

**TEST: ANTI-ENA (ANTI-SM AND RNP) & ANTI-SJÖGRENS ANTIBODIES (ANTI-SSA AND ANTI-SSB)**

**PRINCIPLE:**

Each of the various rheumatic diseases generally exhibits a particular ANA profile. Hence, identification of the specificity of a patient's antinuclear antibodies can be extremely useful in the differential diagnosis of these diseases. Sm is a highly specific serological marker found in 20-30% of patients with SLE. Antibodies to RNP are frequently detected in several of the rheumatic diseases; however, the presence of a high titer response to this antigen is usually considered diagnostic of MCTD. Antibodies to SS-A/Ro and SS-B/La are observed with the highest frequency in Sjögren's Syndrome, although these antigen specificities are also found in a significant percentage of patients with SLE. Furthermore, there has been a recent association between SS-A/Ro antibodies and congenital fetal heart block. In this test autoantibodies to RNP, Sm, SSA/Ro and SS-B/La are detected by ELISA.

**SPECIMEN REQUIREMENTS:**

**2ml serum collected in a red top tube with no additive or in a serum separator tube (gel barrier).** Serum may be separated from the clot to avoid hemolysis. Store at 2-10°C up to one week. If testing is further delayed, sera should be frozen at 20°C or lower. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles. Minimum volume needed is 300ul.

**METHOD:** Enzyme Linked Immunoassay (ELISA)

**REFERENCES**

Condemi, J.J. The Autoimmune Diseases. JAMA 1987; 258: 2920-2929.

**Normal Range: Negative.**

**Positive results for each ENA antigen are indicated separately.**

**Anti-ENA includes Sm and RNP**

**Anti-Sjögrens includes SSA and SSB**

**Turnaround Time: One Week**