

Patient: [REDACTED]
 DOB: [REDACTED] Age: [REDACTED] Sex: [REDACTED]
 Patient Identifiers: [REDACTED]
 Visit Number (FIN): [REDACTED]

Client: [REDACTED]
 Physician: [REDACTED]

ARUP Test Code: 0051225
 Collection Date: [REDACTED]
 Received in lab: [REDACTED]
 Completion Date: [REDACTED]

MAG Antibody, IgM Elisa

>70000 TU H (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

>5.00 IV H (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

36 IV (Ref Interval: 0-50)

GM1 Antibodies, IgG/IgM

11 IV (Ref Interval: 0-50)

GD1a Antibodies, IgG/IgM

10 IV (Ref Interval: 0-50)

GD1b Antibodies, IgG/IgM

8 IV (Ref Interval: 0-50)

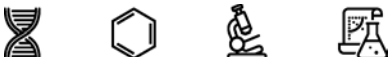
GQ1b Antibodies, IgG/IgM

8 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 (GM1), and the neutral glycolipid, asialo GM1 are associated with motor or sensorimotor neuropathies, particularly multifocal motor neuropathy. Anti-GM1 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. GD1a antibodies are associated with different variants of Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS) particularly acute motor axonal neuropathy while GD1b antibodies are predominantly



Patient: [REDACTED]
 ARUP Accession: 24-095-139498

Motor Neuropathy Panel

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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	913 mg/dL	(Ref Interval: 768-1632)
Immunoglobulin A	189 mg/dL	(Ref Interval: 68-408)
Immunoglobulin M	442 mg/dL H	(Ref Interval: 35-263)
Total Protein, Serum	7.6 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 6.3-8.2)
Albumin	4.67 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 3.75-5.01)
Alpha 1 Globulin	0.28 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 0.19-0.46)
Alpha 2 Globulin	0.74 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 0.48-1.05)
Beta Globulin	0.96 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 0.48-1.10)
Gamma	0.96 g/dL	(Ref Interval: 0.62-1.51)
Monoclonal Protein	0.41 g/dL H	(Ref Interval: <=0.00)
Immunofixation	IFE Done	
SPEP/IFE Interpretation	See Note	
	Monoclonal spike in the beta/gamma region. The quantitation may include complement and/or transferrin components. Measurement of total Immunoglobulin (IgA, IgG, or IgM) can be used for the quantitation of the monoclonal spike instead. IFE gel pattern shows an IgM type lambda monoclonal protein.	

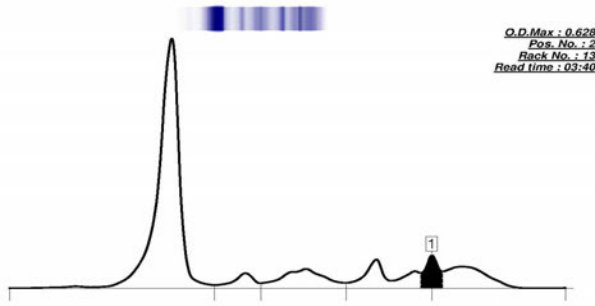
Note: Electrophoresis image and Immunofixation (IFE) Gel image, as applicable, continue on following page.



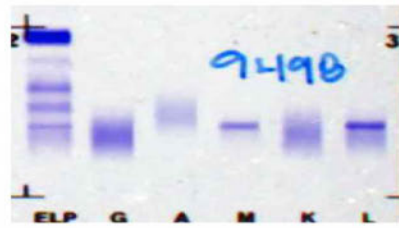
Motor Neuropathy Panel

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Electrophoresis Image



Immunofixation (IFE) Gel Image



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