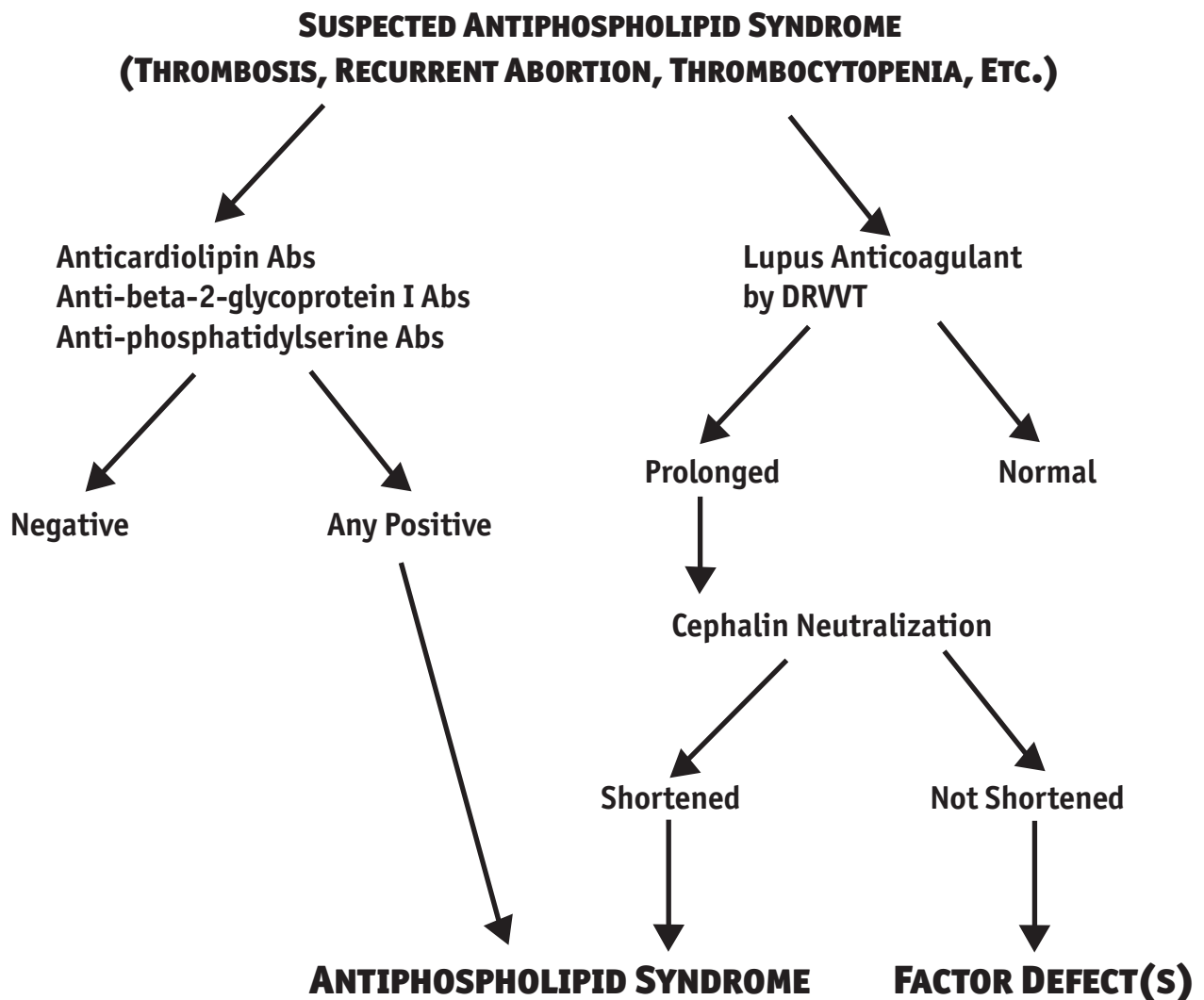




ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID ANTIBODIES

HALLMARK OF ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROMES

- ▶ Antiphospholipid antibodies (aPL) are found in a variety of illnesses including autoimmune diseases, infectious disorders, malignancies and drug-induced syndromes. Individuals with antiphospholipid syndromes are at risk for arterial and venous thromboembolic episodes, recurrent fetal loss and thrombocytopenia^{1,2} Antiphospholipid syndromes can occur secondary to systemic lupus erythematosus^{2,3} or as a primary antiphospholipid syndrome.^{2,4} Laboratory diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndromes is illustrated below.¹



RDL REFERENCE LABORATORY
Creative Solutions for Complex Medicine

► **SUMMARY OF CLINICAL UTILITY**

aPL antibodies are heterogeneous populations of antibodies both within and between patients; the variety of clinical manifestations associated with antiphospholipid syndromes reflects this diversity.^{1,2} Anticardiolipin Ab (ACA), as measured by EIA, are the most sensitive method of detecting aPL. However, patients who have negative ACA antibodies but positive anti-phosphatidylserine antibodies, anti-beta-2-glycoprotein-I antibodies and/or Lupus Anticoagulant (LA) are reported.^{1,2} aPL which persist at high concentration are associated with an increased risk of thrombotic events; low titer aPL can be transient and associated with other illnesses, including infections.^{1,2} In contrast to ACA, antibodies to beta-2-glycoprotein-I are only found in autoimmune diseases. Anti-beta-2-glycoprotein-I antibodies are reported along with LA or ACA antibodies in 89% and 78% respectively, of SLE patients with thrombosis; whereas, only 6% of ACA-positive SLE patients without anti-beta-2-glycoprotein I antibodies or LA have thrombosis⁵.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Because of the heterogeneous nature of aPL and the variety of techniques available for their detection and measurement, RDL offers three different Antiphospholipid Antibody Panels to maximize the detection of aPL without incurring excessive cost. Individual assays are also available.

ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID ANTIBODY PANEL I (#181)

Anticardiolipin Abs (IgG, IgA & IgM Isotypes) by EIA, Lupus Anticoagulant by DRVVT

ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID ANTIBODY PANEL II (#182)

Same as Panel I plus Anti-Phosphatidylserine Abs (IgG & IgM) by EIA

ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID ANTIBODY PANEL III (#183)

Same as Panel II plus Anti-Beta-2-Glycoprotein-I Abs (IgG, IgA & IgM) by EIA

SPECIMEN REQUIREMENT

2 mL citrated, platelet-poor plasma, frozen in each of two plastic vials and 2 mL serum. Please see Lupus Anticoagulant specimen preparation instructions.

REFERENCES

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4. Shoenfeld Y. Induction of experimental primary and secondary anti-phospholipid syndrome in naive mice. Am J Reproduct Immunol 1992;28:219-21
5. Viard JP, Amoura Z, Bach JF. Association of anti-b2-glycoprotein I antibodies with lupus-type circulating anticoagulant and thrombosis in systemic lupus erythematosus. Am J Med 1992;93:181-6.