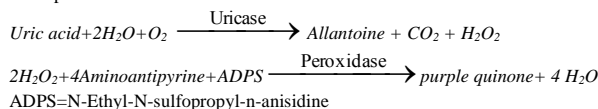


Cat. No.:	46761, 716763	46762, 716764	46763, 716765
Size:	120 ml (1x80 ml+1x40 ml)	600 ml (1x400 ml+1x200 ml)	10x30 ml (10x20 ml+ 10x10 ml)

Reagent kit for determination of uric acid concentration in serum and urine. Enzymatic colorimetric method.

In the human body uric acid is the end-product of purine metabolism. It is excreted by the kidney. Increases of uric acid in the serum plasma or urine can be due to the overproduction of purine containing molecules or to insufficient excretion. The concentration is increased in various renal diseases, with increased cell lysis in the presence of tumors, leukemia, toxemia of pregnancy. Prolonged elevation of the concentration leads to gout.

Principle

Reference values

Serum: Male: 200-400 µmol/l (3,4-6,7 mg/dl)
Female: 150-340 µmol/l (2,5-5,7 mg/dl)
Urine: 1,2-5,0 mmol/24h (200-800 mg/24 h)
Male, <40 years: 530-3700 mmol/l (9-63 mg/dl)
≥40 years: 350-6700 mmol/l (6-114 mg/dl)
Female, <40 years: 350-4200 mmol/l (6-71 mg/dl)
≥40 years: 240-5500 mmol/l (4-93 mg/dl)

It is recommended that each laboratory should assign its own normal range.

Reagents
1. Reagent (R1)

Pipes buffer, pH: 7.00 50 mmol/l
4-Aminoantipyrine 0.37 mmol/l
Peroxidase ≥1500 U/l
Ascorbate oxidase ≥1600 U/l

2. Reagent (R2)

Ferrocyanid 50 µmol/l
ADPS 1.1 mmol/l
Uricase ≥140 U/l

Precaution

Discard cloudy reagent. Avoid contamination by using clean laboratory material (pipettes, plastic vials for analyzers,...). The reagents contain 0.1% sodium azide. To avoid the possible build-up of azide compounds, flush waste-pipes with water after the disposal of undiluted reagent.

Samples

Serum free of haemolysis. Stability: 3-5 days (4°C). Urine diluted in ratio of 1:9 with distilled water.

Stability of the reagents

Store the reagent protected from light. Store it between 2-8 °C.
without opening: till the expiry date indicated on the label
after opening: 35 days
calibration frequency: 7 days
onboard stability: 7-35 days
Stability data are valid only when using new system bottle!

PROCEDURE
Preparation and stability of working reagent

- One-reagent procedure

Mix 2 volumes of R1 with 1 volume of R2.

Stability: at 20-25°C: 2 weeks
at 2-8°C: 1 month

- Two-reagent procedure

The reagents are ready for use.

If the absorbance of working reagent is higher than 0.1 at 546 nm the reagent can not be used.

Assay conditions

Wavelength: 546 (520-570) nm
Temperature: 37 °C
Cuvette: 1 cm light path
Read against: reagent blank
Method: endpoint (increasing)

- One-reagent procedure

	blank	standard	sample
working reagent	1 ml	1 ml	1ml
dist. water	50 µl		
standard		50µl	
sample			50µl

Mix and read the absorbance (A) after a 5-minute incubation.

- Two-reagent procedure

	blank	standard	sample
R1	1 ml	1 ml	1ml
dist. water	75µl		
standard		75µl	
sample			75µl

Mix, wait 1 minute then add:

R2	500µl	500µl	500µl
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Mix and read the absorbance (A) after a 5-minute incubation.

Calibration: (37°C, Uricase/ASOD method)

S1: Distilled water

S2: Diagnosticum DunaCal Cat. No.: Deac or Uric acid standard Cat. No.: 550511 or Randox Calibration Serum Level I or II

Calibration frequency

Two-point calibration is recommended:

- after reagent lot change,
- as required following quality control procedures.

Calculation using calibration

$$\frac{A_{\text{sample}}}{A_{\text{standard}}} \times C_{\text{standard}} = C_{\text{sample}}$$

A = Absorbance, C = Concentration

Quality control

A quality control program is recommended for all clinical laboratories. The analysis of control material in both the normal and abnormal ranges with each assay is recommended for monitoring the performance of the procedure. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the limits. Recommended controls: Diagnosticum DunaCont N (Cat. No.: Dcon-N) and DunaCont P (Cat. No.: Dcon-P). DunaCont Urine two levels control (DCONU2) is recommended for urine analysis.

PERFORMANCES DATA

The following data were obtained using the Olympus 600 analyzer (37°C). Conversion factor: [µmol/l]=[mg/dl]×59,44

Linearity

The test is linear between 80 - 1487.5 µmol/l (1,34 - 25 mg/dl) uric acid concentration.

Limit of detection

The limit of detection is 0,234 µmol/l

Sensitivity

It is recommended that each laboratory establishes its own range of sensitivity as this is limited by the sensitivity of the spectrophotometer used. Under manual conditions however, a change of 0.001 Abs is equivalent to 3.60 µmol/l (0,06mg/dl) Uric acid concentration at 546 nm.

Specificity

Bilirubin 545 µmol/l (30mg/dl), lipid 650mg/dl, glucose 55.5mmol/l (1000mg/dl) and ascorbic acid 0.11 mmol/l (30 mg/dl) don't interfere with the assay up to the given levels.

Precision
Reproducibility

n=20	serum		urine		
	sample µmol/l	SD	CV%	sample µmol/l	SD
277	1,88	0,68	852	14,08	1,65
621	3,00	0,48	811	35,69	4,4

Repeatability

n=20	serum	
	sample mmol/l	SD
364	2,84	0,79
577	4,36	0,76

Correlation

Comparative studies were done to compare our reagent with our Uric Acid PAP assay on 62 human serum samples.

The results from these studies are detailed below.

Correlation coefficient r =0.9898










Linear regression: y (µmol/l)= 0.959x+34.1

(x= Uric acid PAP reagent, y= Uric acid ADPS reagent).

Note

Do not use reagents after the expiry date stated on each reagent container label. Do not use products, test solutions and reagents described above for any purpose other than described herein.

For in vitro diagnostic use only.
The following symbols can be used on the labels

	In vitro diagnostic device		Batch code
	Manufacturer		Catalogue number
	CE-marking		This way up
	Temperature limitations		Biological risk
	Use by (year/month)		

Bibliography

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Szabó A.: Klinikai laboratóriumi vizsgálatok és paraméterek (2010) (ISBN 978-963-9879-75-1)

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Date of revision: 2016-12