

Motor Neuropathy Panel

Patient: Age: 57 Sex: M
Patient Identifiers:



ARUP Test Code: 0051225

Collection Date: 02/09/2024 Received in lab: 02/12/2024 Completion Date: 02/15/2024

MAG Antibody, IgM Elisa

Visit Number (FIN):

<1000 TU

(Ref Interval: 0-999)

INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: MAG Antibody, IGM ELISA

An elevated IgM antibody concentration greater than 999 TU against myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG) suggests active demyelination in peripheral neuropathy. A normal concentration (less than 999 TU) generally rules out an anti-MAG antibody-associated peripheral neuropathy.

TU=Titer Units

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. This test was performed in a CLIA certified laboratory and is intended for clinical purposes.

SGPG Antibody, IgM

0.11 IV

(Ref Interval: 0.00-0.99)

INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: SGPG Antibody, IgM

The majority of sulfate-3-glucuronyl paragloboside (SGPG) IgM-positive

sera will show reactivity against MAG. Patients who are SGPG IgM positive and MAG IgM negative may have multi-focal motor neuropathy

with conduction block.

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Asialo-GM1 Antibodies, IgG/IgM	13 IV	(Ref Interval: 0-50)
GM1 Antibodies, IgG/IgM	62 IV H	(Ref Interval: 0-50)
GD1a Antibodies, IgG/IgM	19 IV	(Ref Interval: 0-50)
GD1b Antibodies, IgG/IgM	16 IV	(Ref Interval: 0-50)
GQ1b Antibodies, IgG/IgM	9 IV	(Ref Interval: 0-50)

INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: Ganglioside (Asialo-GM1, GM1, GM2, GD1a, GD1b, and GQ1b) Antibodies, IgG/IgM

29 IV or less: Negative 30-50 IV: Equivocal 51-100 IV: Positive

101 IV or greater: Strong Positive

Ganglioside antibodies are associated with diverse peripheral neuropathies. Elevated antibody levels to ganglioside-monosialic acid (GMI), and the neutral glycolipid, asialo GMI are associated with motor or sensorimotor neuropathies, particularly multifocal motor neuropathy. Anti-GMI may occur as IgM (polyclonal or monoclonal) or IgG antibodies. These antibodies may also be found in patients with diverse connective tissue diseases as well as normal individuals. GDIa antibodies are associated with different variants of Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS) particularly acute motor axonal neuropathy while GDIb antibodies are predominantly









Patient: ARUP Accession: 24-040-144269

found in sensory ataxic neuropathy syndrome. Anti-GQ1b antibodies are seen in more than 80 percent of patients with Miller-Fisher syndrome and may be elevated in GBS patients with ophthalmoplegia. The role of isolated anti-GM2 antibodies is unknown. These tests by themselves are not diagnostic and should be used in conjunction with other clinical parameters to confirm disease.

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Immunoglobulin G	314 mg/dL L	(Ref Interval: 768-1632)
Immunoglobulin A	67 mg/dL L	(Ref Interval: 68-408)
Immunoglobulin M	75 mg/dL	(Ref Interval: 35-263)
Total Protein, Serum	6.2 g/dL L	(Ref Interval: 6.3-8.2)
Albumin	4.25 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 3.75-5.01)
Alpha 1 Globulin	0.31 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 0.19-0.46)
Alpha 2 Globulin	0.71 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 0.48-1.05)
Beta Globulin	0.55 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 0.48-1.10)
Gamma	0.38 g/dL L	(Ref Interval: 0.62-1.51)
Monoclonal Protein	Not Applicable g/dL	
Immunofixation	IFE Done	
SPEP/IFE Interpretation	See Note Hypogammaglobulinemia. A Kappa/Lambda Quantitative Free Light Chain (0055167) on a serum sample may also be of diagnostic value. Restricted band of protein migration in the gamma region which is too small to quantify. IFE gel shows a faint band in IGG lambda which may be indicative of a specific immune response or an early monoclonal protein. Close clinical correlation with IFE follow-up is suggested, if clinically indicated.	

Note: Electrophoresis image and Immunofixation (IFE) Gel image, as applicable, continue on following page.





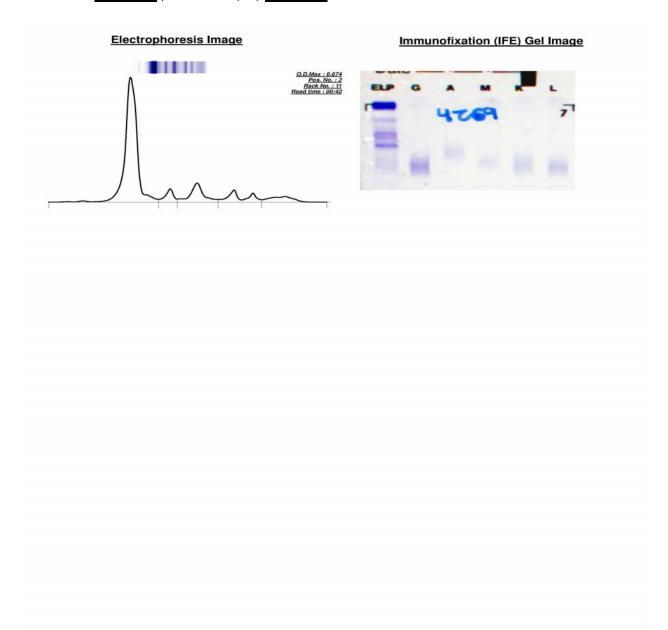




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