

APOL1-mediated kidney disease (AMKD) is a rapidly progressive form of proteinuric kidney disease.\(^{1.2}\) It is a genetic disease caused by 2 variants of the APOL1 gene and a second hit.\(^{3}\) Chronic kindey disease (CKD) patients of African ancestry with the APOL1 high-risk genotype progress to dialysis 9 to 12 years earlier than those who lack the high-risk genotype.\(^{2.4}\)

An AMKD diagnosis can help better inform patient management by providing a clearer prognosis, guiding treatment decisions, opening up clinical trial options, and empowering patients with knowledge.

INTERESTED IN A NO-COST APOL1 TEST FOR ELIGIBLE PATIENTS?

There are no-cost APOL1 genetic tests available for patients who meet certain eligibility criteria, sponsored by Vertex Pharmaceuticals.*

- Arkana Laboratories: single-gene test for APOL1
- Labcorp: single-gene test for APOL1
- Natera: renal panel test for 385+ genes including APOL1

APOL1 testing may be available to patients who meet all of the following criteria:

- AFRICAN ANCESTRY
- ✓ DECLINED KIDNEY FUNCTION (CKD STAGES 1-4)
- ✓ ABSENCE OF DIABETES
- NO HISTORY OF DIALYSIS OR KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION



DIVE DEEPER INTO APOL1 TESTING

*Geographic limitations may apply. Additional terms and conditions apply. This program is subject to change or discontinuation without notice.

References: 1. Freedman BI, Burke W, Divers J, et al. Diagnosis, education, and care of patients with APOL1-associated nephropathy: a Delphi consensus and systematic review. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2021;32(7):1765-1778. doi:10.1681/ASN.2020101399 2. Elliott MD, Marasa M, Cocchi E, et al. Clinical and genetic characteristics of CKD patients with high-risk APOL1 genotypes. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2023;34(5):909-919. doi:10.1681/ ASN.0000000000000094 3. Friedman DJ, Pollak MR. APOL1 and kidney disease: from genetics to biology. Annu Rev Physiol. 2020;82:323-342. doi:10.1146/annurev-physiol-021119-034345 4. Tzur S, Rosset S, Skorecki K, Wasser WG. APOL1 allelic variants are associated with lower age of dialysis initiation and thereby increased dialysis vintage in African and Hispanic Americans with non-diabetic end-stage kidney disease. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2012;27(4):1498-1505. doi:10.1093/ndtJqf7/w96

