BACKGROUND

The liver is the largest gland in the body, and it plays a major role in metabolism. The liver has several functions in the body, including glycogen storage, bile production, plasma protein synthesis and drug detoxification. There are many diseases of the liver, including hepatitis, hemochromatosis, Gilbert's syndrome, Wilson's disease and Budd-Chiari syndrome. The soluble liver antigen (SLA) antibody is specific for human liver antigens. It is reactive with human hepatocytes and the majority of human hepatocarcinomas. The prevalence of SLA autoantibodies increases in patients infected with the hepatitis C virus.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLA (human) mapping to 8q24.22.

SOURCE

SLA (EP-2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HEP-3B cells of human origin.