Test Definition: AB2GP
Beta 2 GP1 Ab IgA, S

Overview

Useful For
Evaluation of patients with suspected antiphospholipid syndrome by identification of beta-2 GP1 IgA antibodies

Method Name
Enzyme-LinkedImmunosorbentAssay(ELISA)

NY State Available
Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type
Serum

Specimen Required
Container/Tube:
Preferred: Serum gel
Acceptable: Red top

Specimen Volume: 0.5 mL

Specimen Minimum Volume
0.4 mL

Reject Due To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross hemolysis</th>
<th>Reject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross lipemia</td>
<td>Reject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross icterus</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Specimen Stability Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen Type</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Special Container</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Refrigerated (preferred)</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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Clinical and Interpretive

Clinical Information
Beta-2 glycoprotein 1 (beta-2 GP1, also called apolipoprotein H) is a 326-amino acid polypeptide synthesized by hepatocytes, endothelial cells and trophoblast cells. It contains 5 homologous domains of approximately 60 amino
acids each. Domain 5, located at the C terminus, contains a hydrophobic core surrounded by 14 positively charged amino acid residues that promote electrostatic interactions with plasma membranes via interactions with negatively charged phospholipids. Complexes of beta-2 GP1 and phospholipid in vivo reveal epitopes that react with natural autoantibodies. Plasma from normal individuals contains low concentrations of IgG autoantibodies to beta-2 GP1 antibodies that are of moderate affinity and react with an epitope on the first domain near the N terminus.

Pathologic levels of beta-2 GP1 antibodies occur in patients with antiphospholipid syndrome (APS). APS is associated with a variety of clinical symptoms notably thrombosis, pregnancy complications, unexplained cutaneous circulatory disturbances (livido reticularis or pyoderma gangrenosum), thrombocytopenia or hemolytic anemia, and nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis. Beta-2 GP1 antibodies are found with increased frequency in patients with systemic rheumatic diseases, especially systemic lupus erythematosus.

Autoantibodies to beta-2 GP1 antibodies are detected in the clinical laboratory by different types of assays including immunoassays and functional coagulation assays. Immunoassays for beta-2 GP1 antibodies can be performed using either a composite substrate comprised of beta-2 GP1 plus anionic phospholipid (e.g., cardiolipin or phosphatidylserine), or beta-2 GP1 alone. Antibodies detected by immunoassays that utilize composite substrates are commonly referred to as phospholipid or cardiolipin antibodies. Antibodies detected using beta-2 GP1 substrate without phospholipid (so called direct assays) are referred to simply as “beta-2 GP1 antibodies.” Some beta-2 GP1 antibodies are capable of inhibiting clot formation in functional coagulation assays that contain low concentrations of phospholipid cofactors. Antibodies detected by functional coagulation assays are commonly referred to as lupus anticoagulants.

The diagnosis of APS requires at least 1 clinical criteria and 1 laboratory criteria be met. The clinical criteria include vascular thrombosis (arterial or venous in any organ or tissue) and pregnancy morbidity (unexplained fetal death, premature birth, severe preeclampsia, or placental insufficiency). Other clinical manifestations, including heart valve disease, livedo reticularis, thrombocytopenia, nephropathy, neurological symptoms, are often associated with APS, but are not included in the diagnostic criteria. The laboratory criteria for diagnosis of APS are the presence of lupus anticoagulant, the presence of IgG and/or IgM anticardiolipin antibody (>40 GPL, >40 MPL, or >99th percentile), and/or the presence of IgG and/or IgM beta-2 GP1 antibody (>99th percentile). All antibodies must be demonstrated on 2 or more occasions separated by at least 12 weeks. Direct assays for beta-2GP 1 antibodies have been reported to be somewhat more specific (but less sensitive) for disease diagnosis in patients with APS.

Anticardiolipin and beta-2 GP1 antibodies of the IgA isotype are not part of the laboratory criteria for APS due to lack of specificity.

**Reference Values**

<15.0 U/mL (negative)

15.0-39.9 U/mL (weakly positive)

40.0-79.9 U/mL (positive)

> or =80.0 U/mL (strongly positive)

Results are expressed in arbitrary units.

Reference values apply to all ages.

**Interpretation**

Strongly positive results for IgG and IgM beta-2 glycoprotein 1 (beta-2 GP1) antibodies (>40 U/mL for IgG and/or IgM) are diagnostic criterion for antiphospholipid syndrome (APS). Lesser levels of beta-2 GP1 antibodies and antibodies of the IgA isotype may occur in patients with clinical signs of APS, but the results are not considered diagnostic. Beta-2 GP1 antibodies must be detected on 2 or more occasions at least 12 weeks apart to fulfill the
laboratory diagnostic criteria for APS.

IgA beta-2 GP1 antibody result >15 U/mL with negative IgG and IgM beta-2 GP1 antibody results are not diagnostic for APS.

Detection of beta-2 GP1 antibodies is not affected by anticoagulant treatment.

**Cautions**

The immunoassay for beta-2 glycoprotein 1 (beta 2 GP1) antibodies does not distinguish between autoantibodies and antibodies produced in response to infectious agents or as epiphenomena following thrombosis. For this reason, a single positive test result is not sufficient to meet accepted serologic criteria for the diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (see Clinical Information).

Comparative studies and interlaboratory proficiency surveys indicate that results of beta-2 GP1 antibody tests can be highly variable and results obtained with different commercial immunoassays may yield substantially different results.(4)

**Clinical Reference**


**Performance**

**Method Description**

Purified beta-2 GPI antigen is bound to the wells of a polystyrene microwell plate under conditions that will preserve the antigen in its native state. Prediluted controls and diluted patient sera are added to separate wells, allowing any beta-2 GPI IgA antibodies present to bind to the immobilized antigen. Unbound sample is washed away and an enzyme-labeled antihuman IgA conjugate is added to each well. A second incubation allows the enzyme-labeled antihuman IgA to bind to any patient antibodies that have become attached to the microwells. After washing away any unbound enzyme-labeled antihuman IgA, the remaining enzyme activity is measured by adding a chromogenic substrate and measuring the intensity of the color that develops. The assay can be evaluated spectrophotometrically by measuring and comparing the color intensity that develops in the patient wells with that of a 5-point calibration curve. Results are reported out semiquantitatively in standard IgA anti-beta-2 GPI units (SAU).(Package Insert: QUANTA Lite beta 2 GP1 IgA ELISA, March 2015, Revision 10)

**PDF Report**

No

**Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed**
Test Definition: AB2GP
Beta 2 GP1 Ab IgA, S

Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 8 a.m.

Analytic Time
3 days

Maximum Laboratory Time
5 days

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 has been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

CPT Code Information
86146

LOINC® Information

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