

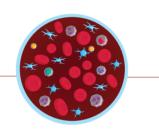


HEMOGLOBIN ELECTROPHORESIS BY CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS

Hemoglobin Abnormalities

Thalassemias and Abnormal hemoglobin variants are genetically distinct abnormalities of hemoglobin. Whereas thalassemias result in reduced synthesis of a normal globin chain due to gene deletions or mutations, hemoglobin variants are due to amino acid substitutions in globin chains resulting in the formation of abnormal hemoglobins.

More than 1800 hemoglobin variants are found occurring worldwide, the most common of which are: **Hb S, Hb C, Hb E and Hb D-Punjab**



The most common thalassemias are **Beta and Alpha Thalassemias**.

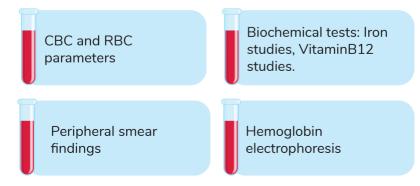
In addition to hematological RBC parameters, the information on the type and quantification of hemoglobin given by the hemoglobin electrophoresis provides key information in the identification of hemoglobin disorders.

When is hemoglobin electrophoresis required?

Prolonged, unexplained, refractory Anemia Peripheral smear abnormalities like Sickle cells, target cells, Heinz bodies, nucleated RBCs.

Pregnancy screening As part of prevention programs in high risk areas

Requirements for diagnosis of hemoglobinopathies/ thalassemias :

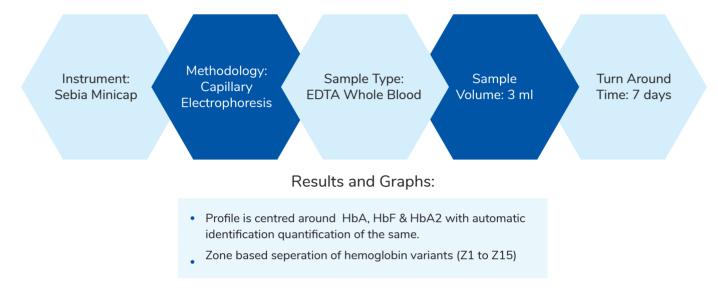


Advantages of Capillary Electrophoresis over HPLC

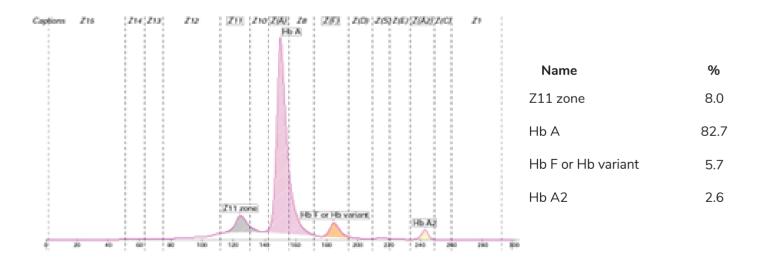
- Capillary electrophoresis provides better resolution as compared to HPLC.
- Instrumentation is easier to handle for the operator.
- Provides clear separation of HbE from HbA2.

- Can identify alpha and beta variants with better resolution
- Can identify D-Punjab separately from D-Iran.
- Short processing time. Faster Results

Hemoglobin Electrophoresis in MedGenome



Hemoglobin Electrophoresis



Comments:

Method: Capillary Electrophoresis

Talk to the Experts

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