

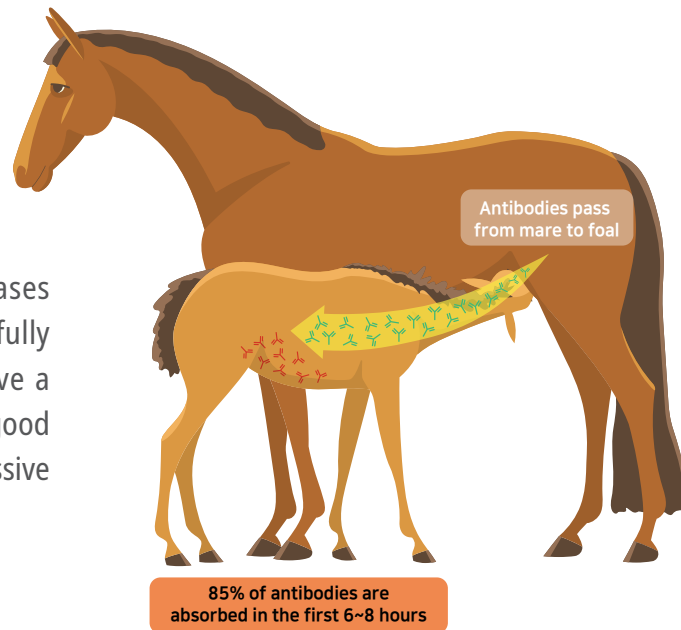
Vcheck Foal IgG

Quantitative marker of
Immunoglobulin G (IgG) in foal



What is Foal IgG?

Foal IgG (Immunoglobulin G) is a specific type of antibody that exists in the blood of newborn foals, passed on by colostrum, the first milk produced by a mare after giving birth. Colostrum contains a concentrated amount of specific antibodies called Foal IgG, which foals can absorb only during the first 12-24 hours after birth. These antibodies play a crucial role in providing passive immunity to foals during their early stages of life, protecting against various diseases until the foal's own immune system fully matures. When a foal doesn't receive a sufficient quantity of colostrum with good quality, it's termed as a "failure of passive transfer."



what is FPT (Failure of Passive Transfer)?

Failure of passive transfer (FPT) occurs when foals are unable to acquire an adequate amount of high-quality colostrum during their critical early hours of life. Colostrum is vital because it contains essential antibodies that shield foals from harmful viruses and bacteria and at around 5-20% of foals experience FPT.

Several factors contribute to FPT, including circumstances like early lactation, placental infections, availability of poor-quality colostrum, difficulties in standing and suckling, premature birth, and even issues like fescue toxicosis. While not all foals facing FPT will succumb to death, the risk of infections significantly increases. FPT doesn't promise a strong and healthy life for foals because their immune system might not be fully protected from various bacteria and infections. Therefore, ensuring that foals receive sufficient high-quality colostrum is crucial for their well-being and ability to resist infections effectively.

Early lactation

Placental infections

Poor-quality colostrum

Unable to stand and suckle

Premature birth

Fescue toxicosis

Clinical Applications



Evaluate the foal's IgG level 12 hours after birth

Examine the IgG levels of newly born foals to evaluate their immune strength and determine if they have adequate protection against diseases.

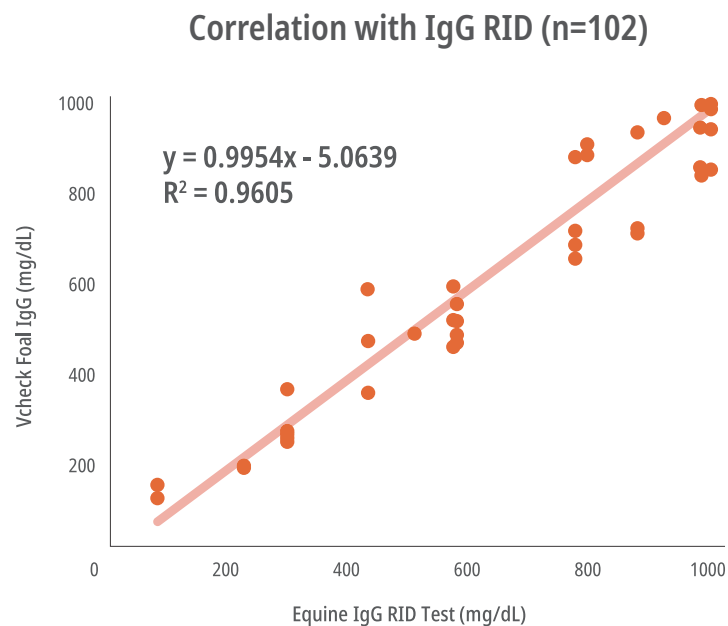


Monitor the immune level serially after treatment

Repeatedly measuring IgG levels to ensure the foal's immune system is responding well to treatment and recovering as expected.

Performance

Vcheck Foal IgG has a strong correlation ($R^2 = 0.9605$, $y = 0.9954x - 5.0639$) with the reference method (IgG RID Test), which has been used in reference laboratories.



Vcheck Foal IgG

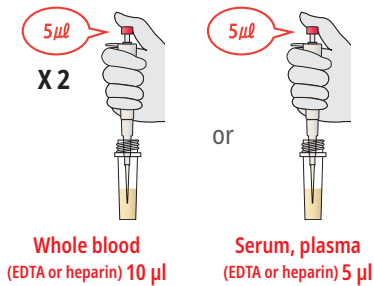
Specifications

- Species : Horse
- Sample : Whole blood (EDTA or heparin) 10 μ l or Serum, Plasma (EDTA or heparin) 5 μ l
- Testing time : 5 minutes
- Measurement Range : 100 ~ 1,000 mg/dL
- Storage Condition : 2 ~ 30 $^{\circ}$ C

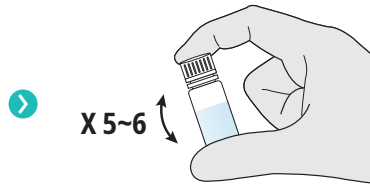


Test Procedure

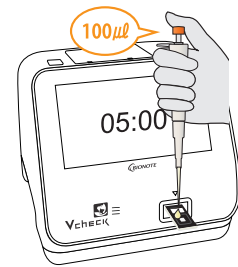
- 1 Add 5 μ l of serum, plasma (EDTA or heparin) or 10 μ l of whole blood to the assay diluent bottle



- 2 Close the bottle cap and shake for 5-6 times to mix thoroughly



- 3 Add 100 μ l of mixture in the sample hole of the test device



Reference Ranges

< 400 mg/dL	400 ~ 800 mg/dL	> 800 mg/dL
Failure of passive transfer in foal	Partial failure of passive transfer in foal	Successful passive transfer in foal

Ordering Information

Product No.	Product Name	Storage Condition	Packing Unit
VCF143DC	Vcheck Foal IgG	2 - 30 $^{\circ}$ C	5 Tests/Kit



Manufactured by

BIONOTE, Inc.

22, Samsung 1-ro 4-gil, Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do, 18449, Republic of Korea
TEL: 82-31-211-0516 | FAX: 82-31-8003-0618 | www.bionote.co.kr

REV.0