ARUP Laboratories
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*****Example Report*****

Patient Age/Gender: 33 years Male
Printed: 28-Jun-19 09:01:37

Procedure	Result	Units	Ref Interval	Accession	Collected	Received	Reported/ Verified
Acetylcholine Binding Antibody	**0.8 H**	nmol/L	[0.0-0.4]	19-175-900142	24-Jun-19 14:39:00	24-Jun-19 14:39:00	28-Jun-19 08:39:07
Acetylcholine Blocking Antibody	**42 H**	%	[0-26]	19-175-900142	24-Jun-19 14:39:00	24-Jun-19 14:39:00	28-Jun-19 08:39:07
Acetylcholine Modulating Antibody	**56 H**	%	[<=45]	19-175-900142	24-Jun-19 14:39:00	24-Jun-19 14:39:00	28-Jun-19 08:39:30

24-Jun-19 14:39:00 Acetylcholine Binding Antibody:
INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: Acetylcholine Binding Ab

Negative ..... 0.0 - 0.4 nmol/L
Positive ..... 0.5 nmol/L or greater

Approximately 85-90 percent of patients with myasthenia gravis (MG) express antibodies to the acetylcholine receptor (AChR), which can be divided into binding, blocking, and modulating antibodies. Binding antibody can activate complement and lead to loss of AChR. Blocking antibody may impair binding of acetylcholine to the receptor, leading to poor muscle contraction. Modulating antibody causes receptor endocytosis resulting in loss of AChR expression, which correlates most closely with clinical severity of disease. Approximately 10-15 percent of individuals with confirmed myasthenia gravis have no measurable binding, blocking, or modulating antibodies.

Test developed and characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. See Compliance Statement B: aruplab.com/CS

24-Jun-19 14:39:00 Acetylcholine Blocking Antibody:
INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: Acetylcholine Blocking Ab

Negative ..... 0-26 percent blocking
Indeterminate ..... 27-41 percent blocking
Positive ..... 42 percent or greater blocking

Approximately 85-90 percent of patients with myasthenia gravis (MG) express antibodies to the acetylcholine receptor (AChR), which can be divided into binding, blocking, and modulating antibodies. Binding antibody can activate complement and lead to loss of AChR. Blocking antibody may impair binding of acetylcholine to the receptor, leading to poor muscle contraction. Modulating antibody causes receptor endocytosis resulting in loss of AChR expression, which correlates most closely with clinical severity of disease. Approximately 10-15 percent of individuals with confirmed myasthenia gravis have no measurable binding, blocking, or modulating antibodies.

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24-Jun-19 14:39:00 Acetylcholine Modulating Antibody:
INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: Acetylcholine Modulating Ab

Negative ..... 0-45 percent modulating

Positive ..... 46 percent or greater modulating

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