



Human Cytoplasmic Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Serum (DPAB-CAI25021)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Cytoplasmic Neutrophil Cytoplasmic
Target	Cytoplasmic Neutrophil Cytoplasmic
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Human
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Suitable for use in IA. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Format	Liquid
Size	1 ea
Buffer	Serum
Preservative	None
Storage	Short term at 2-8°C; long term storage in aliquots at -20°C; avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction Anti-neutrophil cytoplasm antibodies (ANCA) are autoantibodies that target a type of human

white blood cell called neutrophils, which are important in health for fighting infection partly through the release of toxic substances that destroy bacteria. In ANCA-associated vasculitis, ANCA specifically bind to two proteins that are normally found in the fluid within the neutrophil (cytoplasm). The two proteins are called proteinase 3 (PR3) and myeloperoxidase (MPO). Patients with ANCA-associated vasculitis usually have autoantibodies against PR3 (PR3-ANCA) or MPO (MPO-ANCA) but not both. In granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA, Wegener's) 95% of patients are ANCA positive at diagnosis, and GPA is most commonly associated with PR3-ANCA (~65% patients). In microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) 90% of patients are ANCA positive at diagnosis, typically with MPO-ANCA (~55% patients). However, in eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA, Churg Strauss) only 40 % of patients are ANCA positive at diagnosis, usually MPO-ANCA.

Keywords

c-ANCA; Anti-neutrophil cytoplasm antibody; ANCA; Cytoplasmic anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibody
