



Quidel Receives CE Mark for Its Point-of-Care Sofia® Quantitative Vitamin D Assay for Use With Sofia Instrument

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SAN DIEGO--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Dec. 19, 2018-- **Quidel Corporation (NASDAQ: QDEL)**, a provider of rapid diagnostic testing solutions, cellular-based virology assays and molecular diagnostic systems, announced today it has received CE Mark for its Sofia Quantitative Vitamin D FIA for use with the Sofia fluorescent immunoassay analyzer for the quantitative determination of total 25-OH vitamin D from serum samples. The test is intended for use with the Sofia analyzer to aid in the assessment of Vitamin D sufficiency and is the first quantitative assay on Sofia.

Sofia is the brand name for Quidel's flagship product, an instrumented immunoassay system. The easy-to-use first-generation Sofia analyzer and its companion assays combine unique software and fluorescent chemistry to yield an automatic, objective result that is readily available on the instrument's screen, in a hard-copy printout, and in a transmissible electronic form that can network via an LIS system to hospital and medical center databases. The Sofia analyzer along with the Sofia Quantitative D FIA provide reliable diagnostic results within 10 minutes of processing the patient's serum sample.

Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin that helps maintain serum calcium and phosphate concentrations and plays an important role in bone mineralization. Vitamin D also facilitates cell growth modulation, neuromuscular function, immune function and alleviates inflammation.¹ Consequently, vitamin D deficiency has been correlated with increased risk of various health problems including, but not limited to, cancer, bone disease, cardiovascular diseases, and hypertension.^{2,3,4,5} Children ages birth to 18 years with vitamin D deficiency may experience rickets which results in a marked decrease in growth and bone development, including a negative impact on both density and peak bone mass.⁶ During the adolescent puberty years where rapid growth spurts occur, there is a marked increase in the need for vitamin D to maintain the metabolic requirements for growth.⁶

Prevalence of vitamin D inadequacy in humans worldwide is high. Major causes of vitamin D inadequacy include lack of direct exposure of skin to sun without sun protection such as clothing or sunscreen, limited number of foods naturally containing vitamin D, and inadequacy of foods fortified with vitamin D to satisfy vitamin D requirements.^{2,3}

Total 25-OH vitamin D is the best indicator of vitamin D status. It reflects vitamin D produced cutaneously, obtained from food and supplements,⁷ and has a fairly long circulating half-life of 15 days.⁸ Vitamin D made endogenously in the skin, or obtained from dietary sources, is metabolized to 25-OH vitamin D in the liver. Finally, in the kidneys, it is converted to its biologically active form, 1,25-(OH)₂ vitamin D. In contrast to 25-OH vitamin D, circulating 1,25-(OH)₂ vitamin D is not a good indicator of vitamin D status because it has a short half-life of 15 hours and serum concentrations are closely regulated by parathyroid hormone, calcium, and phosphate.⁸ Levels of 1,25(OH)₂ vitamin D do not typically decrease until vitamin D deficiency is severe.^{9,10}

"We are pleased to have received approval for our Sofia Vitamin D product and are excited about the opportunity to expand Sofia's international footprint," said Douglas Bryant, president and chief executive officer of Quidel Corporation. "This also demonstrates our ability to develop quantitative assays on Sofia and Sofia 2 – greatly expanding the potential pipeline and market opportunity for both products."

CE mark allows Quidel to launch the Vitamin D assay on the Sofia analyzer in Europe and in other locations outside of the United States. The product is currently not for sale in the U.S.

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