

**M.SC Semester III  
Core Course XI  
Bio-Inorganic Chemistry**



**TOPIC:-Unit III, Other forms of Haemoglobin**

**Department of Chemistry  
L.S COLLEGE MUZAFFARPUR  
B. R. A. BIHAR UNIVERSITY  
Dr. Priyanka**

## Other forms of Haemoglobin

### ➤ Hb-A1:

➤ Normal adult Hb, commonly called Hb-A, consists of  $2\alpha$  - &  $2\beta$  chains ( $\alpha_2\beta_2$ )

➤ It is approximately 90% of total haemoglobin

### ➤ Hb-F:

➤ It is a human foetal haemoglobin

➤ Consisting of  $\alpha_2\gamma_2$

# Differentiation of Hb-A from Hb-F

Hb-A	Hb-F
Two $\alpha$ & two $\beta$ chains	Two $\alpha$ & two $\gamma$ chains
Denatured by alkali	Resistant to alkali denaturation
At pH 8.9 Hb-A moves ahead of Hb-F	Hb-F moves behind Hb-A
2,3-BPG content is high	2,3-BPG content is low
Affinity of O <sub>2</sub> is less	Affinity to O <sub>2</sub> is more
Delivery power of O <sub>2</sub> more (unloading)	Delivery power of O <sub>2</sub> is decreased
Concentration at birth-Hb-A=85%	15%
	Hb-F disappears by end of first year, persistence of Hb-F after one year is pathological

## Hb-A2:


- It is a minor component of normal adult Hb.
- It contains two  $\alpha$  & two  $\delta$ -chains  $\alpha_2\delta_2$
- It is approximately-2.5%
- Electrophoretically, it is a slowly migrating fraction
- Hb-A3:
- It amounts for 3to 10%of total haemoglobin
- It is a fast moving fraction


## Normal major types of haemoglobin

Type	Composition	%of total haemoglobin
HbA1	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	90%
HbA2	$\alpha_2\delta_2$	$\leq 5\%$
HbF	$\alpha_2\gamma_2$	$\leq 2\%$
HbA1c	$\alpha_2\beta_2$ -glucose	$\leq 5\%$

## Hb-A1c (Glycosylated Hb):

- It is formed by covalent binding of glucose to haemoglobin
- Its normal range is 3 to 6%
- Its levels are increased in diabetes mellitus
- **Chemistry:**
- The amino acid sequence of HbA1c is exactly same as that of HbA1
- The attachment of 1-amino 1-deoxy fructose to the  $-NH_2$  terminal of valine of  $\beta$ -chain of HbA1

- 
- **Addition of sugar moiety to valine occurs non-enzymatically, either by addition of glucose directly to the protein.**
  - **Diagnostic importance of HbA1c:**
  - **The rate of synthesis of HbA1c is directly related to the exposure of RBC to glucose**
  - **The concentration of HbA1c serves as an indication of blood glucose concentration over a period**

- 
- **HbA1c reflects the mean blood glucose level over 3 months period prior to its measurement**
  - **In diabetes, HbA1c is elevated to as high as 15%**
  - **Determination of HbA1c is used for monitoring of diabetes**
  - **If the HbA1c concentration is <7%, the diabetic patient is considered to be in good control**