

Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies, ASCA

General:

Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies (ASCA), along with perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (pANCA) are among the two most useful and often discriminating markers for colitis. ASCA tend to recognize Crohn's disease more frequently, whereas pANCA tend to recognize ulcerative colitis. They react mainly to the yeast proteins mannan (oligomannin), a component of the yeast cell wall.

The ASCA antibodies are also more frequently found in familial Crohn's disease. An altered humoral and cellular response to mannan is observed and may be due to a loss of yeast tolerance. This alteration is marked by increased activation markers, CD25/CD69, upon proliferative stimulation of T-helper lymphocytes.

An increase of ASCA is a predictor for Crohn's disease with high specificity and positive predictive value. ASCA are associated with proximal (gastroduodenal and small bowel involvement) rather than purely colonic disease and with a more severe disease phenotype and requirement for surgery

The following tests are available:

- **Saccharomyces cerevisiae IgA antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: IFT

Units: Titer

Ref.- range: <1:100

- **Saccharomyces cerevisiae IgM antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: IFT

Units: Titer

Ref.- range: <1:100

- **Saccharomyces cerevisiae IgG antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: IFT

Units: Titer

Ref.- range: <1:1000

- **Saccharomyces cerevisiae IgA antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: U/mL

Ref.- range: < 20

- **Saccharomyces cerevisiae IgG antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: U/mL

Ref.- range: < 20

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