

April 3, 2023 Sysmex Corporation

[Overview presentation]

The AD/PD[™] 2023 International Conference on Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Diseases (AD/PD[™] 2023)

Effects of combined pre-analytical sample handling variables on plasma β -amyloid level measured using a fully automated immunoassay system

Authors	Kazuto Yamashita ¹ , Kengo Ishiki ¹ , Shunsuke Watanabe ¹ , Masahiro Miura ¹ ,
	Shigeki Iwanaga ¹ , and Toshiyuki Sato ¹
	¹ Central Research Laboratories, Sysmex Corporation
Overview	Objectives
presentation	Plasma β -amyloid (A β) is considered as one of the promising blood-based biomarkers
	for Alzheimer's disease. However, several studies have revealed that pre-analytical
	sample handling might affect plasma $A\beta$ levels. Therefore, it is important to
	understand the pre-analytical conditions which can accurately quantify plasma $A\beta$
	levels. In these previous studies, the effects of pre-analytical variables such as time
	to centrifugation, storage temperature, and time to measurement were assessed
	individually. It has not been established whether the combinations of pre-analytical
	variables, each of which did not have effects on plasma $A\beta$ levels individually, affect
	plasma $A\beta$ levels or not. Here, we present the effect of the combined pre-analytical
	sample handling variables on plasma Aβ42/Aβ40 ratio.
	Methods
	Whole blood samples were obtained from healthy volunteers using K ₂ EDTA tubes.
	The combined effects of pre-analytical sample handling variables, such as time to
	centrifugation and measurement, and storage temperature, on plasma A β 42/A β 40
	ratio were evaluated. Plasma A β 40 and A β 42 were quantified using a fully automated
	immunoassay system (HISCL™ series).
	Results
	Plasma A β 42/A β 40 ratios satisfied our criteria when whole blood samples were stored
	for 2 hours at room temperature (RT) or 6 hours at 4 °C before centrifugation. It was
	also satisfied our criteria when plasma samples were stored for 6 hours at RT or 4 °C

	before measurement. These conditions did not affect the plasma A β 42/A β 40 ratios
	regardless of whether they were assessed individually or in combination.
	Conclusion
	We have confirmed that plasma A β 42/A β 40 ratio measured on HISCL series was
	not affected even when several pre-analytical sample handling variables were
	combined, suggesting that the tolerance of pre-analytical sample handling variables
	assessed individually can be adopted to the combinations of them without any
	effect.
Session	SYMPOSIUM: FLUID BIOMARKERS, IMAGING (OO095)