Effects of storage duration and temperature conditions on biochemical analysts in porcine clotted, uncentrifuged blood samples

Abstract

Knowledge of factors influencing blood sample integrity is important to interpret results correctly. Effects of storage duration at different temperatures on porcine uncentrifuged blood samples are poorly described. The objective of this study was to elucidate effects of storage time and temperature on different porcine biochemical analytes. Multiple clotted, uncentrifuged blood samples from ten gilts were collected and samples were centrifuged 2h after sampling in the laboratory. Remaining samples were stored chilled (at 4±2°C, CT) or at room temperature (20±2°C, RT). Samples were centrifuged 6, 12, 24, 48 or 72h after arriving at the laboratory. Storage characteristics and stability of albumin (Alb), calcium (Ca), creatinine (Creat), iron (Fe), gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT), glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH), glucose (Gluc), magnesium (Mg), inorganic phosphate (P), total protein (TP) and urea were studied. Test repeatability was within acceptable diagnostic limits. A significant time effect was found for Alb (P<0.001), Ca (P<0.0001), Creat (P<0.0001), GLDH (P<0.0001), Gluc (P<0.0001), Mg (P<0.0001), P (P<0.0001) and TP (P<0.0001). Over time, Alb, GLDH, Mg, P and TP increase while Ca, Creat and Gluc decrease. A temperature effect was identified for Ca (P<0.05), GGT (P<0.05), GLDH (P<0.0001), Gluc (P<0.0001), Mg (P<0.0001) and P (P<0.0002). All values, except Gluc, were higher when stored at RT. Gluc values were lower when stored at CT. This study highlights the importance of standardized storage routines of porcine clotted blood samples to ensure the validity of biochemical analyses.

Keywords: pig, biochemistry, storage, clotted, uncentrifuged, time, temperature

Introduction

Correct interpretation of biochemical analytes is crucial for precise diagnosis and treatment of different diseases in production animals including pigs. Given the considerable distances between some farms and clinical laboratories in some countries like e.g. Norway, blood samples are sometimes delayed during shipment. If sample shipment should include a delay over weekend, transport duration may exceed 72hours. During the summertime, temperatures in Norway can easily reach 25°C. On the other hand, winter temperatures in certain districts can occasionally drop below -30°C.7 Previous studies confirm that storage conditions and transport duration of blood samples have a significant influence on biochemical values. Several studies have focused on storage duration and environmental effects on samples of human origin.2-5 Both normal serum activity and isoenzyme patterns differ between species and therefore it is not advisable to uncritically draw parallels between species.8 A few studies have looked at environmental and storage duration consequences on biochemical analytes in animal samples like sheep,9 cattle,10,11 horses12 and dogs.13 Some studies have described effects on porcine blood fractions,8,15-17 a couple of these focused on the serum fraction.5,12 To the authors’ knowledge, only one study has been conducted on uncentrifuged clotted blood from pigs15 and this investigation looked at samples stored at room temperature. The aim of this study was to determine the analyte stability of porcine clotted, uncentrifuged blood samples stored at chilled temperature (CT) or at room temperature (RT) prior to centrifugation 2hours to 72hours post sampling. The wider objective was to be able to recommend standardized routines for sample storage and processing of blood samples from pigs.

Material and methods

Animals, sample collection and processing

Ten clinically healthy, five months old Norsv in Topigs gilts from a commercial sow pool center were used for this study. The gilts’ body condition score (BCS) was evaluated and all gilts showed BCS between 3 and 3.5 (1 to 5 grading system). For blood sampling, the gilts were fixed with a rope around the upper jaw and blood samples were collected from the V. jugularis externa. Twelve tubes of 9ml with micronized silica particles to activate efficient clotting (Vacutec® 9 ml, Med-Kjemi AS, Asker, Norway) were obtained from each animal. Tubes with separator gels were not used since gels can contain trace metals.16 The blood samples were transported in a closed, dark container to the laboratory, and arrival at the laboratory was within twohours after sampling. The samples from each animal were divided in two and stored either in a dark environment either at 4 or 20°C. The first set of samples were centrifuged (3500xg for 15minutes (Megafluge 1.0 R, Heraeus SEPATECH, USA)) directly after arriving.
at the laboratory (2h, RT). The remaining samples were centrifuge
daffer storage durations of 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h and 72h, at CT or RT. To prevent thawing, freezing and thawing of the same sample, four
serum aliquots of 2mL from each tube were frozen at -20°C in micro
tubes (VWR, Hanover, Germany) until analyzed. In order to avoid
concentration gradients during freezing and thawing,19,20 samples were
mixed before analysis. The biochemical analyses were performed
within two months after freezing.

Table 1 Methods for analysis of biochemical parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Art. no</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alb</td>
<td>A11A01664</td>
<td>ABX Pentra Albumin CP&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bergman Diagnostic</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>22296.294</td>
<td>Calcium Carbonate</td>
<td>VWR, Merck</td>
<td>A Analyst 300, Perkin Elmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creat</td>
<td>A11A01907</td>
<td>ABX Pentra Enzym. Creatinine CP&lt;sup&gt;20&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bergman Diagnostic</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>A11A01637</td>
<td>ABX Pentra Iron CP&lt;sup&gt;19&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bergman Diagnostic</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGT</td>
<td>A11A01630</td>
<td>ABX Pentra GGT CP&lt;sup&gt;19&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bergman Diagnostic</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLDH</td>
<td>11 929 992 216</td>
<td>Glutamate dehydrogenase Cobas</td>
<td>Roche Norge</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gluc</td>
<td>A11A01667</td>
<td>ABX Pentra Glucose HK CP&lt;sup&gt;19&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bergman Diagnostic</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>25072.132</td>
<td>Mg ribbon&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>VWR, Merck</td>
<td>A Analyst 300, Perkin Elmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>A11A01665</td>
<td>ABX Pentra Phosphorus CP&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bergman Diagnostic</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>A11A01669</td>
<td>ABX Pentra Total Protein CP&lt;sup&gt;19&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bergman Diagnostic</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>A11A01641</td>
<td>ABX Pentra Urea CP&lt;sup&gt;19&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bergman Diagnostic</td>
<td>ABX Pentra 400, Horiba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The analytes measured by applying the ABX Pentra 400 Analyzer (Horiba) for colorimetric analysis were Alb, albumin; Creat, creatinine; Fe, iron; GLDH, glutamate dehydrogenase; Gluc, glucose; GGT, gamma-gamma-glutamyl transferase; P, inorganic phosphate; TP, total protein and urea; Ca, calcium; Mg, magnesium were measured by Atomic absorption (Analyst 300 Perkin Elmer).

Statistical analysis

Data analyses were performed using the commercially available
statistical software Jmp (Jmp® Pro version 12.1.0, Cary, NC, USA).
Normality and homogeneity of variance assumptions were graphically
assessed by evaluating histograms and scatterplots, skewness and
kurtosis, and by the Shapiro-Wilks test. Biochemical analytes in a
reference sample were measured repeatedly (n=18) and the coefficient
of variation (CV) was calculated to assess test repeatability. All
results were within specified limits of acceptance. The sample
stability under different storage conditions for parametric data was
evaluated by applying analysis of repeated measures (MANOVA,
multivariate analysis of variance). The sample stability under
different storage conditions for non-parametric data was determined
using Kruskal-Wallis. Post-hoc testing by Tukey’s HSD test was used
for multiple comparisons of the variables where the MANOVA was
significant (P<0.05). Values of the biochemical constituents centrifuged
two hours after sampling at RT were set to 100%. Values measured
at 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h and 72h, at CT or RT after centrifugation were
calculated as a percentage of the values achieved on samples 2h after
centrifugation (Table 2).

Table 2 The contents of Alb, Ca, Creat, Fe, GGT, GLDH, Gluc, Mg, P, TP and Urea in blood samples from gilts according to storage and temperature conditions and percentage alterations (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>2 h RT (± SD)</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>6h(%)</th>
<th>12h(%)</th>
<th>24h(%)</th>
<th>48h(%)</th>
<th>72h(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alb</td>
<td>g/ L</td>
<td>37.8 (2.1)</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>106*</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>mmol/ L</td>
<td>2.7 (0.1)</td>
<td>CT#</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>94*</td>
<td>90***</td>
<td>93*</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RT###</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creat</td>
<td>U/ L</td>
<td>120.7 (15.2)</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>83***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>µmol/ L</td>
<td>21.9 (4.1)</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results and discussion

The measured biochemical constituents after 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h and 72h, at CT and RT were evaluated relative to values at 2h (RT). Values at 2h (RT) were set to 100%. The numbers are discussed below and shown in Table 2. Repeated measurement analysis showed an overall significant time and temperature effect (P<0.0001). The time and temperature effects for each parameter are listed in Table 3.

Total protein (TP) and albumin (Alb)

A significant time effect was found for TP (P<0.0001) and Alb (P<0.0001). TP serum mean concentrations in samples stored at CT or RT ranged from 93% to 100% of the mean concentration measured 2h post sampling while Alb mean concentrations ranged from 97% to 106%.

Calcium (Ca), iron (Fe), magnesium (Mg) and inorganic phosphate (P)

Significant time and temperature effects were found for Ca (P<0.0001). The values remained more stable when stored at RT compared to CT, ranging from 90% to 100% of the mean value measured at 2h post sampling. Significant time and temperature effects were found for Mg (P<0.0001). Mg concentrations changed significantly with increasing storage duration at CT and RT. However, less Mg changes were registered when samples were stored at CT. Storage of both 48 and 72h at CT gave Mg concentrations of 113%. When stored at RT, a rise to 175% and 213% were found after 48h and 72h, respectively. Significant time and temperature effects were found for P (P<0.0001). Serum samples stored at both CT and RT, showed a significant increase in P concentrations when stored over time. Again, less P concentration changes were registered when samples were stored at CT. No significant changes in Fe values were found.

Creatinine (Creat), glucose (Gluc), and urea

A significant time effect was found for Creat (P<0.0001). Samples stored at CT and RT for 72h showed Creat mean levels at 83% and 88% of the values measured 2h post sampling, respectively. Significant time and temperature effects were found for porcine Gluc concentrations (P<0.0001). A storage period of 6h at CT led to mean Gluc concentrations that were 95% of the values measured at 2h. When stored at RT, the mean values were down to 86%. At CT and storage duration of 12h, the mean value was 88%. The corresponding mean value at RT was 87%. Finally, after 72h, Gluc concentrations of 71% and 12% were found at CT and RT, respectively. No significant changes in urea mean concentrations were found.

Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) and glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH)

A significant time and temperature effect was found for GLDH (P<0.0001). A rise in enzyme levels was found during the experimental period, both at CT and RT. However, enzyme levels reached higher levels when stored at RT. A temperature effect was found for GGT (P<0.05), and greater alterations in enzyme levels were found when samples were stored at RT. A total of 10 gilts were included in this study to provide robust scientific data. This number is not unlike that used by other researchers in both human and animal blood sample.
stability studies. The study clearly shows that the stability of different porcine biochemical analytes depend on both temperature levels and storage durations. Clotted blood samples were centrifuged 2 h after sampling or left at 4°C or 20°C for time intervals of 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h to simulate potential storage conditions and durations of porcine blood samples before reaching the laboratory. In general, few reports describe effects of temperature and storage duration on biochemical analytes in clotted blood of farm animal species, demonstrating the importance of drawing up species-specific recommendations. Based on previous reports, clinically acceptable limits (CAL) in changes for the analytes Mg, Ca, creatinine, Gluc, Fe, P and GGT can be set to 10%. With regards to Ca, Alb and TP, a CAL of 5% can be defined. To the authors’ knowledge, only one published study describe the effects of storage duration and the anticoagulant additive heparine on analytes in uncentrifuged porcine blood samples, but this work was only done at room temperature (RT). The general trends in several biochemical analytes analyzed in the study of Framstad et al. and this study are similar. After a period of 48 h storage without cooling, GGT values obtained in this study or by Framstad et al. exceeded the defined CAL of 10%.

**Table 3** Time and temperature effects on biochemical blood parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alb</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creat</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGT</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLDH</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gluc</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time and temperature effects on the parameters albumin (Alb), calcium (Ca), creatinine (Creat), iron (Fe), gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH), glucose (Gluc), magnesium (Mg), inorganic phosphate (P) total protein (TP) and urea, in blood samples from gilts.

Significant time effects were identified for the parameters Mg, Ca, Creat, Gluc, P, Alb and TP. Temperature effects were found for Mg, Gluc, GLDH and P.

The sample stability under different storage conditions for parametric data was evaluated by analysis of repeated measures (MANOVA, multivariate analysis of variance).

The sample stability under different storage conditions for non-parametric data was determined using Kruskal-Wallis.

The increase of the mainly membrane bound GGT in serum samples stored at room temperature is due to oxidative damage of RBC during storage, both liberating cytoplasmic GGT and membrane bound GGT. Lower storage temperature will delay metabolic processes, slowing down cell membrane damaging processes. Storage at CT for 48 h in this study led to a value decrease of 3%, within the defined CAL set for GGT. GLDH values were influenced both by time and temperature conditions. Even though GLDH values did rise with more than 300% when stored at RT for 72 h, the absolute GLDH levels were within the reference range. A strong Gluc decrease was found in samples stored non-cooled both in this study and by Framstad et al. This study gave a mean value of 46% after 24h storage at RT while their study gave a value of 67%, both far beyond the predetermined CAL of 10%. Although the mature erythrocyte of the pig has been observed to possess the slowest metabolic rate of any mammalian cell type, pig erythrocytes metabolize low but appreciable amounts of glucose to meet energy requirements, which explains why uncentrifuged samples will drop rapidly in Gluc concentrations post sampling. Again, as mentioned above, lower storage temperature will slow down metabolic processes. Gluc concentrations in samples stored at CT dropped slower than samples stored at RT. This study also shows that P and Mg increase more rapidly when stored at RT. This is in accordance with previous reports, highlighting the importance of slowing down metabolic processes by cooling down uncentrifuged, clotted blood samples from pigs prior to processing at the laboratory since erythrocytes will leak P into the serum post sampling. Differences in the degree of analyte increase or decrease between the study of Framstad et al. and this study may be due to the fact that temperature conditions may have been somewhat different and that the samples in this study were frozen before analysed. The authors acknowledge that freezing the samples prior to the analyses deviates from the routine practice of many laboratories. Additionally, tubes, laboratory equipment and reagents used for analyses have changed. Despite some differences in the degree of analyte increase or decrease, the general trends are very similar.

**Conclusion**

The results from this study show a significant time and temperature influence on analytical results in uncentrifuged, clotted blood samples from pigs. This study gives helpful guidelines for Veterinary practitioners and researchers in handling clotted blood samples from pigs. Laboratories can also benefit from the results, although samples were frozen after centrifugation. Serum tubes with separator gels can prevent metabolism effects by forming a barrier between the cellular and the serum fraction in the tube, which can be of advantage if the serum cannot be separated prior to shipment of the samples.

If no serum tubes with separator gels are available and the RT storage time before analysis is anticipated to exceed 24 hours, the samples should indeed be centrifuged before shipment. If no centrifuge is available, the addition of cooling elements can slow down alterations. Some parameters like Gluc, Mg, P crossed the predetermined CAL already after 6, 12 h and 24 h at RT, respectively, and such alterations may lead to misinterpretations of results. Finally, analytical results from uncentrifuged porcine blood samples should always be interpreted with caution according to the shipment duration.

**Acknowledgements**

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**Conflict of interest**

No financial interests or conflict of interests exist.
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