

SLA

General:

SLA antibodies mainly target the conformation epitopes. The antibodies can persist for a longer period or appear intermittently; after immunosuppressive therapy, they can disappear. Anti-SLA/LP-positive patients, compared to anti-SLA-negative patients, show a more severe progress of Auto-Immune-Hepatitis (AIH) with distinct histological signs of inflammation, prolonged remission as well as more frequent relapses. SLA/LP-antibodies are considered highly specific for AIH type 3. Depending on the survey the diagnostic sensitivity is between 19-33%. The predictive value is nearly 100%. SLA/LP-antibodies occur either isolated or together with SMA and/or ANA. Around 30% of the SLA-positive sera show SMA and/or ANA. SLA/LP antibodies in viral hepatitis could not be proven.

Occurrence: Hepatitis, autoimmune type 3; Hepatitis, autoimmune type 2; Cholangitis, primary sclerosing; PBC/AIH-overlapping syndrome; PBC cirrhosis, primary biliary. (PBC = Primary Biliary Cirrhosis).

Indication: autoimmune hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC)

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: EIA

Units: RE/mL

Ref.- range: <20.0

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