

ImmuneTesTR

inflammation

Is Your Immune System in Balance - or Working Against You?

Cellular analysis of chronic inflammation and autoimmune responses through immunoprofiling



Restore Balance

Consult your clinician to understand excessive immune activation, the capacity of your regulatory cells and the cellular mechanisms contributing to tissue damage during treatment. Strengthen chronic-disease management with cellular-level data.

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These analyses are performed as part of an R&D service using advanced flow cytometry and cell-stimulation technologies.



How does the process work?

How is the cellular analysis performed?

1

A routine blood sample collected by your clinician, together with a referral form containing your clinical information, is delivered to our laboratory.

2

Samples are analysed using flow cytometry and ex vivo cell-stimulation methods. The ImmuneTesTR - inflammation panel evaluates effector T cells, regulatory T cells, natural killer (NK) cell subsets and inflammatory monocyte/neutrophil populations.

3

More than 40 parameters assessing cellular activation, memory phenotype, cytokine secretion profiles and immune-cell capacity are evaluated and presented to your clinician in a detailed report.

The Key to a Delicate Balance

In autoimmune and inflammatory diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease and others), the immune system may misidentify the body's own tissues as foreign. Modern treatment aims to suppress this excessive response, while preserving the delicate balance between disease control and immune competence.

- How active are the over-reactive cells?
- Can regulatory cells calm the response?
- Is treatment achieving the intended cellular balance?

What is Immunoprofiling?

Making Silent Inflammation Visible

Unlike a routine full blood count, immunoprofiling reads cells' identity and functional activity. It addresses critical questions:

- Chronic activation: Are cells continuously in attack mode?
- Impaired regulation: Are the body's self-limiting mechanisms adequate?
- Cellular signatures: Which cell population is driving inflammation?

What Does This Test Provide?

Biological Data for Personalised Treatment

- Immune-balance analysis: The ratio of attacking (effector) to suppressive (regulatory) cells may indicate disease activity.
- Monitoring treatment response: Shows how biologic agents or immunosuppressive treatments affect cellular activity.
- Flare-risk assessment: Detects cellular change before clinical symptoms appear, helping optimise treatment planning.

Conclusion

These data can help your clinician make the course of disease more predictable and select the precision-medicine approach best suited to your immune profile.

