

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



TOPIC:-Unit III, Other forms of Haemoglobin

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Other forms of Haemoglobin

➤ Hb-A1:

➤ Normal adult Hb, commonly called Hb-A, consists of 2α -
& 2β 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 α & two β chains | Two α & two γ 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 ₂ is less | Affinity to O ₂ is more |
| Delivery power of O ₂ more (unloading) | Delivery power of O ₂ 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 α & two δ -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 β -chain of HbA1

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- **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**

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- **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**