

Overview

Useful For

Distinguishing between ulcerative colitis and Crohn disease in patients for whom the specific diagnosis is unclear based on endoscopic, pathologic, and imaging evaluations.

This test is **not useful for** determining the extent of disease in patients with inflammatory bowel disease or determining the response to disease-specific therapy including surgical resection of diseased intestine.

Profile Information

Test ID	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
ANCA2	Cytoplasmic Neutrophilic Ab IBD, S	No	Yes
SCERA	Saccharomyces cerevisiae Ab, IgA, S	Yes	Yes
SCERG	Saccharomyces cerevisiae Ab, IgG, S	Yes	Yes

Method Name

SCERA, SCERG: Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

ANCA2: Indirect Immunofluorescent Assay (IFA)

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type

Serum

Specimen Required

Container/Tube:

Preferred: Serum gel

Acceptable: Red top

Specimen Volume: 1 mL

Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send 1 of the following forms with the specimen:

[-Gastroenterology and Hepatology Client Test Request \(T728\)](#)

Specimen Minimum Volume

0.8 mL

Reject Due To

Gross hemolysis	Reject
Gross lipemia	Reject
Gross icterus	OK
Heat-treated specimen	Reject

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Serum	Refrigerated (preferred)	21 days	
	Frozen	21 days	

Clinical and Interpretive
Clinical Information

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) refers to 2 diseases - ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn disease (CD), both of which result from chronic inflammation in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.(1) CD is characterized by chronic diarrhea, abdominal pain, and fatigue.(2) In comparison, UC frequently presents with bloody diarrhea that is of an urgent nature.(3) Inflammation in UC most frequently affects the rectum and proximal colon, and presents with continue mucosal involvement. In CD, inflammation can affect almost any area of the GI tract and is usually evidenced as patchy, transmural lesions.

Diagnosis of IBD is primarily based on clinical evaluation, endoscopy with biopsy, and imaging studies.(4) Because CD and UC are characterized by GI inflammation, fecal calprotectin can be used to differentiate IBD from noninflammatory conditions such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). Fecal calprotectin is useful in excluding IBD as a diagnosis and avoiding unnecessary endoscopic or imaging procedures.

CD and UC are associated with the presence of various antimicrobial and autoantibodies.(5) Patients with UC often have measurable antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA), which react with as yet uncharacterized target antigens in human neutrophils; in contrast, patients with CD often have measurable IgA and/or IgG antibodies, which react with cell wall mannan of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Despite these associations, current guidelines indicate that testing for these antibodies is not sufficiently sensitive for use in the diagnosis of IBD.(2,3) Rather, these antibodies should be limited to distinguishing between CD and UC in cases where the specific diagnosis is unclear from pathologic and imaging studies.

Reference Values

Saccharomyces cerevisiae ANTIBODY, IgA

Negative: <20.0 RU/mL

Positive: > or =20.0 RU/mL

Saccharomyces cerevisiae ANTIBODY, IgG

Negative: <20.0 RU/mL

Positive: > or =20.0 RU/mL

CYTOPLASMIC NEUTROPHIL ANTIBODIES, INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PANEL, SERUM

Negative (not detectable)

Interpretation

The presence of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) in the absence of IgA and IgG anti-*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* antibodies (ASCA) is consistent with the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis (UC); the presence of IgA and IgG ASCA in the absence of ANCA is consistent with Crohn disease (CD).

Cautions

Results from this test should not be exclusively relied upon to establish the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis (UC) or Crohn disease (CD) or to distinguish between these 2 diseases.

Some patients with CD have detectable antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA), and some patients with UC have detectable IgA and/or IgG anti-*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* antibodies (ASCA).

ANCA results may be reported as indeterminate if interfering antinuclear antibodies (ANA) are present.

Clinical Reference

1. Rose NR, Mackay IR: Inflammatory bowel diseases. In: The Autoimmune Diseases. Elsevier; 2008
2. Lichtenstein GR, Loftus EV, Isaacs KL, et al: ACG Clinical Guideline: Management of Crohn's disease in adults. Am J Gastroenterol. 2018;113:481-517
3. Rubin DT, Ananthakrishnan AN, Siegel CA, et al: ACG Clinical Guideline: Ulcerative colitis in adults. Am J Gastroenterol. 2019;114:384-413
4. Clark C, Turner J: Diagnostic modalities for inflammatory bowel disease: Serologic markers and endoscopy. Surg Clin North Am. 2015;95:1123-1141
5. Zhou G, Song Y, Yang W, et al: ASCA, ANCA, ALCA and many more: Are they useful in the diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease? Dig Dis. 2016;34:90-97

Performance

Method Description

IgA or IgG antibodies to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* antigens (ASCA) are measured by commercial, microtiter enzyme immunoassays. These assays use polystyrene microtiter plates coated with purified mannan from the cell wall of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to capture antibodies from patient sera, and horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-IgA or anti-IgG antibodies to detect ASCA. Results of the tests for ASCA are reported in relative units per milliliter (RU/mL). (Package inserts: Anti-*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* ELISA (IgA), 5/2011; Anti-*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* ELISA (IgG), EUROIMMUN Medizinische Labordiagnostika AG; 5/2011)

Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) are detected qualitatively using an in-house developed method with a substrate of ethanol-fixed, human neutrophils and fluorescein conjugated, antihuman IgG antibody as a detection

protein. Results of the test for ANCA are reported as positive, negative, or indeterminate. (Unpublished Mayo method)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) Performed

Varies

Report Available

Same day/1 day

Specimen Retention Time

14 days

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

Fees and Codes
Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their Regional Manager. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

86255

86671 x 2

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC Value
IBDP2	Inflammatory Bowel Disease Panel, S	87551-8

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC Value
610030	Cytoplasmic Neutrophilic Ab IBD, S	17355-9
SCERA	Saccharomyces cerevisiae Ab, IgA, S	47320-7
SCERG	Saccharomyces cerevisiae Ab, IgG, S	47321-5
614542	ANCA2 Interpretation	49308-0