When measuring free light chains

Choose **Freelite**® assays by Binding Site

- **Only Freelite® assays** are mentioned by name in the IMWG* guidelines[1-3] and numerous local country guidelines
- **Recommended** cut-off values were set using Freelite® tests as the assays of choice in clinical evaluations[1-3]
- **Only Freelite® assays** are CE marked and FDA cleared for both diagnosis and monitoring of Multiple Myeloma and AL Amyloidosis

*IMWG- International Myeloma Working Group

Binding Site

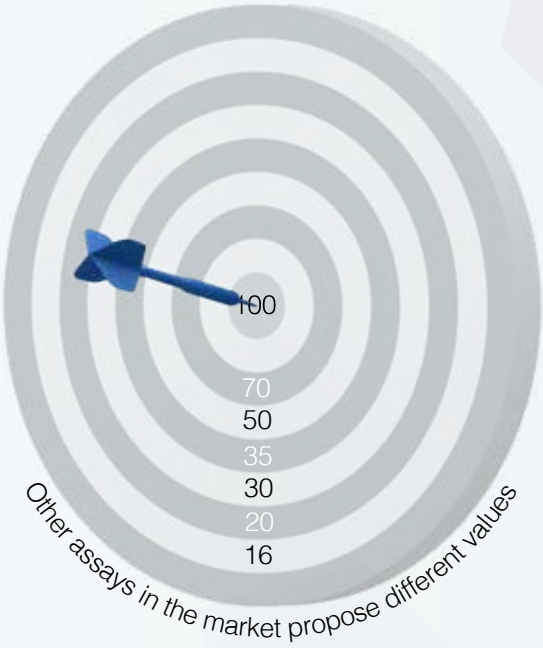
Freelite® assays by Binding Site

Find the guidelines

www.wikilite.com/introduction-to-guidelines

IMWG cut-off values as Myeloma Defining Event [1]

✓ i/u FLC* ratio ≥ 100 ✓ iFLC** concentration ≥ 100 mg/L ✓ BMPC´s >10%



Freelite® assays were established since 2001 for free light chain testing. Clinical utility is:

Cited in over 3000 scientific publications

Validated on different platforms and correlated using different batches of reagents

Proven in studies on large cohorts of patients in different geographical areas

The proven choice in over 1000 laboratories worldwide, including the largest myeloma centers

* i/u FLC - involved/uninvolved free light chains ** iFLC - involved free light chain

When thinking of your patients, think **Freelite**® assays by Binding Site

Keep in mind

- The IMWG guidelines mention Freelite® assays by name.[1-3,8]
- Many studies have proven that free light chain assays are not interchangeable [17,18 & 20], so changing assays will require patient re-baselining.
- Continuity of multiple myeloma monitoring is crucial.
- Decisions based on clinically proven assays minimise risk for patients.

Find the guidelines

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Guidelines and proposed clinical utilities relating to free light chain testing

1. Rajkumar SV, et al. International Myeloma Working Group updated criteria for the diagnosis of multiple myeloma. Lancet Oncol 2014; 15:e538-e548 **Freelite® mentioned by name**
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15. Kumar SK, et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines In Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Systemic Light Chain Amyloidosis V.1.2019 (Accessed 12/12/2018). Available from: https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/amyloidosis.pdf
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19. Jacobs, J. F., Tate, J. R. & Merlini, G. Is accuracy of serum free light chain measurement achievable? Clin. Chem. Lab. Med. 54, 1021–1030 (2016).
20. Caillon, H. et al. Comparison of Sebia free light chain assay with freelite assay for the clinical management of diagnosis, response, and relapse assessment inmultiple myeloma. Clin. Lymph., Myelom. Leuk. 19, e228–e237 (2019).
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22. Mateos M-V, et al. International Myeloma Working Group risk stratification model for smoldering multiple myeloma (5MM). Blood Cancer Journal 2020;10/102