

## HBA

### Native Human Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c)

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CRA165A	<b>Quantity:</b>	1 mg
<b>Alternate Names:</b>	Hemoglobin A1c		
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Most monosaccharides, including glucose, galactose and fructose, spontaneously bond with hemoglobin (HbA) when present in the bloodstream. The reaction is nonenzymatic condensation between glucose and the N-end of the hemoglobin beta chain. The formation of the sugar-hemoglobin linkage indicates the presence of excessive sugar in the bloodstream, often indicative of diabetes in high concentration. The process by which sugars attach to hemoglobin is called glycation. Once a hemoglobin molecule is glycated, it remains that way. A buildup of glycated hemoglobin within the red cell, therefore, reflects the average level of glucose to which the cell has been exposed during its life-cycle. Measuring glycated hemoglobin assesses the effectiveness of therapy by monitoring long-term serum glucose regulation.</p>		
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	P69905		
<b>Source:</b>	Human erythrocytes		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	16 kDa		
<b>Formulation:</b>	10 mM sodium phosphate, 70 mM NaCl, pH 7.3		
<b>Purity:</b>	≥95% by SDS-PAGE analysis		
<b>Extinction Coefficient:</b>	$E^{0.1\%}_{280\text{nm}} = 7.5$		
<b>Storage &amp; Stability:</b>	Store at -80°C for up to 1 year. Upon initial thaw, prepare working aliquots and store at -80°C. <b>Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b>		
<b>Infectious Disease Statement:</b>	Prepared from plasma shown to be non reactive for HbsAG, anti-HCV, anti-HBc, and negative for anti-HIV 1 & 2 by FDA approved tests.		

**NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.**

