

Immunoglobulin A subclasses

General:

Immunoglobulin A is responsible for mucosal immunity and can be divided into two subclasses - IgA1 and IgA2, which have different functions. IgA1 is more present in blood and binds well to protein antigens, but less to polysaccharides and lipopolysaccharides. IgA1 is sensitive to many bacterial proteases. IgA2 occurs in secretory fluids and is able to bind polysaccharides and lipopolysaccharides. It may activate complement via the alternative way and is resistant to many bacterial proteases. IgA2 deficiency is more frequent than IgA1 deficiency. As IgA2 constitutes only 15% of the entire IgA in serum, a selective IgA2-deficiency cannot be diagnosed by the determination of the total IgA.

Indication: Reoccurring infections of the respiratory tract and GIT

- **Immunoglobulin A, subclass A1**

Material: 1 ml serum (**frozen**)

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: Turbidimetry

Units: g/L

Ref.- range: 0.76 - 3.28

- **Immunoglobulin A, subclass A2**

Material: 1 ml serum (**frozen**)

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: Turbidimetry

Units: g/L

Ref.- range: 0.07 - 1.14

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>