

SALSA[®] MLPA[®]

The Gold Standard for DNA
Copy Number Determination



SALSA® MLPA®

The Gold Standard for DNA Copy Number Determination

- ✓ **Reliable:** the best method for detecting gene copy number variations
- ✓ **Straightforward:** easy to perform, simple analysis & clear results
- ✓ **Cost-efficient:** run on standard lab equipment & low assay costs
- ✓ **Versatile:** from whole genes to single exons, from methylation patterns to complex regions - MLPA offers the best solution for each application

MLPA. The number one in CNV detection

MLPA is the go-to technique for studying gene copy number variations (CNVs) associated with disease. With MLPA's optimized multiplex PCR-based method, it is possible to detect deletions and duplications in up to 60 DNA sequences in one easy reaction, without PCR primer bias. In addition, MLPA's detection range stretches from complete chromosomes down to single exons, and the method is so sensitive that it can reliably discriminate genes from highly similar pseudogenes. This is why laboratories worldwide rely on MLPA for studying genetic disorders and tumours.



MLPA Application Highlight

Top 10 selling MLPA applications

Predisposition to Cancer

BRCA1	P002 BRCA1; P087 BRCA1 confirmation
BRCA2	P045 BRCA2/CHEK2; P090 BRCA2; P077 BRCA2 confirmation
Lynch Syndrome	P008 PMS2; P003 MLH1/MSH2; P072 MSH6-MUTYH

Congenital Disorders & Carrier Testing

Alpha Thalassemia	P140 HBA
Congenital Adrenal Hypoplasia	P050 CAH
Cystic Fibrosis	P091 CFTR
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy	P034 DMD-1; P035 DMD-2
Spinal Muscular Atrophy	P021 SMA; P060 SMA Carrier; P460 SMA (Silent) Carrier

Imprinting Disorders

Prader-Willi/Angelman Syndrome	ME028 PWS/AS
Beckwith-Wiedemann / Russell-Silver Syndrome	ME030 BWS/RSS

MLPA Application Selection

Over 350 MLPA assays are available, covering hundreds of disorders and thousands of genes. A small selection of our panels and genes:



Predisposition to Cancer

Breast Cancer (*BRCA1/2*, *CHEK1/2*, *TP53*)
Lynch Syndrome (*MLH1**, *MSH2/6**,
*PMS2**) Neurofibromatosis (*NF1/2*)
PTEN *STK11* *CDH1* *PALB2* *ATM*



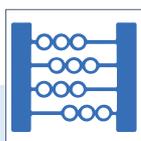
Tumour Profiling

Tumour suppressors (*IKZF1*, *TP53*, *RBI**)
Blood cancers (ALL, MDS, CLL, MM)
Breast (*BRCA1*ness, *ERBB2*, *CCNE1*)
Glioma (1p, 19q, *IDH1*, *IDH2*, *MGMT**)



Sensory Disorders

Retinoblastoma Uveal Melanoma
Optic Atrophy type 1 Stargardt Disease
Macular Degeneration Usher Syndrome
Cone-rod Dystrophy 3



Intellectual Disability

Prader-Willi/Angelman Syndrome*
Subtelomeres Microdeletion Syndromes
Tuberous Sclerosis Rett Syndrome
DiGeorge Syndrome UPD7/14*



Neurological Disorders

Parkinson's Disease Hereditary Spastic
Paraplegia Epilepsy (*KCNQ2/3*, *SCN1A*)
Dopa-responsive Dystonia



Neuromuscular Disorders

Spinal Muscular Atrophy (*SMN1*, *SMN2*)
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (*DMD*)
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease
Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy



Immunological Disorders

Ataxia-Telangiectasia (AT) Acute
Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL)
Common Variable Immunodeficiency
(CVID) Hereditary Angioedema (HAE)



Hereditary Blood Disorders

Thalassemia (Alpha, Beta) Fanconi
Anemia Clotting Factor Deficiencies
(V, IX, X, XI) Von Willebrand Disease



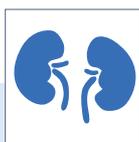
Cardiovascular Disorders

Marfan Syndrome *HHT/HPAH*
Loeys-Dietz Syndrome Familial
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy



Lung Disorders

Cystic Fibrosis Primary Ciliary
Dyskinesia Alveolar Capillary
Dysplasia AAT-deficiency



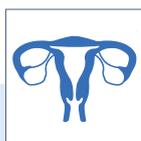
Kidney Disorders

Polycystic Kidney Disease Hemolytic
Uremic Syndrome (HUS) Birt-Hogg-
Dube Syndrome Alport Syndrome
Nephronophthisis 1



Skeletal & Connective Tissue

Ehlers-Danlos (*PLOD1*, *COL3A1/5A1*)
Marfan Syndrome Osteogenesis
Imperfecta (*COL1A1/2*) *SHOX*



Endocrinological Disorders

Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
MODY Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia
(*MEN1*) Albright Hereditary
Osteodystrophy (*GNAS**)



Metabolic & Mitochondrial Disorders

Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)
Hypercholesterolemia Cytochrome *P450*
Fabry Disease Phenylketonuria (PKU)



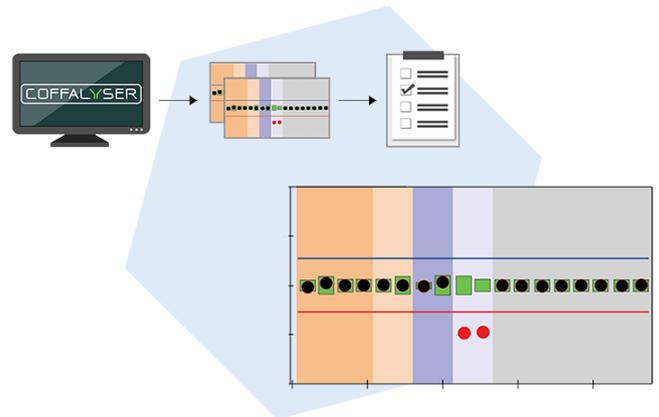
...and many more!

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* For this gene/application, both copy number and DNA methylation can be determined.

DIY Analysis. No Biostatisticians needed. Coffalyser.Net™. For Results that Count.

- ✓ Available free of charge
- ✓ Seamlessly Integrated
- ✓ Always up-to-date



Coffalyser.Net is *free* MLPA analysis software made and supported by MRC Holland. Coffalyser.Net directly imports raw data files, performs advanced quality checks and data analysis to increase the robustness of your results. Analysis sheets for each product can be retrieved directly from our servers, ensuring you always have access to the latest versions.

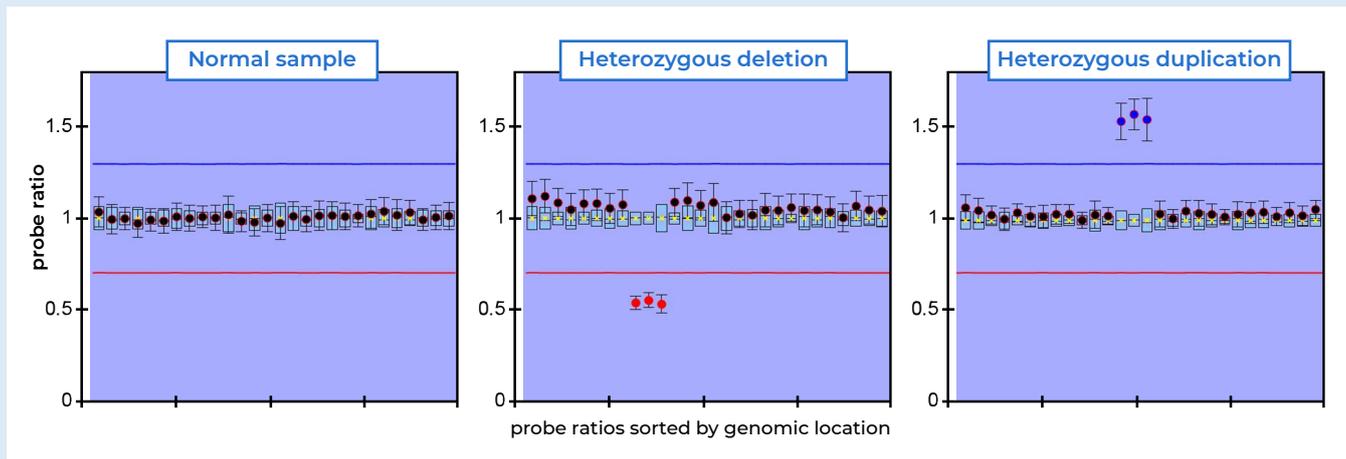


Figure 1. Determining *BRCA1* copy number using MLPA probemix P002 *BRCA1* and Coffalyser.Net software. Probe ratios sorted by genomic location. Only excerpt shown, from *BRCA1* exon 24 (left) to exon 7 (right).

Ratios indicate number of probe targets found in tested sample compared to reference genomes.

Ratio	Copy Number	Genotype
1	2	Normal
0.5	1	Heterozygous deletion
1.5	3	Heterozygous duplication

Left: normal sample, no aberrations found.

Middle: sample showing a heterozygous deletion of exon 15 (1 probe) and exon 16 (2 probes).

Right: sample showing a heterozygous duplication of exon 13 (3 probes). This *BRCA1* duplication is relatively common in the UK due to a founder mutation.

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