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New CgA assay of Thermo Fischer in the monitoring of NET patient

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Background: Chromogranin A (CgA) is used as an aid in the diagnosis and follow-up of neuroendocrine tumors. We evaluated the ThermoFisher Brahms CgA Kryptor assay against the CisBio assay. Recently, we evaluated also the new generation CgA assay (CgA II).

Methods: Analytical validation of the CgA II assay was performed and included precision, linearity and recovery studies as well as a comparison study with the current CgA assay and a stability study. For the stability study, individual serum samples were aliquoted and stored at different storage temperatures (room temperature, 4°C and -20°C) until assayed.

Results: The CgA II assay showed a good correlation with the current CgA assay. Although the current assay was not stable at 4°C, the CgA II assay is stable at 4°C for at least 48 hr and therewith comparable to the stability we used to with the CisBio assay.

Conclusion: Our study showed that the CisBio assay can conveniently be replaced by the Kryptor assay which is a robust assay with good performance. The CgA II assay uses antibodies directed against different epitopes and the results have demonstrated that this epitope is stable over time and at different temperatures, including 4°C.

Biography

Yolanda B De Rijke has completed her PhD in Biochemistry and has been registred as laboratory specialist since 2000. She is the Deputy Head of the Department of Clinical Chemistry, Erasmus MC. She published over 100 peer-reviewed papers and her special interests are endocrinology and pediatrics. She is an active member of the Netherlands Society for Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine.

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