ANTI-MAG (MYELINE ASSOCIATED GLYCOPROTEIN)

- MAG is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein containing five Ig-like domains in its extracellular domain.
- MAG, a minor component of myelin in the central and peripheral nervous system, has been implicated in the formation and maintenance of myelin.

INTRODUCTION

- Autoimmune responses of the peripheral nervous system, recognized as *peripheral neuropathies*, are manifestations associated with autoantibodies against various neural glycoconjugates.

- These neuropathies can be acute, chronic, involve axonal degeneration, or demyelination.

- Autoimmune neuropathies can be further divided into monoclonal gammopathies and polyclonal inflammatory polyneuropathies like *Guillain-Barré* syndrome, *Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy* (CIDP), *multifocal motor neuropathy*(MMN), and *paraneoplastic neuropathies*.

- Neuropathies associated with anti-MAG with IgM paraproteinemia are usually a heterogenous disease group, slowly progressive with evidence of demyelination and a variable degree of axonal loss usually associated with gait ataxia.

- Of all peripheral neuropathy cases with IgM paraproteinemia, 50% possess anti-MAG antibodies8.
- It is perceived that these autoantibodies might interfere with the process of myelination, with myelin maintenance, or with axon-Schwann cell interactions.
- Hence, the detection of these autoantibodies is useful for the clinician, as it suggests active demyelination in a peripheral neuropathy.

- Detection of IgM autoantibody against myelin associated glycoprotein (MAG) suggests active demyelination in peripheral neuropathy. The possiblity of MAG antibody involvement in a suspected neuropathy may essentially be ruled out if a MAG IgM negative result is obtained.

- TEST METHOD : ELISA
- SAMPLE : SERUM
- COST :
- SCHEDULE :
- TAT :