Serum Amyloid A and Clusterin as Potential Predictive Biomarkers for Severe Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease by 2D-DIGE Proteomics Analysis

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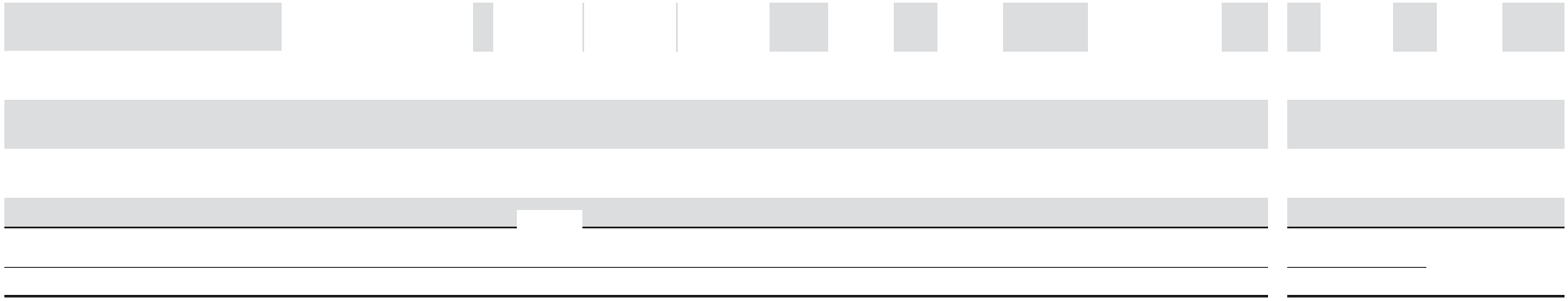
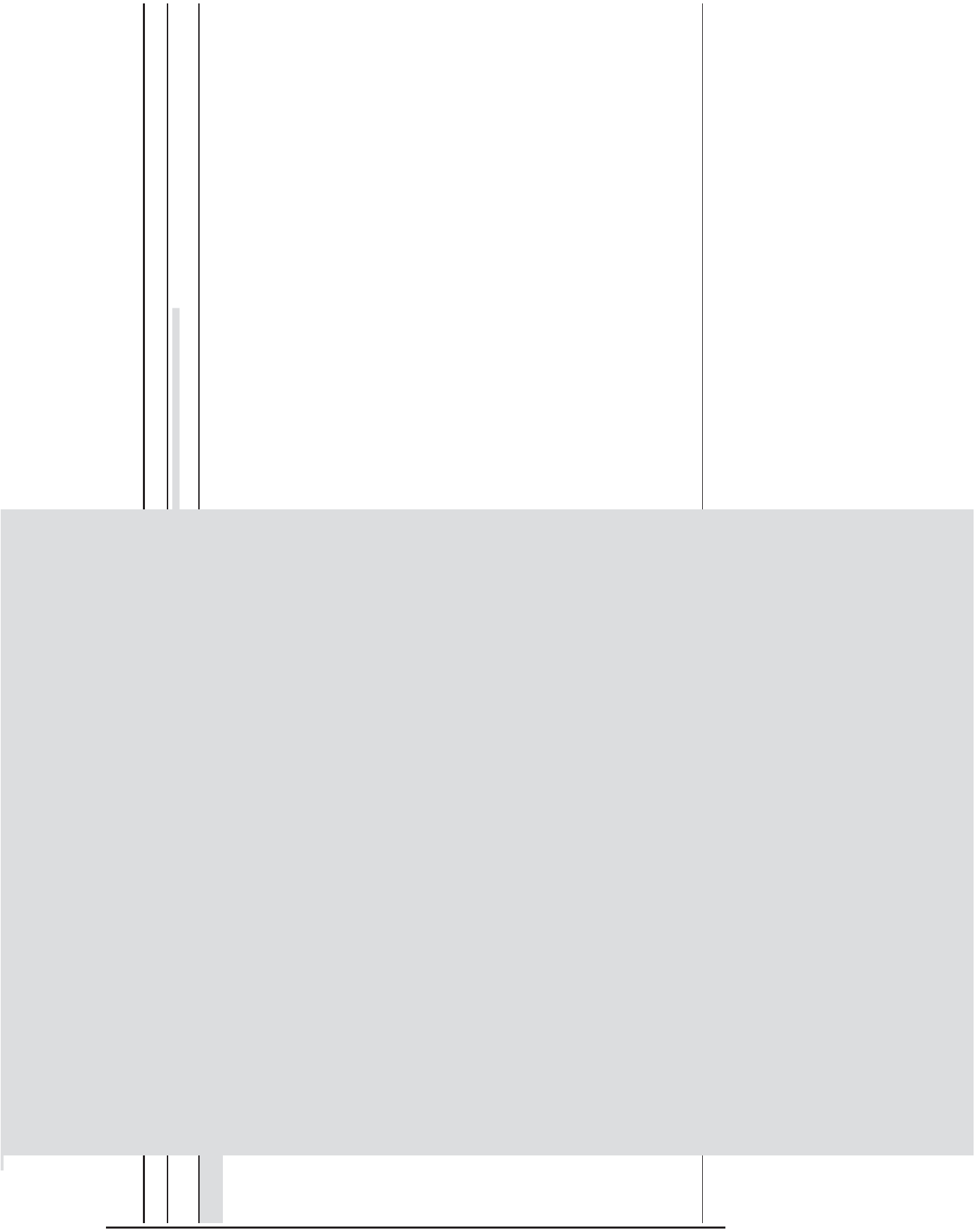
techniques, such as surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization (SELDI) and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), have been used to study serum biomarkers in various diseases [14]. Two-dimensional (2D) gel electrophoresis is a powerful technique that enables the simultaneous visualization of relatively large portions of the proteome. By the internal standards and fluorescence labeling, two-dimensional difference gel electrophoresis (2D-DIGE) has the advantages of adequate sensitivity, high reproducibility and minimized experimental variation over tradi-





internal standard spot maps before automatic matching of all of the spot maps with the biological variation analysis (BVA) module. After matching, the normalized volumes of the spots were calculated and compared between the severe HFMD patients and the controls. Protein spots with significant differences in

with a MASCOT score higher than 63 were considered statistically significant (

References

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2. Li L, He Y, Yang H, Zhu J, Xu X, et al. (2005) Genetic characteristics of human enterovirus 71 and coxsackievirus A16 circulating from 1999 to 2004 in