

HbA1c (HbA1-200A)

15 months stability

Clinical significance

In the diabetic patients, where blood glucose levels are elevated, HbA1c is formed as a consequence of the non-enzymatic glycation of the N-terminus of the β -chain of haemoglobin molecule.

The level of HbA1c is proportional to the level of glucose in the blood and has been widely accepted as an indicator of the mean daily blood glucose concentration over the preceding 6-8 weeks. It is therefore, a long-term indicator of diabetic control, whereas, the measurement of blood glucose is only a short-term indicator.

Principle of the method

HbA1c test samples are absorbed onto the surface of latex particles, which react with Anti-HbA1c (antigen-antibody reaction). The turbidity caused by latex agglutination is measured at 660 nm, and the HbA1c concentration in whole blood or red blood cell is calculated from calibration curve.

General features

- ✓ Turbilatex reagent
- ✓ Linearity: up to 16 %
- ✓ Measuring range: 2 to 16 %
- ✓ Reaction time: Less than 15 minutes
- ✓ On-board stability 28 days

Reference values

ADULT

4.5 – 6,5 %

Commercial info

Reference

HbA1-200A

Presentation

Liquid-stable reagent



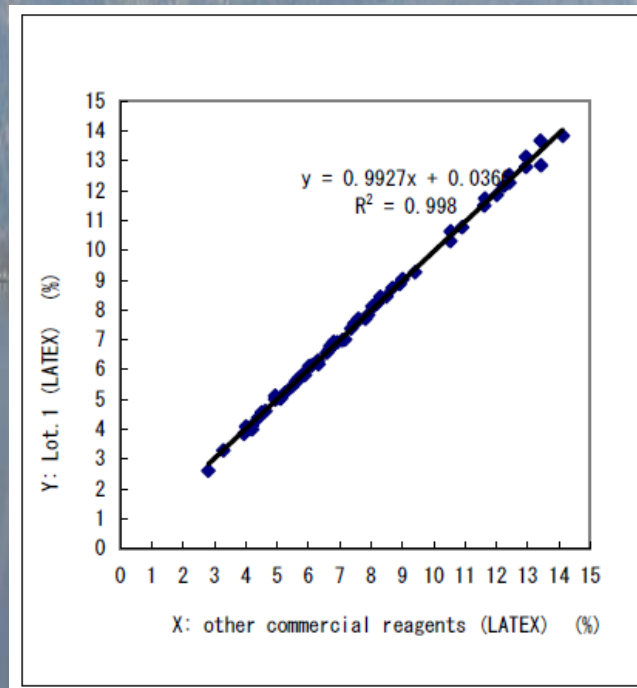
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Precision

Within run	Mean (%)	SD	%CV	Between run	Mean (%)	SD	%CV
Level 1	5.46	0.074	1.45	Level 1	5.46	0.156	2.81
Level 2	10.1	0.169	1.73	Level 2	10.1	0.268	2.72

Correlation



Interferences

Bilirubin	up to 48 mg/dL
Ascorbic acid	up to 40 mg/dL
Triglycerides	up to 2 g/dL