



Electroph. zone - interzone	Pre-Alb		Alb	a1				α2	β1-β2				γ							
	Prealbumin (TTR)	(Albumin + drugs)	Albumin	α1-lipoproteins	α1-antichymotrypsin	(orosomucoid)	α1-antitrypsin	Ceruloplasmin	α2-macroglobulin	Haptoglobins	Transferrin	(C3c)	β-lipoproteins	Hemopexin	C3	Fibrinogen	γ-globulins	M-proteins	CRP	Muramidase
Caused by:																				
Acute phase reaction	↓		↓		↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓				↑	↑			↑	
Amyloidosis	↑																	M		
Age >70 years			↓						↓								↓		↑	
<12 years			↓																	
Allergic diseases	↓		↓					↑	↑								↑			
Anemia											↑									
Alcoholics	↑		↓	↑																
Aspirin intake		↑																		
α1- antitrypsin deficiency							↓													
Bilirubin-hyperbilirubinemia		↑		↓						↓							↑			
B12-vit.and folic acid deficiency																				
Biliary:																				
a)Obstruction				↓					↑	↑	↑		↑		↑		↑			
b)Cholestasis of pregnancy			↓						↑		↓						↑			
Cardiac insuficiency			↓		↑				↑	↑	↓									
a)myocardial infraction					↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑									↑	
b)cardiac failure			↓			↑	↑	↑	↑	↑									↑	
Colitis ulcerative			↓				↑		↑		↓		↓	↓			↑		↑	
Cushing disease			↓		↑						↑						↑		↑	
Corticosteroids						↑													↓	
Carcinomatosis(Malignancy)			↓				↑		↑		↑						↑	M		
a)Multiple myeloma																	↑			
b)Malig. or retic cell prolifer.																	↓			
c)Waldenstrom disease			↓														↑	M		
Cystic fibrosis		↓		↓									↓							
Diabetes melitus			↓	↑						↑			↑				↓		↑	
Drugs		↑																		
Embryonic tumor																				
Estrogens intake (pills)			↓	↑		↓	↑	↑	↑		↑		↑							
Hypergammaglobulinemia			↓														↑			
Hodgkins disease			↓						↑	↑							↑			
Hemolysis (hemol. anemia)										↑					↓					
Inflammation : a)acute	↓		↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓				↑	↑	↓		↑	
b)subacute			↓		↑	↑	↑	↑	↑								↑			
c)chronic			↓				↑			↑					↑	↑	↑			
d)chronic active	↓		↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑		↓									

Leukemia (myeloblastic)			↓														↑			↑
Lupus Erythematosus (systemic)			↓						↑					↓			↑			
Liver: a)Cirrhosis acute	↓		↓	↓			↑		↓	↓									↑	
b)Cirrhosis chronic			↓				↑	↑	↓	↓	↑			↓			↑		↑	
c)Hepatitis acute			↓	↓			↑		↓		↑						↓		↑	
d)Hepatitis chronic			↓				↓		↑	↑							↑			
e)Viral hepatitis			↓				↑		↓				↑	↑			↑		↑	
f)Jaundice			↓				↑		↑	↑	↓						↑		↑	
g)Hepatosplenomegaly			↓				↑				↓								↑	
h)Injury			↓	↓	↑	↑	↑			↓	↓								↑	
i)tumor			↓								↓						↑			
Lymphatic vessel aplasia			↓														↓			
Macroglobulinemia			↓										↑	↑			↑			
Malnutrition	↓		↓				↓	↓	↓		↑									
Myelosclerosis			↓					↑									↑	↑		↑
Mucosal disease			↓														↓			
Myeloma			↓								↑		↑				↑			
Proteinuria: a)glomerular			↓						↑	↑	↑				↓					
b)tubular			↓						↑				↑	↑			↑			
c)assoc. with dysglobulinemia							↑										↑			
Pregnancy (contraseptive pills)	↓		↓	↑		↓		↑	↑		↑									
Rheumatoid arthritis			↓						↓						↓		↑			
Renal disease: a)insufficiency			↓			↑			↑	↑										
b)glomerulonephritis			↓			↑			↑		↓								↑	
c)acute nephritis			↓						↑	↑					↓	↑			↑	
d)membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis			↓						↑	↑	↓				↑	↑	↑			
e)sel. glom. protein loss							↓		↑											
f)Nephrotic syndrome			↓					↓	↑		↓						↓			
Puberty				↓						↓										
Sepsis		↓	↓				↑			↑						↑			↑	
Trauma			↓		↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑			↑	↑			↑	
Thrombolysis						↑		↑	↑										↑	
Triglyceride (interm.metabolism)										↑		↑					↑			
Toxicosis (autotoxycosis)			↓				↑			↑		↑							↑	
Uremia , shock			↓		↑	↑		↑	↑										↑	
Thyroid : a)hyperthyroidism									↑								↑			
b)hypothyroidism									↑		↑						↑			
Wiskott Aldrich syndrome			↓														↓			

Disclaimer: The above arrows are indicative and not absolute. Cases of patients are likely to show different electrophoretic patterns and therefore the above table should not be used as a diagnostic standard. Some of the above indications are considered controversial.