SPECIFICATIONS

| 000, | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Measurement principle | Nucleic Acid Fluorescence Staining and Flow Cytometry | | |
| Measurement Parameter | 24 report parameters (WBC,RBC,HGB,MCV,MCH,MCH-C,RDW-CW,RDW-SD,HCT,PLT,MPV,P-DW,PCT,P-LCR,BASO#,BASO%,NEUT#,NEUT%EO#,EO%,LYMPH#,LYMPH%,MONO#,MONO%) 4 Research Parameter (IG#,IG%, OTHER#,OTHER%) 4 Graphs (2D and 3D scattergram analysis, 3 histograms) | | |
| Throughput | 60 T/H | | |
| Test Mode | CBC / CBC+DIFF | | |
| Sample Type | Whole blood / Capillary blood / Pre-dilution blood | | |
| Sampling Method | Manual sampling | | |
| Sample Volume | 20ul | | |
| Reagent | GD-5 (Diluent) LH-5 (HGB Lyse) LD-5 (DIFF Lyse) DD-5 (Dye) CC-5[Clean solution] | | |
| Power requirement | 100-240V ≤ 250VA, 50/60Hz | | |
| Dimensions | 390x480x530mm | | |
| Weight | 31kg | | |
| | | | |

LINEARITY RANGE

| WBC | 1.0×10°/L ~ 10.0×10 /L 10.1×10°/L~ 99.9×10 /L | Less than±0.5×10 /L° Less than±5.0% | ≥ 0.990 |
|-----|---|--|---------|
| RBC | 0.30×10 ² /L ~ 1.00×10 /L 1.01×10 ² /L~ 7.00×10 /L | Less than±0.05×10 /L ¹² Less than±5.0% | ≥ 0.990 |
| HGB | 20g/L~ 70g/L 71g/L~ 240g/L | Less than±2/L Less than±3% | ≥ 0.990 |
| PLT | 20×10°/L~ 100×10 /L 101×10°/L~ 999×10 /L | Less than±10×10 /L° Less than±10.0% | ≥ 0.990 |

NOTICE: This brochure is for reference purpose only and subject to change without notice.

MACCURA BIOTECHNOLOGY (USA) LCC

Add: 12441 Parklawn Drive, Suite 2D, Rockville, Maryland 20852 Tel: +1 240-669-9948

MACCURA BIOTECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Add: 8#, 2nd Anhe Road, Hi-tech Zone, 611731 Chengdu Tel: +86 28 8173 1888

E-mail: maccura@maccura.com www.maccura.com

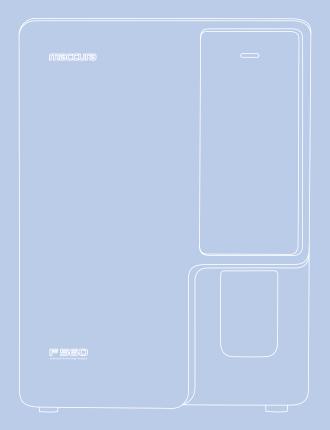






AUTOMATIC HEMATOLOGY ANALYZER

- 3rd generation technology
- 60 samples per hour
- Reliable performance for aging blood/abnormal sample

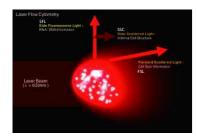


Advanced Technology

3rd generation Tech

Fluorescence staining to Nucleic Acid





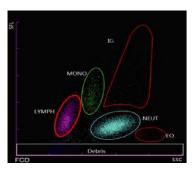
Special fluorescent staining solution will dye DNA or RNA blandly while 2nd Generation chemistry staining reagents will dye Enzymes/particles in cytoplasm. we know that different cell has different concentration of DNA or RNA, which cause the depth of dying is different. the more DNA or RNA, the stronger fluorescent signal. Since the nucleic acid is the most specific part of cell, so the 3rd Generation is more sensitive to distinguish different leukocyte, especially the abnormal cells

Combine 3rd Generation technology with flow cytometry, A single-cell stream quickly passes through a channel in the middle, and every passing cell is detected by three beams of light from three directions to get size, granularity and nucleic acid information

FSL (Forward Scattered Light) mainly reflects the size of the cells, SSC (Side Scattered Light) mainly reflects size and number of particle in cells SFL (Side Fluorescence Light) mainly reflects the concentration of nucleic acid

Excellent performance

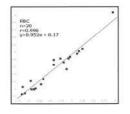
High sensitive to abnormal cells

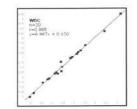


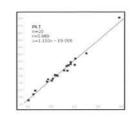
Atypical lymphocyte and immature granular cell have strong nucleic acid fluorescent signal, after fluorescent staining, they are easier to be detected

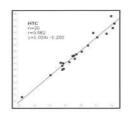
Help to distinguish abnormal myeloid and gonorrhea cells

Trustable performance







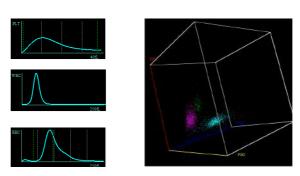


good correlation with comparison system

Powerful Functions



Smart graphical analysis



3D scattergram for accurate WBC differentiation and pathological sample flag

Histograms for WBC/RBC/PLT