

Transglutaminase antibodies

General:

The glutensensitive enteropathy (GSE; celiac disease) is an intolerance against gliadin, fractions of the wheat gluten and the prolamin of oats, barley and rye. Studies have shown that the clinical manifestation correlates with the supplied quantity of gliadins, as well as with the first gliadin exposure. Thus, manifestation can be at any age, mostly between 2 and 40 years. Symptoms derive from malabsorption, such as: steatorrhea, hypovitaminosis and underweight, osteopenia, anemia or edemas can appear. The detection of antibodies against endomysium is considered specific for a gluten-sensitive enteropathy. Tissue transglutaminase (t-TG) was additionally identified as antigen of endomysium antibodies.

The diagnostic value of gliadin antibodies is less important when compared to endomysium antibodies. In addition it has been shown that in celiac disease as well as in dermatitis herpetiformis, tissue transglutaminase IgA Abs correlate well with the titers of IgA endomysium Abs.

Suspicion of celiac disease, suspicion of neurological complications in celiac disease. Monitoring celiac disease. IgG antibodies are important in IgA deficiency!

The following tests are available:

- **Tissue Transglutaminase (tTG) IgA/IgG antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 3 days*

Method: EIA

Units: U/mL

Ref.- range: <1.0

- **Tissue Transglutaminase (tTG) IgA antibodies**

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 3 days*

Method: EIA

Units: U/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/>