

# Circulating immune complexes

## General:

Circulating immune complexes (CIC) are detected in peripheral blood in significant concentrations only. High CIC concentrations may lead to secondary deposits in organs and blood vessels as well as to tissue damages. The extent of lesions depends on hemodynamic processes, on the antigen, the size of the immune complexes and the immune globulin class and sub-classes. A determination of CIC is usually required for monitoring immune complex diseases. Persisting immune complexes indicate a chronic underlying disease (rheumatic disorders, neoplastic diseases and infections.)

Indication: Immune complex diseases such as systemic lupus erythematoses, rheumatoid arthritis, polyarthritis, Henoch-Schoenlein Purpura

Material: 1 ml serum,

TAT: 7-10 days\*

Method: RID

Units:  $\mu\text{g/ml}$

Ref.- range: see report

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>