

**Overview**

**Method Name**

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

**NY State Available**

Yes

**Specimen**

**Specimen Type**

Serum

**Specimen Required**

**Collection Container/Tube:** 5 mL Red/Serum gel tube is also acceptable.

**Submission Container/Tube:** plastic vial

**Collection Instructions:**

Draw blood in a plain, red-top tube(s), serum gel tube is acceptable.

Spin down and send 2 mL of serum refrigerated in a plastic vial.

**Specimen Minimum Volume**

0.5 mL

**Reject Due To**

Hemolysis	NA
Lipemia	NA
Icterus	NA
Other	Other than serum

**Specimen Stability Information**

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Serum	Refrigerated (preferred)	21 days	
	Frozen	365 days	
	Ambient	72 hours	

**Clinical and Interpretive**

**Clinical Information**

Background information: Peripheral neuropathies (PNs) are a group of neurological disorders affecting one or more of the peripheral nerves (1,2). Causes of PN include nerve compression, genetic mutations, inflammation, metabolic abnormalities, vitamin deficiencies, exposure to toxins or drugs, or the presence of autoimmune antibodies (1). Symptoms of PN vary based on location and mechanism of nerve damage but can include sensory impairment, distal weakness, loss of sensation, muscle weakness, and pain (1,2). PNs are typically classified based on the types of nerves affected, predominantly motor, predominantly sensory, or a combination of both (2).

IgG and more commonly IgM Antibodies to sulfatide have been associated with sensory and sensory-motor neuropathies sometimes accompanied by pain (3,4,5). Additionally, IgG anti-sulfatide antibodies have been associated with distal sensory polyneuropathy (DSP) in individuals with HIV (6).

### Reference Values

A final report will be attached in MayoAccess.

### Cautions

Limitations of analysis: Although rare, false positive or false negative results may occur. All results should be interpreted in the context of clinical findings, relevant history, and other laboratory data.

### Clinical Reference

1. Andreoli et al. (2007) Cecil Essentials of Medicine. 7th ed. Saunders Elsevier. (ISBN-13: 978-1-4160-2933-5)
2. Latov, N. (2007) Peripheral Neuropathy: When the Numbness, Weakness and Pain Won't Stop. AAN press. (ISBN-13: 978-1-932603-59-0)
3. Pestronk, A, et al. (1991) Neurology 41: 357-62, (PMID: 1706491)
4. Lopate, G, et al. (1997) J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 62: 581-5. (PMID: 9219742)
5. van den Berg, LH, et al. (1993) J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 56: 1164-8. (PMID: 8229027)
6. Lopate, G, et al. (2005) Neurology 64: 1632-4. (PMID: 15883332)

### Performance

#### PDF Report

Referral

#### Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed

Upon receipt

#### Analytic Time

7 - 10 days

#### Maximum Laboratory Time

9 - 14 days

#### Specimen Retention Time

12 months

#### Performing Laboratory Location

Athena Diagnostics

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**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 was developed and its performance characteristics have been determined by Athena Diagnostics. Performance characteristics refer to the analytical performance of the test.

**CPT Code Information**

83520 x2 Immunoassay, analyte, quant; not otherwise specified

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC Value
FSUAB	Sulfatide Autoantibody Test	Not Provided

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC Value
FSUAB	Sulfatide Autoantibody Test	Not Provided