### Laboratory Service

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<td>Consultant Immunologist</td>
<td>3166 (01223 217166)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr D S Kumararatne</td>
<td>mobile 07740 762829</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultant Clinical Scientist</td>
<td>3159 (01223 217159)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Gerald Maguire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Biomedical Scientist</td>
<td>3161 (01223 217361)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr Graham Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specialist Registrars</td>
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<td>PA To Dr. Kumararatne</td>
<td>6830 (01223 586830)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Caroline Gilbert)</td>
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<td>Safehaven Fax</td>
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### Allergy and Clinical Immunology Service

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<tr>
<td>Director Dr P Ewan</td>
<td>3177 (01223 217777)</td>
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<td>Special interest: Allergy &amp; Clinical Immunology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultant Immunologist, Dr D S Kumararatne</td>
<td>3166 (01223 217166)</td>
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<td>Special interest: Immunodeficiency.</td>
<td>mobile 07740 762829</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultant in Allergy and Asthma, Dr S Nasser</td>
<td>6978 (01223 586978)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special interest: allergy, asthma and rhinitis</td>
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<td>Specialist Nurse Practitioners: Lisa Putt, Lisa Rowan</td>
<td>2431 (01223 216431)</td>
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The laboratory provides a comprehensive service to Addenbrooke’s hospital Cambridge University NHS Foundation Trust, and to hospitals within the Eastern Region and local GP’s. It specialises in the diagnosis and monitoring of patients with suspected or confirmed immunodeficiencies, autoimmune diseases, allergy and inflammatory states. It runs a wide range of assays including highly specialised cell function tests. We also carry out a wide range of specialised assays for hospitals outside the region.

The medical staff, provide a clinical consultative service for patients with possible or confirmed immunodeficiencies and also provide a specialist care for the treatment of antibody deficient patients. Dr. P.Ewan and Dr.S.Nasser conduct clinics for patients with allergic diseases..

Normal Hours of Service
The lab is open Monday to Friday 08.00-17.00 hr. Sunday 08.00 – 12.00hr

Urgent Requests Including Out of Hours
Few tests performed by the laboratory are required clinically on an urgent out-of-hours basis. Exceptionally, when circumstances justify a more rapid result, the request should be made personally to the Consultant Immunologist, Consultant Clinical Scientist or Specialist Registrar. Outside normal working hours contact is via the hospital switchboard 01223 245151 Medical advice can be obtained from the Consultant Immunologist or Specialist Registrar. Results can be faxed urgently by arrangement with the laboratory.

SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

Serum Samples
Most tests are performed on serum separated at room temperature. The exceptions are listed below. For serum, 10 ml blood should be collected in a plain brown or white top tube with no anticoagulant. In most cases samples should be sent to the pathology sample reception area in the Department of Clinical Biochemistry.

Lymphocyte Phenotyping Studies
These are performed on a 2.7 ml EDTA (Monovette) sample
Neutrophil Function Studies
NBT tests are performed on a 2.7 ml EDTA (Monovette) sample taken directly to the laboratory. Neutrophil tests are time consuming, can only be done on Monday to Thursday and are only authorised after discussion with a medical immunologist.

Cryoglobulins
If cryoglobulins are suspected in autoimmune rheumatoid disorders, a 10 ml blood sample should be collected in a pre-warmed plain white Monovette tube and placed immediately into a vacuum flask containing water at about 37°C. The sample should be immediately delivered to the Clinical Immunology Laboratory during normal working hours (before 16.00 hr).

Immunoglobulins
Routine tests for total serum IgG, IgA and IgM are performed in the Clinical Immunology Laboratory but if other routine biochemical tests are also required, please send an additional sample to Clinical Biochemistry. Tests for IgG subclasses, IgE, very low immunoglobulins in hypogammaglobulinaemia and secretory IgA are performed in the Clinical Immunology laboratory.

Functional Complement Studies including Functional C1 inhibitor
Blood taken at Addenbrooke's Hospital for these assays should reach the laboratory within 30 minutes of being taken and labelled as being urgent. (Do not rely on routine collections!) It should then be separated and frozen to a temperature of at least -40°C within a further 30 minutes. Distant laboratories must also ensure correct collection of the blood and arrange for it to reach this centre while still deep-frozen. If these procedures are not followed then abnormal low values could be due to in vitro degradation. Functional C1 inhibitor assay requires a citrated blood sample (green top tube) and should only be performed after initial screening for immunochemical C1 inhibitor concentration in cases where there is a documented normal value of inhibitor but the C4 is low.

Mast Cell Tryptase
Blood taken for Mast Cell Tryptase levels should be centrifuged and the serum separated as soon as possible, preferably within 3 hours of venesection. (If the blood is collected into gel separator type tubes centrifugation alone is sufficient) The separated serum or
spun tubes should be kept at 4°C and sent to Addenbrookes Immunology.
If the samples will not reach Immunology at Addenbrookes within 5 days then separated serum should be frozen at -20 °C or below and then dispatched in a frozen state.
If the sample(s) have been taken as part of an anaphylactic/anaesthetic reaction investigation then it is vitally important that sample time and dates are accurately recorded on both sample and request

Urine
Requests for Bence Jones protein require a 25ml aliquot of urine in a universal container (NO preservative).

Storage of Specimens
Sera are stored at -40°C and retained for about 1 month before disposal. If further tests are required on a patient in the light of earlier results, it may be possible to save the inconvenience of a repeat venesection for the patient by contacting the laboratory and arranging further tests on the stored serum. *Specimens for cellular immunology tests cannot be retained and are useless after the time of the initial test.*

Reporting of Results
Printed reports are issued when a group of related assays have been completed. Further reports may be issued if other, less frequently performed assays have also been requested.
Unexpected or grossly abnormal results will be telephoned to the requesting physician whenever possible.
Interpretation of the results of specialised assays will be added but if additional information is required please call the laboratory and a clinician or clinical scientist will be pleased to help.

Clinical Referrals
Please contact the Consultant (Direct line 01223 217166 or ext. 3166. Secretary: 01223 586830) to arrange for a Clinical Immunologist to see a patient.
Patients admitted to Addenbrooke’s Hospital under other consultants can be assessed after making a referral in writing or by telephoning.
Out patient referrals may be made, by writing or by telephoning (indicating the degree of urgency) to the Consultant.
Assays (in alphabetical order with their common abbreviations), disease associations, normal ranges and specimen requirements and turn around times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assay</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical indications for assay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal range</td>
<td>Turn around time (including weekends) for reporting of &gt; 90 % of tests</td>
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<tr>
<td>or method of reporting</td>
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<tr>
<th>Activation markers</th>
<th>see Neutrophil studies</th>
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<tr>
<td>Acute Phase Proteins</td>
<td>see CRP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adhesion molecules</td>
<td>see Neutrophil studies</td>
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**Adrenal cortical antibodies**

Anti-adrenal antibodies are found in 60% of patients with idiopathic hypoadrenalism where they are directed against the enzyme 21-hydroxylase, and in 90% of those with hypoadrenalism in association with ovarian failure (Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome-1, APS-1) where they react with 17-hydroxylase and the side chain cleaving enzyme complex involved in steroid bio-synthesis. They are found in <0.1% of the normal population. The titre of antibody is of no significance, and so is not measured. As the adrenal gland atrophies the antibodies may disappear so sequential follow-up is not useful.

Neg. / Pos. 10 days

**Allergy antigen specific serum IgE assays**

see RAST

**Alphapha-1 anti-trypsins**

This protein is a proteolytic inhibitor. Low serum concentrations (see below) are associated with centrilobular emphysema and also neonatal jaundice. Where levels are below the normal range, samples are analysed by isoelectric focusing. Low levels may be noticed on serum electrophoresis but this does not have adequate sensitivity to be a screening test.

0.9-1.8g/l (adult) 4 days
**Alpha-1 anti-trypsin phenotyping**

Phenotyping is indicated where total levels of $\alpha$-1-antitrypsin are below the normal range. Ideally this requires a full pedigree, with names and clinical details to permit linkage to family records.

The normal phenotype, found in about 85% of Caucasians in the UK, is MM. The commoner alleles that result in deficiency in the UK are S and Z. MS is found in about 10% of the population and MZ in 3%. Individuals who are of ZZ genotype have 10% of normal activity and SS individuals have 60%. Patients who are heterozygous with one normal and one deficient gene will have intermediate levels of $\alpha$-1-antitrypsin (0.6-1.4g/l). A ZZ homozygous individual is predisposed to lung and liver disease. A heterozygous (MZ) individual is at a small risk of developing liver disease but has little or no increased risk of developing lung disease. Other common phenotypes (MS, MF, SS) are of no known clinical significance.

**Anti-Nuclear Antibodies (ANA)**

These are a heterogeneous group of antibodies that bind to nuclear antigens. ANA negative SLE is extremely rare. However the test is not specific for SLE as anti nuclear antibodies can occur in other conditions e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, systemic sclerosis, chronic active hepatitis, juvenile arthritis, Sjögren’s syndrome, MCTD, fibrosing alveolitis, systemic infections and can be induced by drugs such as hydralazine. Low titre ANAs can also be found in the serum of many healthy elderly people. All positives will be further analysed for anti double stranded DNA(DNA) and Extractable Nuclear Antibodies(ENA).

Our routine assay is an **ELISA which detects antibodies to $U_1RNP/RNP_{70}/Sm/Ro/La/Scl-70/Jo-1, centromere and ds DNA**

**0 – 0.9 units**

**4 days**

ANA immunofluorescence on HEp-2 cells is available after discussion.

**ANCA**

see Neutrophil antibodies
Avian precipitins
Performed in the HPA laboratory
These are present in extrinsic allergic alveolitis caused by avian proteins. N.B. Precipitins are found in at least 50% of people chronically exposed to the antigen but only a minority of these experience clinical problems

Baseline Membrane Antibody
see Glomerular BM Ab for Goodpasture’s Disease
see Pemphigus Ab for Bullous Skin Diseases

$\beta_2$ microglobulin ($\beta_2$M)
Serum
In multiple myeloma, $\beta_2$-M concentration has been found to be the single most effective prognostic indicator. Because $\beta_2$M is metabolised in the renal tubules high levels are seen in patients with renal dysfunction. It may also be elevated in connective tissue disease and in granulomatous disease but measurement in these conditions is not generally clinically helpful.

0.8 - 2.5mg/l 4 days

B cell markers see Lymphocyte markers

Bence-Jones Protein see Urine electrophoresis

Beta Trace Protein Fluid
Beta trace (also known as prostaglandin D synthetase) is a protein found at high concentration in csf (20mg/L) and low concentration in normal serum (0.5 mg/L). The concentration in serum may be elevated in renal failure. The measurement of beta trace is useful in identifying the presence of csf in otorrhea or rhinorrhoea. It is untested in identifying the source of fluid originating from other sites.

Greater than 2.0mg/L suggests presence of csf
Greater than 6.0mg/L strongly suggests presence of csf 3 days

Brain antibodies see Neurological antibodies
Caeruloplasmin Serum
Caeruloplasmin is a copper-containing protein which shows a modest acute phase response. Serum concentrations are increased by oestrogens and may be decreased in severe liver disease. Low serum concentrations are seen in the majority of patients with Wilson's disease, an inherited defect of copper metabolism. It should be noted that urine copper can also be measured and is useful in monitoring the clearance of copper in response to treatment (contact clinical biochemistry to discuss sample requirements). To exclude Wilson's disease, all these tests and liver biopsy may be needed
0.2 - 0.6 g/L: 4 days

Cell Function Assays see Lymphocytes and Neutrophils

Cardiolipin antibodies see Phospholipid antibodies

Cyclic Citrullinated Peptide (CCP) antibodies Serum
Anti-CCP antibodies have a greater specificity (96%) for rheumatoid arthritis than rheumatoid factor. They are rarely found in other conditions. Their sensitivity for detecting rheumatoid arthritis appears to be similar to that of rheumatoid factor.

Please note- this assay is currently only available on a case by case basis.
0- 7 iu/ml 7 days

Centromere antibodies Serum
Performed as part of ANA (see above)
These antibodies are characteristic of the CREST syndrome, a variant of systemic sclerosis with limited skin involvement but associated with Calcinosi, Raynaud's phenomenon oEsophageal immobility, Sclerodactyly and Telangetasia. They are also found in about 10% of patients with primary biliary cirrhosis which often overlaps with systemic sclerosis. They are directed against centromere associated proteins. Patients with severe Raynaud's and other features of scleroderma, especially lung and other organ involvement, should also been screened for Scl-70 which is associated with diffuse systemic sclerosis.
Neg. / Pos. 7 days
C1 Inhibitor (Immunochemical)  Serum
This protein regulates spontaneous complement activation via the classical pathway. Inherited or acquired defects usually result in severe angioedema that is a painless, non-itchy swelling of subdermal tissues and is life threatening if the larynx is affected. Low levels are found in 85% of cases of Hereditary Angioedema, the remaining 15% of cases are associated with a non-functioning protein which gives normal results in immunochemical assays and for which a functional assay is available. Normal C4 levels during an acute attack of angioedema excludes C1 INH deficiency. However low normal C4 levels during asymptomatic periods may rarely be seen in patients with C1 inhibitor deficiency. Therefore in such cases both immunochemical and functional C1 inhibitor levels should be measured. C1 inhibitor concentrate is used to treat acute attacks. Where this diagnosis is suspected, clinical assessment by an Immunologist is strongly recommended.

0.19-0.39g/l  7 days

Functional C1 inhibitor  Serum or citrated blood ##
This assay is used for the confirmation of the diagnosis of C1 inhibitor deficiency in patients with angioedema (especially where the C4 level is reduced and the immunochemical levels of C1 esterase inhibitor are equivocal).

70-130 U/ml  14 days
## Samples must be separated and deep-frozen within 60 mins.
**Complement C3 and C4**

C3 and C4 levels are useful in monitoring conditions associated with immune complexes, e.g. SLE, systemic vasculitis, SBE. A decrease, primarily of C3, can also be seen in gram-negative bacteraemias and post-streptococcal GN. A profound decrease in C3 should alert the clinician to the possibility of a C3 nephritic factor (see below). In very rare cases low C4 levels can be found in individuals with C4 null alleles (these people have an increased risk of developing SLE) and in cases of active systemic rheumatic disease. An isolated decrease in C4, associated with angioedema, suggests C1 Inhibitor deficiency whereas a low C4 with renal disease and/or vasculitic rash suggests the presence of a cryoglobulin. Please discuss with an immunologist if the reason for hypocomplentaemia is not clinically apparent. Increased production can maintain normal levels even if consumption is rapid.

- **C3** 0.80-2.14 g/l 4 days
- **C4** 0.13 - 0.60g/l

**C3 Nephritic Factor**

This is an IgG autoantibody that stabilises C3bBb and therefore results in continuous C3 breakdown. The presence of this autoantibody is associated with type II membrano-proliferative glomerulonephritis, with or without partial lipo-dystrophy and results in greatly reduced C3 levels. Please note that C3 Nephritic Factor levels will **not** be assayed in the presence of normal levels of C3.

- Fresh clotted blood
  - Neg./Pos. 14 days

**Complement Alternative Pathway**

This assay tests the integrity of the Alternative Pathway of Complement. Low levels are found when any one component is absent. Assays for the individual complement components (Factors B, P & D) should be measured if Alternate Pathway activity is reduced.

- **% of Normal serum activity**
  - (66 - 129%)

## sample must be separated and deep-frozen within 60 mins
**Complement Classical Pathway (CH\textsubscript{50})**

Fresh serum ##

This is a functional test of the Classical Complement Pathway (C1, C4, C2, C3, C5-9). Low levels occur if any component is absent. Any patient with more than one episode of meningococcal disease should be screened with a CH\textsubscript{50} during convalescence. A CH\textsubscript{50} test may also be indicated in patients with serious and persistent bacterial sepsis or when a qualitative deficiency of the Complement Pathway is suspected. The CH\textsubscript{50} assay is not suitable for the routine monitoring of patients with SLE. A functional assay for the Alternative pathway CH\textsubscript{50} is also available and it is recommended that both assays are carried out.

**392 - 1019 U/ml**

21 days

## Sample must be separated and deep-frozen within 60 mins

**C-Reactive Protein (CRP)**

Serum

Performed in Clinical biochemistry.

The clinical value of the CRP assay is derived from the following observation. This acute phase protein is normally found in serum in very low concentrations (<5mg/dl). Its level increases rapidly (within hours) and up to 100 fold, following bacterial infection or injury to tissues. Levels rapidly fall to baseline following resolution of the injury or infection. Specifically, CRP is raised in bacterial infections and inflammatory diseases e.g. rheumatoid arthritis and in other conditions associated with tissue necrosis such as vasculitides. The level is usually not raised in active SLE, MCTD or the scleroderma group of conditions unless there is associated serositis. CRP levels are therefore useful in distinguishing active SLE from infection (unless they co-exist), diagnosing infection in neutropaenic patients and for monitoring inflammatory conditions such as bacterial infections or systemic vasculitides. Steroids or immunosuppressive agents do not directly affect the level of CRP.

- **<6 mg/l** is normal
- **1 day**
- **10-49mg/l** in autoimmune disease
- **50-100mg/l** in bacterial infection or inflammatory arthritis
- **>100mg/l** in a major bacterial infection (including mycobacteria)
Cryoglobulins

Monoclonal cryoglobulins are most commonly associated with myeloma and Waldenstrom’s Macroglobulinaemia whilst those of a polyclonal nature can be found in connective tissue diseases. Hepatitis C infection is now the commonest cause of mixed cryoglobulins. Cases of renal disease and low C4 should be tested for cryoglobulins, as should patients with an unexplained cutaneous vasculitis or Raynaud's.

Neg./Pos. (with Cryocrit %) 8 days

For this assay it is essential that the blood be taken into a pre-warmed syringe and tube and kept at 37°C (using a 37°C water containing thermos) until the serum is removed from the clot. Please contact the laboratory for advice and always notify them when one is expected to arrive so that it can be dealt with promptly.

CSF IgG/Total Protein Ratio

CSF oligoclonal bands have superseded this test.

CSF Oligoclonal bands

Oligoclonal bands are the discrete populations of immunoglobulin detected in CSF by iso-electric focusing and which are NOT paralleled in serum from the same patient. Oligoclonal bands are seen in 85-95% of patients with clinically diagnosed multiple sclerosis. If there are more than 10 bands unique to the csf, it is highly specific for MS. Only 7 of 593 patients with neurological disease other than MS had this pattern [Bourahoui, A., et al., CSF isoelectrofocusing in a large cohort of MS and other neurological diseases. Eur J Neurol, 2004. 11(8): p. 525-9.] giving a specificity of 99%. However only 46% of patients with MS have this pattern. If there are fewer than 10 but more than 3 unique bands, this has a sensitivity of 85% and specificity of 92%. If there is a single unique band in csf, about a third or patients go on to develop typical oligoclonal bands, about a quarter revert to normal on follow up and the rest are associated with a variety of non-demyelinating conditions which may include cerebral lymphoma . Davies, G., et al., The clinical significance of an intrathecal monoclonal immunoglobulin band: a follow-up study. Neurology, 2003. 60(7): p. 1163-6.

Csf oligoclonal bands can also occur in cerebrovascular accidents, in infections of the CNS e.g. neurosyphilis, SSPE and in...
pathological processes involving a local immune response within the CNS e.g. encephalitis, neurosarcoïd and SLE.

**NB** the results of this assay can only be interpreted if serum and CSF can be compared for the presence of matching bands. Sometimes similar oligoclonal bands are found in both serum and csf. This pattern is found in systemic inflammatory conditions

**Neg./Pos.**

**dsDNA antibodies**

A positive result for dsDNA antibodies supports the diagnosis of SLE. However only 60% of all patients with SLE have these antibodies in their serum and a negative test does not exclude the diagnosis. Occasionally dsDNA antibodies may be found in patients with autoimmune hepatitis type 1.

- **0-10 iu/ml**

**Endomysial IgA antibodies**

This test has been superceded by Tissue Transglutaminase antibodies. (see later)

**ENA (EXTRACTABLE NUCLEAR BINDING) AB’S**

ENA is a term used to describe antibodies to the soluble components of the nucleus. At the moment six main antibodies are recognised.

**Neg. / Pos.**

- **Sm** Specific for SLE but found in only 20-30% of SLE patients with a higher incidence in non-Caucasians, especially those of Afro-Caribbean descent. There is no correlation with disease activity.

- **U1RNP** A high titre positive result of U1RNP in the absence of other autoantibodies is diagnostic for undifferentiated (mixed) connective tissue disease (MCTD) but these antibodies are also found about 25% of SLE patients.

- **RNP70** is a protein within the U1RNP complex. There are also two other proteins in U1RNP. These are, RNP A and RNP C. Antibodies to RNP70 are more specific for undifferentiated connective tissue disease (MCTD) being found in only about 12% of patients with SLE.
**Ro or SS-A** The Ro (SS-A) antigen also occurs in the cell cytoplasm and very rarely a serum may be positive for Ro antibodies even in the absence of an ANA. These antibodies can cause congenital heart block and is recommended that all female patients suspected of SLE or Sjögren’s syndrome are screened for anti-SS-A (Ro) antibodies especially if they are considering pregnancy. These antibodies are associated with Sjögren’s syndrome (up to 75% in primary Sjögren's), Sicca syndrome, and in many cases of Sjögren’s syndrome secondary to a variety of other autoimmune diseases. They are also found in variants of SLE including subacute cutaneous lupus and neonatal lupus with congenital heart block and also in SLE resulting from homozygous C2 or C4 deficiency.

**La or SS-B** Usually found with anti Ro in both primary and secondary Sjögren’s syndrome and SLE. Sjögren’s patients with anti-La are likely to have more extra-glandular disease.

**Ro and La antibodies** are often found together. La is a phosphoprotein and Ro a ribonucleoprotein and both can bind to the same molecule of a transfer RNA. SLE patients positive for Ro & La are likely to have lower DNA antibody titres and less renal disease.

**Jo-1** (antibodies to aminoacyl-tRNA histidyl synthetase) Associated with inflammatory muscle disease, especially polymyositis (also called anti-synthetase syndrome). Patients with anti-synthetase syndrome have a characteristic clinical picture comprised of myositis and/or interstitial lung disease and/or chronic arthritis. Raynauds phenomenon is frequently observed in this condition.

**Scl-70** (antibodies to Topoisomerase-I an enzyme catalysing the breaking and re-joining of ssDNA) Found in 20-40% of patients with systemic sclerosis, it is associated with facial skin, kidney and heart involvement, ischaemic fingertip ulcers and pulmonary fibrosis.

**Epidermal antibodies**
See Pemphigus and pemphigoid antibodies
Functional Antibody Assays  see Specific Ab’s
Functional Complement Assays
see  C1 esterase inhibitor (functional)
Complement Alternative Pathway
Complement Classical Pathway CH50

Fungal precipitins  Serum
Performed in HPA

GAD antibodies  Serum
(see Neurological Antibodies)
Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase) ab’s
NB their clinical utility in IDDM has not been proven.
1 – 5 u/ml  21 days

Ganglioside antibodies  see Neurological antibodies

Gastric parietal cell ab's  Serum
These antibodies have a strong association with pernicious
anaemia and autoimmune gastritis. Low titres are commonly found
in normal elderly females. If positive the more specific assay for
antibodies to intrinsic factor is carried out.
Neg./Pos.  4 days

Gliadin antibodies
This test has been superceded by Tissue Transglutaminase
antibodies. (see later).

Glomerular basement membrane antibodies  Serum
These antibodies are positive in Goodpasture's syndrome, which is
a rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis. The antibody levels can
also be of value in monitoring response to therapy of this disease. If
the laboratory is contacted arrangements can be made to carry out
a test with results ready in 2 hours during the working day. Direct
immunofluorescence of a renal biopsy is the suggested method of
diagnosing anti-GBM disease in patients with rapidly progressive
glomerulonephritis. This can be arranged by contacting the
histology department.
0 - 7.0 U/ml.  4 days (routine)
3 hours (urgent)
Haptoglobin

Haptoglobin binds free haemoglobin, the complex then being removed from the serum and metabolised. Lowering of the serum concentration is a sensitive indicator of intra-vascular haemolysis. Chronic liver disease also results in low values. The sensitivity of this protein as a marker of inflammation is generally poor due to the wide reference range in normals. The main indication for quantitation is in investigation of suspected haemolytic conditions.

\[
0.5 - 2.6 \text{ g/L} 
\]

4 days

Hereditary Complement Deficiencies

see C1 inhibitor deficiency.
Complement Alternative Pathway
Complement Classical Pathway

Histone Antibodies

Serum

In cases of suspected drug induced SLE the antibodies are more likely to be directed against the histone moiety of the nucleoprotein complex than to the dsDNA.

Neg. / Pos. 21 days

Immunoglobulins (IgG/A/M)

for Myeloma investigations see Diagnosis of Myeloma

Immunoglobulin levels are an essential investigation for 'failure to thrive', recurrent infections and lymphoproliferative diseases including myeloma.

Reduced levels are found in many primary immunodeficiencies but secondary causes (e.g. lymphoproliferative disorders, nephrotic syndrome or protein losing enteropathy) are more common, especially in adults. In these conditions levels should be monitored as serious infective complications can occur. IgA deficiency occurs in 1 in 800 of the population and may not be associated with disease (but can lead to reactions to blood and blood products). All cases of suspected primary immunodeficiency should be discussed with a Clinical Immunologist so that comprehensive investigations can be arranged.

Polyclonally raised IgG can be a feature of chronic infections (notably HIV, TB and trypanosomiasis), connective tissue disease or liver disease. Polyclonally raised IgA is also found in late stage HIV infection but more commonly associated with liver disease,
especially alcoholic in origin. IgM is raised in Primary biliary cirrhosis.

4 days

**Normal Ranges**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>IgG (g/l)</th>
<th>IgA (g/l)</th>
<th>IgM (g/l)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>cord *</td>
<td>5.2 - 18.0</td>
<td>&lt; 0.02</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.20</td>
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<td>weeks *</td>
<td>0 - 2</td>
<td>0.01 - 0.08</td>
<td>0.05 - 0.20</td>
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<td>2 - 6</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.15</td>
<td>0.08 - 0.40</td>
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<td>6 - 12</td>
<td>0.05 - 0.40</td>
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<td>6 - 9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 - 3</td>
<td>0.3 - 1.3</td>
<td>0.5 - 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 - 6</td>
<td>0.4 - 2.0</td>
<td>0.5 - 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 - 9</td>
<td>0.5 - 2.4</td>
<td>0.5 - 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 - 12</td>
<td>0.7 - 2.5</td>
<td>0.5 - 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 - 15</td>
<td>0.8 - 2.8</td>
<td>0.5 - 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adults †</td>
<td>6.0 - 13.0</td>
<td>0.8 - 3.7</td>
<td>0.4 - 2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* based on children in hospital largely in London and Sheffield.
† based on East Anglian blood donors.

See also IgG subclasses and Specific Antibodies
IgG Subclasses

Serum

These are of doubtful clinical utility and have been superseded by specific antibacterial antibody measurements.

**Adult Normal Range** 7 days

- IgG1: 3.20 - 10.20 g/l
- IgG2: 1.20 - 6.60 g/l
- IgG3: 0.20 - 1.90 g/l
- IgG4: 0.00 - 1.30 g/l

Paediatric ranges will be given where appropriate.

IgE (total)

Serum

Serum IgE may be helpful in the confirmation of atopic diseases however the normal range is very wide and levels do not correlate well with symptoms. A high level of specific IgE to a single allergen may be seen with a normal level IgE. Very high levels of IgE are seen both in atopic eczema and in parasitic infestations and also in the rare hyper-IgE syndrome.

**10 - 170 kU/L Adult Normal Range** 7 days

Paediatric ranges will be given where appropriate.

Intrinsic factor antibodies

Serum

Present in serum in the majority (60%) of patients with pernicious anaemia. Therefore a negative test for serum antibodies against intrinsic factor does not exclude pernicious anaemia. The combination of intrinsic factor antibody positivity and low vitamin B12 is diagnostic of Pernicious Anaemia. This assay should be carried out on all patients who are positive for GPC antibodies. In rare cases it may be positive in the absence of GPC antibodies.

**0 – 6 u/ml. 7 days**

N.B. Clinical Biochemistry carry out assays for Vitamin B₁₂

Jo-l antibodies

see ENA antibodies

LKM antibodies

*(Liver Kidney Microsomal)*

Serum

These are an uncommon but specific marker for a severe subset of patients with autoimmune hepatitis (formerly known as autoimmune chronic active hepatitis) and some drug induced hepatitis.

**Neg. / Pos. 4 days**
Please contact the laboratory to discuss these requests. The principal indications for these tests are immunodeficiency, including HIV infection (and haematological malignancy but please note that requests for haematological phenotyping should be referred to the Department of Haematology).

Normal Range for the relevant request is always quoted with the results.

**Lymphocyte Functional Assays**

These tests can only be performed by prior arrangement. Tests of lymphocyte function are available in cases of suspected primary immunodeficiency on discussion with Dr. D S Kumararatne or his deputy in the Immunology Department. These tests are particularly relevant in cases of recurrent viral, fungal or intracellular bacterial infection e.g. Mycobacterial, Salmonella, or Listeria infection that are not associated with an overt cause such as HIV infection.

Report of findings

**Mast cell tryptase**

This enzyme is released from Mast cells when the patient suffers an anaphylactic reaction. Both alpha and beta tryptase are detected. Beta tryptase is a marker of mast cell degranulation. Alpha tryptase is elevated in mastocytosis. The enzymes can be detected in the blood up to 6 hours after anaphylaxis. (see *Investigation of Anaesthetic Reactions at the end of this booklet*.)

2 - 14 ng/ml

**Microalbuminuria**

A slightly increased urinary albumin (termed "microalbuminuria") has been shown to be predictive of nephropathy in insulin-dependent diabetes. Other causes of "microalbuminuria" include exercise, poor diabetic control and non-diabetic renal or systemic diseases including hypertension. Urine albumin in diabetics can be measured using a random urine or a 24 hr urine.

Any patient showing an abnormally high result should repeat the test as there are other causes of a transiently raised level. In diabetes, incipient nephropathy is defined as albumin excretion in
the range 20-200 mg/min and at this stage the renal disorder may be reversible by optimisation of diabetic control and management of hypertension.

**Albumin creatinine ratio:** 4 days

<2.5mg/mmol

**Albumin excretion rate <20 mg/min**

**Mitochondrial antibodies**

These are present in the vast majority of patients with Primary Biliary Cirrhosis (PBC) and are commonly found with a polyclonal elevation in IgM. The antigen associated with most cases PBC is the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex on the inner mitochondrial membrane.

Neg. / Pos. 

4 days

**Muscle antibodies**

see Smooth muscle antibodies (liver disorders)

Striated muscle antibodies (myasthenia gravis)

**Myeloperoxidase (MPO)**

see Neutrophil Antibodies

**Neurological antibodies**

These may due to an autoimmune process or may arise in patients with certain types of neoplastic diseases where the neoplasm bears antigens cross-reacting with those in the nervous system.

*With the exception of tests marked * the tests are not performed in this department but are sent to other laboratories. We cannot guarantee the turn around times stated as they are subject to change.*

**Acetylcholine receptor antibodies (ACR)***

These antibodies are positive in the large majority of patients with myasthenia gravis. About 10% of patients with myasthenia gravis may have negative results.(see MUSK)

0.2 – 0.50 nmol/l 

14 days

**Aquaporin(NMO)**

IgG antibodies to aquaporin 4 have been described in about 65% of patients with neuromyelitis optica(NMO- also called Devic's disease.

Neg/Pos 

28 days
Basal Ganglia antibodies

ABGAs are associated with antecedent streptococcal infections (PANDAS-paediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infection) Tourette's syndrome, Sydenham's chorea, some tic disorders and an Encephalitis lethargia-like syndrome.

Neg/Pos 28 days

Sent to Department of Neuroimmunology, National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, Queen Square, London

Ganglioside Antibodies*

Antibodies to several gangliosides (phospholipids) are associated with neurological diseases.

IgM anti-GM1 antibodies are associated with acquired motor neuropathies and are found in over 50% of cases.

IgG anti-GM1 antibodies - although these may be found in a small proportion (5 – 15%) of patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome, their measurement adds little to diagnosis or management

Neg. / Pos

IgG anti-GQ1b antibodies are found in over 90% of patients with Miller-Fisher syndrome.

IgM anti-GQ1b antibodies are associated with a minority of patients with chronic ataxic sensory neuropathy.

Neg. / Pos 21 days

Myelin associated glycoprotein Antibodies (MAG)

IgM anti MAG is associated with paraproteinaemic polyneuropathies where the paraprotein is IgM.

Neg. / Pos 28 days

Sent to Immunology Laboratory, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford
Muscle Specific receptor tyrosine kinase abs (MUSK)
About 2/3 of patients with clinical evidence of myasthenia gravis without anti-AChR antibodies (traditionally called "seronegative myasthenia") have serum antibodies to MUSK, a muscle kinase
Neg. / Pos 28 days
Sent to Immunology Laboratory, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford

NMDA Receptor Antibodies
Positive in young women with teratomas and complex encephalopathies including psychiatric presentations, seizures, movement disorders and mutisms. Also positive in other unexplained, probably autoimmune or paraneoplastic cases. About 30% of males and 25% of women have tumours
Neg. / Pos 28 days
Sent to Immunology Laboratory, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford

Voltage Gated Potassium Channel abs (anti-VGKC)
these are associated with 20-30% cases of acquired neuromyotonia and a proportion of cases of non-paraneoplastic limbic encephalitis.
Neg. / Pos 28 days
Sent to Immunology Laboratory, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford

Voltage Gated Calcium Channel abs (anti-VGCC)
these are found in 85% of cases of Lambert-Eaton syndrome and rarely in autoimmune cerebellar syndromes
Neg. / Pos 28 days
Sent to Immunology Laboratory, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford

Paraneoplastic antibodies:

Anti-Hu (ANNA-1) antibodies* are associated with paraneoplastic encephalomyelitis. Hu proteins are regulators of mRNA that are needed for neural differentiation, proliferation & maintenance. Anti-Hu antibodies are associated mainly with small cell lung carcinomas. Neurological symptoms can precede
presentation of the malignancy. These antigens are expressed in all neurones of the central & peripheral nervous systems and are concentrated in the cell nucleus but are also found in the cytoplasm.

Neg. / Pos

Anti-Ri (ANNA-2) antibodies* are paraneoplastic autoantibodies associated with midbrain, cerebellar & spinal cord disorders where the underlying neoplasm may be either small cell lung carcinoma or carcinoma of the breast. The Ri antigen is found in neurones of the CNS and has a similar distribution within the nucleus and cytoplasm as the Hu antigen.

Neg. / Pos

Purkinje cell antibodies* are found in subacute sensory neuropathy and cerebellar degeneration, often paraneoplastic. Several autoantibodies have been further defined.

Anti-Yo antibodies* to antigens in cerebella Purkinje cells are associated with Paraneoplastic Cerebellar Degeneration. The antigen occurs in the cytoplasm of Purkinje cells.

Neg. / Pos

10 days

Anti-Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase antibodies (GAD) * associated with ‘Stiff Man Syndrome’ Glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) is an enzyme concentrated in neurones, which control muscle tone and exteroceptive spinal reflexes. Ab's to GAD are found in 60% of patients with Stiff man syndrome.

1 - 5 u/ml

21 days

Neutrophil cytoplasmic ab’s (ANCA) Serum

This term encompasses antibodies to enzymes within the cytoplasmic granules of neutrophils. These are detected by indirect immunofluorescence (IIF) using human neutrophils. Antibodies directed against different enzymes are associated with different patterns of neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies as detected by IIF. Please see below for clinical associations of ANCA.

Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assays (ELISA) assays are recommended for the complete characterisation of ANCA. i.e. antibodies to Proteinase 3 (PR-3), and Myeloperoxidase (MPO)
These assays allow more accurate quantitation of the antibody than titration by IIF.

Diseases in which ANCA antibodies may be found.

1] Wegener's granulomatosis
Cytoplasmic ANCA (C-ANCA) is found in only about 85% of patients with active generalised Wegener’s granulomatosis. Therefore the absence of these antibodies does not exclude the diagnosis. Antibody levels may fall with treatment. Patients with persisting elevations are more likely to relapse. Patients with limited Wegener’s granulomatosis are less likely to be positive for ANCA either by IIF or ELISA.
Some patients with Wegener's granulomatosis may have a Perinuclear ANCA (P-ANCA) pattern on IIF and be positive for MPO antibodies by ELISA. (% do not add up: need checking)

2] Microscopic polyangiitis
PANCA, with MPO specificity is seen in 50-80% of patients with active microscopic polyangiitis (which may affect only the kidney). The titre of antibodies reflects disease activity. Patients with persisting elevations are more likely to relapse.. About 40% of patients with microscopic poyangiitis may be positive for PR3 antibodies.

3] Churg-Strauss syndrome
Some patients may be positive for either P-ANCA or C-ANCA.

Some patients may have C-ANCA or P-ANCA.

5] Drug-induced SLE or Vasculitis
High levels of MPO-ANCA are found in patients with some forms of drug-induced SLE or vasculitis. These levels drop after the drug is withdrawn.

6] Other diseases
Low titres of MPO-ANCA are occasionally found in RA, SLE, Chronic Hepatitis and Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Sclerosing Cholangitis. Such findings are of uncertain clinical significance. Low titre pANCA with specificities directed against antigens other than MPO also occurs commonly in the same group of diseases and again such findings are of uncertain clinical significance.
Atypical ANCA refers to a variety of observed immunofluorescence patterns and such antibodies are directed against a range of antigens including bacterial permeability increasing protein, azurocidin, lactoferrin, elastase, cathepsin G and lysozyme. The clinical significance of atypical ANCA is uncertain.

From the above the following points are clear
1) ANCA detected by IIF alone does not provide specific diagnostic information. It is essential to identify antibody specificity to MPO and PR3 by ELISA. (This is a recommendation of The International Consensus Group for Vasculitis.)

2) International multi-centre studies indicate that the presence of ANCA detected by both IIF and ELISA (C-ANCA / PR3-ANCA & P-ANCA / MPO-ANCA) is very strongly linked to the presence of small vessel vasculitis.

Recommendations of the International Consensus Group

about the use of ANCA assays are as follows:

1) In patients presenting with acute renal failure associated pulmonary hemorrhage a rapid battery of tests for ANCA, GBM antibodies and ANA should ideally be performed. (If arrangements are made with the laboratory it should be possible to have the results available within 3 hours.) Positive results from these tests will then be confirmed by a quantitative assay at a later time. ANCA positive vasculitis is a commoner cause of the above syndrome than Goodpasture’s Disease, which is associated with GBM antibodies.

2) For a new patient with suspected vasculitis and / or Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis carry out an IIF screen for ANCA. If negative the result will be reported. If significantly positive the sample will be assayed for PR3, and MPO antibodies by ELISA.
3) Even if previously PR3 and MPO negative the most recent sample will have ELISA assays carried out as these antibodies may have appeared with disease progression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPO-ANCA 0-6U/L</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR3-ANCA 0-6U/L</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANCA antibodies to MPO and PR3**

*Serum*

See above for the clinical utility of these assays.

**Neutrophil Function Assays**

These tests are useful for the diagnosis of rare primary neutrophil defects that usually present in childhood with recurrent deep-seated bacterial or fungal infections and poor wound healing. These tests can only be performed after prior discussion with the Consultant Immunologist.

Flow cytometric test for Phagocyte Oxidase function is used to diagnose Chronic granulomatous disease (normal range:  )

Flow cytometric determination of cell-surface expression of Leucocyte Adhesins (CD11a,b,c,CD18 and CD15), is used to diagnose Leucocyte Adhesin deficiencies Type 1 and Type 2, respectively.

**Ovarian Antibodies**

*Serum*

These antibodies are found in 15-50% of patients with premature ovarian failure under the age of 40 years. These antibodies react with steroid producing cells and thus also stain the steroid producing Leydig cells of the testis, the placenta and often also in the adrenal cortex. They are often seen in Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome-1 (APS-1) where adrenal and ovarian failure may co-exist. Up to 70% of women may have transient anti-ovarian antibodies during IVF therapy. Patients with APS-1 have mutations in the Autoimmune Regulator (AIRE) gene. Mutation detection available: Please inquire.

Neg./Pos. 10 days

**Pancreatic islet cell ab's**

*Serum*

These antibodies are present in up to 70% of newly presenting patients with type I diabetes mellitus but measurement is rarely clinically useful. They can be used to assess the risk of Type 1 diabetes.
diabetes in first degree relatives of affected patients but, currently, this is only of use in intervention studies

**Neg./Pos.**

**10 days**

**Paraproteins**

see Serum Electrophoresis

**Parathyroid Antibodies**

Serum

These may be found in autoimmune hypoparathyroidism

**Neg./Pos.**

**10 days**
Over 80-90% of patients with pemphigus have IgG antibodies to molecules expressed on the surface of keratinocytes intercellular antigens (located on the surface giving a chicken wire type staining, detectable by indirect immunofluorescence). These autoantibodies are directly pathogenic as they cause loss of cell-to-cell adhesion by the relevant adhesion structures (desmosomes) and thus blistering. In Pemphigus Vulgaris, the autoantibodies are directed against a desmosome protein called desmoglein 3. In Pemphigus foliaceus the autoantibodies are directed against desmoglein 1. Both types of antibodies are detected by our current test and give the same pattern of staining.

Antibodies reactive with the dermal basement membrane are found in cases of pemphigoid, epidermolysis bullosa acquisita and a minority of cases of herpes gestationis. Bullous pemphigoid is blistering disease affecting skin and mucous membranes, while cicatral pemphigoid primarily affects the mucous membranes. Blood of patients with bullous pemphigoid contain (IgG, Sometimes IgA) antibodies directed against molecules expressed on the surface of antigens expressed on the epidermal basement membrane (hemi-desmosomes). These antibodies cause activation of complement. Complement breakdown products attract phagocytic cells to the basement membrane zone. The combined action of the membrane attack complex of complement and enzymes liberated by the activated phagocytes results in damage to the basement membrane zone causing subepidermal blister formation.

80% of patients with bullous pemphigoid have IgG antibodies to the epidermal basement membrane zone. Only about 20% of patients with cicatral pemphigoid have similar autoantibodies detectable with indirect immunofluorescence.

For patients with blistering skin diseases, an unfixed skin biopsy for the more sensitive test of direct immunofluorescence should also be sent to the histology department.

Neg. / Pos. 10 days
Phospholipid antibodies

These are a family of antibodies (Cardiolipin, β2-glycoprotein-1 and the Lupus Anti-Coagulant) useful in the investigation of the anti phospholipid syndrome. This may be primary or secondary to SLE. Patients with the ‘anti-phospholipid syndrome’ may be positive for both the lupus anti-coagulant and for the cardiolipin autoantibodies or for only one of these assays. Therefore samples should be sent for both tests. (Please note that the lupus anticoagulant assay is performed in the Haematology Laboratory.)

The diagnosis of the anti phospholipid syndrome requires the appropriate clinical setting (see below) together with persistently (longer than 12 weeks) elevated anti phospholipid antibodies. The syndromes associated with anti-phospholipid antibodies are treatable and it is appropriate to seek its presence in the following groups of patients:

a) Women with recurrent unexplained foetal loss.
b) Young patients with stroke, myocardial infarction or transient ischaemic attacks - without other predisposing factors.
c) Young patients with recurrent venous or arterial thromboses.
d) Patients with unexplained thrombocytopenia.
e) Patients with chronic false positive VDRL.
f) Patients with SLE as part of assessment of thrombotic risk in pregnancy.

The cardiolipin antibody assay (particularly IgM) may sometimes give false positive results in patients with infectious diseases (e.g.) syphilis and in some individuals with antiDNA antibodies.

Cardiolipin antibodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IgG</th>
<th>Weak Positive</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>10-40</td>
<td>&gt; 40</td>
<td>gplu/ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IgM</th>
<th>Weak Positive</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>10-40</td>
<td>&gt; 40</td>
<td>mplu/ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 days

All positive and weak positive cardiolipin antibodies will be automatically tested for beta 2 glycoprotein 1 antibodies.
The performance of the new assay in a group of patients with or without the anti phospholipid syndrome is shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% of patients with APS</th>
<th>% of patients without APS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IgG anti-cardiolipin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 but &lt; 40 u/ml</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;40 u/ml</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IgM anticardiolipin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 but &lt; 40 u/ml</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;40 u/ml</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(data from Phadia 2008)

Anti beta 2 glycoprotein antibodies (B2GP-1) Serum
Antibodies to beta 2 glycoprotein-1 are more specific for the anti phospholipids syndrome than cardiolipin antibodies and rarely may be the only antibody detectable. They will be performed on all positive and weak positive cardiolipin antibodies and are also may be requested separately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Equivocal</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IgG</strong></td>
<td>&lt; 7</td>
<td>7-10</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>u/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IgM</strong></td>
<td>&lt; 7</td>
<td>7-10</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>u/ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 days

Pituitary antibodies Serum
These are associated with autoimmune hypophysitis. However reagents for this assay are currently unavailable.

Neg./Pos. 10 days

Precipitins to mould and fungi see Fungal Precipitins

Pyruvate dehydrogenase antibodies (PDH-M2) Serum
The subtypes of antimitochondrial antibodies (see above) associated with primary biliary cirrhosis are M2, M4, M8 and in early disease M9. Antibodies to pyruvate dehydrogenase
subunits are M2 antibodies and are present in most patients with PBC.

**Neg./Pos. 14 days**

**RAST tests (allergen specific IgE)**

*Serum*

RAST tests are available for a wide range of allergens but they are not generally as useful as history taking and skin (prick) testing. They are of use when the latter is contra-indicated because of extensive skin involvement (e.g. due to eczema) or a risk of anaphylaxis. Clinical details and **suspected allergens** must be stated on the request. *Requests for 'RAST Testing' without any antigens being listed will only receive a screen for the common allergens of cat, house dust mite and grass pollen.*

For the common food allergies of egg, milk, peanut and fish diagnostic levels of specific IgE have been identified which predict clinical reactivity (Sampson HA, Ho DG. Relationship between food-specific IgE concentrations and the risk of positive food challenges in children and adolescents. J Allergy Clin Immunol 1997;100:444-51.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Egg (kU_a/L)</th>
<th>Milk (kU_a/L)</th>
<th>Peanut (kU_a/L)</th>
<th>Fish (kU_a/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level above which clinical reactivity is &gt;95%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levels below which clinical reactivity is &lt;10%</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many children ‘outgrow’ their childhood allergy to milk and egg and although the skin-prick tests remain positive for many years they are able to tolerate introduction of the food into their diet.

Bee and Wasp Venom Specific IgE tests are available. However it is strongly recommended that these patients who are at risk of anaphylaxis after a sting should have a clinical evaluation by Dr Ewan in the Allergy Clinic as desensitisation is an effective therapy.

In cases of drug sensitivity (e.g. antibiotic, anaesthetic agents) it is advisable to discuss the case with Dr P.Ewan or Dr.S.Nasser. RAST testing for specific IgE to penicillin is not completely reliable for diagnosing immediate type hypersensitivity to this drug.

**KUa/l** 7 days
**Rheumatoid factor**

In Rheumatoid Arthritis, the presence of a high titre RF at onset is of some predictive value as these patients have a worse prognosis than seronegative patients and are more likely to suffer from systemic manifestations of the disease than those who are RF negative. This test is of no value in monitoring RA; use CRP instead. A negative test for RF can be helpful in the differential diagnosis of rheumatic diseases as they are not usually detected in rheumatic fever, gout, Reiter's syndrome, ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis, psoriatic arthritis and Juvenile Chronic Arthritis. Rheumatoid Factors are immunoglobulins which react with IgG and are found in a variety of conditions (viral infections, chronic bacterial infections, connective tissue diseases, lymphoproliferative disorders and low titres may be found in normal elderly people) and by themselves are of low diagnostic value.

<30 iu/ml. 4 days

**Salivary Duct Antibodies**

Serum

Not available – see ENA

**Scl-70 antibodies**

see ENA
Serum electrophoresis

Sera are screened for qualitative abnormalities in proteins especially of the immunoglobulins. Paraproteins are detected on electrophoresis of serum and are found in most cases of myeloma and some cases of other B cell tumours. They can also arise in immunocompromised patients during severe intercurrent infection. Low levels of paraprotein are seen in up to 20% of patients over the age of 75 years. Scans demonstrating a monoclonal band should be followed up using immunofixation to determine both the isotype and the light chain of the monoclonal protein. Other typical patterns seen on electrophoresis may indicate evidence of acute phase response, immunodeficiency and absence of alpha-1-antitrypsin. Where myeloma is suspected urine and serum should be sent together. See Diagnosis of Myeloma.

4 days (screen)

Serum free light chains

Free immunoglobulin light chains are present at low levels in normal serum. Elevated levels of both free kappa and free lambda light chain can be found in renal failure (due to decreased loss in urine) or in inflammation (increased synthesis). In these conditions kappa and lambda are affected equally. Elevations of either kappa or lambda alone are found in myeloma and MGUS (monoclonal gammopathy of unknown significance). Measurement of serum free light chains is useful in monitoring patients with Bence Jones myeloma (myeloma in which only free light chain is produced) and has replaced the measurement of urine free light chain excretion. It is also useful in the investigation of Al amyloidosis.

3.30 – 19.4 mg/l (Serum kappa free light chain)
5.71 – 26.3 mg/l (serum lambda free light chain)
0.26 – 1.65 kappa:lambda ratio

7 days

Skin antibodies

see pemphigus and pemphigoid antibodies

Sm antibodies

see ENA

Smooth muscle antibodies

Present in up to 75% of cases of autoimmune hepatitis. Low titre antibodies are found in a few patients with other liver diseases such as viral hepatitis or cholelithiasis.

Neg. / Pos. 4 days
Specific Antibodies
[Tetanus, Pneumococcal, Haemophilus]
These antibodies are protective and levels can be enhanced by immunization.
The assays are of value in investigating:
a) Patients, especially children, with recurrent bacterial sepsis; particularly of the upper and lower respiratory tract.
b) Patients with invasive disease caused by encapsulated organisms.
c) Patients with selective antibody deficiency states and in monitoring immunoglobulin replacement therapy in such patients.
d) Immunological reconstitution following Bone Marrow Transplant.
e) Patients who may need a booster Tetanus immunisation.
f) Patients having haemoglobinopathies or who are due to undergo or who have had a splenectomy should have their levels of antibodies to encapsulated bacteria (i.e. pneumococcal & Hib) monitored.

If immunodeficiency is suspected then all three antibodies should be assayed as they test different arms of the antibody response.

DELFIA (Dissociation Enhanced Lanthanide Fluoroimmunoassay) assays are used and the results for Tetanus antibodies are reported in iu/ml of total IgG and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antibodies in g/ml of IgG antibody. Interpretation of levels is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protective levels</th>
<th>Tetanus</th>
<th>Hib</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>0.1 iu/ml</td>
<td>0.15 μg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimum</td>
<td>&gt; 1.0 iu/ml</td>
<td>1.0 ug/ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pneumococcal Antibodies; We measure specific antibodies to thirteen pneumococcal serotypes. Anti-pneumococcal antibodies are simultaneously measured using a flowcytometric bead array technology (Luminex). The antibody levels are calibrated using a WHO-certified reference serum (FDA pneumococcal reference serum 89SF).

Seven serotypes, (4, 6B, 9V, 14, 18C, 19F, 23F) are those contained within the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (Prevenar), used for routine childhood immunization. Measurement of these antibodies assesses the integrity of T-cell dependant antibody responses. Six serotypes (1, 3, 5, 7F, 8 and 19A) are only contained within the polysaccharide vaccine, Pneumovax. Measuring these antibody levels after immunization with Pneumovax allows us to test the integrity of thymus independent, anti-polysaccharide antibody responses.

Children under the age of 2 years do not normally mount an immune response to either Pneumovax or to natural exposure. In contrast, the conjugate pneumococcal vaccine (Prevenar), is fully immunogenic from birth.

Results are reported in μg/ml. For each serotype, putative minimum protective levels are around 0.35 μg/ml.

The report will give an interpretation of the results and suggested follow up action, e.g. immunization with a relevant vaccine.

**Detailed clinical information and the patient’s age are essential for the interpretation of results.** Clinical consultation is strongly encouraged when first requesting these tests.

Tetanus iu/ml 21 days
Hib μg/ml
Pneumococcal μg/ml

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**Sperm Antibodies**

**Serum**
These are used in the investigation of infertility where anatomical and endocrinological causes have been excluded. They may also be used as part of screening prior to vasectomy reversal. They are not recommended for the investigation of male fertility (NHS NICE guidance 2004 CG11-Fertility) The test is not performed in this department so samples are forwarded to a specialist laboratory. *We cannot guarantee the turn around times stated as they are subject to change.*

NEG/POS (titre) 28 days

**SS-A or Ro antibodies** see ENA

**SSB or La antibodies** see ENA

**Striated muscle ab's** Serum

Present in some patients with myasthenia gravis, particularly those with thymoma. Acetylcholine receptor antibodies are a more specific and sensitive test for myasthenia gravis.

Neg. / Pos. 10 days

**Tau protein** see Beta Trace Protein

**Testicular Antibodies** Serum

Autoimmune testicular failure

Neg. / Pos. 10 days

**Thyroid peroxidase antibodies** Serum

Anti-thyroid peroxidase antibodies are present in patients with autoimmune thyroid disease: Grave’s disease (60%), Hashimoto’s (90%) and primary myxoedema (80%). They may be present without overt thyroid dysfunction in cases of autoimmune polyendocrine disease High titre thyroid antibodies are a good predictor for the future development of biochemical thyroid disease. <100 IU/ml) 7 days
Tissue Transglutaminase antibody

IgA Tissue Transglutaminase antibodies are present in at least 80% of patients with active coeliac disease. It will be absent in patients on a gluten free diet. All samples will have total IgA measured as well to detect patients with selective IgA deficiency who will not have IgA antibodies. In such individuals we shall measure IgG Tissue Transglutaminase antibodies, which have the same diagnostic relevance as IgA Tissue Transglutaminase antibodies. Serial measurement of Tissue Transglutaminase antibodies (at 3-6 monthly intervals can help in assessing compliance with a gluten free diet.

0-6 u/ml IgA Anti TTG
0-7 u/ml IgG Anti TTG

TSH receptor antibody

The hyperthyroidism of Grave's disease is caused by the presence of stimulatory IgG antibodies which bind to thyrotrophin (TSH) receptors on the thyroid follicular cells and cause unregulated stimulation of thyroid hormone production. Such antibodies are detectable in the serum of 85% of patients with Graves' and are sometime referred to as 'TRAB' (TSH Receptor Anti-Body). A minority of patients with hypothyroidism have similar antibodies which bind to TSH receptors but inhibit them or block access of TSH to them. This assay only measures binding to TSH receptors and thus cannot distinguish between stimulating antibodies in Grave’s disease and inhibiting antibodies in myxoedema.

0-1 U/L

Urine electrophoresis

Bence-Jones Protein (free light chains) may be found in the urine of myeloma patients and some cases of lymphoma. This assay is part of both the screen and follow-up investigations for myeloma.

Neg./ Pos. (typed κ or λ)
Urine light chain quantitation

This was used for monitoring patients with Bence Jones myeloma. i.e. myeloma in which free light chains only are secreted but has been replaced by serum free light chain measurement. However it is current practice to measure urine free light chain once for diagnostic purposes as only levels above 100 mg/24 hour would be considered to be significant.

Urine

24 hour collection in plain bottle

mg /24 hrs

10 days

U_RNP antibodies

see ENA

Venom Specific IgE

see RAST tests

Suggested test profiles for particular conditions

Members of the medical and scientific staff are always happy to discuss suitable tests for various circumstances. Given below are some recommended test profiles which can be of help diagnosing or excluding the listed conditions. All cases of suspected primary immunodeficiency, angioedema and anaphylaxis should be discussed with the Consultant Immunologist or his deputy.

Investigation of Severe Angioedema

It is advisable to seek clinical assessment by an Immunologist in all cases of severe angioedema. C1 inhibitor deficiency needs to be excluded by testing for C1 inhibitor and C4 levels. (see C1 inhibitor)
Diagnosis of Arthropathies

The combination of Rheumatoid Factor (RF), Anti-CCP, CRP (C-Reactive Protein) and Anti Nuclear Antibody (ANA) is useful for screening and differentiating some of the common causes of joint pain and inflammation. SLE is more common in younger women especially of Afro-Caribbean and Asian origins and can be virtually excluded by a negative ANA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RF</th>
<th>CCP</th>
<th>CRP</th>
<th>ANA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sero Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Raised</td>
<td>Wk + / Neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatoid Arthritis</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sero Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Raised</td>
<td>Wk + / Neg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rheumatoid Arthritis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoarthritis</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLE</td>
<td>Neg. / wk+</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gout</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Raised</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investigation of Suspected Immunodeficiency

Primary immunodeficiencies are rare but need urgent investigation, especially in the case of young children to identify those with life threatening immunodeficiency status (e.g. Severe Combined Immunodeficiency). Secondary immunodeficiencies are more common and may be due to infection e.g. HIV, malignancy e.g. leukaemia or lymphoma, or the treatments for these malignancies, immunosuppressive therapy, malnutrition, or severe renal or hepatic disease.

- Increased susceptibility to infection is the cardinal feature of immunodeficiency.
- However, before investigating the functions of the immune system consider the possibility of an anatomical or physiological defect e.g. breaks in the epithelial lining or poor blood flow or antibiotic-induced alteration of commensal flora.
- The more virulent the organism the less likelihood of immunodeficiency.
- The pattern of infections provides the largest degree of help in diagnosing immunodeficiency:
- Bacterial infections, particularly with encapsulated organisms may indicate antibody or complement deficiency. Useful initial investigations are Immunoglobulins, Specific Antibodies, C3, C4, CH50 and AP50
• Viral, fungal and intracellular bacterial (e.g. Mycobacteria, invasive Salmonella and Listeria) infections suggest a T cell abnormality. Useful initial investigations are a lymphocyte count, Immunoglobulins and Specific Antibodies. Lymphocyte function tests and surface markers are required to fully assess T cell immunity and are available only by prior arrangement with the Consultant Immunologist or his deputy.

• Staphylococcal skin sepsis, systemic fungal infections, poor wound healing, severe periodontal problems and unexplained visceral granulomata suggest a neutrophil abnormality. Neutrophil function tests and surface marker analysis are required to fully assess neutrophil activity and are available only by prior arrangement with the Consultant Immunologist or his deputy.

• Th1-screen: Investigation of patients with unusual infections due to mycobacteria or salmonella to exclude defects in type 1 cytokine pathway

A common feature of patients with selective susceptibility to mycobacteria and salmonella is their impaired ability to produce or respond to interferon gamma (IFN-γ) in the absence of any other sign of immunodeficiency. This condition may be a primary immunodeficiency and, to date, defined mutations in six different genes participating in the IL-12 dependent, high output IFN-γ pathway have been identified - or an acquired auto-immune condition due to neutralizing antibodies to IFN-γ. Rapid discrimination between the different types of deficiencies and other defects, is an important diagnostic step for planning clinical management. First line investigation is an in vitro activation assay to test the relevant cellular pathways. This may prompt further investigations including Flow-cytometry and genetic analysis of the relevant genes.

For further informations, including sample and transport requirement please contact Dr. D. S. Kumararatne tel: 01223 586830;
email:dinakantha.kumararatne@addenbrookes.nhs.uk
or Dr. R. Doffinger tel: 01223 217441; email: rainer.doffinger@addenbrookes.nhs.uk

Turn around times: 3-4weeks
Diagnosis of myeloma

Electrophoresis of serum and urine and measurement of serum immunoglobulins will reveal a monoclonal band in the majority of cases. Non-secretory myeloma is extremely rare but is suggested by the presence of unexplained hypogammaglobulinaemia; a bone marrow biopsy being required to fully resolve this point. \( \beta_2 \)-microglobulin measurement provides a prognostic indicator.

If multiple myeloma is suspected the following group of investigations should be carried out:

a) Serum electrophoresis to detect a monoclonal band.
b) Urine electrophoresis to detect free light chain (Bence-Jones protein)
c) Total Immunoglobulin levels (IgG, IgA and IgM) to check for immune paresis.
d) Quantitation of the monoclonal band if detected.
e) Typing (isotype and light chain) of the monoclonal band if detected
f) \( \beta_2 \)-microglobulin

Any serum suspected of showing a monoclonal peak in the gamma globulin area of the electrophoretic strip will be investigated further. Monoclonal bands are quantitated by densitometry and not by immunochemical measurements. Polyclonal free light chains may occur in the urine of healthy individuals particularly following strenuous exercise and also in patients with chronic infections or inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.

In Bence Jones myeloma serum free light chain measurement should be used to monitor the progress of disease and efficacy of therapy. In patients with MGUS (monoclonal gammopathy of unknown significance), the presence of an abnormal serum free light chain ratio is associated with a greater risk of progression to Myeloma.

Healthy adults do not have detectable levels of paraproteins though benign increases do occur in the elderly and in some cases of chronic infections in immunosuppressed patients. Further investigations i.e. bone marrow aspirate, radiological examination and renal function may also be useful.
Myeloma studies  [follow up]

Immunoglobulins, serum monoclonal band quantitation and urine Bence Jones protein should be requested to monitor patient’s progress.

Investigation of Renal Failure
Immunological investigations of value in assessing patients with renal failure (where the cause is not apparent) include ANA, ANCA, GBM antibodies, CRP, C3, C4, Immunoglobulins and urine for BJP or SFLC. Other tests include Cryoglobulins and C3 nephritic factor in cases of a low C3.

Diagnosis of SLE and other connective tissue disorders
SLE should be considered as a potential cause of symptoms such as small joint arthropathy and rashes or symptoms of serositis (e.g. unexplained pleuritic chest pain, mouth ulcers). Useful initial investigations are ANA, RF, and CRP. Patients with a significantly positive ANA should be screened for dsDNA antibodies and have serum C3 and C4 levels checked.

Monitoring of patients with SLE
In some patients with SLE the titre of antibodies dsDNA is an excellent measure of disease activity. In other patients disease activity is better assessed by using a combination of falling levels of Complement proteins and total white blood cell counts, a rising ESR and increasing microscopic haematuria. The pattern of changes of laboratory parameters associated with flares of the disease, improvement and remission should be established for each patient. Ideally a pattern of results will be found that allow prediction of a clinical deterioration in an individual patient which will allow decision on changes in therapy. (Ref NEJM (1998) 338, 1359-68) Women with SLE who are or who are likely to become pregnant should be checked for the presence of Lupus anti-coagulant and for phospholipid and Ro (SSA) and La (SSB) antibodies.
**Investigation of Vasculitis**

If a diagnosis of vasculitis is suspected then it is advisable to ask for a clinical assessment by a physician experienced in managing this group of disorders. Laboratory investigations are of limited value in arriving at a diagnosis but tests that may be of some use include ANCA, CRP, Immunoglobulins, ANA, RF, C3, C4, and cryoglobulins.

**Investigation of Anaesthetic Reactions**

All patients who suffer a suspected or confirmed reaction to anaesthetics or X-ray contrast medium must be investigated further. There is usually no doubt when a severe, multi-system anaphylactic reaction has occurred but milder reactions need to be differentiated from other conditions causing hypotension or bronchospasm. Elevated levels of Mast Cell Tryptase can be found in serum up to 6 hours after a severe reaction but this investigation is less useful in milder reactions.

The patient must be referred to a Consultant in Allergy.

**It is recommended that the following timed samples are taken for Mast Cell Tryptase measurement:**

1) Immediately post reaction
2) 1 hour post reaction
3) 6 – 24 post reaction.

(The Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland and British Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology recommends in document “Suspected Anaphylactic Reactions Associated with Anaesthesia” 2003)

**Diagnosis of patients with HIV**

Diagnosis should **not** be made on a CD4/CD8 lymphocyte ratio. Please contact the Virology Laboratory for advice on HIV antibodies and any additional assays that may be relevant.

**Monitoring of patients with HIV infection**

Prognosis is most accurately defined by the use of both the viral load (as measured in the Virology laboratory by HIV-1 RNA levels) and serial CD4+ counts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Viral load Copies/mL</th>
<th>CD4+ cells x 10⁹ per litre</th>
<th>Progression to AIDS after 9 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>&gt;0.75</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Document number: imm.handbook.2010.v1.0
N.B. Despite use of retroviral therapy by about 60% of patients the pre-treatment baseline viral loads remained predictive of disease progression independent of subsequent therapy.

Mellors JW, Munoz A, Giorgi JV et al.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Relevant Investigations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addisons Disease</td>
<td>Adrenal antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergy</td>
<td>IgE,  Allergen specific IgE (RAST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-phospholipid syndrome</td>
<td>Anti-cardiolipin antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoimmune Hepatitis (Chronic Active Hepatitis)</td>
<td>Anti smooth muscle antibodies Anti-Liver kidney microsomal antibodies Anti-mitochondrial antibodies Anti-nuclear antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullous skin disorders</td>
<td>Skin reactive antibodies Immunohistology (Histopathology*) Coeliac serology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Esterase Inhibitor deficiency</td>
<td>Cl inhibitor, C3, C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Granulomatosis Disease</td>
<td>Neutrophil function test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic lymphatic leukaemia</td>
<td>serum protein electrophoresis Leukocyte phenotyping (Haematology*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coeliac Disease</td>
<td>total IgA Anti tissue transglutaminase antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital Heart Block</td>
<td>ANA(Anti-Ro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connective Tissue diseases</td>
<td>ANA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREST</td>
<td>ANA (Anti-centromere antibodies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cryoglobulinaemia</td>
<td>Cryoglobulins C3, C4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dermatitis Herpetiformis</td>
<td>anti tissue transglutaminase antibodies total IgA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatomyositis</td>
<td>ANA(Anti-Jo- 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Anti-islet cell antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLE</td>
<td>Anti-nuclear antibodies Immunohistology (Histopathology*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibrosing Alveolitis</td>
<td>Anti-nuclear antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Test(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Glomerulonephritis                 | Immunohistology (Histopathology*) Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA)  
|                                    | Antiglomerular basement membrane antibodies (GMB)                         |
| Graves Disease                     | Anti-TSHR antibodies                                                     |
| Guillain-Barre Syndrome            | Anti-peripheral nerve antibodies                                          |
| Hashimotos Disease                 | Anti-TPO antibodies                                                      |
| Hereditary Angioedema              | Cl esterase inhibitor (Cl INH) C3. C4                                    |
| Infection                          | C reactive protein (Biochemistry) Immunoglobulins                         |
| Juvenile Chronic Arthritis         | Anti-nuclear antibodies (IFA HEp2) C-reactive protein (Biochemistry)     |
| Leukaemia/Lymphoma                 | Leucocyte phenotyping (Haematology*)                                     |
| Lupus anti-coagulant               | Anti-phospholipid antibodies                                              |
| lymphoproliferative disorders      | Serum protein electrophoresis Immunofixation, serum free light chains, urine Bence Jones Protein. Leucocyte phenotyping (Haematology*) Cryoglobulins |
| Malignant paraprotein              | Serum protein electrophoresis Immunofixation                              |
| Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN) | C3 Nephritic Factor C3 C4 |
| Microscopic Polyangiitis           | Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies                                    |
| Mixed Connective Tissue Disease (MCTD) | Anti-nuclear antibodies (Anti-ENA antibodies if ANA positive)            |
| Monoclonal Gammopathy              | Serum protein electrophoresis Immunofixation 
<p>|                                    | Urine Bence Jones Protein                                                 |
| Multiple Sclerosis                 | CSF oligoclonal banding                                                  |
| Myasthenia Gravis                  | Anti-Acetylcholine Receptor antibodies                                   |
| Myeloma                            | Serum protein electrophoresis Immunofixation Urinary Bence-Jones protein Serum free light chains |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Additional Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkins lymphoma</td>
<td>Serum protein electrophoresis, Leucocyte phenotyping, Lymph node biopsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Haematology*)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urinary Bence-Jones protein</td>
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<td>Pernicious Anaemia</td>
<td>Anti-gastric parietal cell antibodies, Anti-intrinsic factor antibodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pemphigus</td>
<td>Immunohistology (Histopathology*)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pemphigoid</td>
<td>Skin Reactive antibodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polymyositis</td>
<td>ANA(Anti-Jo-1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premature ovarian failure</td>
<td>Anti-adrenal antibodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Biliary Cirrhosis</td>
<td>Anti-mitochondrial antibodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progressive systemic sclerosis</td>
<td>ANA(Anti-Scl 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatoid Arthritis</td>
<td>Rheumatoid Factor, C-reactive protein (Biochemistry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sjogrens Syndrome</td>
<td>Anti-nuclear antibodies (Anti-Ro, Anti-La)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic Lupus Ervthematousus</td>
<td>Anti-nuclear antibodies, Anti-DNA antibodies, Anti-ENA antibodies,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-cardiolipin antibodies, C3, C4, C-reactive protein (Biochemistry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasculitis</td>
<td>Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies, ANA, (Radiology/biopsy*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-reactive protein (Biochemistry)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waldenstroms Macroglobulinaemia</td>
<td>Immunoglobulins, Serum protein electrophoresis, Urinary Bence Jones Protein,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Haematology/Histopathology*)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>