Biomarkers for the diagnosis of epilepsy

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Technology description

1. Technical overview
This is a biomarker technique that can be used to diagnose intractable epilepsy using mTOR mutated genes and mTOR mutated proteins.
two。 The impact of technology
MTOR mutant gene or mTOR mutant protein was used as biomarker.
This technique can be used to diagnose epilepsy.
Diagnosis of intractable epilepsy is possible.
3. Technical content
A mutant protein detector is an antibody or aptamer capable of detecting a protein consisting of at least one of the following amino acid sequences:
A mutant of 11483 cysteine (C) replaced by tyrosine (Y),
A mutant of 22419 glutamic acid (E) replaced by lysine (K),
The mutant of 32427 Leucine (L) was replaced by proline (P).
A mutation gene detection reagent is a primer, probe, or antisense nucleic acid capable of detecting a gene consisting of a nucleotide sequence containing a mutation that includes at least one mutation:
A mutant of 14448 guanine (G) replaced by adenine (A),
A mutant of 27255 guanine (G) replaced by adenine (A),
3 Mutants, in which the thymine (T) at position 7280 was replaced by cytosine (C).
The kit for the diagnosis of epilepsy is a kit comprising the mutation gene detection agent and the mutation protein detection agent.

Application area

Cancer diagnosis, in vitro diagnosis, field diagnosis, blood diagnosis

Institution

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