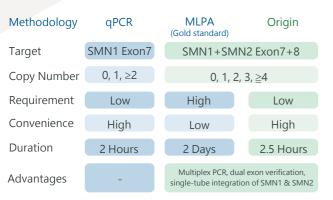
Methods Comparison



Experimental Procedure







Product Advantages

Omprehensive Testing
Single-Tube Integration of SMN1/2 Exons 7/8

High Accuracy
 Dual Internal Control Monitoring, Accurate

Easy Operation
Single Amplification, Direct to CE

Differentiation to ≥4 Copies

Dual Exon Verification

Avoid False Positives and Negatives, Indicate SMN Gene Conversion

SMA Phenotype Prediction
Provide Basis for Subsequent Clinical Diagnosis,
Prognosis, and Management

Superior to the Gold Standard
Performance equal to the Gold Standard, Significantly
Optimizes Process and Time

Automated Interpretation

Automated Analysis Software, Reduces Human Error







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Answers for better life

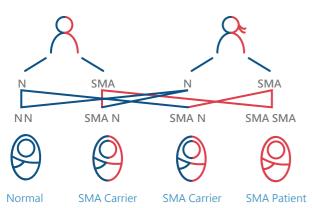
Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)

Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is a common neuromuscular disorder in children and is the leading genetic cause of infant mortality.

It manifests as progressive muscular atrophy, affecting motor muscles and advancing to skeletal, respiratory, and digestive system abnormalities, often leading to respiratory failure and death.

SMA is caused by mutations in the SMN1 gene and influenced by the SMN2 gene. SMN1 determines the onset of the disease, while SMN2 affects the severity. Genetic testing of SMN1 and SMN2 is crucial for disease prevention, genetic counseling, and clinical treatment.

High Carrier Frequency



(1 in 4 patient and 1 in 2 carriers)

The carrier frequency among the Asian population is 1 in 48, making it a high carrier rate monogenic disease. In families with carriers, there is a 1/4 chance of having a child with SMA and a 1/2 chance of having a child who is a carrier.

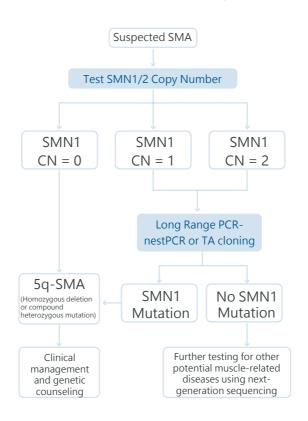
Expert Consensus on SMA Diagnosis

Complete SMA solution provided by Origin:

SMN1/2 Exon 7/8 Copy Number Long Fragment PCR Testing



Genetic diagnosis report includes: SMN1 and SMN2 Exon 7 and 8 Copy Number



SMA Diagnosis Flowchart

(2020 Expert Consensus on Spinal Muscular Atrophy Genetic Testing)





Prevent the risk in the next generation



Prenatal screening Effectively prevent the birth of children with SMA



Newborn screening Early intervention, and improved prognosis



SMA high-risk family assessment Risk assessment for recurrence



Suspected SMA patients Precision diagnosis, phenotype prediction, providing a basis for diagnosis and management