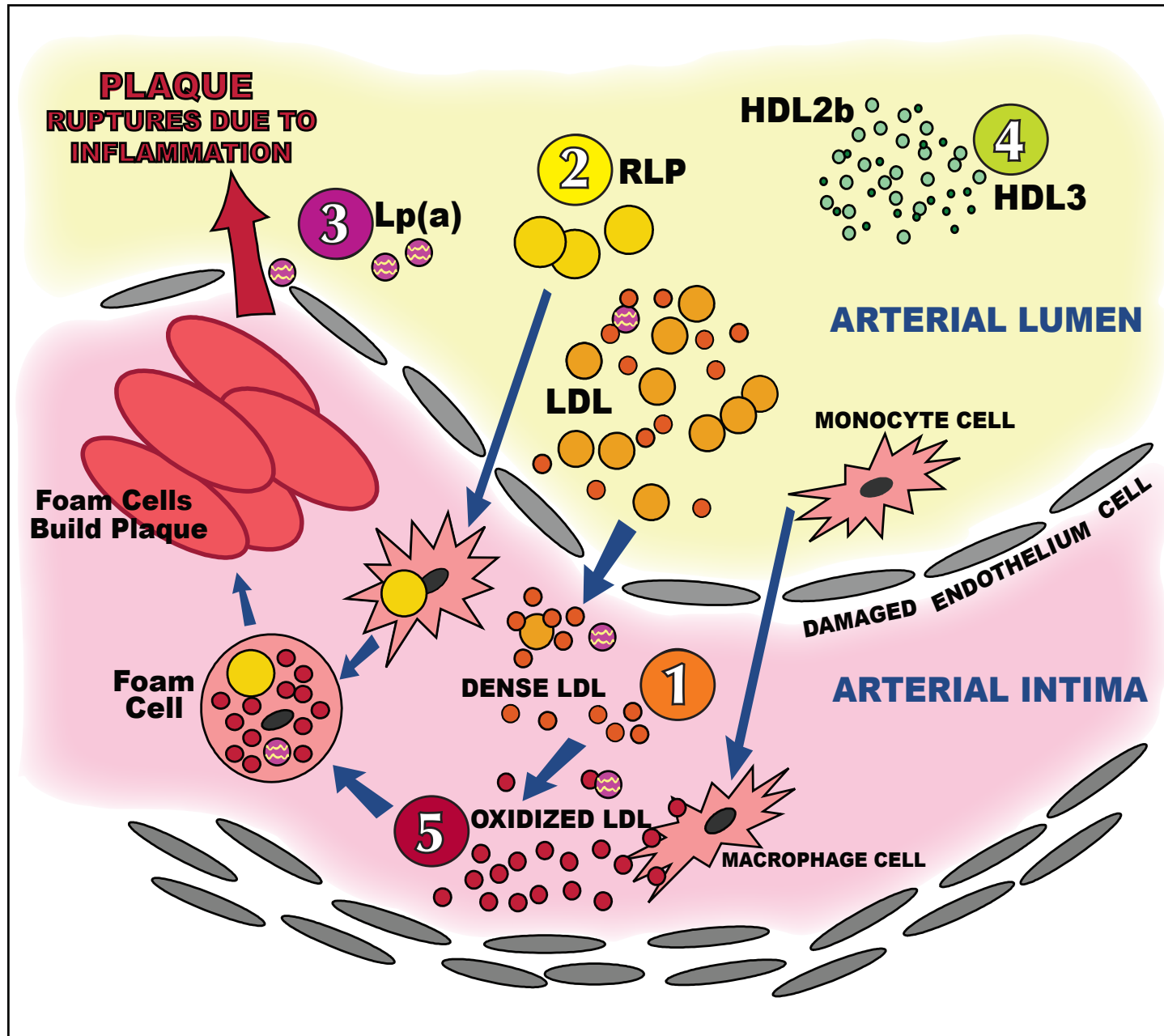


Atherosclerotic Plaque Formation

SpectraCell's Lipoprotein Particle Profile™ (LPP™) identifies all the National Cholesterol Education Program's (NCEP) Lipoprotein Risk Factors.



- 1 Small, Dense LDL**
is three times more atherogenic than buoyant LDL due to the additional number of LDL particles per cholesterol equivalent and the rapid penetration of small LDL particles through the arterial endothelium.
- 2 RLP (Remnant Lipoprotein)**
is readily scavenged by macrophage cells without having to be oxidized (like other LDL) and becomes a major component of plaque.
- 3 Lp(a)**
are small, dense LDL's and that are easily oxidized. Lp(a) is prothrombotic in many of the genetic variations.
- 4 HDL Removes Excess Lipids**
HDL2b is formed from HDL3 as it removes excess lipids. High HDL2b is an indicator of functional reverse cholesterol transport.
- 5 LDL Oxidation**
is when LDL is oxidized in the intima of the vessel wall and is scavenged by macrophage cells to form foam cells. The foam cells are the building blocks of plaque. Antioxidants, measured by SpectroX®, can retard LDL oxidation.