

Test Definition: APOAB

Apolipoprotein A1 and B, Serum

Overview

Useful For

Assessment of cardiovascular risk

Follow-up studies in individuals with basic lipid measures inconsistent with risk factors or clinical presentation

Definitive studies of cardiac risk factors in individuals with significant family histories of coronary artery disease or other increased risk factors

Profile Information

| Test Id | Reporting Name | Available Separately | Always Performed |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| RBAA1 | Apolipoprotein B/A1 ratio | No | Yes |
| APOA1 | Apolipoprotein A1, S | Yes | Yes |
| APOLB | Apolipoprotein B, S | Yes | Yes |

Method Name

Automated Turbidimetric Immunoassay

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type

Serum

Specimen Required

Collection Container/Tube: Preferred: Serum gel Acceptable: Red top Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial Specimen Volume: 1 mL Collection Instructions: Centrifuge and aliquot 1 mL of serum.

Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a <u>Cardiovascular Test Request Form</u> (T724) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume

0.5 mL



Apolipoprotein A1 and B, Serum

Reject Due To

| Gross | Reject |
|---------------|--------|
| hemolysis | |
| Gross lipemia | ОК |
| Gross icterus | Reject |

Specimen Stability Information

| Specimen Type | Temperature | Time | Special Container |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Serum | Ambient | 24 hours | |
| | Refrigerated (preferred) | 8 days | |
| | Frozen | 60 days | |

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

Apolipoprotein B (ApoB) is the primary protein component of low-density lipoprotein (LDL). Apolipoprotein A1 (ApoA1) is the primary protein component of high-density lipoprotein (HDL). Elevated ApoB and decreased ApoA1 are associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Multiple studies have reported that ApoB and ApoA1 are more strongly associated with cardiovascular disease than the corresponding lipoprotein cholesterol fraction (see APOA1 / Apolipoprotein A1, Serum and APOLB / Apolipoprotein B, Serum).

ApoB is present in all atherogenic lipoproteins including LDL, Lp(a), intermediate-density lipoprotein (IDL), and very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) remnants. ApoA1 is the nucleating protein around which HDL forms during reverse cholesterol transport. The ApoB:ApoA1 ratio represents the balance between atherogenic and antiatherogenic lipoproteins. Several large prospective studies have shown that the ApoB:ApoA1 ratio performs as well, and often better, than traditional lipids as an indicator of risk.(1-3)

Reference Values

Males

| | Apolipoprotein A | | Apolipoprotein B/A1 |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age | (mg/dL) | Apolipoprotein B (mg/dL) | ratio |
| <24 months | Not established | Not established | Not established |
| | Low: <115 | | |
| | Borderline low: | Acceptable: <90 | |
| | 115-120 | Borderline high: 90-109 | |
| 2-17 years | Acceptable: >120 | High: > or =110 | <0.8 |
| | | Desirable: <90 | |
| | | Above Desirable: 90-99 | |
| | | Borderline high: 100-119 | Lower Risk: <0.7 |
| | | High: 120-139 | Average Risk: 0.7-0.9 |
| >18 years | > or =120 | Very high: > or =140 | Higher Risk: >0.9 |

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| Females | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Apolipoprotein A | | Apolipoprotein B/A1 |
| Age | (mg/dL) | Apolipoprotein B (mg/dL) | ratio |
| <24 months | Not established | Not established | Not established |
| | Low: <115 | | |
| | Borderline low: | Acceptable: <90 | |
| | 115-120 | Borderline high: 90-109 | |
| 2-17 years | Acceptable: >120 | High: > or =110 | <0.8 |
| | | Desirable: <90 | |
| | | Above Desirable: 90-99 | |
| | | Borderline high: 100-119 | Lower Risk: <0.6 |
| | | High: 120-139 | Average Risk: 0.6-0.8 |
| >18 years | > or =140 | Very high: > or =140 | Higher Risk: >0.8 |

Interpretation

MAYO CLINIC

LABORATORIES

Elevated apolipoprotein B (ApoB) confers increased risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, even in a context of acceptable LDL cholesterol concentrations.

Extremely low values of ApoB (<48 mg/dL) are related to malabsorption of food lipids and can lead to polyneuropathy.

Reduced apolipoprotein A1 (ApoA1) confers an increased risk of coronary artery disease. Extremely low ApoA1 (<20 mg/dL) is suggestive of liver disease or a genetic disorder.

Elevated ApoB:ApoA1 ratio confers increased risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, independently of LDL and HDL cholesterol concentrations.

Cautions

In very rare cases, gammopathy, in particular type IgM (Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia), may cause unreliable results.

Clinical Reference

1. Reiner Z, Catapano AL, De Backer G, et al: ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias: The task force for the management of dyslipidaemias of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS). Eur Heart J 2011;32(14):1769-1818

2. McQueen MJ, Hawken S, Wang X, et al: Lipids, lipoproteins, and apolipoproteins as risk markers of myocardial infarction in 52 countries (the INTERHEART study): a case-control study. Lancet 2008;372:224-233

3. Thompson A, Danesh J: Associations between apolipoprotein B, apolipoprotein AI, the apolipoprotein B/AI ratio and coronary heart disease: a literature-based meta-analysis of prospective studies. J Intern Med 2006;259:481-492 4. Jacobson TA, Ito MK, Maki KC, et al: National Lipid Association recommendations for patient-centered management of dyslipidemia: Part 1-executive summary. J Clin Lipidol 2014 Sep-Oct;8(5):473-488

5. Expert panel on integrated guidelines for cardiovascular health and risk reduction in children and adolescents: summary report. Pediatrics 2011 Dec;128 Suppl 5:S213-S256

Performance



Apolipoprotein A1 and B, Serum

Method Description

Antiapolipoprotein B antibodies react with the antigen in the sample to form antigen: antibody complexes which, following agglutination, can be measured turbidimetrically. (Package Insert: Tina-quant Apolipoprotein B, Roche Diagnostics. Indianapolis, IN. 05/2019)

Antiapolipoprotein A-1 antibodies react with the antigen in the sample to form antigen:antibody complexes which, following agglutination, can be measured turbidimetrically.(Package Insert: Tina-quant Apolipoprotein A-1, Roche Diagnostics. Indianapolis, IN. 05/2019)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) Performed APOA1: Monday through Sunday APOLB: Monday through Saturday

Report Available 1 to 3 days

Specimen Retention Time 1 week

Performing Laboratory Location Rochester

Fees & Codes

Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to <u>Test Prices</u> for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact <u>Customer Service</u> 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact <u>Customer Service</u>.

Test Classification

This test has been cleared, approved, or is exempt by the US Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

CPT Code Information

82172 x 2

LOINC[®] Information

| Test ID | Test Order Name | Order LOINC [®] Value |
|---------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| АРОАВ | Apolipoprotein A1 and B, S | 55724-9 |





Apolipoprotein A1 and B, Serum

| Result ID | Test Result Name | Result LOINC [®] Value |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| APOLB | Apolipoprotein B, S | 1884-6 |
| APOA1 | Apolipoprotein A1, S | 1869-7 |
| RBAA1 | Apolipoprotein B/A1 ratio | 1874-7 |