

# Inmunofijación e inmunotipado: ¿Son diferentes o complementarios?

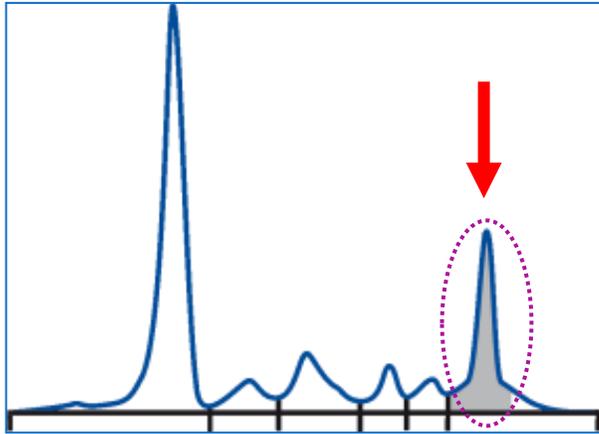
Ruben Doroteo Alvillar

**Market Development Manager LATAM**

Gerente de Desarrollo de Mercado LATAM

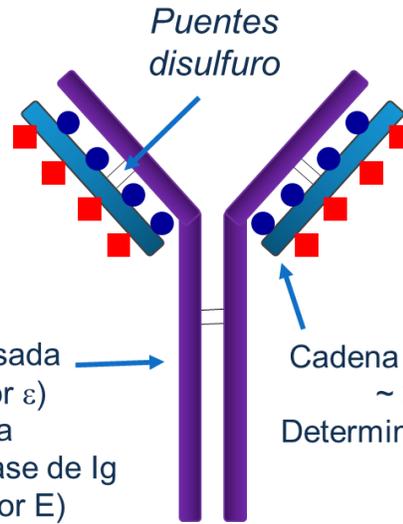
[rdoroteo@sebia.com](mailto:rdoroteo@sebia.com)

# Diagnóstico del paciente



## DIAGNÓSTICO

Identificación cualitativa y/o cuantitativa en la EPS

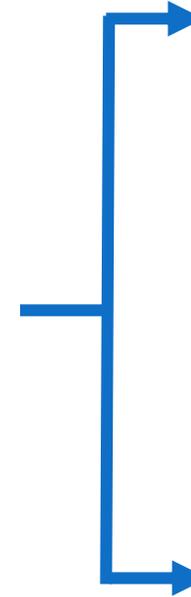


Cadena pesada  
( $\gamma$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\delta$  or  $\epsilon$ )  
~ 55 kDa  
determina la clase de Ig  
(G, A, M, D or E)

Cadena liviana ( $\kappa$  or  $\lambda$ )  
~ 25 kDa  
Determina el tipo de Ig

## CARACTERIZACIÓN

Identificación de la cadena pesada y cadena ligera involucrada



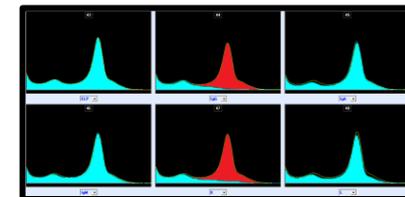
## INMUNOFIJACIÓN (IF)

**Cadenas pesadas:**  
*IgG, IgA, IgM, IgD e IgE*  
**Cadena ligeras totales:**  
*Kappa y Lambda*  
**Cadenas ligeras libres:**  
*Kappa y Lambda*



## INMUNOTIPADO (IT):

**Cadenas pesadas:**  
*IgG, IgA e IgM*  
**Cadenas ligeras totales:**  
*Kappa y Lambda*

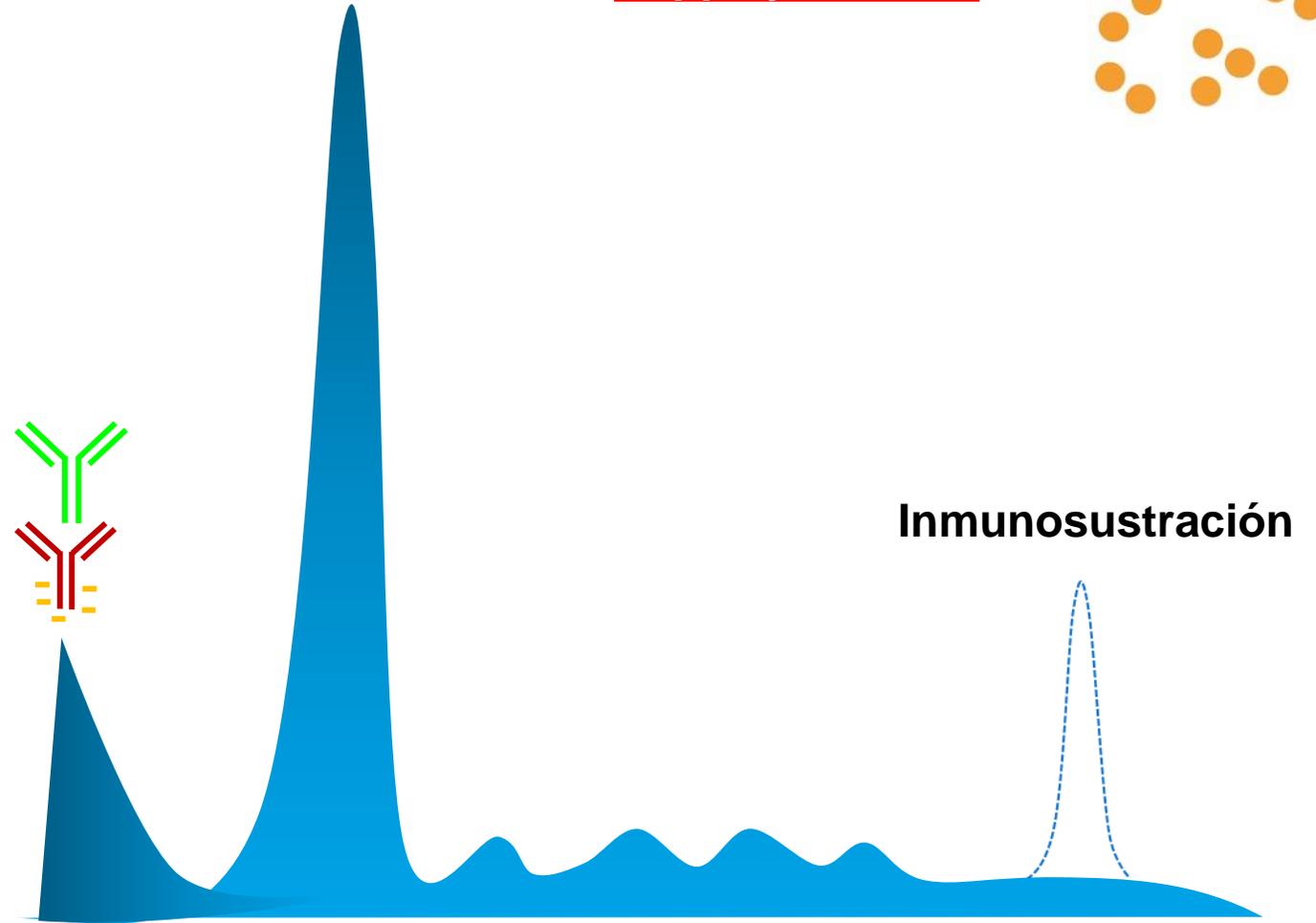
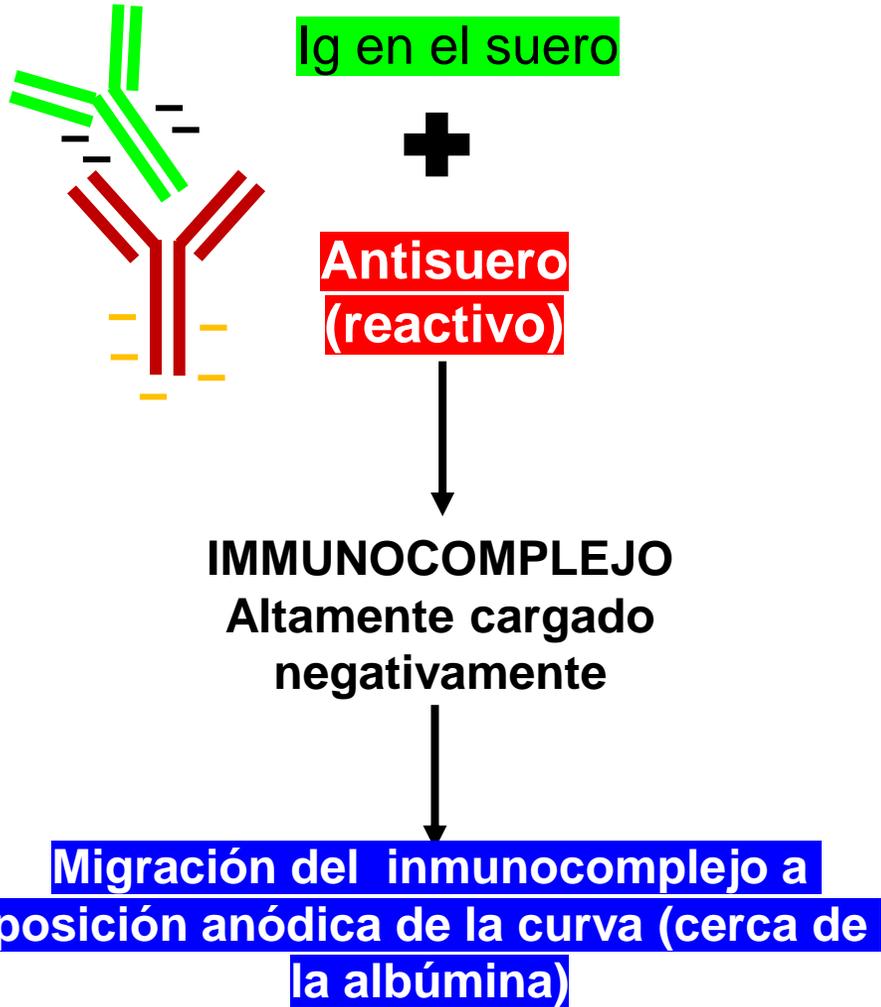
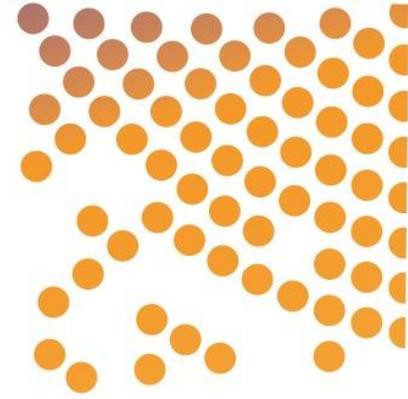




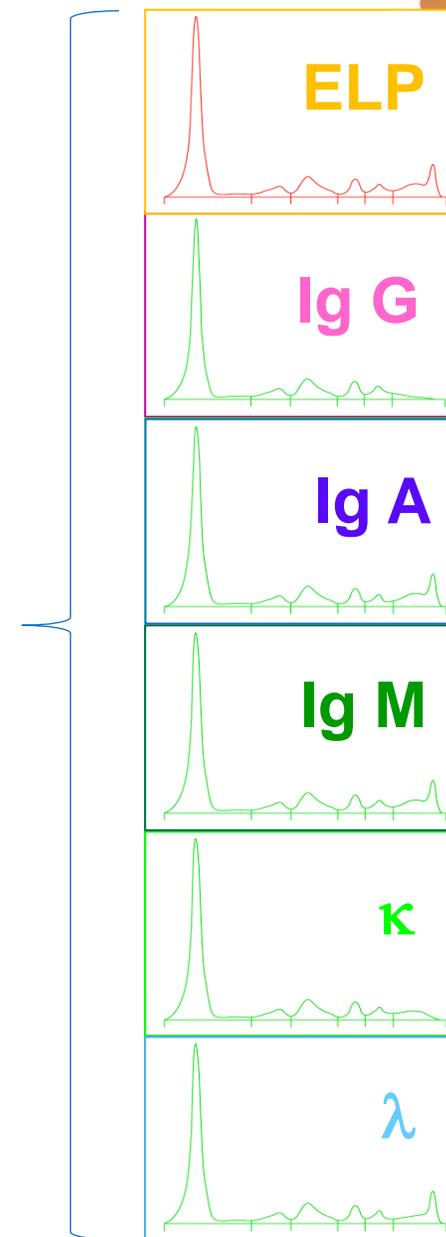
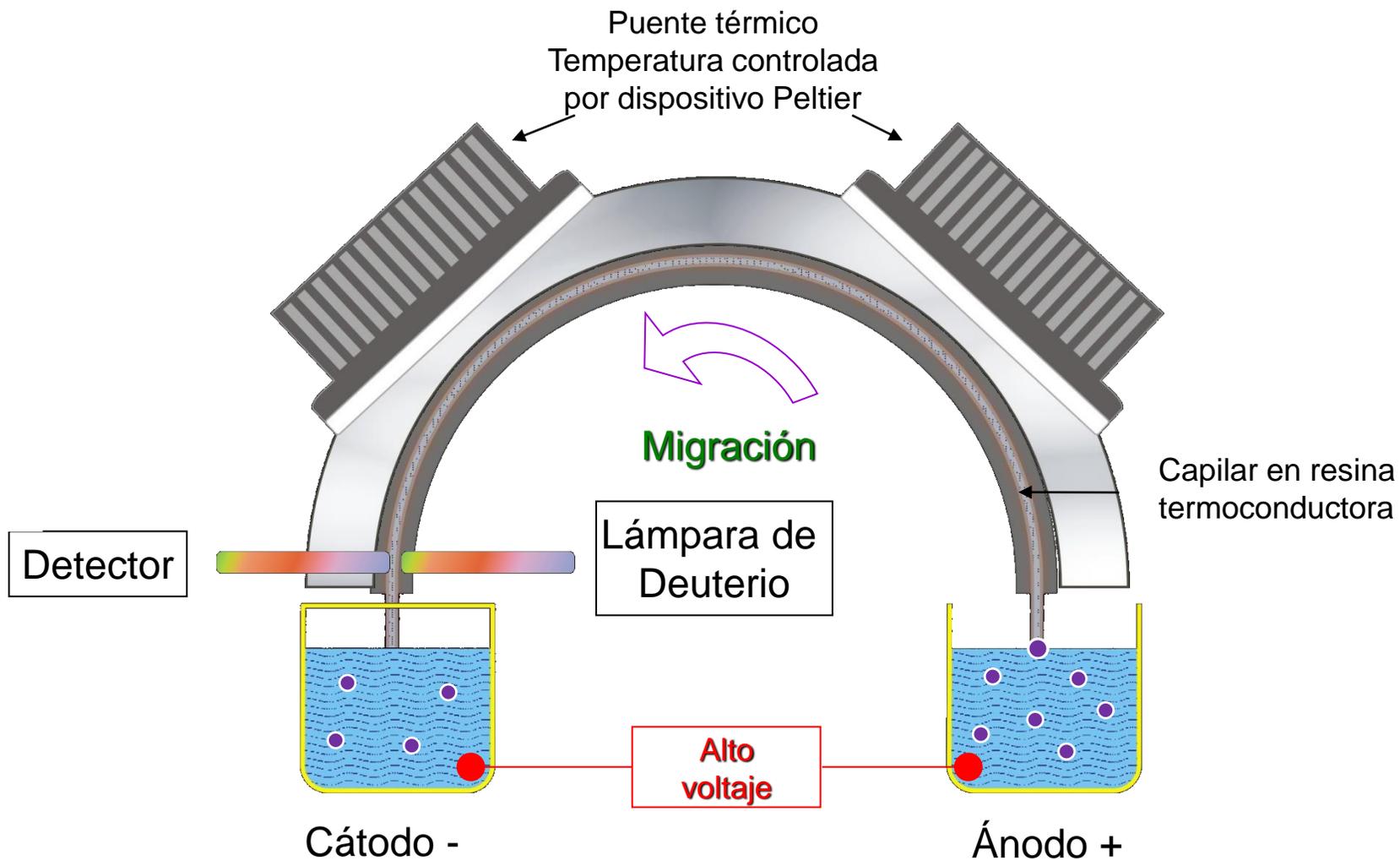
# Inmunotipificación o Inmunotipado (IT) Fundamentos

# Principio de la prueba

**Antisero:**  
IgG, IgA, IgM,  
Kappa y Lambda

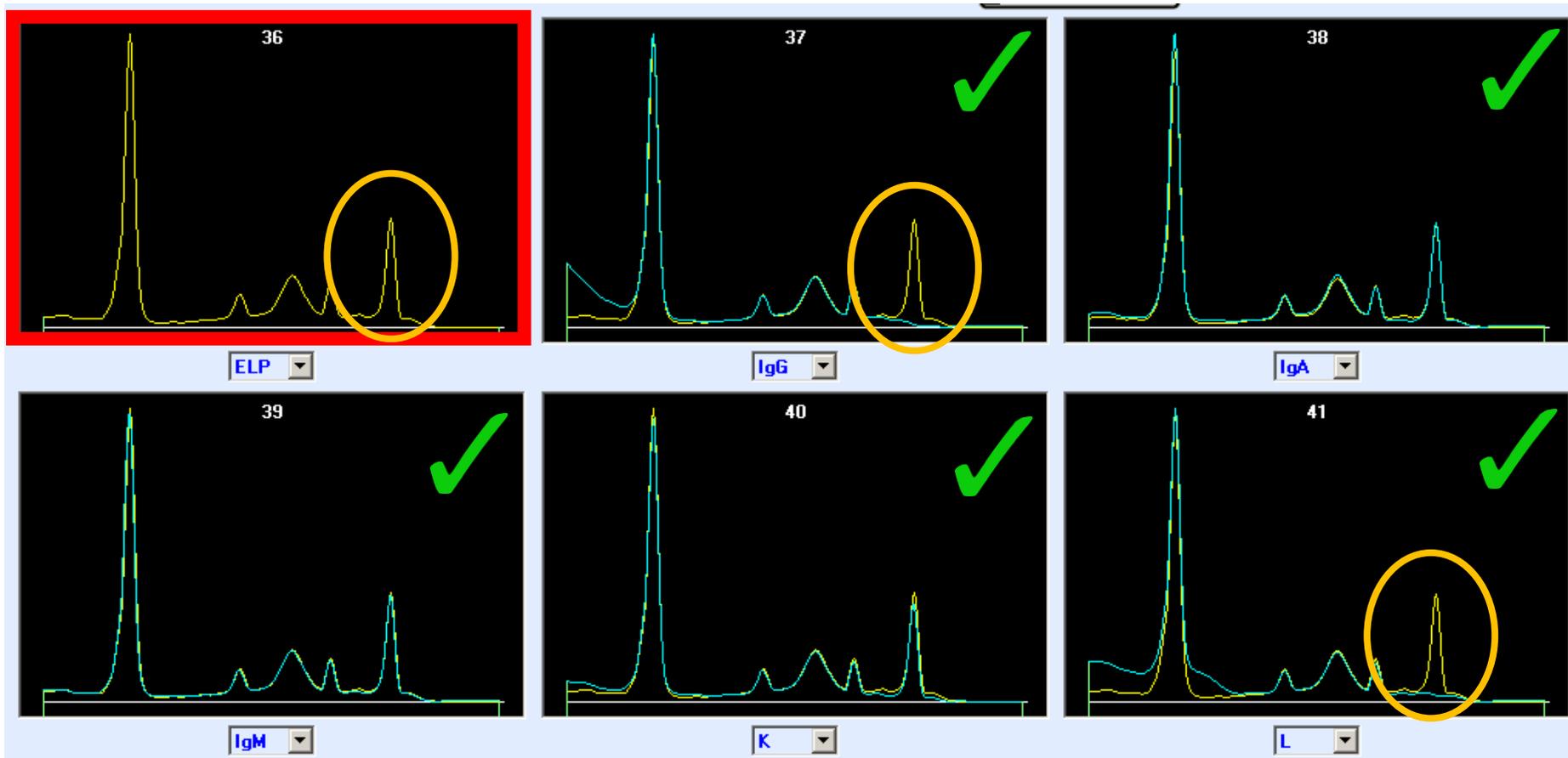


# Teoría de la Electroforesis Capilar - IT



# Guía de interpretación IT

- Examinar cuidadosamente el **patrón de referencia (ELP)** y localizar la **anormalidad**
- Comparar la curva de **muestra con antisuero** (azul) con la superposición de la curva del **patrón de referencia (amarillo)**
- Localizar la **ausencia o reducción** del componente monoclonal

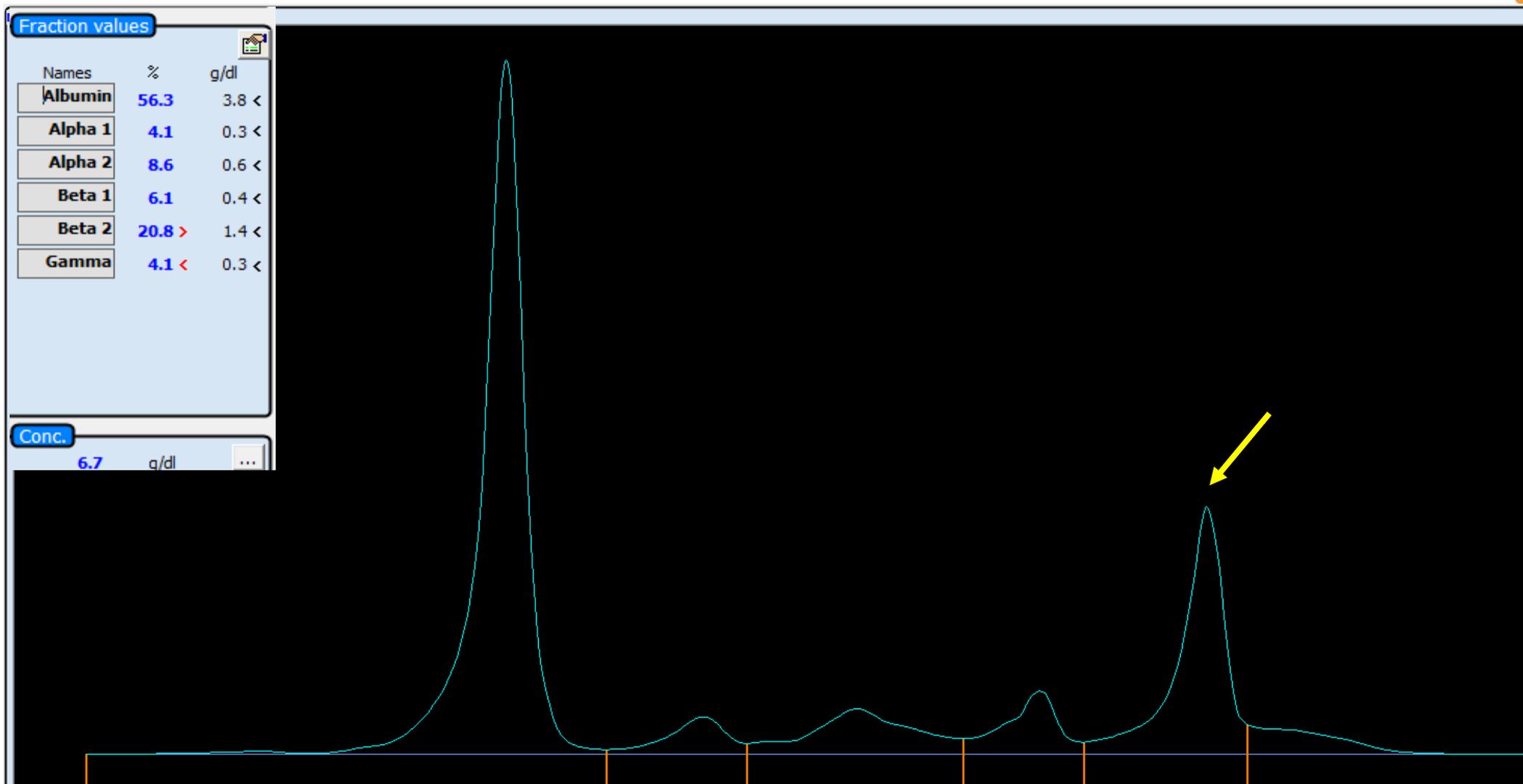
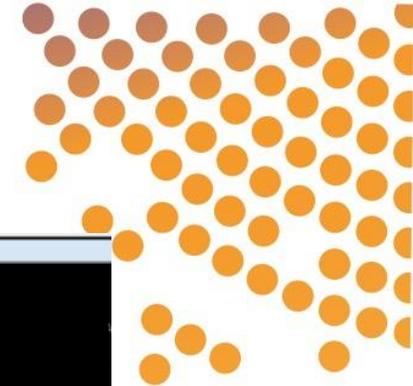


IgG lambda

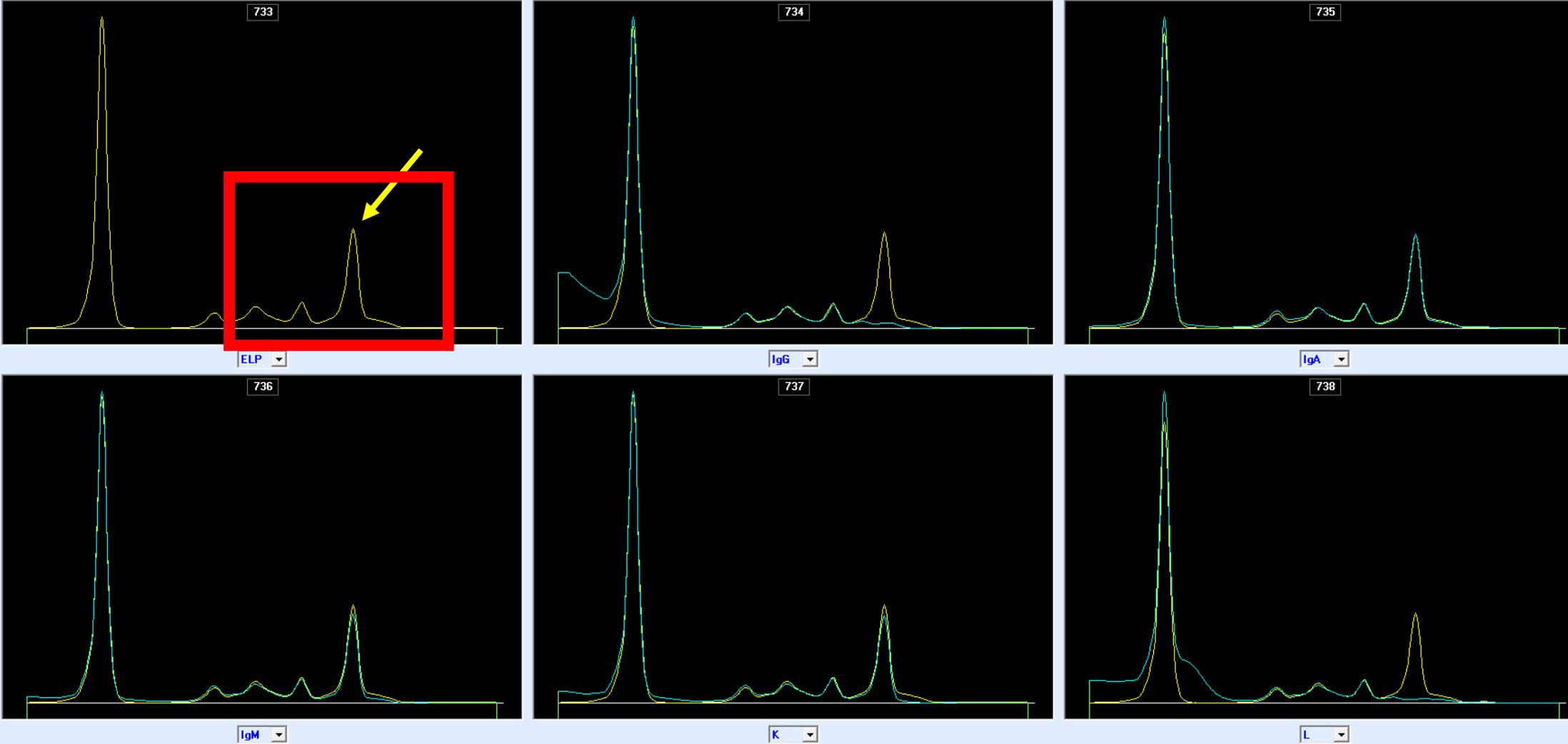
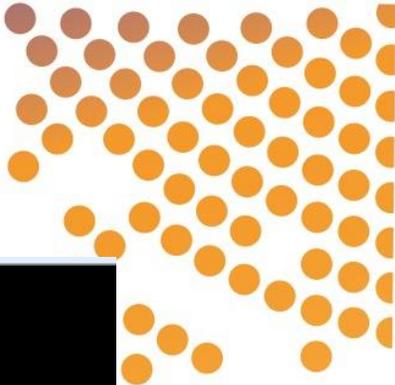


# Comparación de resultados IT e IF

# Componente monoclonal Alta concentración



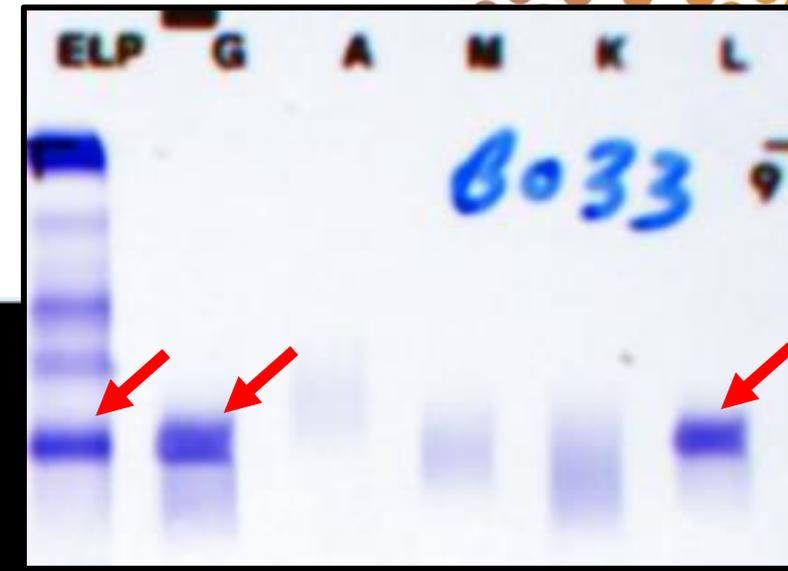
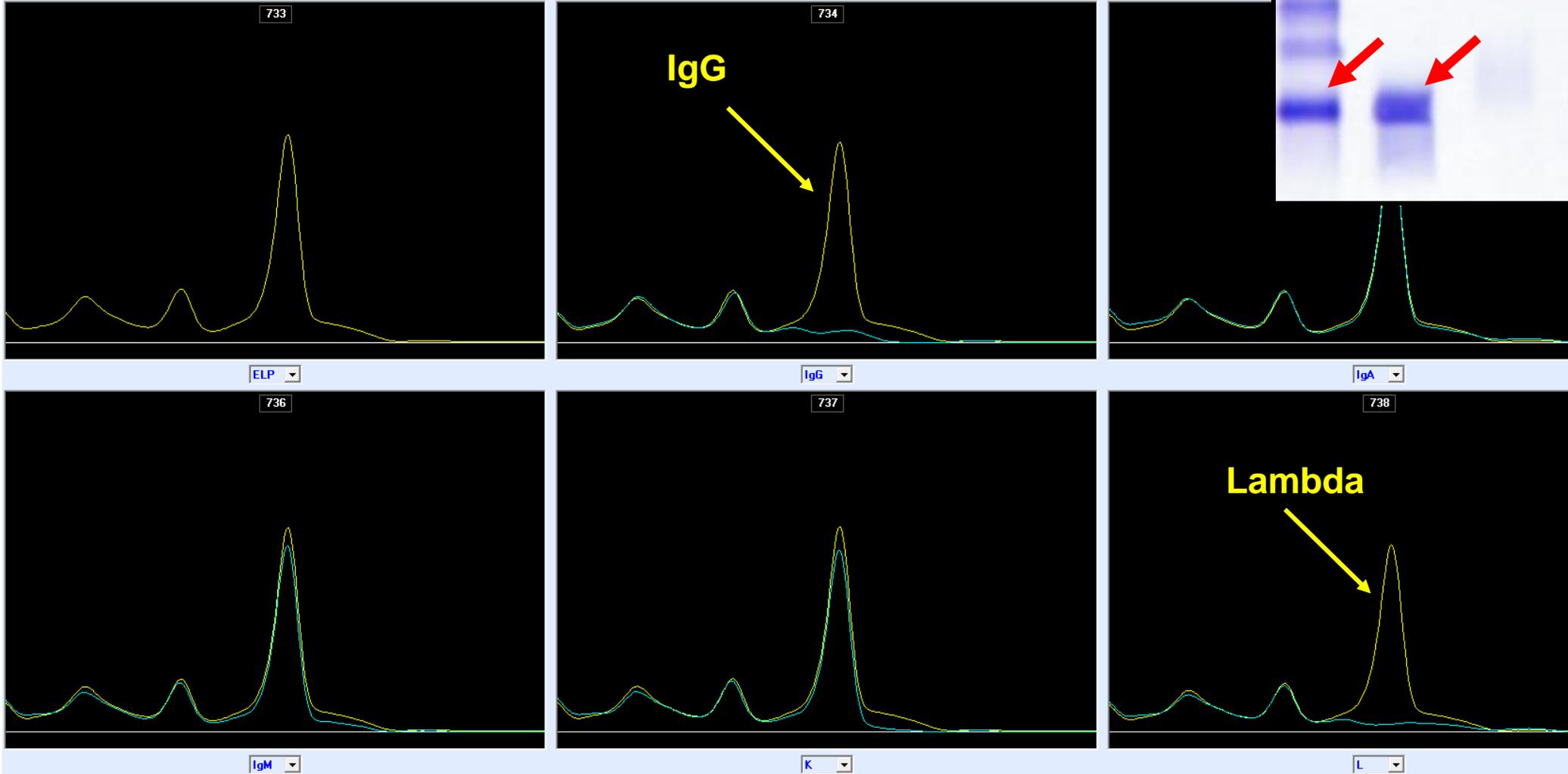
# Inmunotipado sin Zoom



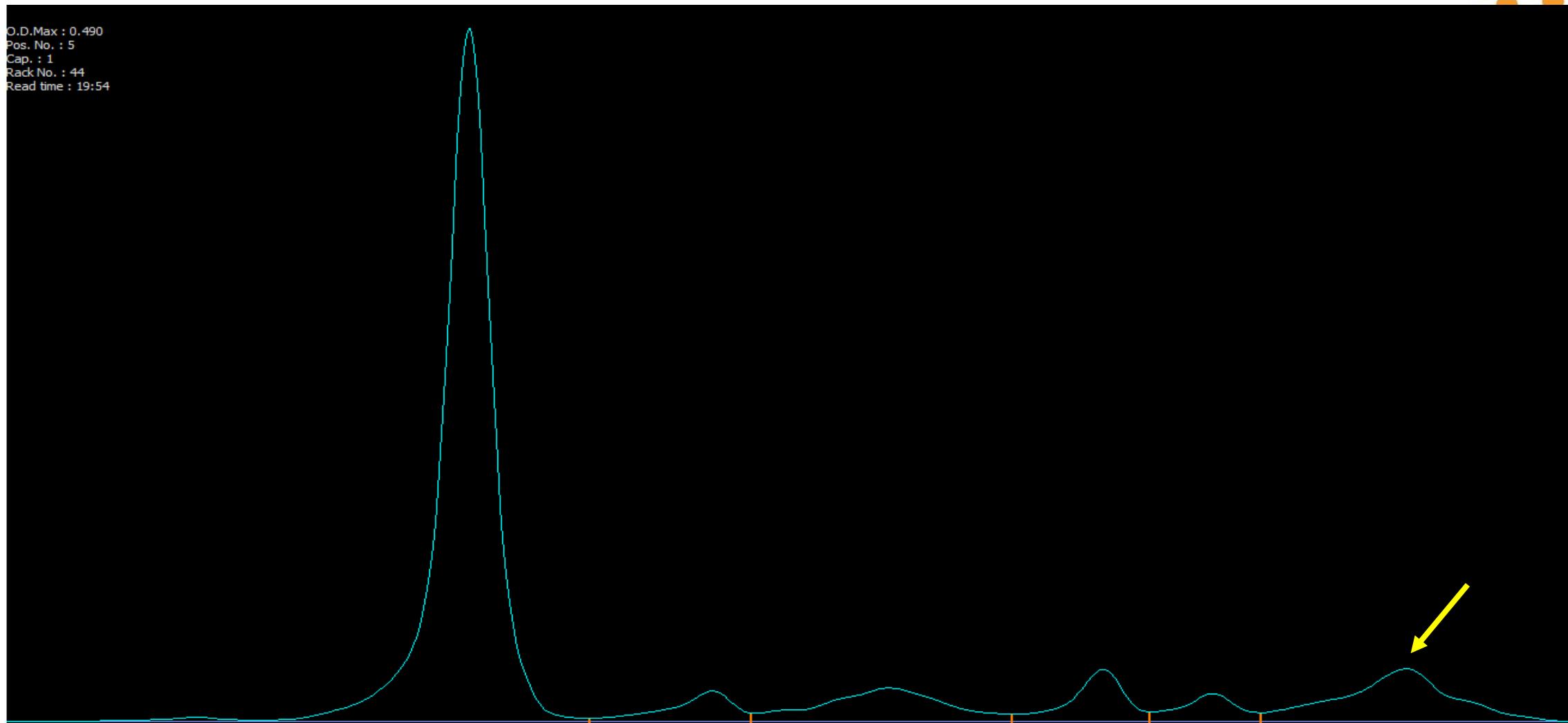
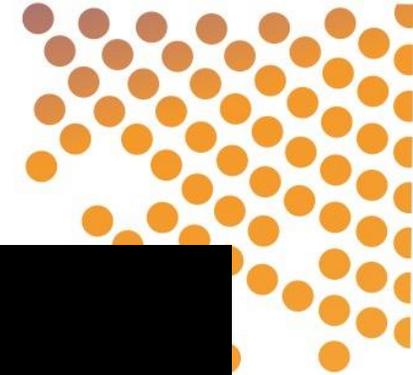
# Inmunotipado con Zoom

**MISMA INTERPRETACIÓN EN AMBAS TÉCNICAS:**

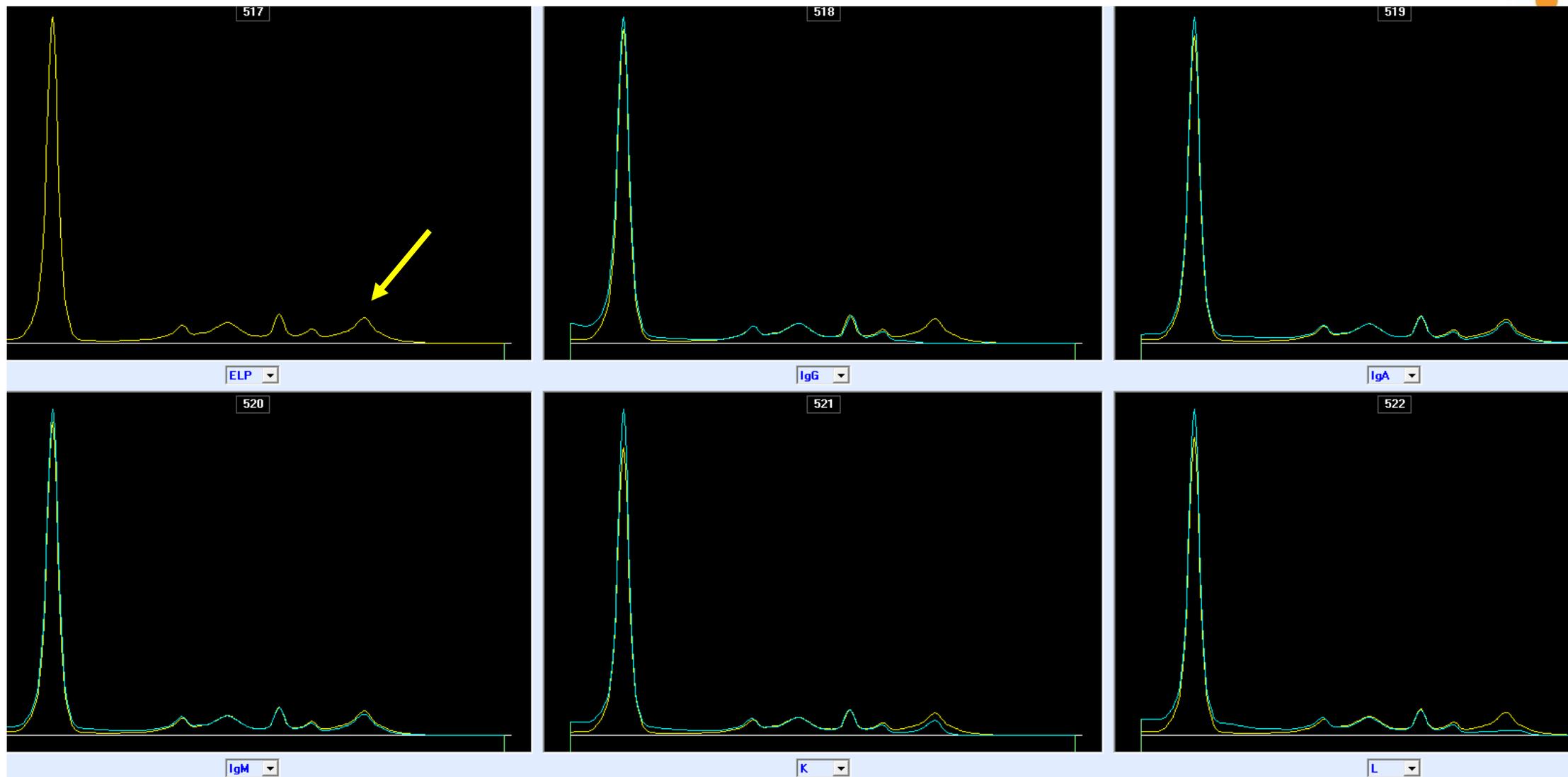
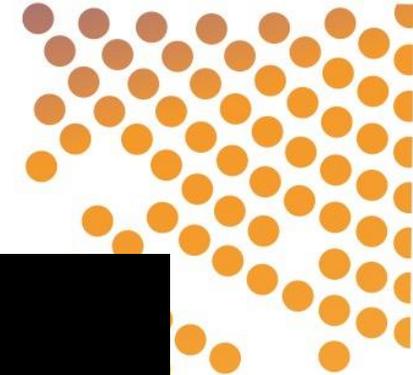
*El resultado de la inmunofijación (IF) es igual a la Inmunotipificación (IT)*



# Componente monoclonal Baja concentración



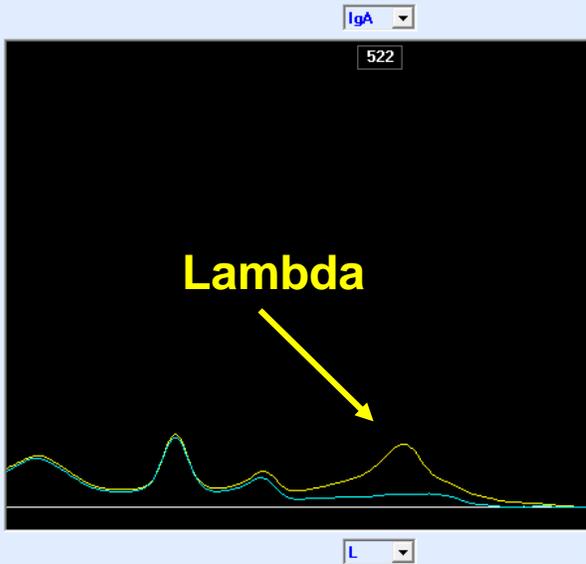
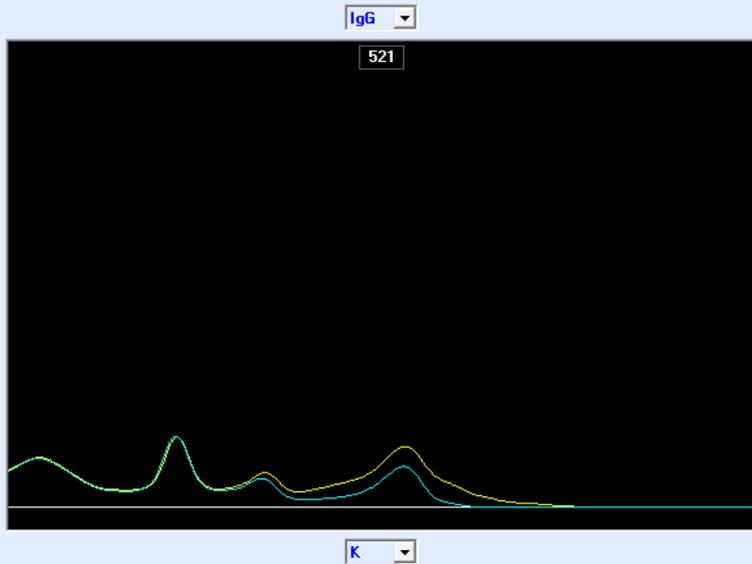
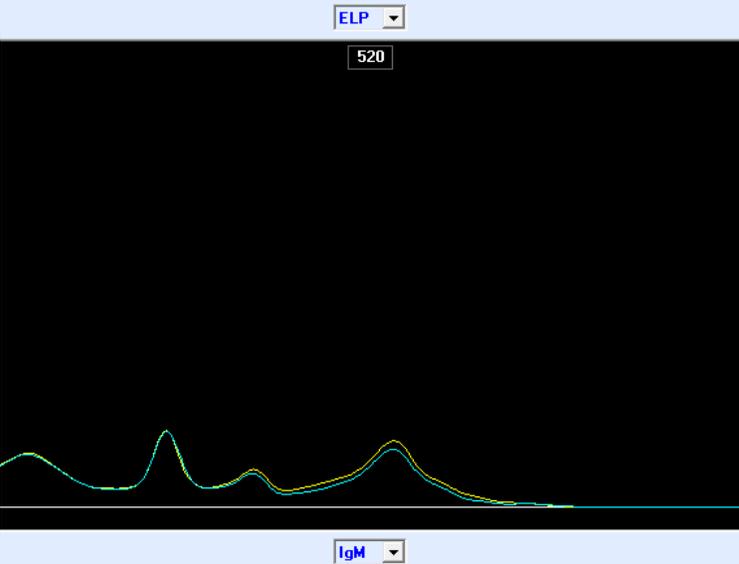
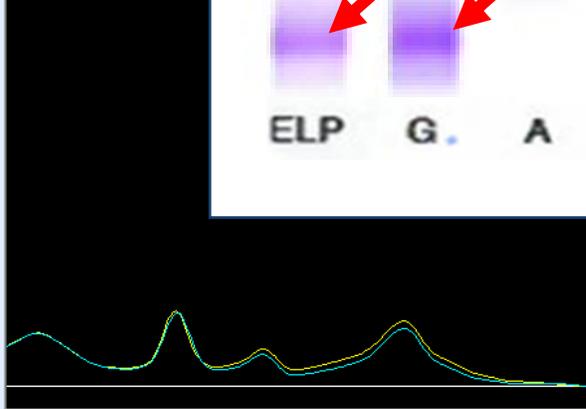
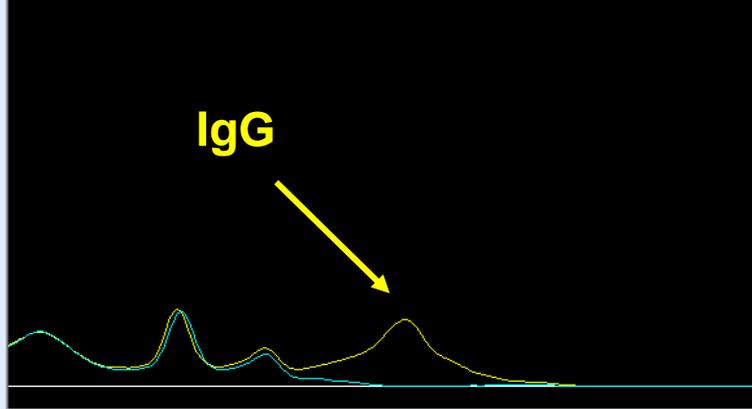
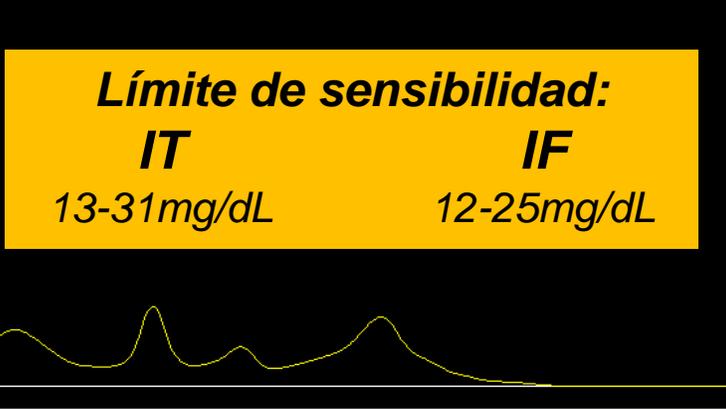
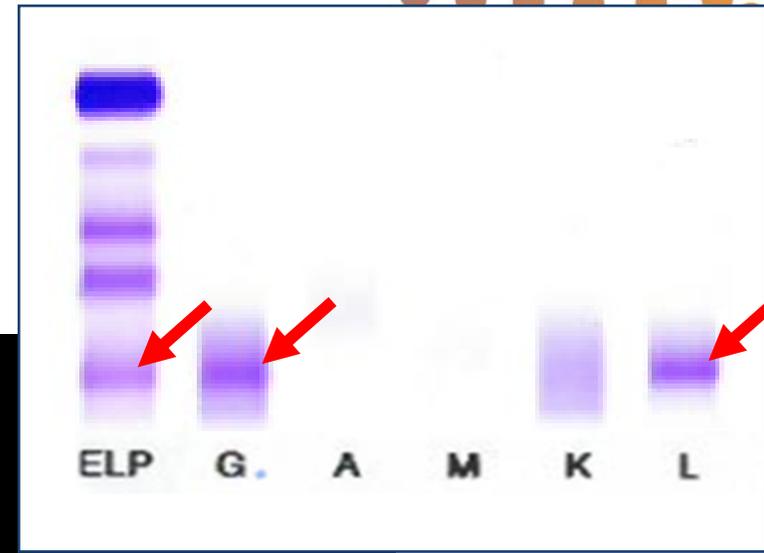
# Inmunotipado sin Zoom



Strictly confidential to Sebia

# Inmunotipado con Zoom

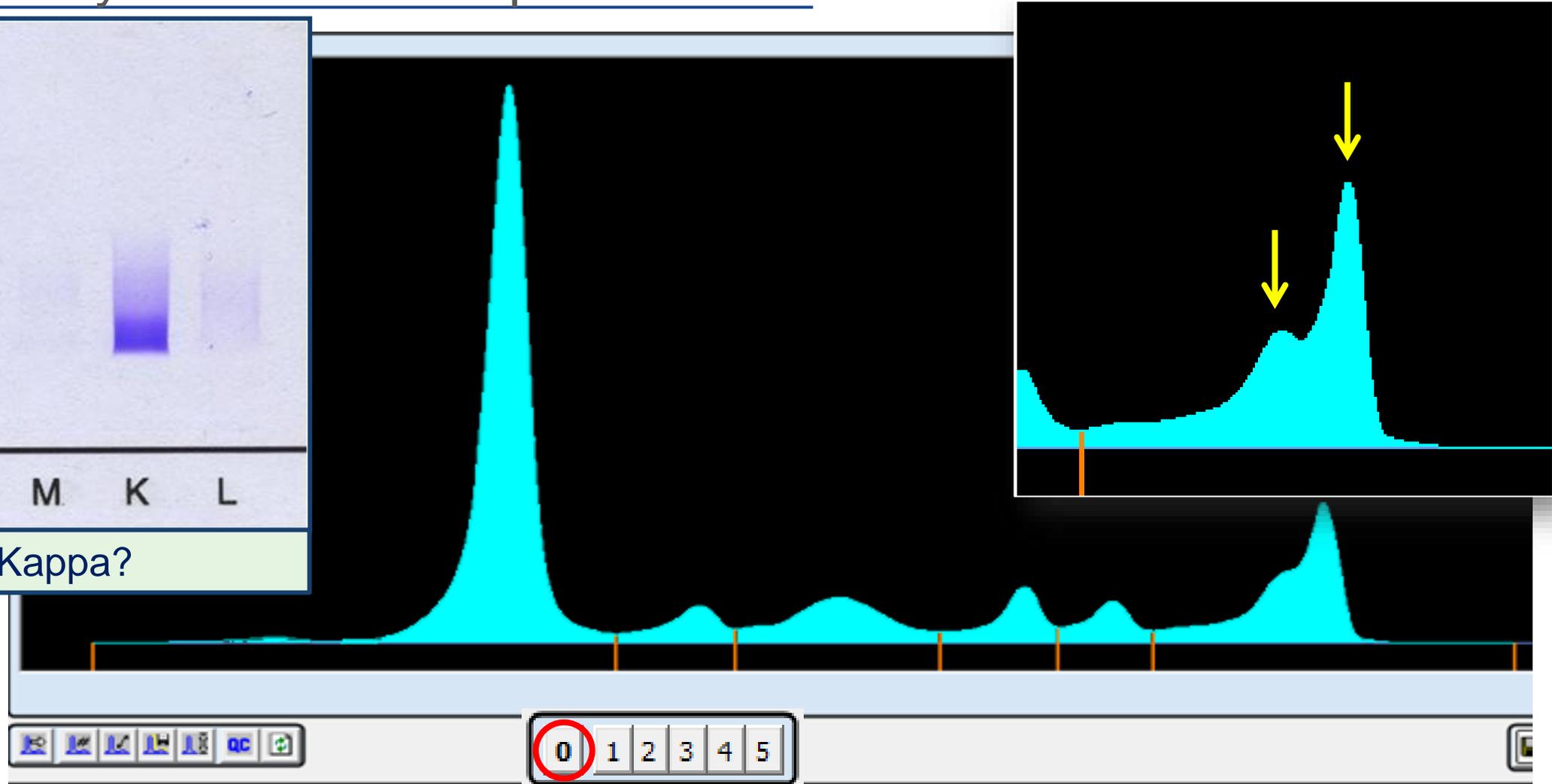
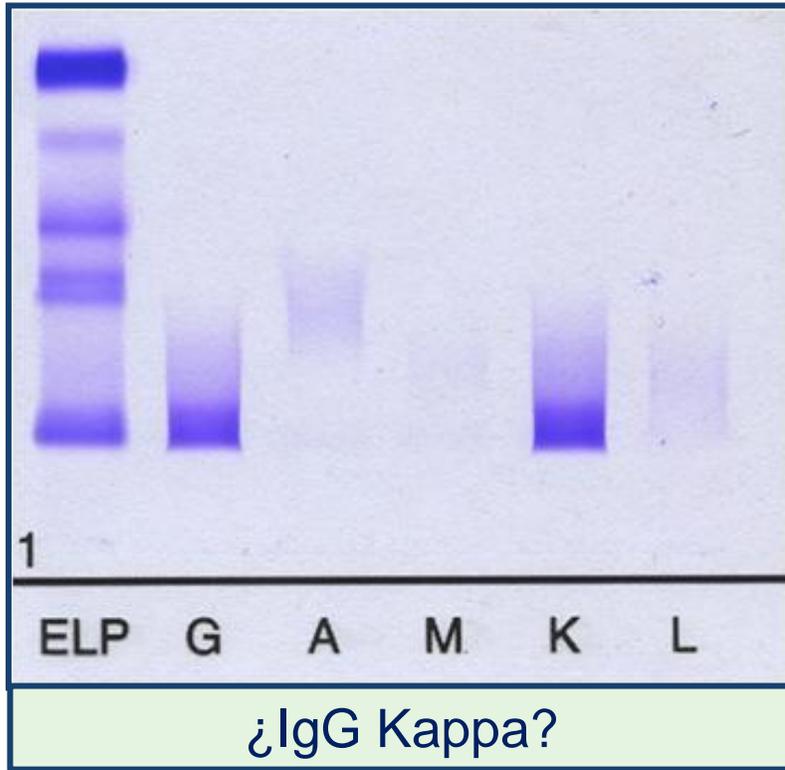
**MISMO RESULTADO EN PRESENCIA DE UN PICO MONOCLONAL DE BAJA CONCENTRACION**



Strictly confidential to Sebia

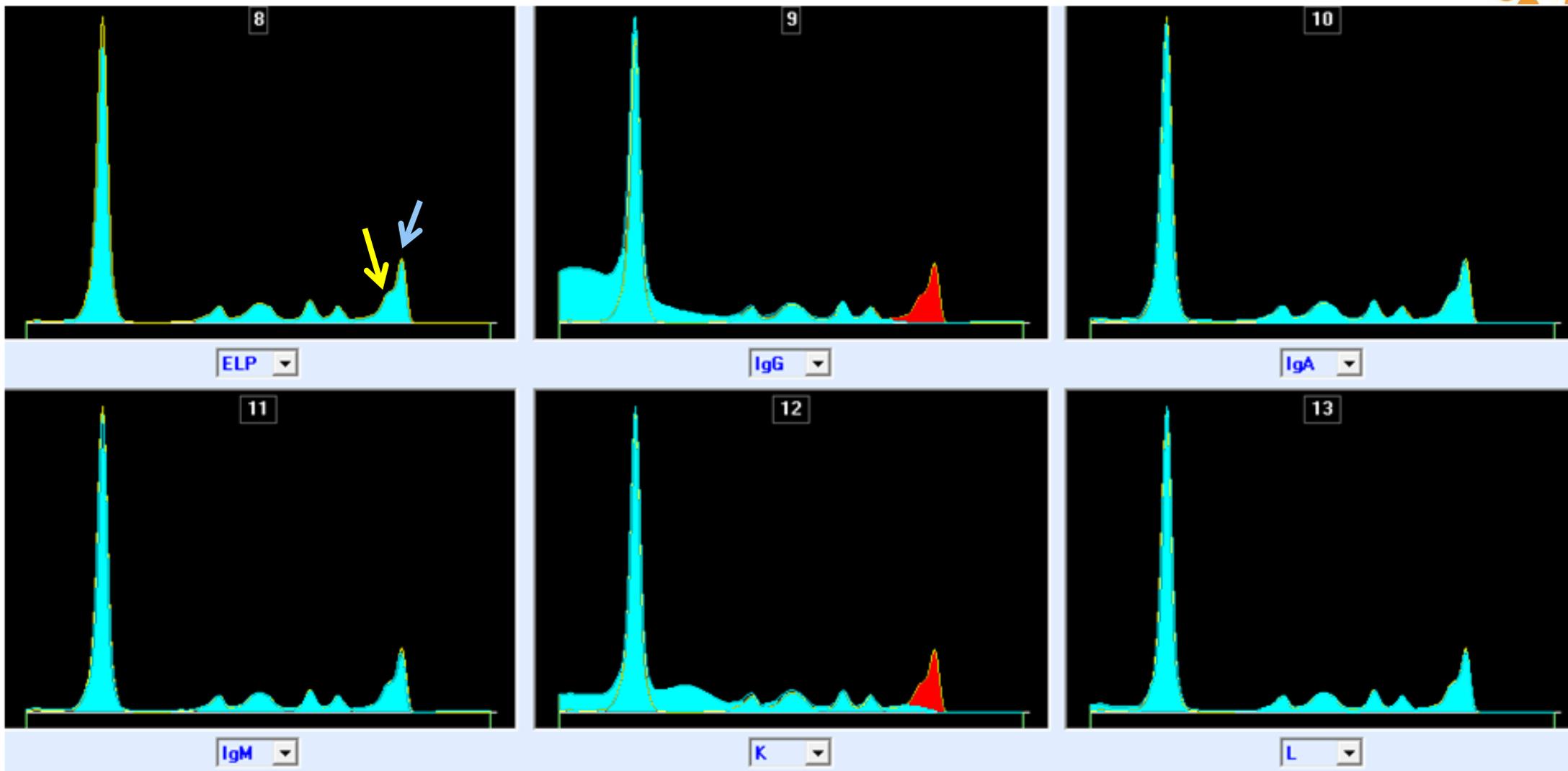
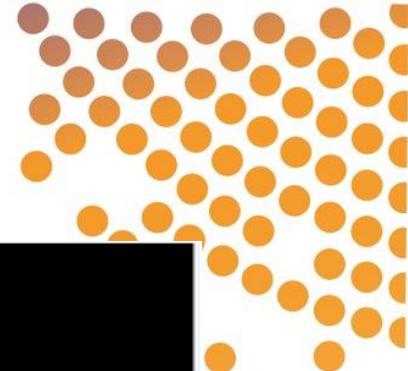
# Comparación de la resolución

Gel de agarosa y Electroforesis capilar



2 anomalías en la electroforesis de proteínas en fracción gamma

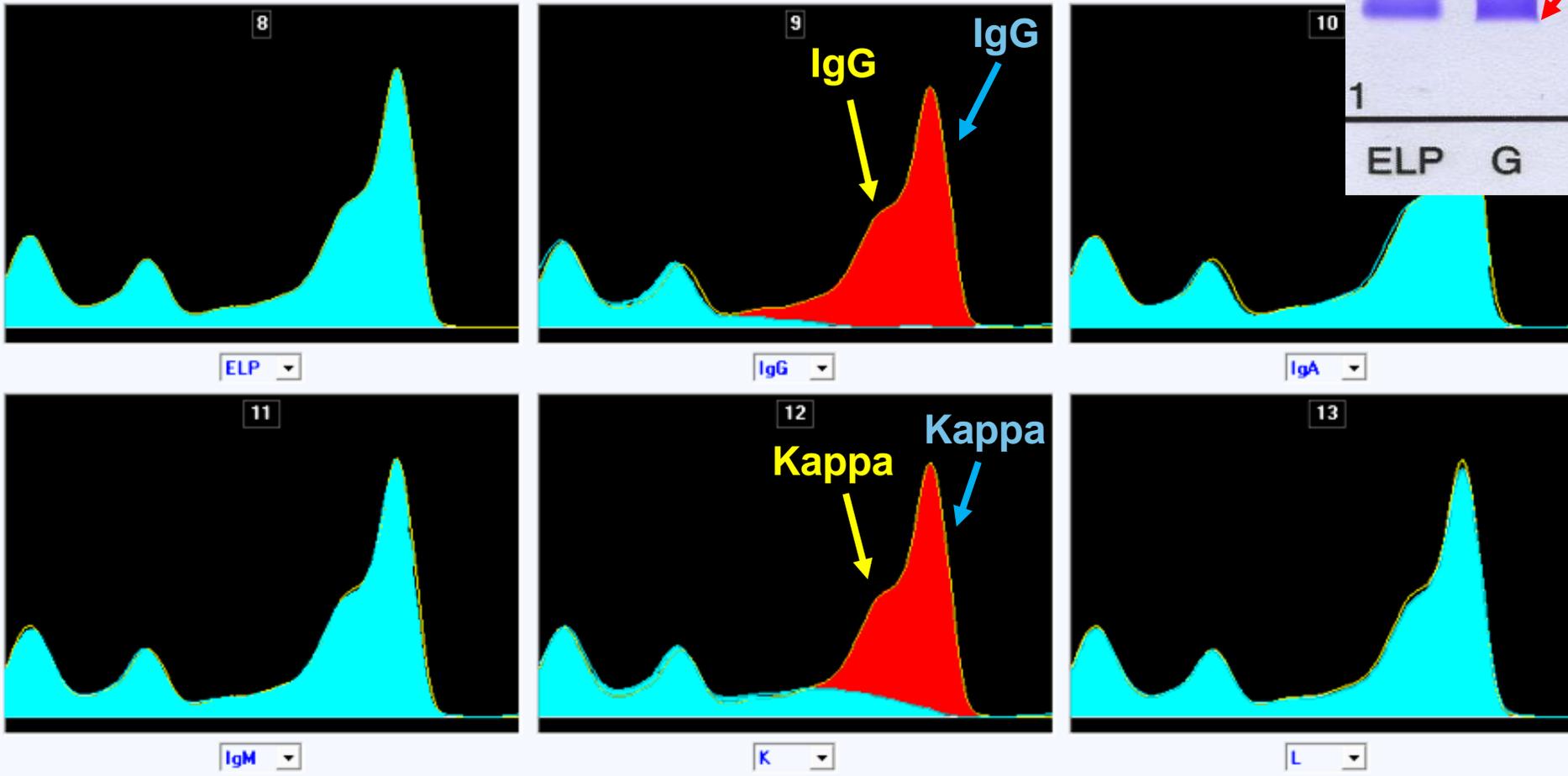
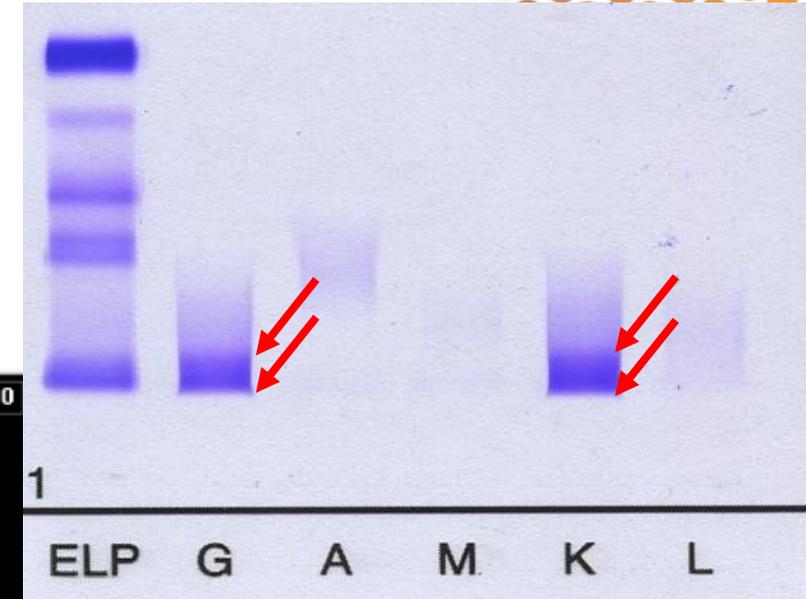
# Inmunotipado sin Zoom



# Inmunotipado con Zoom

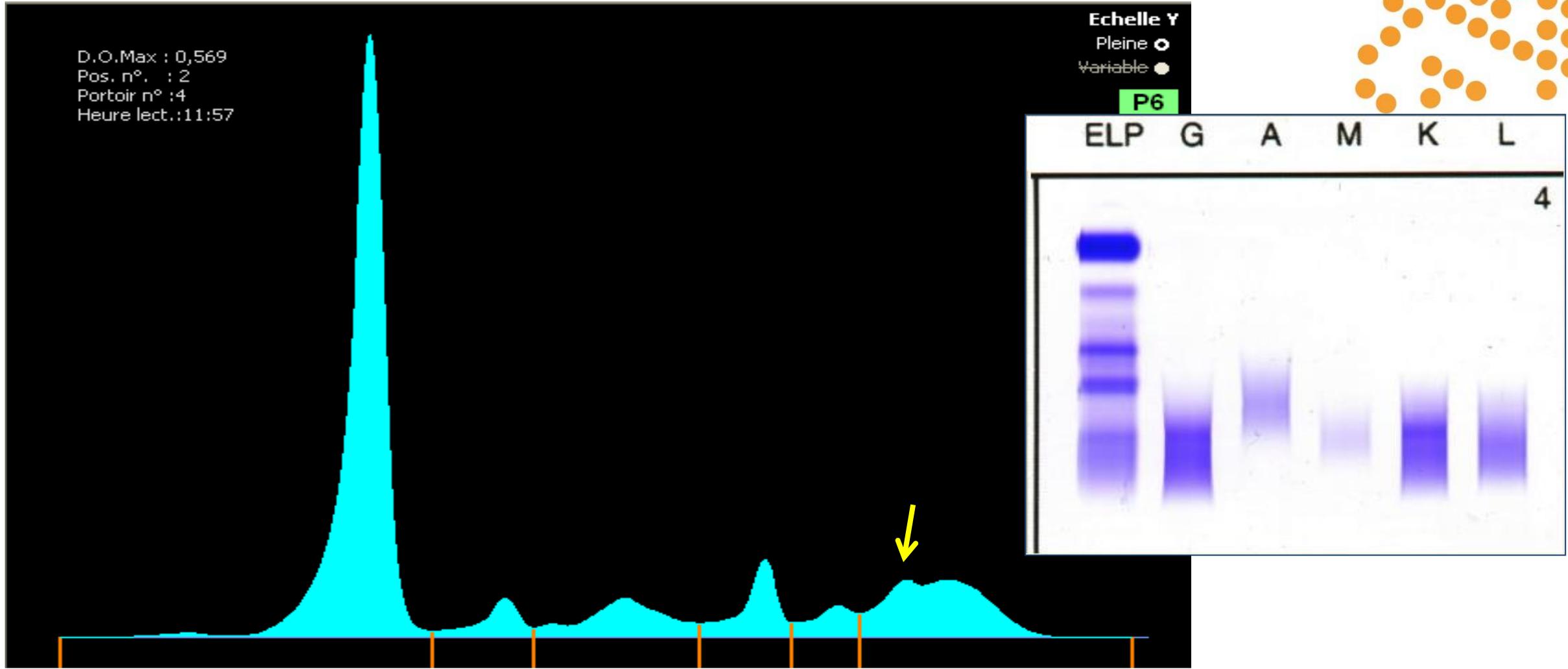
LA RESOLUCIÓN DE LA ELECTROFORESIS CAPILAR ES SUPERIOR AL GEL DE AGAROSA

*Inmunotipificación (IT) > Inmunofijación (IF)*



# CM en presencia de un aumento policlonal

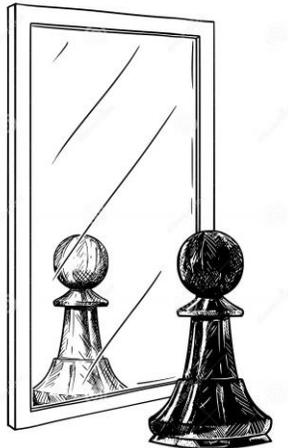
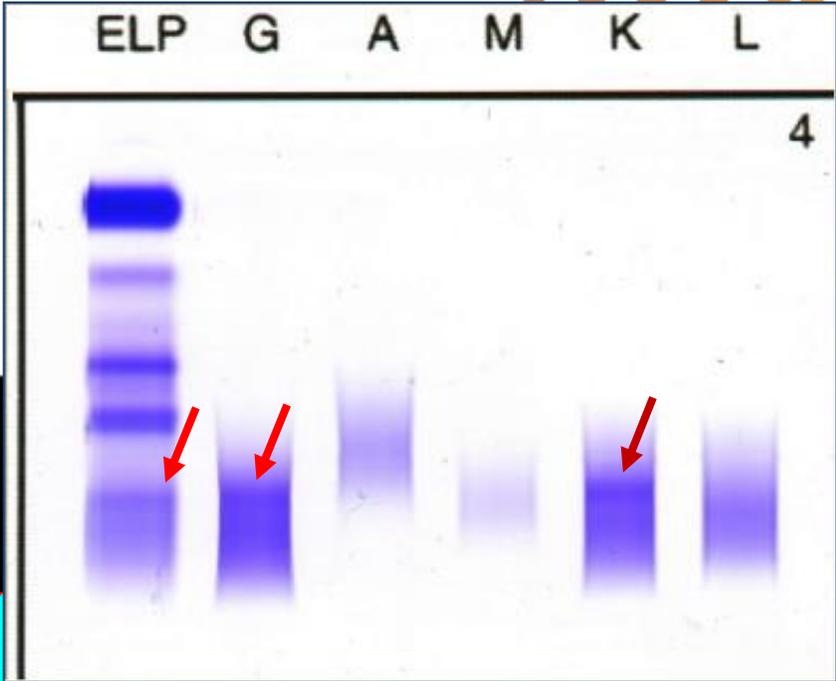
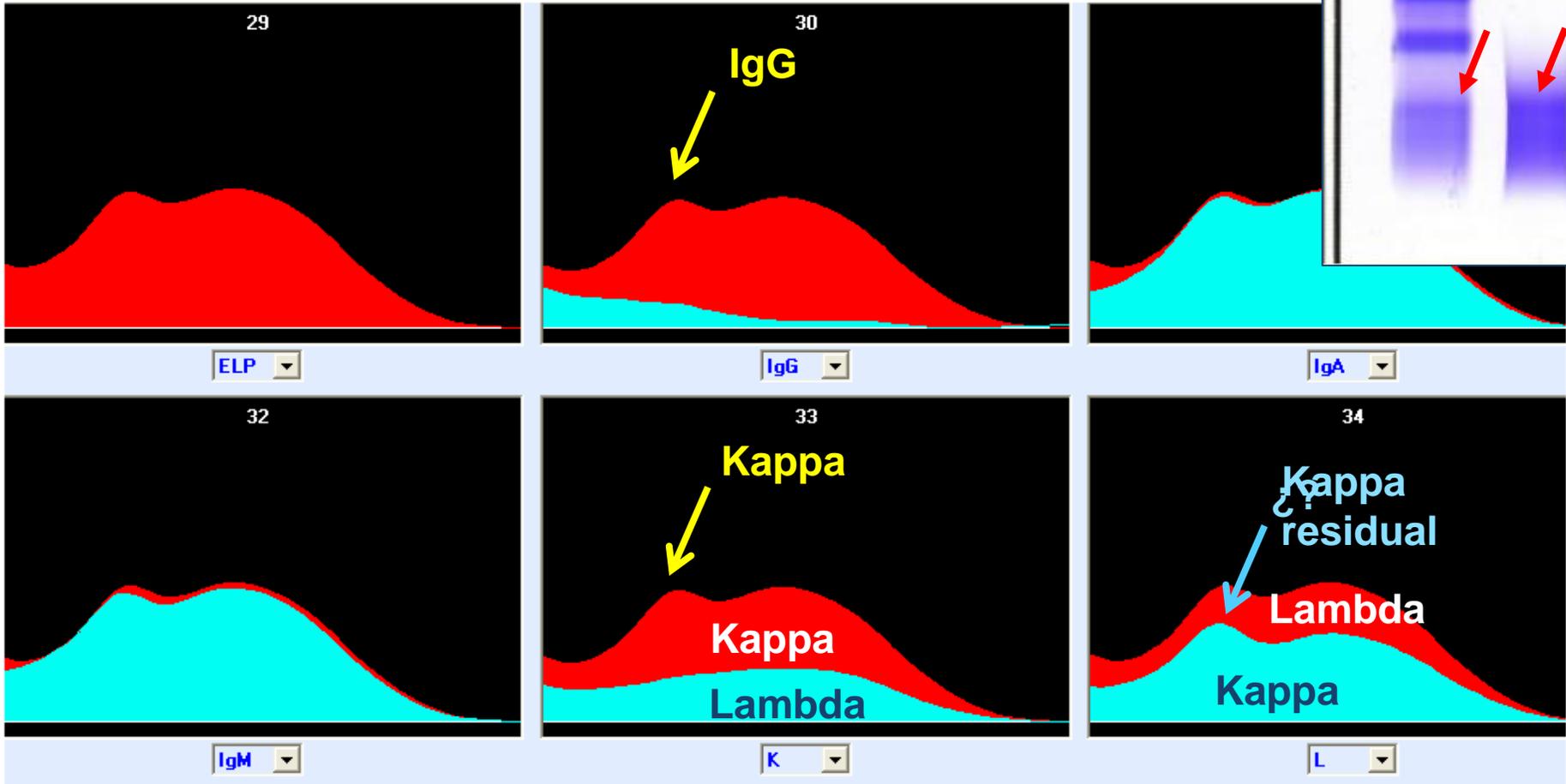
¿Es evidente el CM?



1 anomalía en la electroforesis de proteínas que migran en fracción gamma

# Tenue IgG kappa

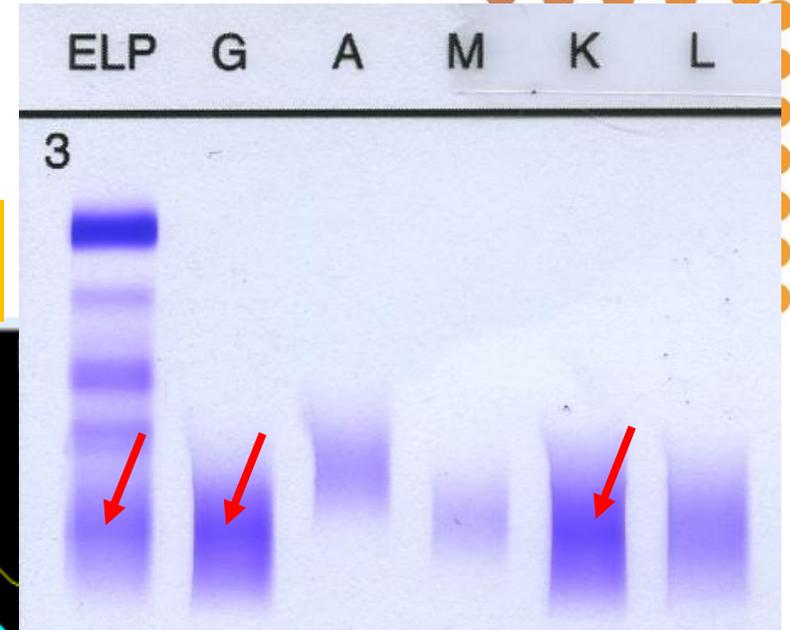
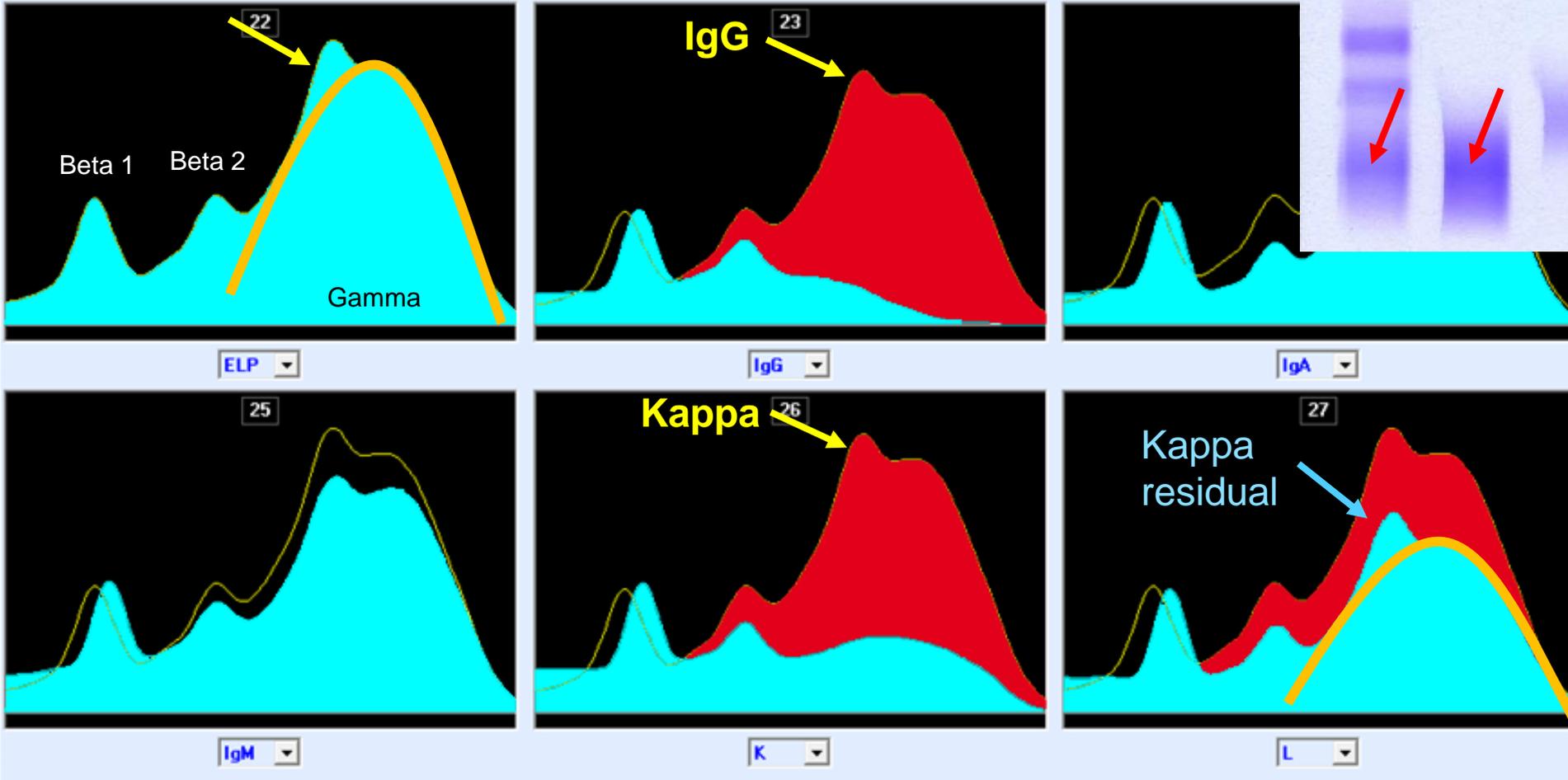
**MISMA CONCLUSIÓN EN AMBAS TÉCNICAS:**  
*la visibilidad es mejor en IT, debido a la sustracción del fondo policlonal*



# IgG Kappa

## INTERPRETACIÓN MÁS FÁCIL EN IT:

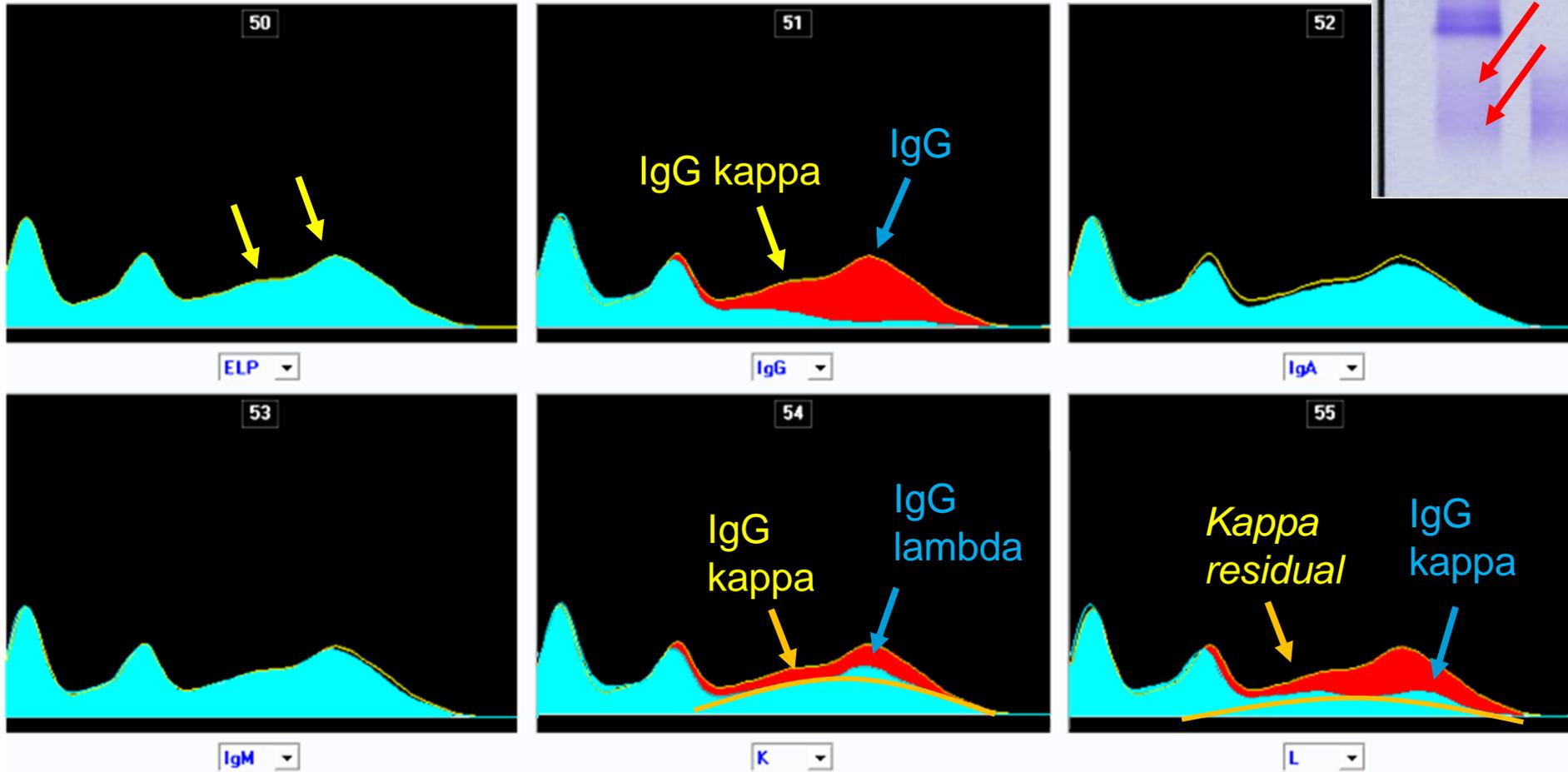
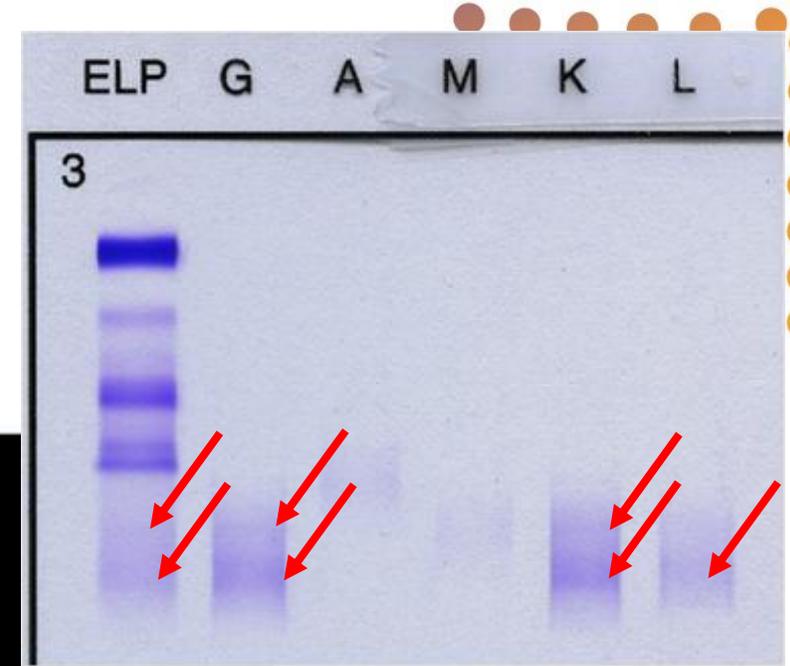
*En presencia de un fondo policlonal elevado la interpretación en IF se dificulta*



# Interpretación de un perfil oligoclonal

## Baja concentración de Inmunoglobulinas

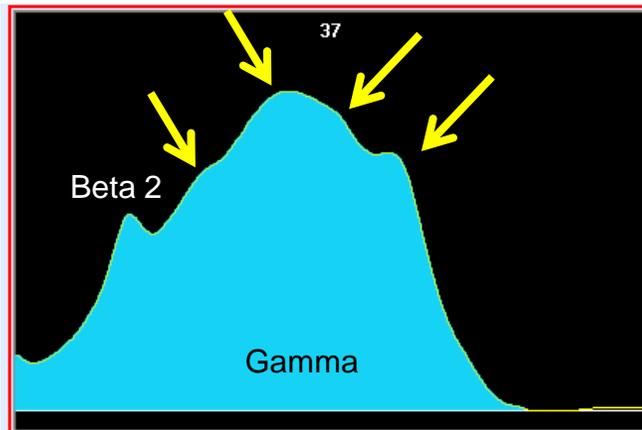
La presencia de 3 o más distorsiones en Kappa y/o Lambda en la IT identifica fácilmente a un perfil oligoclonal



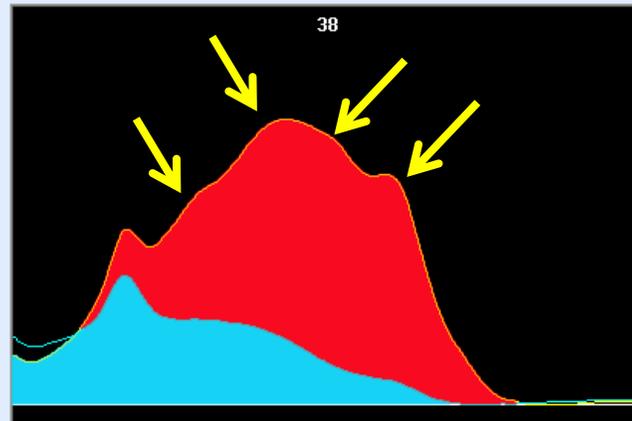
# Perfil oligoclonal con incremento policlonal

## INTERPRETACIÓN MÁS FÁCIL EN IT:

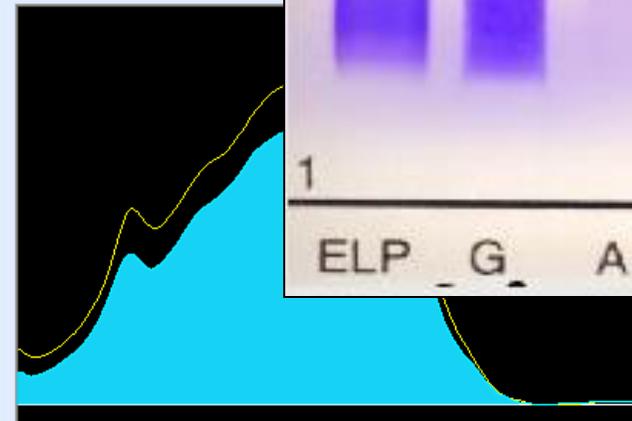
*La interpretación del perfil oligoclonal es más fácil en IT en comparación a IF*



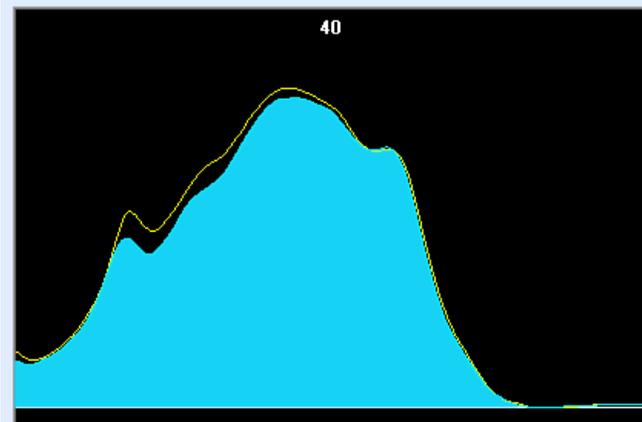
ELP



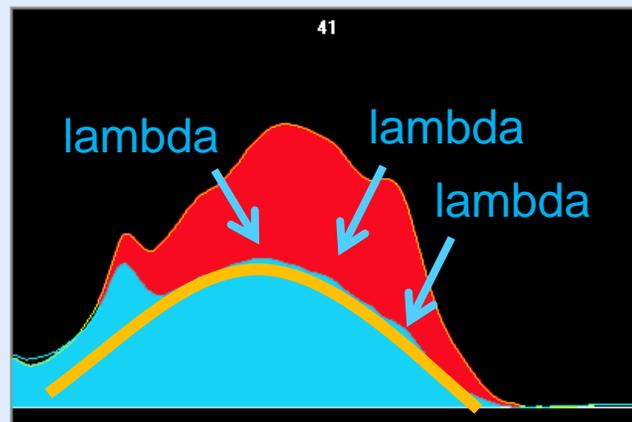
IgG



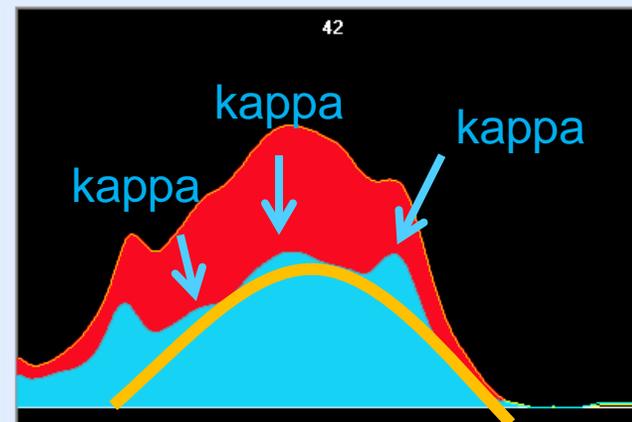
IgA



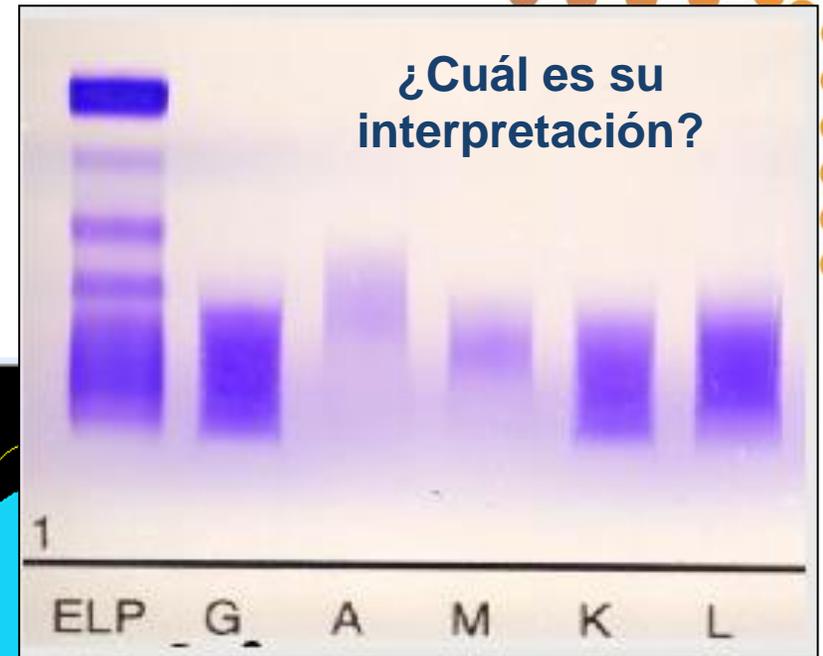
IgM



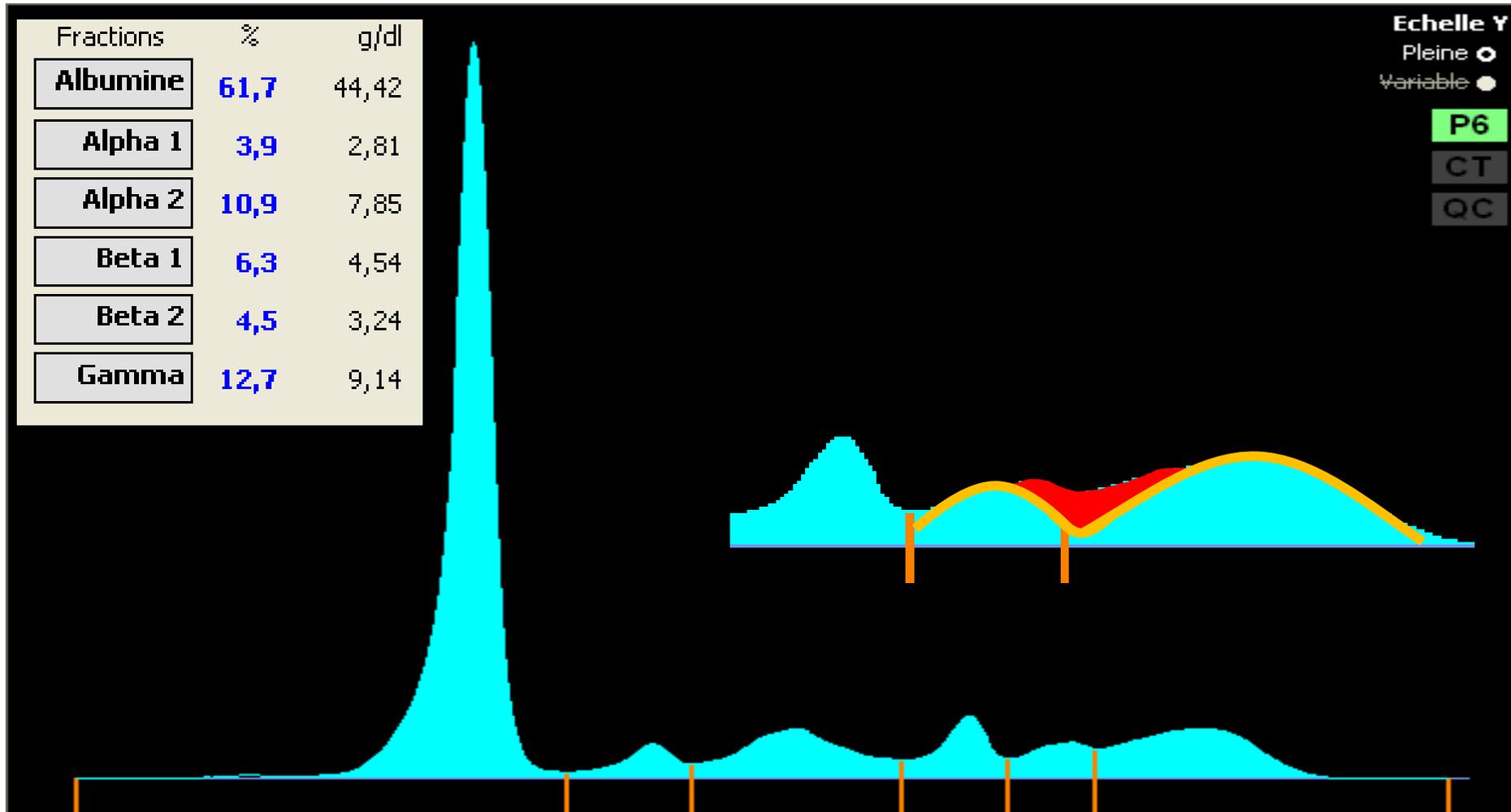
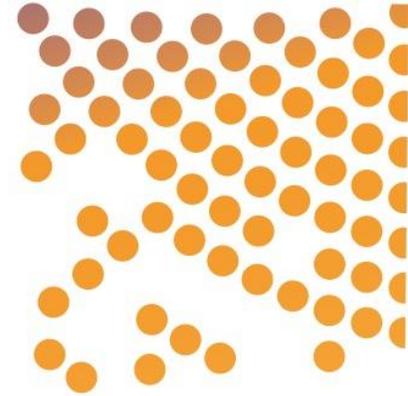
K



L



# Seguimiento del paciente Completa respuesta (CR)

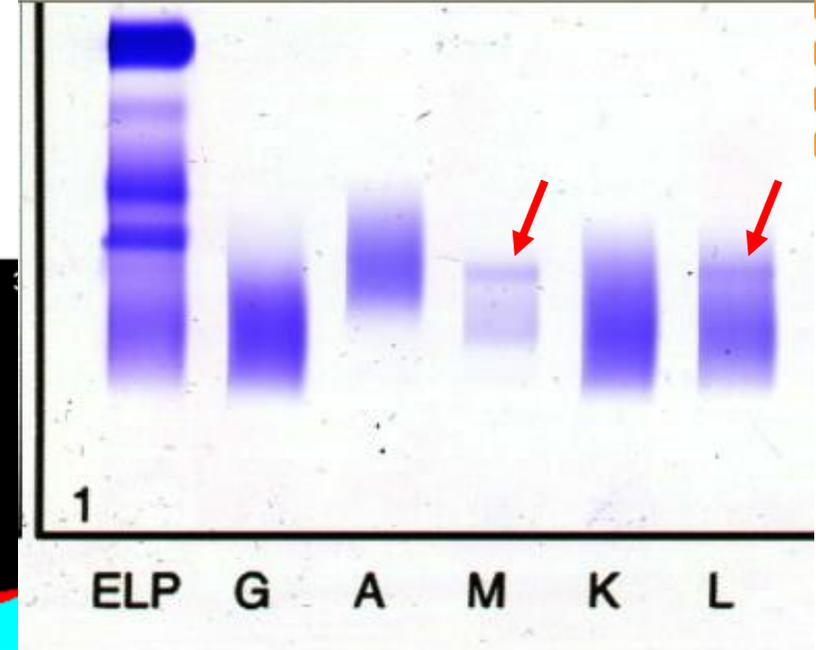
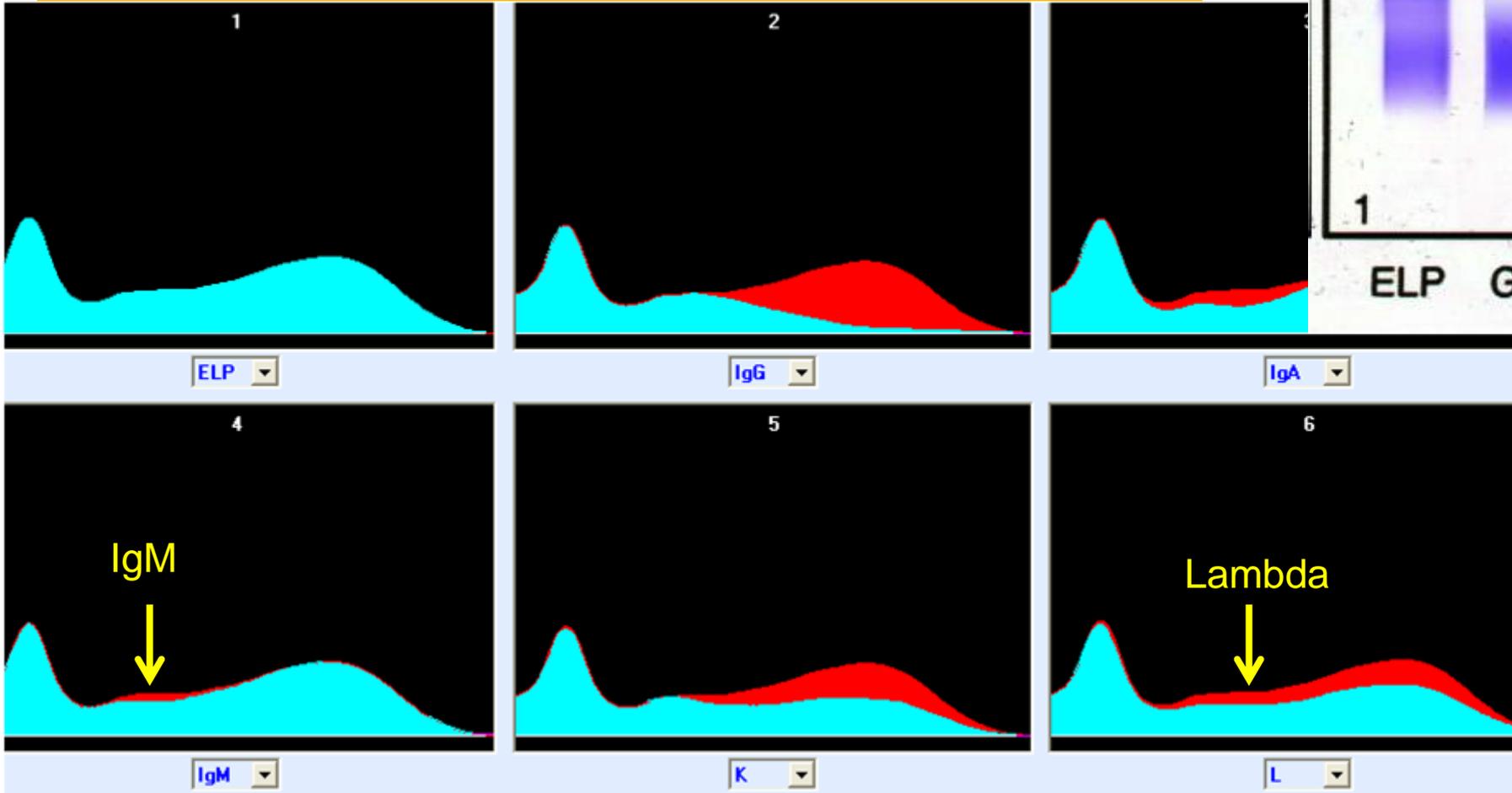


Discreta deformación del patron electroforético (beta 2)

# Tenue IgM lambda

## LA IF ES NECESARIA CUANDO:

- La anomalía no es evidente o existen dudas en el proteinograma y/o en la interpretación de la IT
- La capacitación continúa es clave en la correcta interpretación



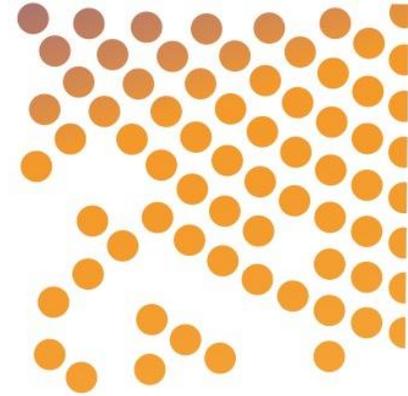


Table 4. 2011 response criteria

Response subcategory	Response criteria
Molecular CR	CR plus negative ASO-PCR, sensitivity $10^{-5}$
Immunophenotypic CR	Stringent CR plus Absence of phenotypically aberrant PCs (clonal) in BM with a minimum of 1 million total BM cells analysed by multiparametric flow cytometry (with > 4 colours)
Stringent CR	CR as defined below plus Normal FLC ratio and

CR

Negative immunofixation on the serum and urine and  
Disappearance of any soft tissue plasmacytomas and  
 $\leq 5\%$  PCs in BM

VGPR

Serum and urine M protein detectable by immunofixation but not on electrophoresis or  $\geq 90\%$  reduction in serum M protein  
plus urine M protein level  $< 100$  mg per 24 h

**La IF es necesaria en el seguimiento del paciente**

Progressive disease Increase of 25% from lowest confirmed response value in one of the following criteria:  
Serum M protein (absolute increase must be  $\geq 0.5$  g/dL)  
Serum M protein increase  $\geq 1$  g/dL, if the lowest M component was  $\geq 5$  g/dL  
Urine M protein (absolute increase must be  $\geq 200$  mg/24 h)

ASO-PCR, allele-specific polymerase chain reaction; BM, bone marrow; CR, complete response; FLC, free light chain; M protein, monoclonal protein; PCs, plasma cells; PR, partial response; VGPR, very good partial response.

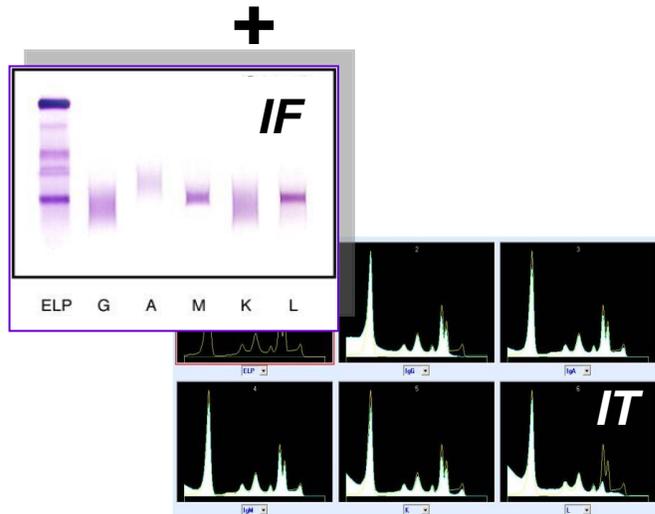
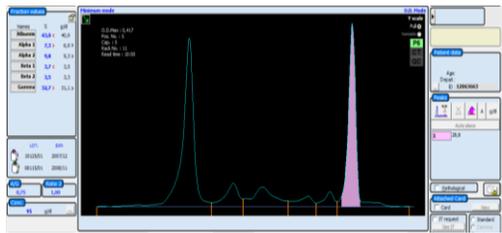
Adapted from [9] with permission of the American Society of Hematology; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

# Seguimiento de pacientes con Mieloma Múltiple

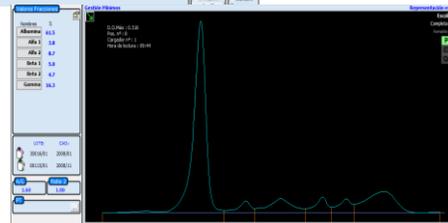
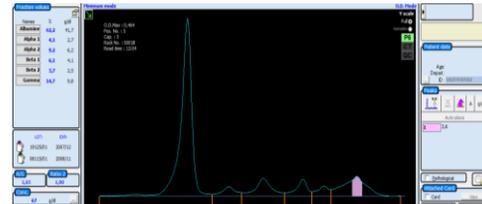
Diagnóstico

Seguimiento y evaluación de la respuesta

**EPS +  
Cuantificación del pico**



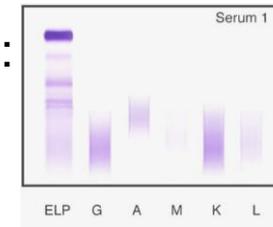
**SPE +  
Cuantificación del CM**



**Sin pico en SPE**



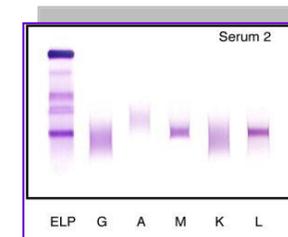
IF Negativa:  
**Complete  
Response**



**Inmunofijación  
(IF)**



IF Positiva:  
**Very good partial  
Response**

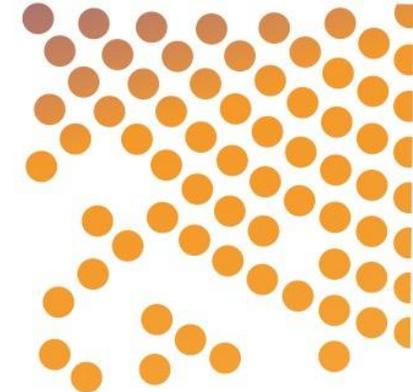


Relación K/L  
Normal (FLC)  
**Stringent complete  
Response**



# ¿Es la IF mejor que la IT o son equiparables?

## Estudios realizados



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Capillary electrophoresis/immunosubtraction as a better alternative to immunofixation for detecting and immunotyping serum monoclonal proteins in patients with immunoglobulin light chain (AL) amyloidosis

Kanji Miyazaki and Kenshi Suzuki

### t6.3 Electrophoretic Patterns Associated with Monoclonal Gammopathies

Condition	Typical Serum Electrophoretic Pattern
I. Multiple myeloma	
II. Waldenström macroglobulinemia	
III. B-lymphoproliferative disorders	
IV. AL amyloidosis	
V. Monoclonal gammopathy with other clinical condition	
VI. Monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS)	Small $\gamma$ spike

50 Pacientes con amiloidosis:

- 17 – Recién diagnosticado (Mayormente pequeñas bandas)
- 33 – Siendo tratado (bandas más pequeñas)

# Resultados

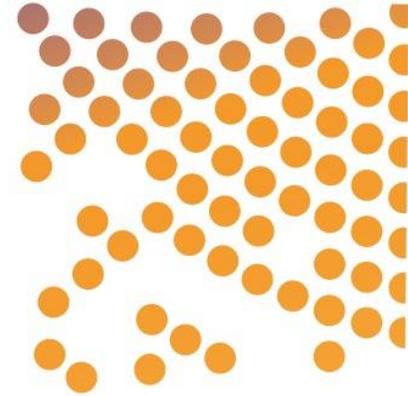


Table 1. Diagnostic sensitivity of capillary immunosubtraction and others.

Type of examination	Newly diagnosed AL amyloidosis patients (n = 17) Positive (no.) % (95% CI)		AL amyloidosis patient undergoing treatment (n = 33) Positive (no.) % (95% CI)	
	sIFE	7	41% (15–67)	8
CE/IS	7	41% (15–67)	9	27% (11–43)
SPEP (M peak)	7	41% (15–67)	3	9% (0–19)
FLC (abnormal)	15	88% (71–100)	11	33% (16–50)
sIFE + FLC	17	100%	14	42% (25–60)
CE/IS + FLC	17	100%	16	48% (30–66)

sIFE, serum immunofixation electrophoresis; CE/IS, capillary electrophoresis/immunosubtraction; SPEP, serum protein electrophoresis; FLC, free light chain.

## Análisis de resultados

- 1) La IT es más sensible que IFE
- 2) Se requiere capacitación y experiencia para la interpretación precisa de IT
- 3) La IT detecta bandas oligoclonales con relativa facilidad que la IFE

## Editorial

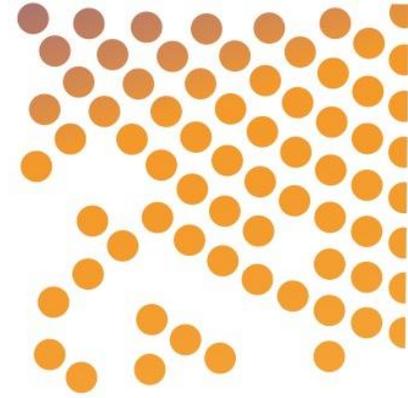
Mario Plebani

## New insights on the analytical performances for detecting and quantifying monoclonal proteins

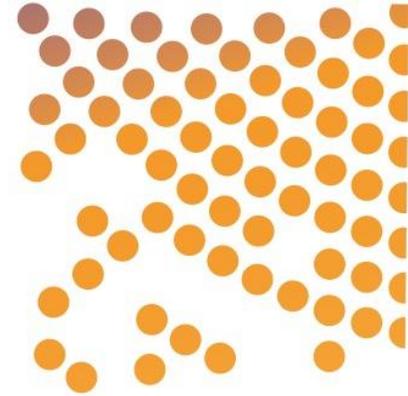
The study has several merits: first of all a large number of centers were involved (14 clinical laboratories and two IVD companies across three continents) thus allowing to include results from the vast majority of technologies and methods available in the market; second, it has a sound basis of accuracy using samples spiked with a determined amount of monoclonal therapeutic antibodies with different migration patterns (cathodal, center gamma and beta) mimicking the presence of M-proteins in the serum; third, the tested samples show a wide range of M-protein concentrations (from 10 to 0.1 g/L) covering the range of concentrations encountered in the clinical laboratory routine and including a high number of samples with low concentrations of the M-protein; fourth, the amount of sera in the samples was enough to allow duplicated measurements (1203 in total) so that it was possible to determine the within-laboratory precision.

most important consideration derived from the study is that quantifying and reporting M-proteins below 1 g/L is affected by an unacceptable loss of accuracy: these should be reported qualitatively. However, the laboratory professionals should be aware that this value could be much higher as the polyclonal background increases and the M-proteins migrate in the mid-gamma zone or overlap other proteins normally present in the electrophoretic patterns.

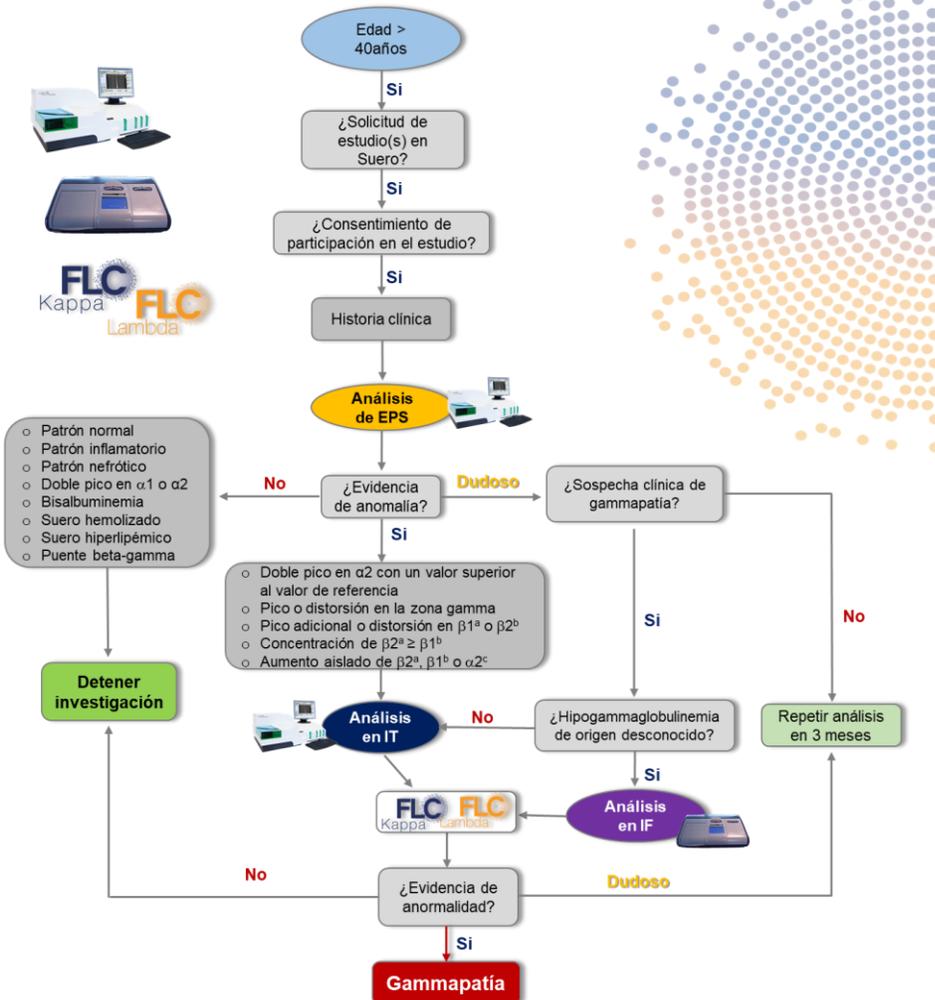
Regarding the LoD, (examined in Part II) the results of the study show small but significant differences between different methods. All the tested methods are able to detect M-proteins till a concentration of 1 g/L; this value further decreases (around 0.5 g/L) if capillary technology was used and if the M-protein is included in a hypogamma background. As expected, the typing methods (immunofixation and immunosubtraction) can detect M-proteins at lower concentrations, with immunofixation showing the



# Estudio de prevalencia de Gammapatías monoclonales



## Algoritmo sugerido de búsqueda de Gammapatías



**Objetivo:** Incrementar la prescripción en la población general >40yo para evitar el diagnóstico en etapas tardías de la enfermedad

n = 9.000 pacientes sin diagnóstico de gammapatía monoclonal

Estudio en asociación con la Fundación Internacional de Mieloma (LATAM)

País: Uruguay

a - En ausencia de anemia por deficiencia de hierro o hemólisis  
 b - En ausencia de inflamación (C3, C4), daño hepático (Ig A policlonal) y plasma (presencia de fibrinógeno)  
 c - En ausencia de inflamación, síndrome nefrótico o hemólisis



# Conclusiones

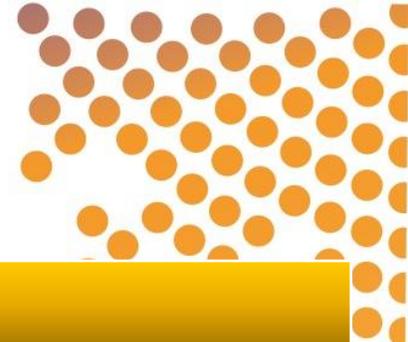
## Puntos clave

# Comparación IF e IT

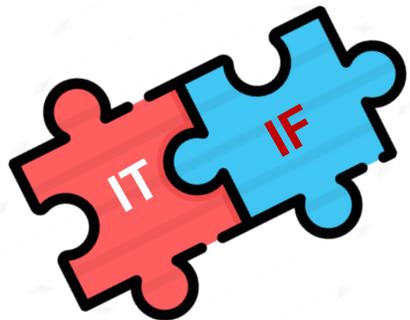


Característica	IF	IT
Metodología	Electroforesis en Gel de agarosa	Electroforesis Capilar
Automatizado	No	<b>Automatización real</b>
Cadenas pesadas	IgG, IgA, IgM, <b>IgD e IgE</b>	IgG, IgA, IgM
Cadenas Ligeras Totales (Kappa y Lambda)	Si	Si
Cadenas Ligeras Libres (Kappa y Lambda)	<b>Si</b>	No
Sensibilidad	<b>Excelente sensibilidad</b> (12-25 mg/dL)	<b>Misma sensibilidad que la Electroforesis de proteínas</b> (13–31 mg/dL) <b>Mejor opción para pacientes con Amiloidosis</b>
Resolución	Menor resolución	<b>Mayor Resolución</b> CM de migración próxima Perfiles Oligoclonales En incremento del fondo policlonal

# Comparación IT e IF

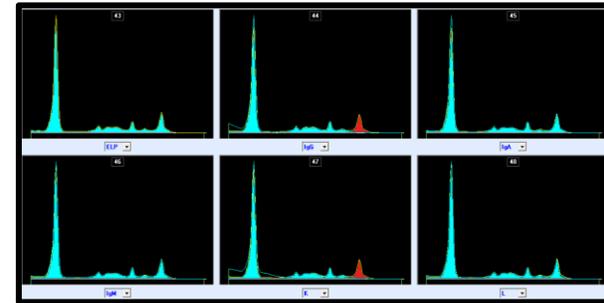


Característica	IF	IT
Detección del CM	Colorante	Automatica a 200 nm
Transferencia automática de resultados	No (El gel debe ser escaneado)	Si
Rendimiento	Hasta 6 pruebas/hr	Hasta 12 pruebas/hr
Útil en el <b>diagnóstico</b> del paciente	Si	Si
Útil en el <b>seguimiento</b> del paciente	Si para confirmar la respuesta completa (CR)	Si
Útil en terapias con anticuerpos monoclonales	Yes Hydrasys-Daratumumab o Hydrasys-Isatuximab	No



**IT e IF son técnicas complementarias**

# Muchas gracias por su atención



## *Immunotipado (IT):*

*Real automatización en la caracterización del  
componente monoclonal*

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