

# Top Anticoagulants, Mechanisms & Usage Recommendations

Choosing the right blood anticoagulant is a critical factor in the success of downstream applications with plasma, platelets, or cells. Certain anticoagulants can have deleterious effects on molecular assays, inhibit specific enzymes, alter cellular morphology, or interfere with coagulation. The anticoagulant mechanism of action directly determines the suitable recommended applications. Utilizing the appropriate anticoagulant will contribute to a more accurate measurement or successful cellular assay.

## EDTA

(Ethylenediamine Tetra-acetic acid)  
(Di-sodium or Di-potassium)

- Chelating agent
- Irreversibly binds Ca<sup>++</sup>

**RECOMMENDED FOR** routine hematology, cell isolations, downstream assays, preservation of cell morphology, and PCR genetic testing

**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR** coagulation or osmotic fragility



MOLECULAR



IMMUNOLOGY

## OXALATES

(Potassium, Ammonium, or Sodium)

- Precipitates Ca<sup>++</sup> by forming calcium oxalate crystals
- Used with sodium fluoride as glycolytic inhibitor

**RECOMMENDED FOR** glucose, lactate, pyruvate, and ethanol testing

**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR RBC** morphology or coagulation



CHEMISTRY

## ACD

(Solution A or B)

- Reversibly binds Ca<sup>++</sup> by forming calcium citrate complex
- Used for apheresis

**RECOMMENDED FOR HLA** typing and blood grouping

**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR** blood count and platelet count



IMMUNOLOGY

## HEPARIN

(Lithium, Sodium, or Ammonium)

- Activates anti-thrombin to block coagulation cascade
- Causes leukocyte clumping

**RECOMMENDED FOR RBC** counts, hemoglobin, osmotic fragility, clinical chemistry, FISH, and karyotyping

**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR** PCR



CHEMISTRY



CYTOGENETIC

## CITRATE

(Tri-sodium)

- Reversibly binds Ca<sup>++</sup> by forming calcium citrate complex

**RECOMMENDED FOR** erythrocyte sedimentation rate, prothrombin, d-dimer, and fibrinogen assay

**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR** blood count and platelet count



COAGULATION

