

PF-PTD-105

Cryoproteins

Synonyms

Clinical Indication

Cryoglobulins, immune complexes, cryofibrinogen.

Cryoproteins are proteins which form a precipitate on cooling the serum or plasma and re-dissolve when warmed to 37'C. Cryoglobulins are either immunoglobulins or a mixture of immunoglobulins and complement components. Cryofibrinogen refers to the precipitate from plasma only.

The diagnosis of a cryoglobulinaemia syndrome should be suspected in patients presenting with arthralgia, purpura, skin ulcers, glomerulonephritis, and peripheral neuropathy. The index of suspicion for cryoglobulinemia should be raised further if these occur in the setting of a chronic viral hepatitis (especially hepatitis C virus [HCV]), a monoclonal gammopathy (e.g. multiple myeloma, Waldenström macroglobulinaemia, monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance [MGUS]), or connective tissue disease (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE], Sjögren's syndrome).

Full clinical details must be provided to support the request for cryoprotein analysis. If complement C4 and IgM concentrations are normal, rheumatoid factor is negative, no paraprotein is detected and no relevant clinical details are provided, samples may not be referred and further information to support analysis will be requested.

Part of Profile / See Also

Request Form

Availability / Frequency of

Analysis

Turnaround Time

Patient Preparation

Combined Pathology manual blood form or ICE request

Referred Test: Analysed at the Protein Reference Unit, St Georges Hospital, London if specific criteria met. 9745

Minimum retesting interval is 2 months.

Three weeks

Due to the temperature sensitive nature of the test, samples must be collected at the hospital sites only. An insulated flask is required for this process and must be collected from the laboratory prior to sample collection.

Samples that are not collected within 30 minutes will not be processed.

Sample Requirements

Specimen Type

Serum and Plasma

Volume

3 ml

Container

Pre-warmed red top (plain) tube





pre-warmed purple top (EDTA) tube or



pre -warmed lemon top (EDTA) tube



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Plus an additional yellow top (SST) tube at room temperature for complement C3/C4 and rheumatoid factor:



Patients must only be bled at Southend or Basildon Hospital.

The protocol:

- Samples should be collected into pre-warmed tubes at 37C and brought to the laboratory at 37C in the warm flask. Please take the gold top SST sample first to warm the needle and hub ready for the cryoprotein samples (then take the red sample followed by purple sample).
- 2. The plain (Red) and EDTA (purple/lemon) samples should be put into the incubator and allowed to clot at 37C for at least 1 hour.
- 3. The samples should then be centrifuged at 37C in the prewarmed centrifuge.
- 4. The plasma and serum samples should then be separated into 2 tubes and kept in the incubator at 37C until they are packaged for referral. Ensure the sample type is clearly written on each sample.
- 5. Requests that meet the criteria will be referred for analysis the next day.

Reference Range & Units

Interferences

Interpretation & Clinical Decision Value (if applicable)

References

Test code

Lab Handling

If the sample is not kept warm prior to separation, this can result in a false negative results.

Full interpretive report is provided by the referral laboratory. In type I cryoglobulinemia, the cryoglobulins are monoclonal immunoglobulins, typically IgG or IgM, and less commonly IgA or free Ig light chains. In type II cryoglobulinemia, the cryoglobulins are composed of a mixture of a monoclonal IgM (or IgG or IgA) with rheumatoid factor (RF) activity and polyclonal Ig. In type III cryoglobulinemia, the cryoglobulins are composed of a mixture of polyclonal IgG (all isotypes) and polyclonal IgM.

https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-cryoglobulins-and-cryoglobulinemia

CRYO

See protocol in sample requirements. Store clearly labelled aliquots in the incubator at 37C. Sent daily by courier to St Georges Hospital, London.

