



When measuring
free light chains

Choose **Freelite**[®] assays by Binding Site

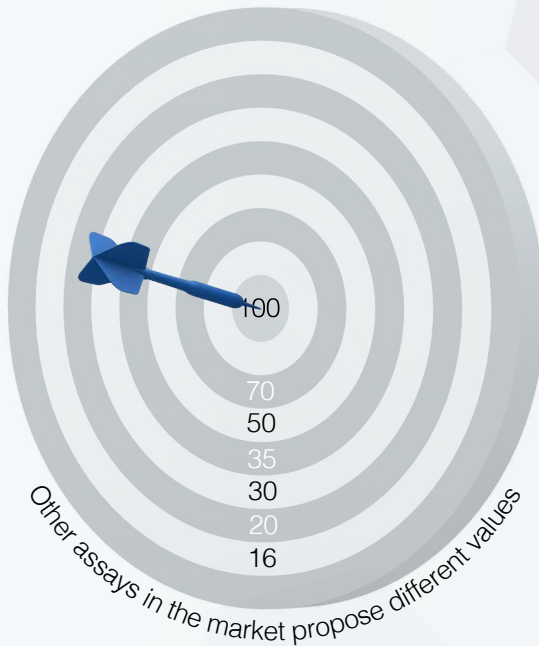
- **Only Freelite[®] assays** are mentioned by name in the IMWG* guidelines¹⁻³ and numerous local country guidelines
- **Recommended** cut-off values were set using Freelite[®] tests as the assays of choice in clinical evaluations¹⁻³
- **Freelite[®] assays** are CE marked and FDA cleared for both diagnosis and monitoring of Multiple Myeloma and AL Amyloidosis

*IMWG- International Myeloma Working Group



IMWG cut-off values as Myeloma Defining Event¹

- ✓ 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

www.bindingsite.com



Guidelines and proposed clinical utilities relating to free light chain testing

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7. Moreau P, et al. Multiple myeloma: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2017; 28:iv52-iv61
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10. Kumar SK, et al. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines In Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Multiple Myeloma V.2.2019 (Accessed 06/03/19). Available from: https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/myeloma.pdf
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13. Gillmore JD, et al. Guidelines on the diagnosis and investigation of AL amyloidosis. *Br J Haematol* 2015; 168:207-218
14. Wechalekar AD, et al. Guidelines on the management of AL amyloidosis. *Br J Haematol* 2015; 168:186-206
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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17. Schieferdecker, A. et al. *Blood Cancer J.* 2020 Jan 9;10(1):2. doi: 10.1038/s41408-019-0267-8
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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 in multiple myeloma. *Clin. Lymph., Myelom. Leuk.* 19, e228–e237 (2019).
21. Jacobs, J. F. M. et al. Evaluation of a new free light chain ELISA assay: bringing coherence with electrophoretic methods. *Clin. Chem. Lab. Med.* 56, 312–322 (2018).
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