



ELISA method for assess liver - Kidney microsomes antibodies [Método ELISA para anticuerpos antimicrosomales hígado-riñón]

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RESUMEN

Almost twenty years ago a new type of autoimmune chronic hepatitis, denominated Type 2 Autoimmune Hepatitis was described. It is more frequent in girls and young women, characterized by the presence of serum autoantibodies liver/kidney anti microsomes type 1 (LKM-1). A microsomal enzyme of 50 kDa, the Cytochrome P450 Monooxygenase (P450IID6) metabolizes drugs and is the target antigen of the LKM-1. This antigen can also be expressed in the cellular membrane of the hepatocytes modulated by interleukines and tumoral necrosis factor (TNF). The most frequent method to determine antibodies anti LKM-1 is the indirect immunofluorescence, using liver and kidney rat slides. The main inconvenience is the similar pattern that they present with other antibodies denominated Antimitochondrial (AMA). In this work, a test for LKM is developed using an Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), starting from extracted liver rat microsomes. The Interassay Variation Coefficients for two significance levels, both negative and positive-LKM samples were respectively 12.5% and 8.7%. Sensibility and specificity were 100% and 97.5% respectively for both samples.

TIPO DE DOCUMENTO: Artículo

PALABRAS CLAVE: Autoantibodies anti liver/kidney microsomes. Autoimmune hepatitis. Enzimoimmunoassay. Immunoblot. Immunofluorescence. Microsomes.

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