
REGIONAL PATHOLOGY SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

TEST: ANTI NUCLEAR ANTIBODY PANEL

Date: January 17, 2008

Synonym: ANA Panel

Test Overview:

The ANA screen result is a qualitative measurement based on the Hep2 nuclear extract. The specific auto-antibodies which are detected with recombinant proteins are semi-quantitative for SSA IgG Antibody, SSB IgG Antibody, RNP IgG Antibody, Scl-70, Jo-1, Centromere B, Histone, and SM IgG Smith Antibody. The dsDNA result is a quantitative measurement standardized against the WHO dsDNA standard.

Clinical Significance:

The test system may be used as an aid in the diagnosis of patients with various autoimmune diseases and connective tissue disorders such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), Sjögren's syndrome, CREST syndrome and myositis.

Method: AtheNA Multi-Lyte System

Availability: Monday and Thursday in lab by 0800; Results same day.

Specimen: Blood

Collect: One 6.0 mL SST (Gold) tube.

Volume: 0.5 mL serum

Transport: Refrigerated

Unacceptable Conditions: Tubes that yield plasma.

Reference Range:

The individual auto-antibody results are reported according to the following schema:

Negative Specimens < 100 U/mL

Positive Specimens > 120 U/mL

Equivocal Specimens 100 to 120 U/mL

CPT Code: 86038; 86235x9

Additional Information:

Replaces the current ANA Antibody Panel with reflex to fluorescence patterns. In some patients, the ANA qualitative marker will be positive, and all other antigens negative. The most common explanation for this finding is the presence of antibody to one of the nuclear Hep2 antigens that is not represented by the 9 specific antigens.

The AtheNA Multi-Lyte[®] system has shown high concordance with traditional enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays with sera from normal and ANA-positive populations (99% and 97.7% respectively). This assay was also validated in house and showed good correlation with clinical diagnosis using specimens from our local patient population.

Test performed by The Nebraska Medical Center Clinical Laboratory.