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
Glycated Serum Protein completes the gap between HbA1c and daily blood glucose

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.

A glycemic marker like the GSP test benefits patients with these conditions:

- End Stage Renal Disease and hemodialysis
- Hemoglobinopathy
- Erythropoietin treatment
- Hemolytic anemia
- Age, race/ethnicity
- Acute blood loss
- Pregnancy
- Any condition/treatment that shortens RBC half-life

Glycated Serum Protein Reference Chart

| < 0-151 μmol/L | Hypoglycemia | HbA1c < 5% |
| 151-300 μmol/L | Euglycemia | HbA1c = 5-7% |
| > 300+ μmol/L | Hyperglycemia | HbA1c > 7% |

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


Figure 1. It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own reference range to reflect the age, sex, diet and geographical location of the population.