

Central Lab

Diabetes Care

Glycated Serum Protein LiquiColor® Assay

A **2-3 week glycemic marker** for diabetic patients with conditions that affect RBC half-life

Accurate reliable results

No interference from endogenous reducing substances that affect traditional Fructosamine (NBT)

Specific to all glycated proteins

Includes glycated albumin, glycated hemoglobin, and other glycated proteins

• Useful for conditions and treatments that affect RBC half-life such as:

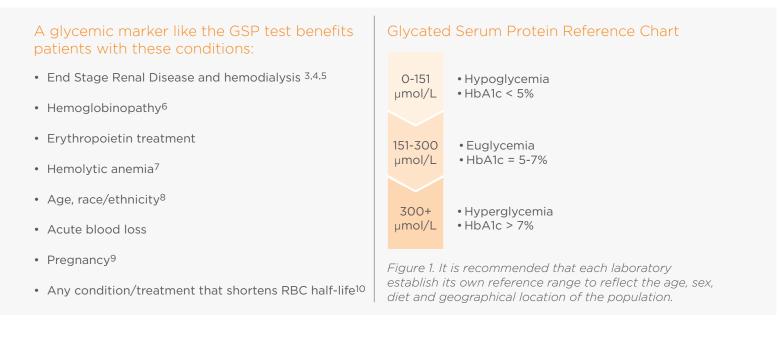
Hemoglobinopathy, Iron Deficiency, End Stage Renal Disease Age and Race, Anemia, Uremia, Blood loss, Drug treatments and Pregnancy







Daily blood glucose and **HbA1c** are regularly used for monitoring glycemic control which provide short term and long term measurements. GSP is used to fill the gap between those tests by providing an accurate, reliable 2-3 week marker for glycemic control.¹²



^{1.} T. Shafi et al, Serum Fructosamine and Glycated Albumin and Risk of Mortality and Clinical Outcomes in Hemodialysis Patients Diabetes Care 36:1522-1533, 2013.

2. Robert M. Cohen et al. Discordance Between HbA1c and Fructosamine, Evidence for a glycosylation gap and its relation to diabetic nephropathy. Daibetes Care, 26; 163-167, 2003 3. Kazutoni Y. et al, Glycated Albumin is a Better Indicator for Glucose Excursion than Glycated Hemoglobin in Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes. Endocrine Journal Vol. 55 (2008) No. 3 P 503-507

4. Barry I Freeman et al. Glycated Albumin and Risk of Death and Hospitalizations in Diabetic Dialysis Patients. Clinical Journal of American Society of Nephrology, 6; 1-9, 2011 5. TP Peacock et al. Comparison of glycated albumin and hemoglobin A1c levels in diabetic subjects on hemodialysis. Kidney International, 73: 1062-1068, 2008 6. Bry L, Chen PC, Sacks DB. Effects of hemoglobin variants and chemically modified derivatives on assays for glycohemoglobin. Clinical Chemistry. 2001;47(2):153-163. 7.

Goldstein DE, Little RR, Lorenz RA, Malone JI, Nathan D, Peterson CM: American Diabetes Association Technical Review on Tests of Glycemia. Diabetes Care 1995;18:896-909. 7. Santiago Rodriguez-Segade et al. Progression of Nephropathy in Type 2 Diabetes: The Glycation Gap Is a Significant Predictor after Adjustment for Glycohemoglobin (HbA1c). Clinical Chemistry, 57-2, 264-271, 2011

8. Davidson MB1, Schriger DL. Effect of age and race/ethnicity on HbA1c levels in people without known diabetes mellitus: implications for the diagnosis of diabetes. Diabetes Res Clin Pract. 2010 Mar;87(3):415-21. doi: 10.1016/j.diabres.2009.12.013. Epub 2010 Jan 12. 9. R. Schleicher and O.H Wieland Protein Glycation: Measurement and Clinical Relevance. J. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem. 27: 577-587, 1989

10. Armbuster DA, Fructosamine: Structure, Analysis and Clinical Usefulness. Clin. Chem. 1987; 33 (12): 2153-2163.

Note: If a patient has serum protein binding abnormality this test may not be appropriate. Patient should have a normal albumin level as well.



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