



# Immunosciences Lab., Inc.

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## REFERRING PHYSICIAN

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Patient Name:

PARK-ALVAREZ, RUBEN

Patient I.D.:

DOB08062002

Blood Drawn	Processed	Reported	ISL No.
07/18/06	07/20/06	08/03/06	200714

### TEST

### RESULTS NORMAL ABNORMAL

### REFERENCE RANGE

### UNITS

#### \*\*\* FIBRILLARIN ANTIBODY \*\*\*

IgG FIBRILLARIN	11	0-20	ELISA
IgM FIBRILLARIN	<10	0-20	ELISA
IgA FIBRILLARIN	<10	0-20	ELISA

Evidence indicates that environmental factors play a major role in precipitating systemic autoimmunity in genetically susceptible individuals. Certain heavy metals such as mercury are potent environmental immunostimulants that produce a number of immunopathologic sequelae, including lymphoproliferation, hypergammaglobulinemia, and overt systemic autoimmunity.

The characteristic features of mercury-induced autoimmunity are very similar to many manifestations of systemic lupus erythematosus, and include lymphocyte proliferation, increased levels of Class II MHC expression, immune complex formation, antinuclear antibodies and polyclonal antibodies against other self antigens.

Fibrillarin and Chromatin are targets for autoantibodies in human scleroderma and mercury induced autoimmunity. Therefore, anti-fibrillarin and anti-chromatin antibodies are strongly associated with mercury and other toxins-induced autoimmunity and not with other autoantibody responses.

#### References:

TAKEUCHI K, et al; Analysis of the Autoantibody Response to Fibrillarin in Human Diseases and Murine Models of Autoimmunity. J. Immunology 154:961, 1995

KONO H.D., et al; Resistance to Xenobiotic-induced Autoimmunity Maps to Chromosome 1. J. Immunology 167:2396, 2001

The performance characteristics of this test were established through validation by Immunosciences Laboratory, Inc., and no approval is required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Immunosciences Laboratory, Inc. is regulated under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 ("CLIA") as qualified to perform high complexity clinical testing.

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