



HLA B*27 DETECTION BY PCR

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INTRODUCTION

Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) B*27 is an inherited gene marker, implicated in the pathogenesis of seronegative spondyloarthropathies, such as ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and anterior uveitis. An HLA-B27 test may be ordered when a patient has acute or chronic pain and inflammation in his spine, neck, chest, eyes, and/or joints.

CLINICAL UTILITY:

The allelic variant HLA-B27 is present in about 8% of healthy Caucasians and is well known as genetic risk factor for spondyloarthropathies. Up to 96% of patients with ankylosing spondylitis (Morbus Bechterew) and up to 80% of patients with reactive arthritis carry the HLAB27 allele.

This test detects the presence or absence of human leukocyte antigen B27 (HLA-B27) on the surface of white blood cells in a blood sample. The presence of an HLA B*27 antigen co-related with clinical symptoms of chronic pain, inflammation and/or degenerative changes in bones, supports a diagnosis of either AS or Reiter's syndrome. This is especially true if the patient is young, male, and if he experienced his first symptoms before the age of 40. The absence of an HLA B*27 antigen however, does not completely rule out the absence of the disease, as a certain percentage of patients suffering from these auto immune conditions are HLA B*27 negative.

Specimen : EDTA Blood **Method: PCR SSP** Reported on : Next Day

HLA B*51 DETECTION BY PCR (Behçet disease)

INTRODUCTION

Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) B*51 is associated with the pathogenesis of Behçet's disease (BD) and recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Behçet disease is associated among other things with HLA-B*51 and a form of vasculitis that can lead to ulceration and other lesions. BD is a chronic inflammatory disorder characterized by recurrent oral ulcers, genital ulcers, ocular lesions, skin lesions, arthritis, gastrointestinal involvement and central nervous system (CNS) involvement.

CLINICAL UTILITY:

This test detects the presence or absence of human leukocyte antigen B51 (HLA-B51) on the surface of white blood cells in a blood sample. The BD patients with B51 seemed to be susceptible for manifesting uveitis, erythema nodosum and the full-blown syndrome as complete BD. Therefore the presence of HLA-B51 antigen in BD patients would be a genetic marker for the severe disease. The individuals with HLA-B51 are more susceptible for manifesting uveitis and erythema nodosum

Specimen: EDTA Blood **Method: PCR SSP** Reported in: Two Days

HLA B*5701 DETECTION BY PCR SEQUENCING

INTRODUCTION

Inheritance of HLA-B*5701 is a strong predictor of a hypersensitivity reaction to the anti-HIV drug abacavir. This test is intended for identification of susceptible individuals prior to the institution of abacavir therapy.

CLINICAL UTILITY:

HLA-B*5701 is associated with drug-induced inflammatory disease of the skin. Individuals with HLA-B*5701 are more sensitive to the drug Abacavir which is an antiretroviral used in treatment of HIV, however in sensitive individuals fever, skin rash, fatigue, Gastrointestinal symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or abdominal pain and respiratory symptoms such as pharyngitis, dyspnea, or cough can develop.

Specimen: EDTA Blood **Method: PCR Sequencing** Reported in: 7 Days



