Resource Summary Report

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Diabetes Autoantibody Standardization Program

RRID:SCR_006929
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Diabetes Autoantibody Standardization Program (RRID:SCR_006929)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.cdc.gov/labstandards/diabetes_dasp.html

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Description: Program that develops materials and methods to improve measurements of autoantibodies that are predictive of type 1 diabetes. These are the most sensitive and meaningful measures for predicting this disease. Historically, autoantibody measures have been variable among laboratories; therefore, this program, in collaboration with the Immunology of Diabetes Society, was established. The goals of DASP are to improve laboratory methods, evaluate laboratory performance, support the development of sensitive and specific measurement technologies, and develop reference methods. Currently, 48 key laboratories from 19 countries participate in DASP.

Abbreviations: DASP

Synonyms: Diabetes Autoantibody Standardization Program (DASP)

Resource Type: knowledge environment

Defining Citation: PMID:12716742

Keywords: autoantibody, quality assurance, standardization, standard, laboratory method, laboratory performance, measurement, method

Related Condition: Type 1 diabetes, Diabetes

Funding:

Resource Name: Diabetes Autoantibody Standardization Program

Resource ID: SCR_006929

Alternate IDs: nlx_152868

Old URLs: http://www.idsoc.org/committees/antibody/dasphome.html

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080238+0000

Record Last Update: 20250420T014349+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Diabetes Autoantibody Standardization Program.

No alerts have been found for Diabetes Autoantibody Standardization Program.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 14 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at dkNET.

Lamichhane S, et al. (2019) Cord-Blood Lipidome in Progression to Islet Autoimmunity and Type 1 Diabetes. Biomolecules, 9(1).

Li R, et al. (2018) Islet Autoantibody Patterns in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Aged 60 and Higher: A Cross-Sectional Study in a Chinese Hospital. Frontiers in endocrinology, 9, 260.

Lamichhane S, et al. (2018) Dynamics of Plasma Lipidome in Progression to Islet Autoimmunity and Type 1 Diabetes - Type 1 Diabetes Prediction and Prevention Study (DIPP). Scientific reports, 8(1), 10635.

Harper AF, et al. (2017) An Atlas of Peroxiredoxins Created Using an Active Site Profile-Based Approach to Functionally Relevant Clustering of Proteins. PLoS computational biology, 13(2), e1005284.

Acevedo-Calado M, et al. (2017) Identification of Unique Antigenic Determinants in the Amino Terminus of IA-2 (ICA512) in Childhood and Adult Autoimmune Diabetes: New Biomarker Development. Diabetes care, 40(4), 561.

Kim EG, et al. (2016) The Level of Autoantibodies Targeting Eukaryote Translation

Elongation Factor 1 ?1 and Ubiquitin-Conjugating Enzyme 2L3 in Nondiabetic Young Adults. Diabetes & metabolism journal, 40(2), 154.

Pérol L, et al. (2016) Loss of immune tolerance to IL-2 in type 1 diabetes. Nature communications, 7, 13027.

Zhang Y, et al. (2016) MicroRNAs in CD4(+) T cell subsets are markers of disease risk and T cell dysfunction in individuals at risk for type 1 diabetes. Journal of autoimmunity, 68, 52.

Sørgjerd EP, et al. (2015) Presence of anti-GAD in a non-diabetic population of adults; time dynamics and clinical influence: results from the HUNT study. BMJ open diabetes research & care, 3(1), e000076.

Asl IM, et al. (2015) Distribution of hospital beds in Tehran Province based on Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve from 2010 to 2012. Electronic physician, 7(8), 1653.

Pruul K, et al. (2015) Differences in B7 and CD28 family gene expression in the peripheral blood between newly diagnosed young-onset and adult-onset type 1 diabetes patients. Molecular and cellular endocrinology, 412, 265.

Akerman L, et al. (2013) Low C-peptide levels and decreased expression of TNF and CD45 in children with high risk of type 1 diabetes. Clinical immunology (Orlando, Fla.), 148(1), 4.

Ziegler AG, et al. (2011) Accelerated progression from islet autoimmunity to diabetes is causing the escalating incidence of type 1 diabetes in young children. Journal of autoimmunity, 37(1), 3.

Chéramy M, et al. (2010) GAD-alum treatment in patients with type 1 diabetes and the subsequent effect on GADA IgG subclass distribution, GAD65 enzyme activity and humoral response. Clinical immunology (Orlando, Fla.), 137(1), 31.