Primary Membranous Nephropathy Comprehensive Autoantibody Panel

Primary membranous nephropathy (PMN) is a kidney-specific autoimmune disease that is the most common cause of idiopathic nephrotic syndrome among nondiabetic adults. Where some patients will experience spontaneous remission, others will develop end-stage renal disease (ESRD) or nonprogressive chronic kidney disease (CKD) without treatment. The gold standard for diagnosis of PMN is kidney biopsy, but antibody testing is an important diagnostic tool, specifically for patients for whom complications due to biopsy are likely. Most cases of PMN are marked by antiphospholipase A2 receptor (PLA2R) antibodies (70%) or antithrombospondin type-1 domain-containing 7A (THSD7A) antibodies (~3-5%). For more information, see the ARUP Consult Primary Membranous Nephropathy topic.

Test Interpretation

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Antibody Detected</th>
<th>Clinical Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>PLA2R (≥1:10)</td>
<td>Suggestive of PMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>THSD7A (≥1:10)</td>
<td>Suggestive of PMN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>None (&lt;1:10)</td>
<td>Does not exclude PMN; biopsy recommended if clinically indicated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation of Titers

PLA2R or THSD7A antibody titers may assist in determining the course of therapy and in predicting both response to therapy and long-term outcomes.

Limitations

- Negative result does not rule out the diagnosis of PMN
- Results should be used in conjunction with other laboratory tests and clinical findings

References


Related Information

Primary Membranous Nephropathy - Idiopathic Membranous Glomerulonephritis

Related Tests

**Phospholipase A2 Receptor (PLA2R) Antibody, IgG with Reflex to Titer 2011828**

*Method*: Semi-Quantitative Indirect Fluorescent Antibody

**Antithrombospondin Type-1 Domain-Containing 7A (THSD7A) Antibody, IgG with Reflex to Titer 3003480**

*Method*: Semi-Quantitative Indirect Fluorescent Antibody