Capitainer®B Vanadate

Product code: 210-0052 50 pcs box

The ultimate sampling solution for PEth analysis

- The risk of post sampling PEth formation eliminated.
- All the benefits of fingerblood and dried samples.
- Volumetric, solves the problem with traditional DBS.
- More reliable than venous blood samples.
- Easy patient centric sampling.





The Capitainer®solution:

- Based on traditional DBS technology.
- Exact volume of blood through advanced microfluidic technology.
- Hematocrit independent.
- Eliminates the risk of overfilling.
- Colour indicator for successful sampling.
- Send by regular mail, the dried sample is non-biohazard.

<1,2 grams plastics per device. >80% of the card is paper based.





Increased accuracy in PEth analysis

Capitainer®B Vanadate is the only volumetric microsampling device scientifically shown to enable accurate PEth measurement without post sampling formation. It is based on our proprietary technology* integrating the phospholipase D (PLD) inhibitor sodium metavanadate (NaVO₃) in the DBS paper disc. The inhibitor stops all formation of PEth post sampling [1]. This makes Capitainer®B Vanadate the ultimate solution for PEth monitoring, outperforming traditional venous samples.

* patent pending PCT/EP2021/068386

Specifications:

Sample volume: 2 x 10 μl.

Precision, CV < 5%

- Size: 78 x 43 x 3 mm.

 Operating temperature range: +15°C to +35°C.

Hematocrit range:25% to 55%.

Precut DBS disc,96-well plate compatible



About Phosphatidylethanol (PEth)

PEth is formed in the membrane of red blood cells in the presence of ethanol. The half-life of PEth is around 4 days in blood and it therefore accumulates with frequent alcohol consumption. This makes PEth a direct marker for long term alcohol use. However, PEth has been shown to form post sampling if phospholipase D (PLD) activity is not inhibited. Post sampling formation can result in inaccurate results.



[1] Beck, O., Mellring, M., Löwbeer, C. et al. Measurement of the alcohol biomarker phosphatidylethanol (PEth) in dried blood spots and venous blood—importance of inhibition of post-sampling formation from ethanol. Anal Bioanal Chem (2021). https://doi.org/10.1007/s00216-021-03211-z





