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**Lab Dept:** Serology

**Test Name:** LIVER/KIDNEY MICROSOME TYPE I ANTIBODY

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***General Information***

**Lab Order Codes:** LKMA

**Synonyms:** Liver/Kidney Microsome Type 1 Antibodies, Serum; Antibodies to Liver/Kidney Microsome Type I; LKM1; Microsomal Liver/Kidney Type I

**CPT Codes:** 86376 – Microsomal antibodies

**Test Includes:** Liver/Kidney Microsome Type 1 Antibody level in serum reported in Units.

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***Logistics***

**Test Indications:** Useful for detecting a clinically specific antibody in patients with autoimmune chronic hepatitis (type 2). Evaluation of patients with liver disease of unknown etiology.

**Lab Testing Sections:** Serology - Sendouts

**Referred to:** Mayo Medical Laboratories (MML Test: LKM)

**Phone Numbers:** MIN Lab: 612-813-6280

STP Lab: 651-220-6550

**Test Availability:** Daily, 24 hours

**Turnaround Time:** 1 - 4 days, test set up Monday – Wednesday, Friday

**Special Instructions:** N/A

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***Specimen***

**Specimen Type:** Blood

**Container:** SST (Gold, marble or red)

**Draw Volume:** 1.5 mL (Minimum: 1.2 mL) blood

**Processed Volume:** 0.5 mL (Minimum: 0.4 mL) serum

**Collection:** Routine blood collection

**Special Processing:** Lab Staff: Centrifuge specimen and aliquot 0.5 mL into a plastic screw cap vial. Store and ship at refrigerated temperatures. Forward promptly.

**Patient Preparation:** None

**Sample Rejection:** Specimens other than serum, gross hemolysis, warm specimens, gross lipemia, mislabeled or unlabeled specimens

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***Interpretive***

<b>Reference Range:</b>	≤20.0 Units	Negative
	20.1 – 24.9 Units	Equivocal
	≥25.0 Units	Positive
Reference values apply to all ages.		
<b>Interpretation:</b> Seropositivity for anti-LKM-1 antibodies is consistent with a diagnosis of autoimmune hepatitis type 2.		

**Critical Values:** N/A

**Limitations:** Serologic tests for autoantibodies, including anti-LKM-1, should not be relied upon exclusively to determine the etiology or prognosis of patients with liver disease.

Anti-LKM-1 antibodies may occur in some patients with chronic hepatitis caused by hepatitis C virus infection. Although the epitopes recognized by anti-LKM-1 antibodies in hepatitis C virus infection are different than in patients with autoimmune hepatitis type 2, physicians must use caution in interpreting the results of tests for anti-LKM-1 antibodies in such patients.

**Methodology:** Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

**References:** [Mayo Medical Laboratories Web Page](#) January 2018

**Updates:** 1/17/2018: Collection container update.