Feel free to Call us...

A: 12A, Cowley Brown Road, R.S Puram(E), Coimbatore P: 0422 2540525, 2556628, 2550673 W: www.microlabindia.com

E: microlabcbe@microlabindia.com T: 1800 425 1316

MICROBIOLOGICAL LABORATORY





Primary Membranous Glomerulonephritis (MGN) is the most frequent kidney disorder with nephritic syndrome and also is a chronic inflammatory disease of the renal corpuscle (glomeruli), which is accompanied by a progressive reduction in kidney function.

Membranous Nephropathy (MN) is a disease in which immune complexes deposit at the glomerular basement membrane, causing damage to the filtration barrier, resulting in Proteinuria. Recent studies have shown that in approximately 70% of patients with primary MN (pMN), the immune complexes consist of autoantibodies against the podocyte protein M-type Phospholipase A2 Receptor (PLA2R). There is also evidence that levels of Anti-PLA2R autoantibodies correlate well with disease activity and progression. The presence of Anti-PLA2R antibodies could also potentially be used to differentiate pMN from other causes of nephrotic syndrome if a biopsy is not possible. Among patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) awaiting Kidney transplantation, higher levels of Anti-PLA2R could predict those more likely to recur after transplantation.

High sensitivity and maximal specificity for membranous nephropathy

Test Information

Test Name: Anti PLA2R

Test Code : **01727**

Sample : **Serum**

Method : Elisa

Schedule : Monday

& Thursday

Result On : Next Day

86%

MGN Patients suffer from nephrotic syndrome with sometimes severe oedema in the legs and eye lids, weight gain and reduced urination **2** %

MGN Patients have proteinuria without any additional symptoms.



MGN Patients show normal blood pressure and kidney function at the oneset of the disease.

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