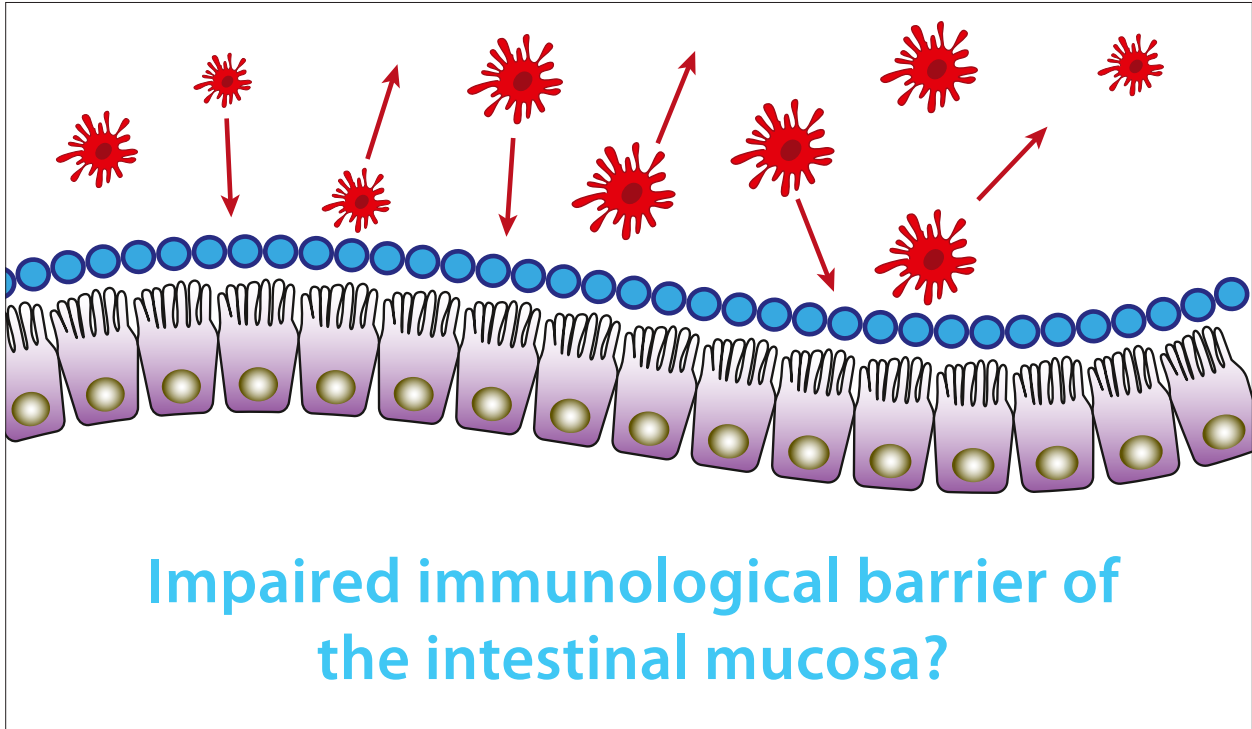


sIgA



IDK[®] sIgA ELISA*

for the determination of secretory IgA in stool

- ➔ Proof of an impaired immunological barrier of the intestinal mucosa
- ➔ Autoimmune diseases
- ➔ Susceptibility to infections
- ➔ Allergies



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* US: FDA Class I Exempt Device. For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

slgA (secretory IgA)

Marker for the intestinal immune status

Secretory IgA (slgA) consists of two IgA monomers, which are connected to each other by a J-chain and contain a secretory component. They are produced in plasma cells located in the lamina propria of the mucous membranes and are found in body secretions, such as saliva, tears, nasal mucus, tracheobronchial mucus, gastrointestinal secretions, breast milk and colostrum.

The formation of **secretory IgA** occurs independently of the serum IgA synthesis. Therefore, a lack of serum IgA does not necessarily mean a lack of **secretory IgA**. Neonates and infants are supplied with slgA through breast milk and are therefore passively immunized against gastrointestinal infections.

Conclusions concerning the endogenic defence of the intestinal mucosa can be drawn from the concentration of the **slgA** in stool. A deficiency of slgA points to a diminished activity of the mucosa immune system, whereas increased slgA values indicate increased activity and a local inflammation of the intestinal mucosa.

Low slgA-level

- ➔ Reduced activity of the intestinal immune system

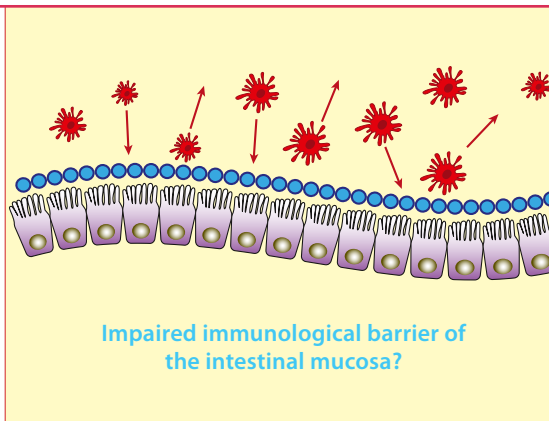
Elevated slgA-level

- ➔ Activated immune system of the gut mucosa caused e. g. by pathogens or allergic processes

IDK® slgA*

Matrix	Stool, Saliva
Sample volume	15 mg (Stool) 10 µl (Saliva)
Test principle	ELISA
Cat. No.	K 8870

* US: FDA Class I Exempt Device. For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.



Also available:

- IDK® slgA ELISA (1-point-calibration) K 8880

Literature:

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Transport models for secretory IgA and secretory IgM.
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