



Clinical Biochemistry

Lab. 8

Measurement of Albumin

Prepared by :

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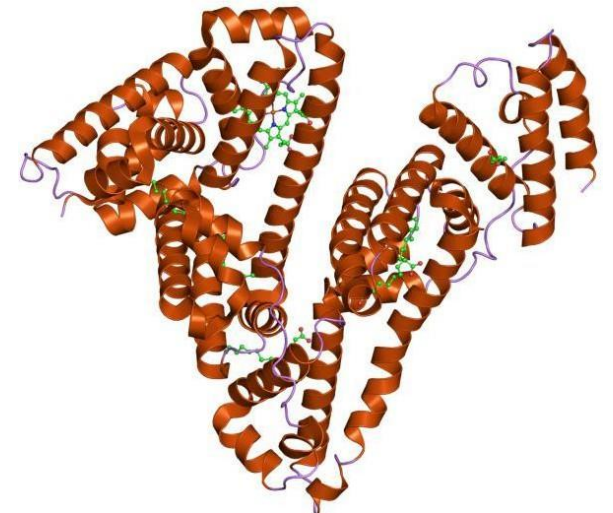
Mcs. in Clinical Biochemistry

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Introduction



- ❖ Most abundant plasma protein (**3.5-5.0** g/dl) in normal adult
- ❖ Forms - **55%-60%** of total plasma proteins
- ❖ **Normal value** - **3.5-5.0 g/dl**
- ❖ Half-life in plasma: 20 days
- ❖ Decreases rapidly in **injury, infection and surgery**
- ❖ Structure - **a single peptide chain of 585 amino acids**



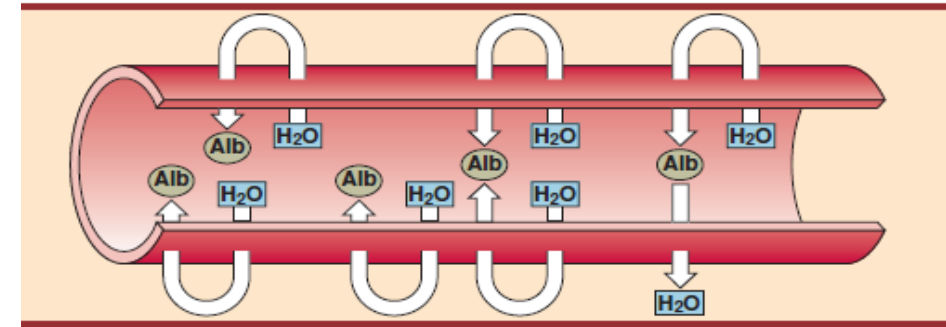
function of Albumin



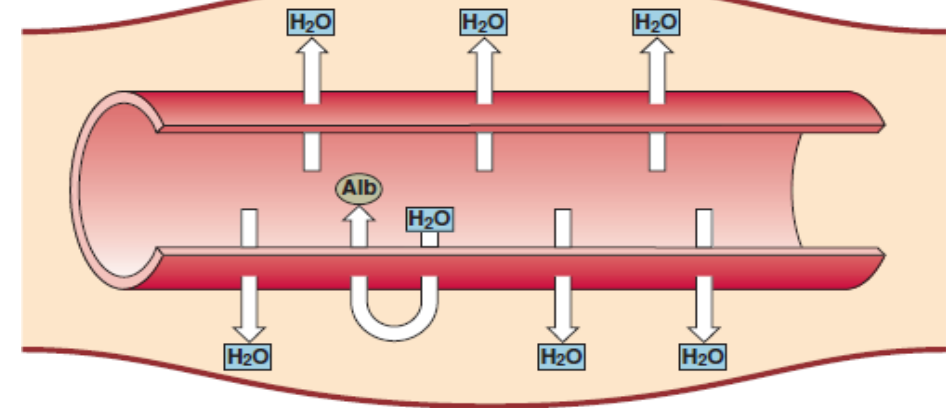
❑ Plasma Colloid Osmotic Pressure

❑ Carrier

Normal



Low albumin



Hypoalbuminemia



Hypoalbuminemia means low blood albumin levels

- **Causes of Hypoalbuminemia**

- **Decreased albumin synthesis**

- liver cirrhosis
 - malnutrition

- **Increased losses of albumin**

- Increased **catabolism in infections**
 - Excessive excretion by the kidneys (nephrotic syndrome)
 - Excessive loss in bowel
 - Severe burns (plasma loss in the absence of skin barrier)

Hyperalbuminemia



Hyperalbuminemia is an increased concentration of albumin in the blood.

Cause of Hyperalbuminemia

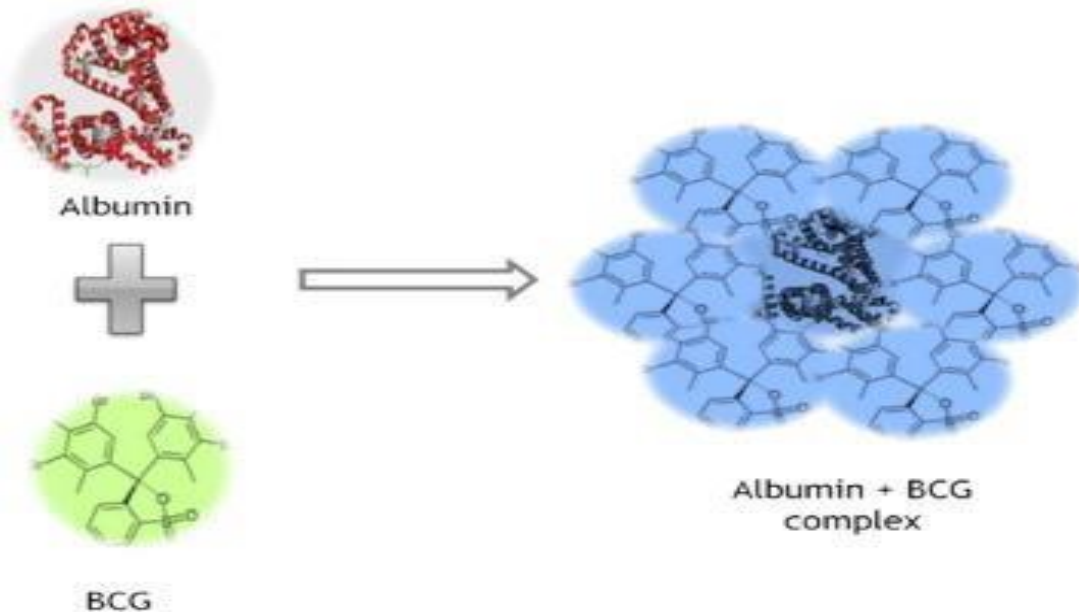
- Typically, this condition is due to dehydration.
- Hyperalbuminemia has also been associated with high protein diets.

Principle of albumin Test



PRINCIPLE (1) (2)

In buffered solution at pH 4.2, bromocresol green binds albumin to form a colored compound which absorbance, measured at 630 nm (620-640) is proportional to the albumin concentration in the specimen.



Reagents



REAGENT COMPOSITION

R1 ALBUMIN Reagent

Succinic acid	83	mmol/L
Bromocresol green (BCG)	167	$\mu\text{mol/L}$
Sodium hydroxide	50	mmol/L
Polyoxyethylene monolauryl ether	1.00	g/L
Preservative		

ATTENTION, Met. Corr.1: H290 – May be corrosive for metals

P234: Keep only in original container, P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Classification due to: Sodium Hydroxide < 1% For more details, refer to Safety data sheet (SDS)

R2 ALBUMIN Standard

Bovine albumin 5.0 g/dL (725 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)

According to 1272/2008 regulation, this reagent is not classified as dangerous

Procedure and Calculation



Pipette into well identified test tubes:	Blank	Standard	Assay
Reagent	1 mL	1 mL	1 mL
Demineralised water	10 μ L		
Specimen			10 μ L
Standard		10 μ L	

Mix well. Record absorbance at 630 nm (620-640) within 10 minutes against reagent blank or better after exactly 5 minute (note 2).