CLAIMS

[Claim 1]

A glycated human hemoglobin (%) assay method for measuring glycated human hemoglobin (%) in a human sample, comprising steps of:

adsorbing the glycated human hemoglobin in the human sample to an insoluble carrier by bringing the human sample into contact with the insoluble carrier; wherein the insoluble carrier is latex;

forming a complex of an anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody, the glycated human hemoglobin, and the insoluble carrier by bringing the glycated human hemoglobin adsorbed to the insoluble carrier into contact with the anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody; and

agglutinating the insoluble carrier by bringing the complex into contact with a monoclonal antibody reacting with the anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody and not reacting with human IgG; and

optically detecting a degree of agglutination.

[Claim 2]

The glycated human hemoglobin (%) assay method according to claim 1, wherein the human sample is whole blood or blood cells.

[Claim 3]

Glycated human hemoglobin (%) assay reagents, comprising a first reagent and a second reagent, wherein

the first reagent contains an insoluble carrier, wherein the insoluble carrier is latex, and wherein the second reagent contains at least following two types of monoclonal antibodies:

1) an anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody; and

2) a monoclonal antibody reacting with the anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody and not reacting with human IgG.

[Claim 4]

A glycated hemoglobin (%) assay kit comprising: glycated human hemoglobin (%) assay reagents according to claim 3.

[Claim 5]

A method for reducing a deviation of a measurement value of glycated human hemoglobin (%) in a human sample containing abnormal hemoglobin, the method comprising a step of bringing at least following two types of monoclonal antibodies, an insoluble carrier, wherein the insoluble carrier is latex, and the human sample into contact with each other:

1) an anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody; and

2) a monoclonal antibody reacting with the anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody and not reacting with human IgG.

[Claim 6]

A method for suppressing a false high value in measurement value of glycated human hemoglobin (%) in a human sample containing abnormal hemoglobin, the method comprising a step of bringing at least following two types of monoclonal antibodies, an insoluble carrier, wherein the insoluble carrier is latex, and the human sample into contact with each other:

1) an anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody; and

2) a monoclonal antibody reacting with the anti-glycated human hemoglobin monoclonal antibody and not reacting with human IgG.