Aurora Life Sciences

Independent Testing Laboratory
Specializing in Autoimmune Marker Detection

CAP - Comprehensive Autoimmune Panel is inclusive of AFP and AAP

AFP – Autoimmune Fatigue Panel Indications

Ro60	**SSA -** Aids in the diagnosis of Sjogren's syndrome (especially with vasculitis) and lupus patients with Sjogren's overlap syndrome.
Ro52	**SSA (Trim21) -** Aids in the diagnosis of Sjogren's syndrome (especially with vasculitis) and lupus patients with Sjogren's overlap syndrome.
La	**SSB -** SS-B/La antibodies are found primarily in patients with Sjogren's syndrome or LE, where they occur with frequencies of approximately 60% and 15%, respectively. SS-B/La antibodies occur only infrequently in the absence of SS-A/Ro antibodies.
Sm	**Smith -** Present in some cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and mixed connective-tissue disease (MCTD).
U1-snRNP A/C/68kD	**Ribonucleoprotein -** Antibodies to RNP occur in approximately 50% of patients with lupus erythematosus (LE) and in patients with other connective tissue diseases, notably mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD).
PMScl100	**100kDA -** Anti-PM/Scl antibodies are found in 10% of idiopathic inflammatory myopathy, 25% of Scleroderma/myositis overlap and 2% of Scleroderma. The antibodies are associated with myositis, arthritis, Raynaud's Scleroderma cutaneous changes and ILD.
dsDNA	**Double Stranded DNA -** dsDNA Antibody is detected in patients with active systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and approximately 20% of patients with Mixed Connective Tissue Disease.
Ku	**p70/p80 protein -** Found in a wide spectrum of connective tissue diseases including overlap syndromes with SSc and myositis. Raynaud's phenomenon and muscular and joint involvement are the most frequent clinical features associated with anti-Ku antibodies
PCNA	**Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen -** Associated with SLE, occurs in 2-10% of patients with SLE
CENP B	**Centromere B Protein -** Centromere B Antibody is diagnostic for the form of scleroderma known as CREST (calcinosis, Raynaud's phenomenon, esophageal immotility, sclerodactyly, and telangiectasia).
Jo-1	**Histidyl-tRNA Synthetase -** Jo-1 Antibody occurs most frequently (31%) in patients with polymyositis, but has also been found in patients with dermatomyositis, and the polymyositis/scleroderma "overlap syndrome" (PM/SCL) or polymyositis/systemic lupus erythematosis "overlap syndrome" (PM/SLE).
Scl70	**70kDA -** Specific for scleroderma (systemic sclerosis) and are found in up to 60% of patients with this connective tissue disease.
Ribosomal P0	**Rib P - Ribosomal P -** Found in 10% to 20% of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and are purported to be associated with lupus psychosis.
Mi-2	**Mi-2 Chromatin Remodeling Enzyme -** Mi-2 antibody is seen in 25% of adults with Dermatomyositis, in 10-15% of patients with Juvenile Dermatomyositis and in less than 1% of patients with polymyositis. MI-2 antibodies are generally of high titre, and show no variation during the course of the disease or its treatment**.**
SRP54	**SRP54 - Signal Recognition Particle** - Present in PM, Associated with syndrome of necrotising myopathy (cardiac involvement)

AAP – Autoimmune Abdominal Panel Indications

IgA Status	IgA Status - Immune System Producing Antibodies
tTG	**Tissue Transglutaminase -** Present in certain gluten sensitive enteropathies such as celiac disease and dermatitis herpetiformis.
DGP	**Deamidated Gliadin Peptide -** Detection of antibodies to gliadin, one of the major protein components of gluten, is a sensitive assay useful in diagnosing celiac disease. However, gliadin antibodies may be found in individuals without celiac disease; thus gliadin antibody assays are less specific than assays measuring antibodies to endomysium and transglutaminase.
ASCA	**Saccharomyces Cerevisiae -** Antibodies to Saccharomyces cerevisiae are found in approximately 75% of patients with Crohn's disease, 15% of patients with ulcerative colitis, and 5% of the healthy population.
MPO	**Myeloperoxidase (pANCA) -** For diagnosis and monitoring inflammatory activity in primary systemic small vessel vasculitides. Highly specific for idiopathic and vasculitis-associated crescentic glomerulonephritis, classic polyarteritis nodosa, Churg-Strauss syndrome, and polyangiitis overlap syndrome without renal involvement.
BPI	**Bactericidal Permeability Increasing Protein -** Correlation with colonization of P. aeruginosa in airways. Associated with prior or present Gram Negative Bacterial induced Inflammation.
AGPC	**Gastric Parietal Cells -** Antibodies to this protein are present in approximately 80% of patients with pernicious anemia and a small percentage of the general adult population. The latter percentage increases with age and may reflect the presence of atrophic gastritis.
IFAB	**Intrinsic Factor -** Intrinsic Factor, produced by cells lining the stomach, binds Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) to facilitate absorption of the vitamin. Blocking antibody impedes the action of Intrinsic Factor as observed in approximately half of the patients who develop pernicious anemia.
PR3	**Proteinase 3 (cANCA) -** Associated with Systemic Vasculitis such as Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA) (formerly Wegener's)
TPO	**Thyroid Peroxidase -** Most sensitive test for detecting autoimmune thyroid disease (eg, Hashimoto thyroiditis and Graves disease)
M2	**Mitochondria type M2 -** Associated to Primary Biliary Cirrhosis.
LKM-1	**Liver/Kidney Microsomes -** The presence of LKM-1 antibodies can be used in conjunction with clinical findings and other laboratory tests to aid in the diagnosis of autoimmune liver diseases such as autoimmune hepatitis (AIH-2).
LC1	**Liver Cytosol type 1 -** Liver Cytosol Ab's are detected in patients with autoimmune hepatitis type 2 in the presence or absence of Liver-Kidney Microsome (LKM) autoantibodies. LC-1 are typically not associated with autoimmune hepatitis type 1, primary biliary cirrhosis or drug-induced hepatitis.
SLA	**Soluble Liver Antigen –** Detected in 10-30%of patients with type 1 autoimmune hepatitis (AIH), but not in patients with type 2 AIH, primary sclerosing cholangitis or primary biliary cirrhosis.
GBM	**Glomerular Basement Membrane -** Glomerular Basement Membrane Antibody is present in one fourth of patients with Goodpasture's syndrome. This syndrome consists of glomerulonephritis and pulmonary hemorrhage.
sp100	**Nuclear Antigen -** Found in 20-30% of patients diagnosed with primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC).
gp210	**gp210 - Glycoprotein 210** - Anti-gp210 and/or sp100 antibodies can be detected in approximately 25% of all Primary Biliary Cirrhosis (PBC) patients and 30% of AMA-negative PBC patients. PBC is an organ-specific autoimmune disease that predominantly affects women and is characterized by chronic progressive destruction of small intrahepatic bile ducts with portal inflammation and ultimately fibrosis.

On suspicion of an autoimmune disease it should be noted that findings of autoantibodies can only be used to support the diagnosis, as autoantibodies may occur without a disease or as a transient phenomenon during infection. A positive or negative result of a test can therefore not be used for a diagnosis, if there are no defined clinical disease criteria. In some diseases, it may be appropriate to monitor the concentration of autoantibodies with regard to the development of manifest disease, on other occasions with regard to the assessment of disease activity, prognosis or effect of the treatment. Not all the autoantibodies associated with an autoimmune disorder are necessary to diagnose an autoimmune disorder.

7-7-19