



# HPT Equine

For the quantitative determination of haptoglobin in horses

## Clinical Use

To be used for the routine screening and monitoring of inflammatory diseases in horses. Useful as a preventative care health screen to rule out sub-clinical disease, post-surgical monitoring, and the monitoring of disease progression and response to treatment.

## Reference Ranges

Decreased	< 25 mg/dL
Normal	25 - 80 mg/dL
Elevated	> 80 mg/dL

## Interpretative Information



Inflammatory diseases  
(eg, cancer, heart, kidney, autoimmune, infection, others)



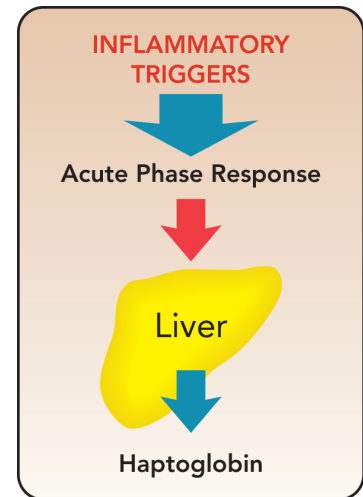
Liver disease  
Intravascular hemolysis

## Clinical Background

Equine-specific haptoglobin (HPT), an acute phase protein, produced mainly in the liver as a response to inflammation and the release of cytokines. Serum HPT has been shown to be an effective measure of general inflammation. The concentration of HPT correlates to both the severity and duration of the inflammatory stimuli.

Acute phase proteins constitute a group of proteins (e.g., CRP, haptoglobin, serum amyloid A) which are part of the innate host defense system. Their blood concentration changes rapidly in response to any tissue damaging causes such as infection, immune-mediated disorders, neoplasia, trauma, and others. HPT decreases rapidly when inflammatory stimulation is no longer present.

A low inflammatory state is healthy, however HPT has a role in removing free hemoglobin to prevent kidney damage and to return iron stores. Therefore, HPT levels can be decreased in severe liver disease and hemolytic anemia, particularly intravascular.



Methodology	Sandwich Immunoassay
Units (Range)	mg/dL (0.5-500 mg/dL)
Sample Type / Volume	Serum ≥ 1mL SST tube / separate and freeze within 45 min
Interferences	Gross hemolysis, gross lipemia
Stability	Room Temp: 24 hours 4 C : 7 days minus 20 C : 1 year