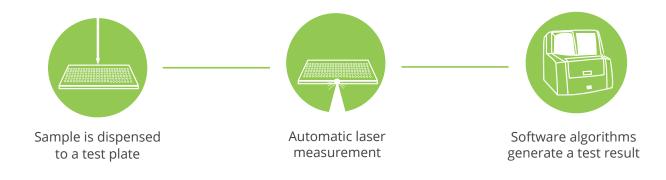


TPX technology

Designed to detect contagious individuals.

mariPOC[®] provides the best antigen detection sensitivity in decentralised diagnostics of acute infections. The platform offers superior specificity as a result of the test design and features of the technology. Our technology identifies pathogen antigens that are produced during in vivo microbial proliferation using the sandwich immunoassay principle.



mariPOC technology

mariPOC utilizes the TPX (Two-Photon Excitation) assay technique for antigen detection. Thanks to the unique technology, mariPOC products are precise and homogeneous from batch to batch.

The technology also copes extremely well even with complex sample types such as stool. While the tests rely on the natural amplification of pathogens in the human body, these diagnostic solutions do not detect traces of genetic elements.

Central lab performance now available at decentralised care!

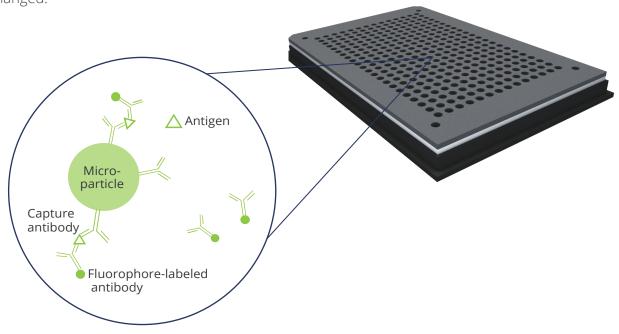
Unique features

The high quality is ensured by the use of polystyrene microparticles for the solid reaction phase. Laser-excited fluorescence of multiple individual microparticles and the surrounding matrix is measured. Finally, a data reduction algorithm returns a quantitative test result that is automatically interpreted for the user as positive or negative.

Single reagent cartridge enables testing tens or hundreds of samples

Each pathogen specific assay is carried out in an individual well of the test plate cartridge. The reagents are stored dried in test wells and fluorescent detection is performed, separation-free, through the bottom of the test plate.

In mariPOC, a new test cartridge does not need to be inserted with every new sample. The system informs the user when the cartridge needs to be changed. The unique technology enables ease of use, as well as high efficiency and accuracy.



Combining speed, automation and syndromic testing in one platform!

mariPOC is the only product on the market to provide multianalyte, automated and rapid antigen testing of acute infections at the point-of-sampling. Most infections are identified in 15-20 minutes.



Koskinen, JM *et al.* (2021) Scientific reports. 11:20363. Mattila JM, *et al.* Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses. (2021) 15:618–624. Sanbonmatsu-Gámez S. *et al.* (2015) Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis. 83:252-256. Vakkila J. *et al.* (2015) J Clin Microbiol. 53:2079-2083.



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