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GLUCOSE AND ALBUMIN QUANTIFICATION ARE POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF THE STABILITY OF LONG-TERM STORED SAMPLES FOR GLYCATED ALBUMIN MEASUREMENT?

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Abstract text

Monitoring the glycemic status is most important for cardiovascular risk estimation. Glycated albumin (GA%) is receiving growing interest as a biomarker which could support clinician's efforts for diabetes management and to prevent long-term cardiovascular-related complications. For research purposes, samples stored at -20°C for more than 6 months seem not suitable for GA% quantification due to a time-dependent increase in GA% level.

Our aim is to assess whether stored samples are suitable for GA% quantification, exploring the useful of glucose (Glu) and albumin (Alb) as indicators of stability. We quantified GA%, Alb and Glu levels on 60 serum samples of healthy non-diabetic individuals (20 males and 40 females; mean age: 38.3 ± 12.47 years; body mass index: 25.94 ± 2.46 kg/m²) stored at -20° C for 3.64 ± 0.57 years

(T1). Alb and Glu values at drawing time (T0) were also available. GA% was quantified using QuantILab Glycated Albumin assay.

Mean GA% was 31.69 \pm 5.77. Compared to T0, both Alb and Glu decreased at T1 (-25% and -16%, respectively; p<0.001 for both). GA% correlated inversely with Alb at T1 (-0.286, p=0.027) and directly with storage time (0.357, p=0.005). No correlations were observed with Glu and overt time changes in Glu and Alb (T0-T1).

Obtained GA% values are not reliable, being typical of diabetic individuals. Alb instability in samples stored at -20°C seems to be one of the main factor affecting GA% quantification and could enforce previously published data.

A suspicious decreased value of Alb compared to time of freezing may suggest that stored samples are inadequate for GA% quantification.

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