



# Test Definition: MA2ES

Ma2 Antibody by ELISA, Serum

## Overview

### Useful For

Evaluating patients with suspected paraneoplastic encephalitides using serum specimens

### Method Name

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

### NY State Available

Yes

## Specimen

### Specimen Type

Serum

### Necessary Information

Provide the following information:

- 1.Relevant clinical information
- 2.Ordering provider name, phone number, mailing address, and e-mail address

### Specimen Required

**Supplies:** Sarstedt Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T914)

#### Collection Container/Tube:

**Preferred:** Serum gel

**Acceptable:** Red top

**Submission Container/Tube:** Plastic vial

**Specimen Volume:** 2 mL

**Collection Instructions:** Centrifuge and aliquot serum into a plastic vial.

### Forms

[If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a Neurology Specialty Testing Client Test Request \(T732\)](#) with the specimen.

### Specimen Minimum Volume

1 mL

### Reject Due To

Gross hemolysis	Reject
Gross lipemia	Reject

Gross icterus	Reject
---------------	--------

### Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Serum	Refrigerated (preferred)	28 days	
	Ambient	72 hours	
	Frozen	28 days	

### Clinical & Interpretive

#### Clinical Information

Ma2 antibodies are IgG biomarkers found in patients with paraneoplastic encephalitis (limbic encephalitis or brainstem encephalitis) or cerebellar ataxia. Antibodies (Ab) to Ma antigens can be found directed at Ma2 alone, or both Ma1 and Ma2, but never Ma1 alone. The accompanying neurological disorders (encephalitis, dementia, brainstem encephalitis, cerebellar ataxia) are usually severe. The cancer associations are either testicular germinoma (Ma2 Ab positive only) or diverse (Ma1 and Ma2 Ab positive). Neurological improvement upon treatment of cancer or immunotherapy is more commonly encountered in those seropositive for Ma2 only than when compared to Ma1 and Ma2 together.

#### Reference Values

Negative

#### Interpretation

Seropositivity for Ma2 antibody is consistent with a diagnosis of an autoimmune central nervous system disorder (encephalopathy, dementia, seizure disorder, brainstem encephalitis or cerebellar ataxia). A paraneoplastic basis should be considered and include seminoma (testicular or extra-testicular).

#### Cautions

A negative Ma2 antibody test result does not exclude autoimmune neurological disease or cancer.

#### Clinical Reference

- Voltz R, Gultekin SH, Rosenfeld MR, et al: A serologic marker of paraneoplastic limbic and brain-stem encephalitis in patients with testicular cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 1999 Jun 10;340(23):1788-1795. doi: 10.1056/NEJM199906103402303
- Rosenfeld MR, Eichen JG, Wade DF, Posner JB, Dalmau J: Molecular and clinical diversity in paraneoplastic immunity to Ma proteins. *Ann Neurol.* 2001 Sep;50(3):339-348
- Dalmau J, Graus F, Villarejo A, et al: Clinical analysis of anti-Ma2-associated encephalitis. *Brain.* 2004 Aug;127(Pt 8):1831-1844. doi: 10.1093/brain/awh203
- Schuller M, Jenne D, Voltz R. The human PNMA family: novel neuronal proteins implicated in paraneoplastic neurological disease. *J Neuroimmunol.* 2005 Dec;169(1-2):172-176. doi: 10.1016/j.jneuroim.2005.08.019
- Hoffmann LA, Jarius S, Pellkofer HL, et al: Anti-Ma and anti-Ta associated paraneoplastic neurological syndromes: 22 newly diagnosed patients and review of previous cases. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry.* 2008 Jul;79(7):767-773. doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2007.118588
- Kunchok A, McKeon A: Opsoclonus in anti-Ma2 brain-stem encephalitis. *N Engl J Med.* 2020 Sep 24;383(13):e84. doi: 10.1056/NEJMicm1914516

---

7. Adams C, McKeon A, Silber MH, Kumar R: Narcolepsy, REM sleep behavior disorder, and supranuclear gaze palsy associated with Ma1 and Ma2 antibodies and tonsillar carcinoma. Arch Neurol. 2011 Apr;68(4):521-4. doi: 10.1001/archneurol.2011.56. Erratum in: Arch Neurol. 2011 Sep;68(9):1211

## Performance

### Method Description

Ma2 antibodies are directed against their corresponding intracellular protein (PNMA2). The Ma2 autoantibody enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) is based on the principle of indirect ELISA that employs the ability of Ma2 autoantibodies to bind to antigenic protein (PNMA2) coated on the well surface of an ELISA plate. Detection of this bound antibody is accomplished using an anti-human secondary antibody that specifically recognizes the Fc region of the bound autoantibody. The secondary antibody is conjugated with alkaline phosphatase that enzymatically hydrolyzes a substrate molecule to produce an end product with a yellow color measurable at a wavelength of 405 nm. Controls and diluted samples are added in duplicate to coated plate wells and incubated for 2 hours, then washed extensively before adding the conjugated secondary antibody for an additional hour. After aspiration and washing, p-nitrophenyl phosphate substrate is added to each well and incubated for an additional hour before absorbance is measured at 405 nm. (Instruction manual: Capture ELISA Protocols. Abnova; R 1.1, 02/2011)

### PDF Report

No

### Day(s) Performed

Tuesday, Friday

### Report Available

3 to 5 days

### Specimen Retention Time

2 days

### Performing Laboratory Location

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Main Campus

## Fees & Codes

### Fees

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

### Test Classification

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA

---

requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

**CPT Code Information**

83516

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
MA2ES	Ma2 Ab ELISA, S	101868-8

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
605970	Ma2 Ab ELISA, S	101868-8