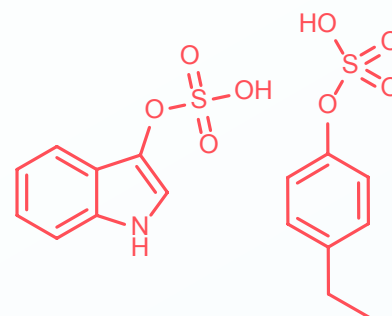




Indoles/Uremic Toxicity Panel



Indoles and Uremic Toxicity

Uremic toxicity is the buildup of toxic analytes that are not able to be adequately filtered by the kidneys due to kidney injury or disease. Indole metabolites of tryptophan, the tyrosine metabolite p-cresol sulfate and 4-ethylphenyl sulfate are a key group of gut microbiota-derived uremic compounds. Their formation is the result of a complex interaction between diet, gut microbiota and host. Increased production of these compounds by the gut microbiota and reduced clearance in kidney disease can lead to toxicity affecting nearly all systems in the body.

Applications

- ▶ Biopharmaceutical modulation of the host microbiome
- ▶ Nutraceuticals and probiotics
- ▶ Dietary intervention
- ▶ Bacterial product development
- ▶ Gut health and wellness
- ▶ Kidney function
- ▶ Basic microbiome research

Uremic Toxins Panel	LLOQ
	Plasma
4-Ethylphenyl sulfate	1.00 ng/mL
p-Cresol sulfate	5.00 ng/mL
3-Indoxyl sulfate	10.0 ng/mL
Tryptophan	500 ng/mL
3-Indolelactic acid	10.0 ng/mL
3-Indolepropionic acid	7.50 ng/mL

The panel is for non-GxP testing and is not for diagnostic use

Analysis Method and Instrumentation

LC-MS/MS (Agilent 1290 UHPLC/Sciex QTrap 5500)

Sample Type and Required Amounts

Sample Type	Sample Requirement
Plasma	100 - 150 μ L
Others on request	

Contact us to get started
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