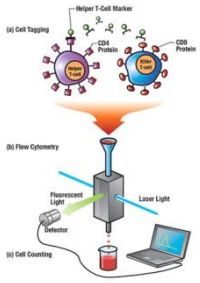
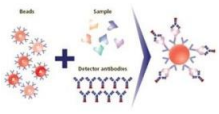
VIB immune phenotyping platform

A single robust platform for phenotyping the human immune system in depth. Validated on 6000+ samples during 6 parallel clinical trials.



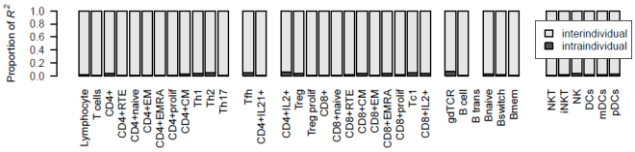
Flow cytometry-based quantification of 50+ subsets, including: T_{reg}, T_N, T_{EM}, T_{CM}, T_{FH}, T_{DN}, T_{RTE}, T_H1, T_H2, T_H17, γδ T cells, NK, NKT, mDC, pDC, B_T, B_N, B_M



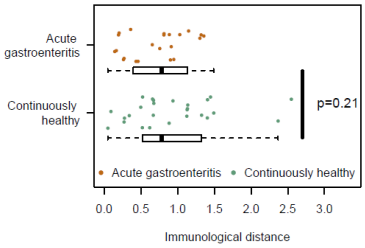
MSD-based quantification of 10+ serum cytokines, including: TNFα, IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-17, IL-12, IL-13, IFNγ

Trial-specific parameters can be added upon request

A high degree of variation is observed between individuals, however the personalised profile is stable, with little variation observed between repeat samples even after infectious challenge

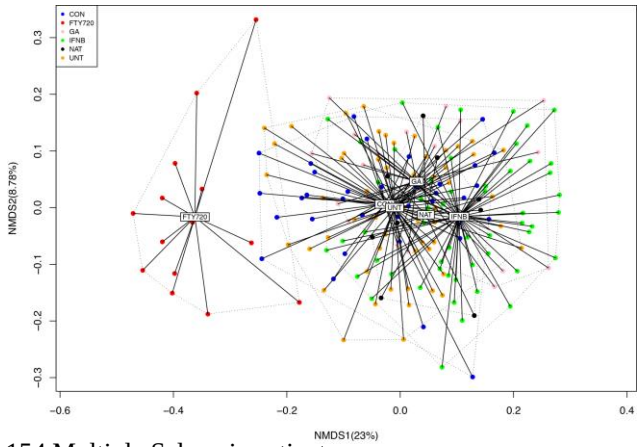


316 individuals repeated at 2 month intervals



22 individuals with acute untreated gastroenteritis between samples

Platform picks up the downstream changes caused by immunomodulatory treatments, allowing target convolution



154 Multiple Sclerosis patients:
56 untreated, 54 IFNβ-treated, 21 Glatiramer acetate-treated, 9 Natalizumab-treated, 14 FTY720-treated

VIB immunophenotyping platform

Understand the human immune system, in health & disease

Recommended for use during clinical trials:

- Profiling the immunological changes induced by test drugs aids in drug approval
- Identifying off-target effects of test drugs allows the identification of potential secondary uses
- Target deconvolution of treatment effects allows new target identification. E.g., unrelated Multiple Sclerosis treatments showed independent upregulation of the cytokine BAFF, which recent evidence suggests is protective

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