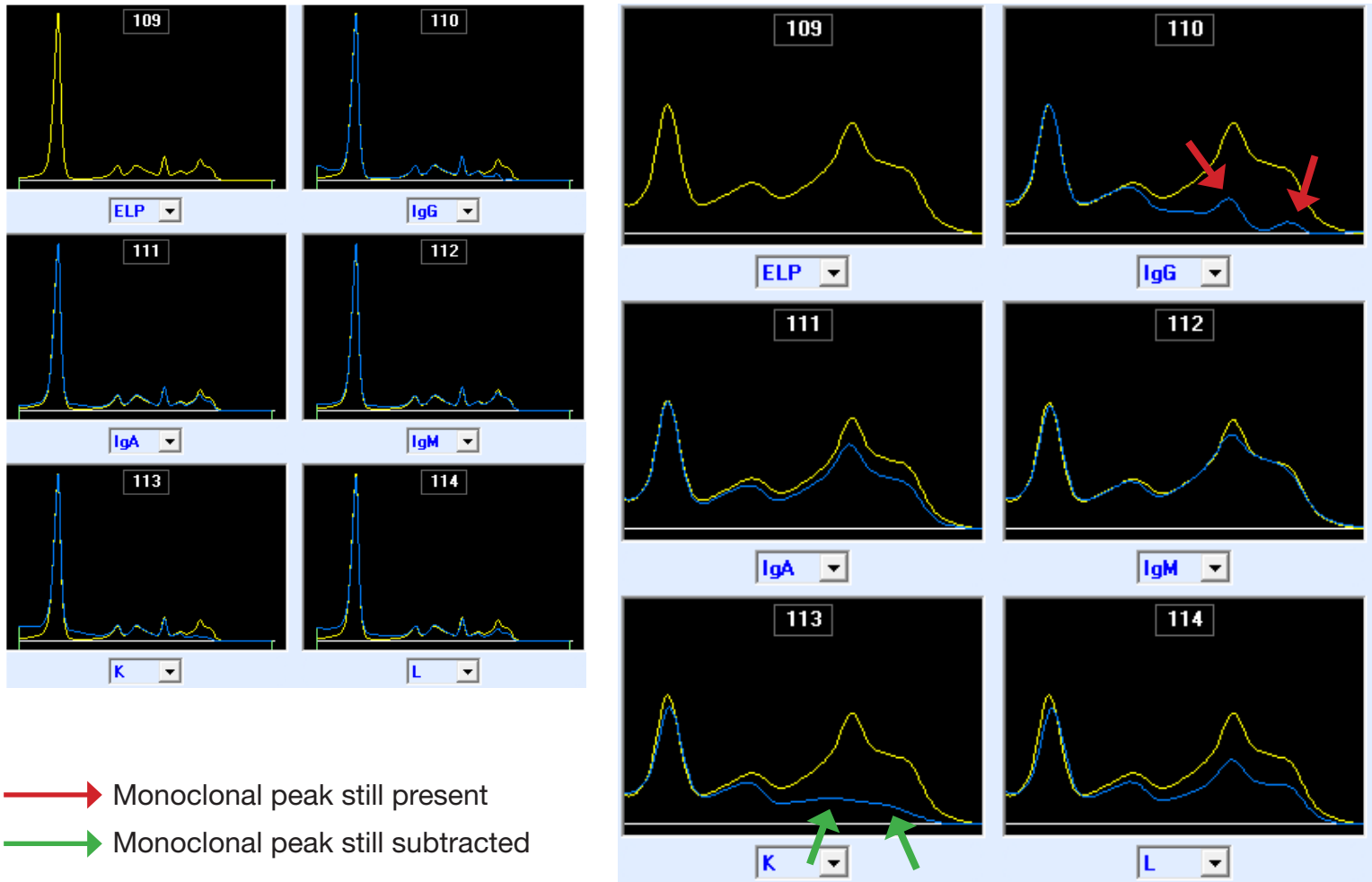
Interpretation:

Two faints monoclonal peaks in the middle of gamma fraction.
To be confirmed by immunotyping and/or immunofixation.

CLINICAL CASE #1

Laboratory test

Serum protein electrophoresis by CAPILLARYS IMMUNOTYPING



Interpretation:

Polymerized monoclonal free light chain kappa (or IgD/IgE kappa)

CLINICAL CASE #1

Laboratory test

Serum Free Light Chain

● Freelite® on SPAPLUS®

Dilution	Kappa free mg/L
1:10 (standard)	85.7 P
1:100	1300 P
1:1000**	>16570
1:10000**	36400

P: Tag indicating a potential prozone effect

** Dilution 1:1000 and 1:10000 require a manual dilution step

Dilution	Lambda free mg/L
1:10 (standard)	24.43

Ratio K/L = 1490

● sebia FLC on AP22 ELITE

Dilution	Kappa free mg/L
1:1000 (standard)	>98
1:10000	>980
1:100000	4818

Dilution	Lambda free mg/L
1:1000 (standard)	18.6

Ratio K/L = 259

Interpretation:

Both methods detected elevated kappa free light chains and K/L ratio. The Sebia FLC assay provided a kappa value 9 times lower than the turbidimetry test, showing more coherence with the peak measurement done by the electrophoretic methods.

Freelite® assay and SPAPLUS® analyser are THE BINDING SITE (Birmingham, UK) products; AP22 ELITE analyser is a DAS (Palombara Sabina, Italy) product

CLINICAL CASE #2*



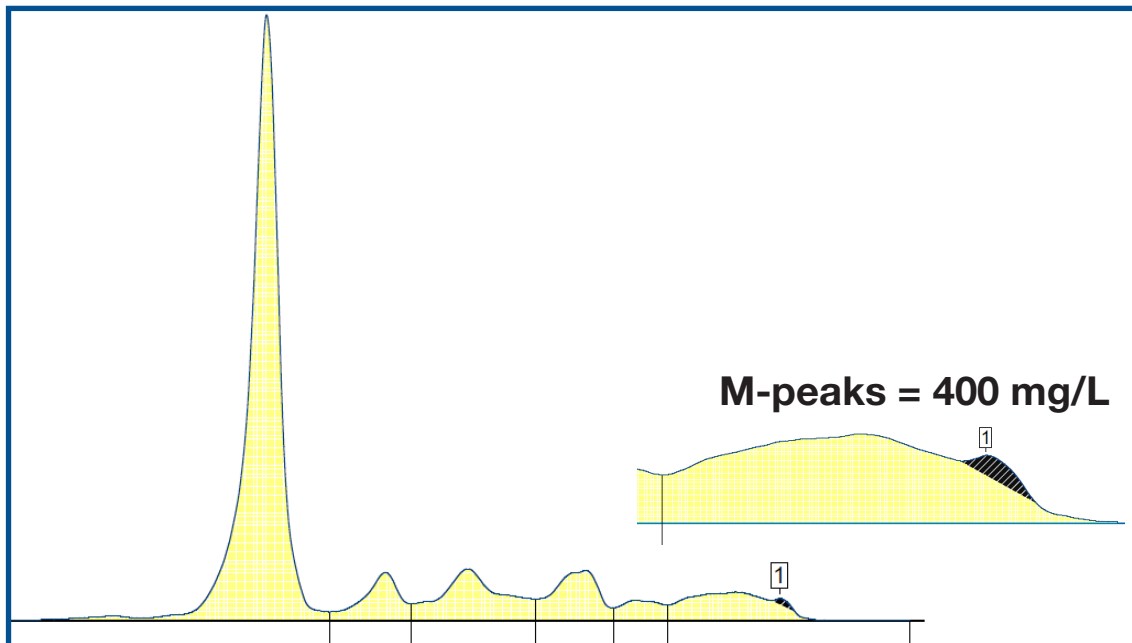
Helmut Z.

**Real case. Courtesy of an European University Hospital*

DATE OF BIRTH	June 10 th , 1951
SERUM PEAK/Pathology	Kappa Light Chain (K) Multiple Myeloma

Laboratory test

Serum protein electrophoresis by CAPILLARYS PROTEIN(E) 6



Interpretation:

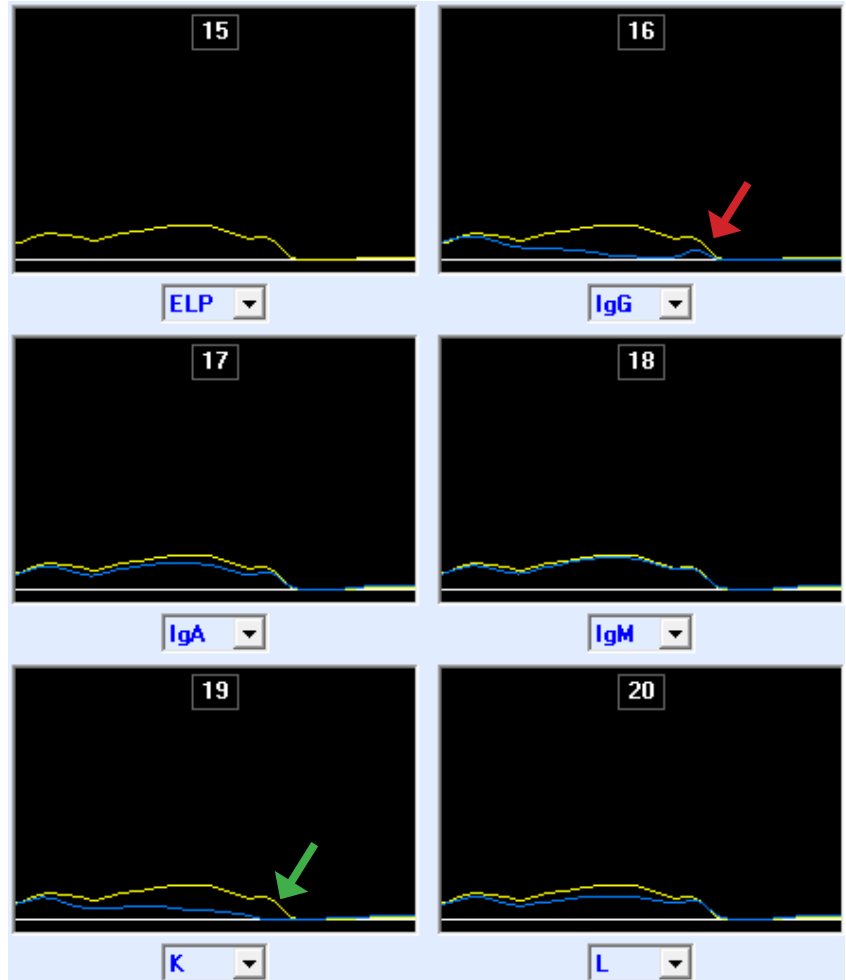
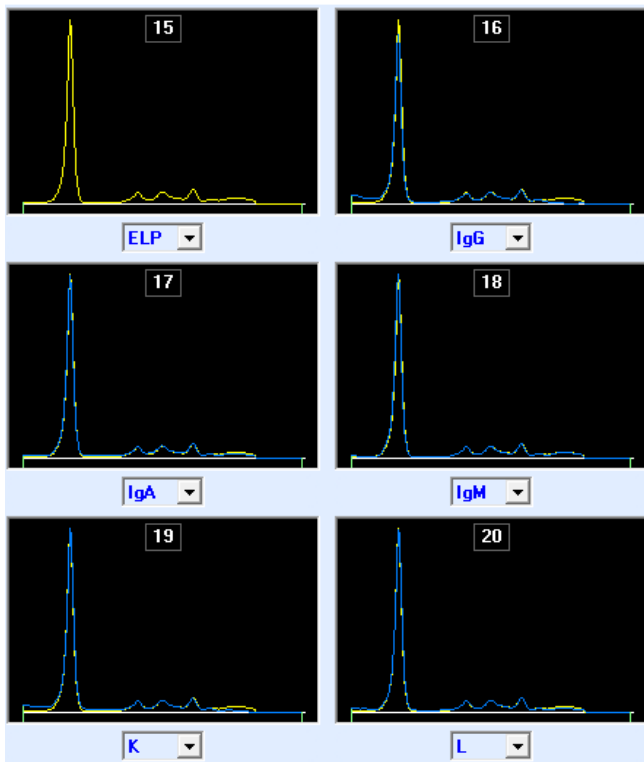
Faint monoclonal peak in the end of gamma fraction.

To be confirmed by immunotyping and/or immunofixation.

CLINICAL CASE #2

Laboratory test

Serum protein electrophoresis by CAPILLARYS IMMUNOTYPING



- Monoclonal peak still present
- Monoclonal peak still subtracted

Interpretation:

Monoclonal free light chain kappa (or IgD/IgE kappa)

CLINICAL CASE #2

Laboratory test

Serum Free Light Chain

● Freelite® on SPAPLUS®

Dilution	Kappa free mg/L
1:10 (standard)	144.9 P
1:100	>1178
1:1000**	5437.4

P: Tag indicating a potential prozone effect

** Dilution 1:1000 require a manual dilution step

Dilution	Lambda free mg/L
1:10 (standard)	5.1

Ratio K/L = 1066

● sebia FLC on AP22 ELITE

Dilution	Kappa free mg/L
1:1000 (standard)	>98
1:10000	517.4

Dilution	Lambda free mg/L
1:1000 (standard)	6.65

Ratio K/L = 77.7

Interpretation:

Both methods detected elevated kappa free light chains and K/L ratio. The Sebia FLC assay provided a kappa value 10 times lower than the turbidimetry test, showing more coherence with the peak measurement done by the electrophoretic methods.

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CLINICAL CASE #3*



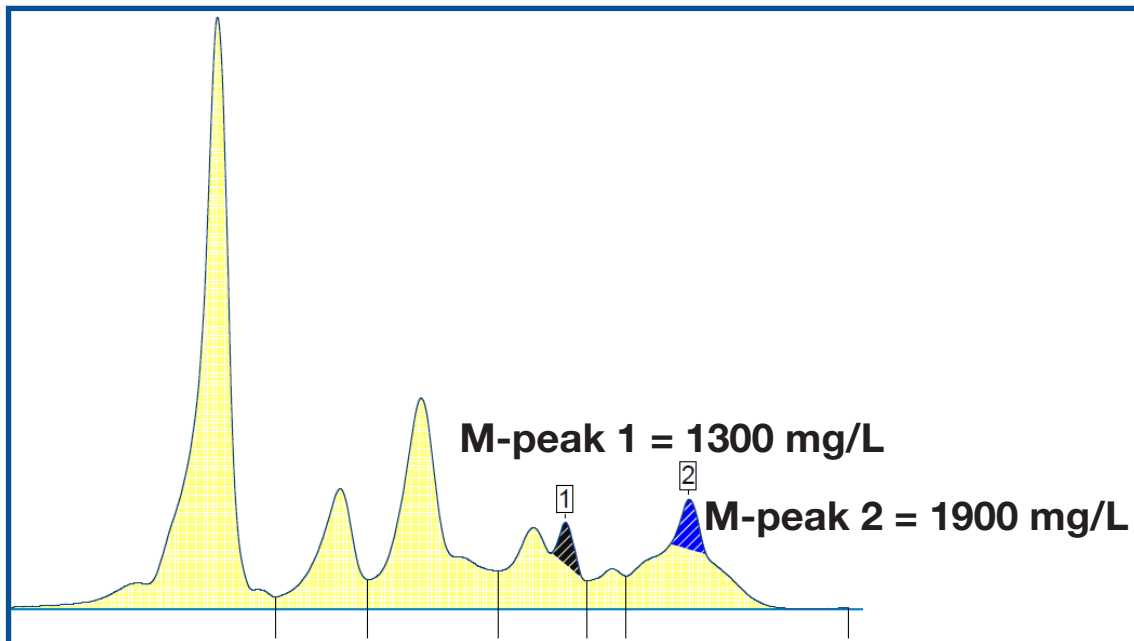
Jose R.

**Real case. Courtesy of an European University Hospital*

DATE OF BIRTH	September 4 th , 1938
SERUM PEAK/Pathology	IgG Kappa Multiple Myeloma
URINE PEAK	Free Light Chain K
PROTEINURIA	Mixed

Laboratory test

Serum protein electrophoresis by CAPILLARYS PROTEIN(E) 6



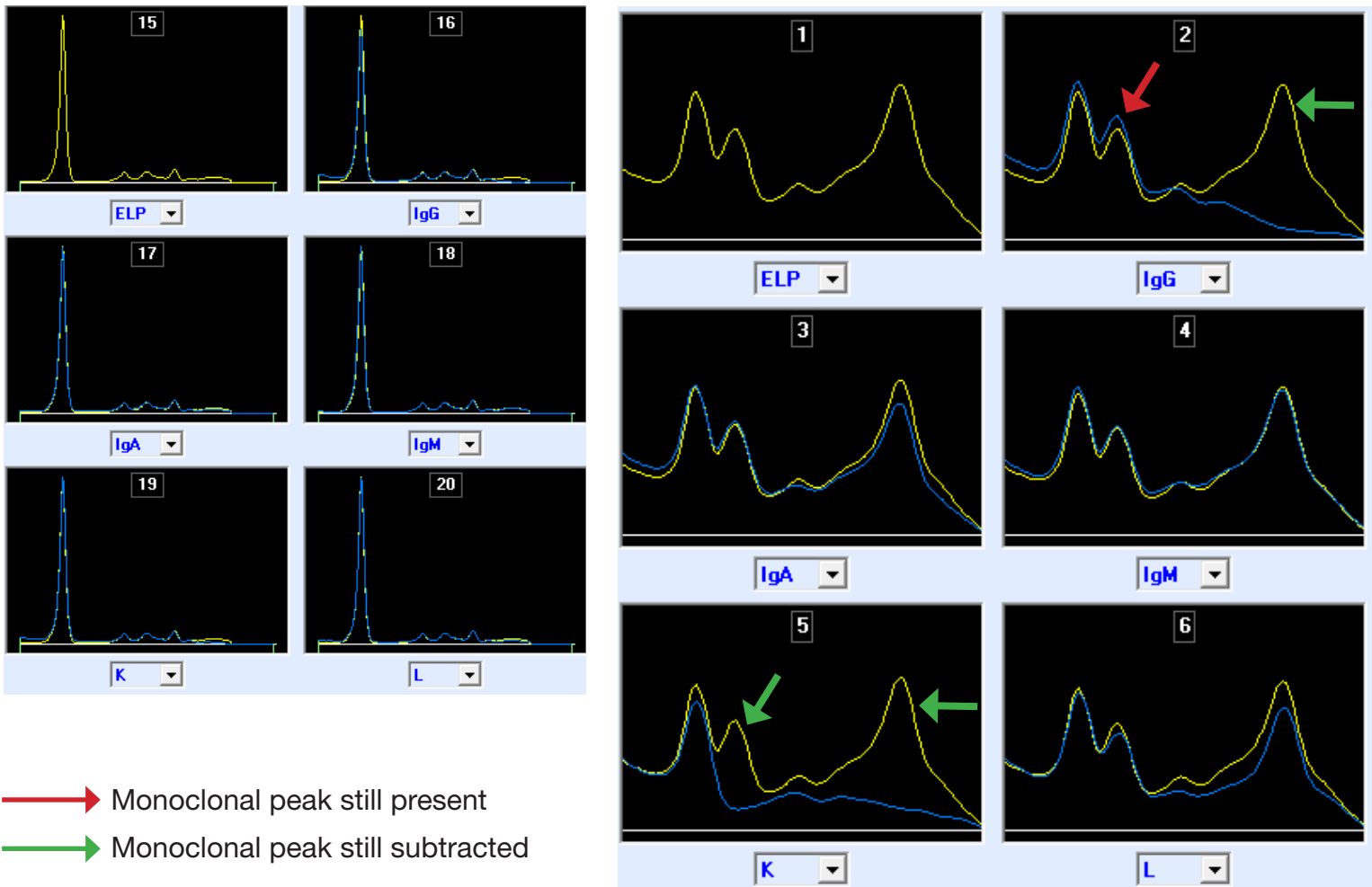
Interpretation:

Two monoclonal peaks one in beta and one in the middle of gamma.
To be confirmed by immunotyping and/or immunofixation.

CLINICAL CASE #3

Laboratory test

Serum protein electrophoresis by CAPILLARYS IMMUNOTYPING



Interpretation:

Monoclonal IgG kappa in gamma.

Monoclonal free light chain kappa (or IgD/IgE kappa) in beta.

CLINICAL CASE #3

Laboratory test

Serum Free Light Chain

● Freelite® on SPAPLUS®

Dilution	Kappa free mg/L
1:10 (standard)	>165
1:100	>1778
1:1000**	11580.3

Dilution	Lambda free mg/L
1:10 (standard)	10.2

Ratio K/L = 2185

P: Tag indicating a potential prozone effect

** Dilution 1:1000 require a manual dilution step

● sebia FLC on AP22 ELITE

Dilution	Kappa free mg/L
1:1000 (standard)	>98
1:10000	>980
1:100000	1648.6

Dilution	Lambda free mg/L
1:1000 (standard)	5.3

Ratio K/L = 311

Interpretation:

Both methods detected elevated kappa free light chains and K/L ratio. The Sebia FLC assay provided a kappa value 7 times lower than the turbidimetry test, showing more coherence with the peak measurement done by the electrophoretic methods.

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