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|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cat. No.: | 48261, 210223 | 48263, 210203 | 48262, 210264 |
| Size | 125 ml | 10x25 ml | 600 ml |
| | (1x100ml+1x25ml) | (10x20ml+10x5ml) | (1x480ml+1x120ml) |

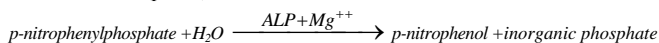
Reagent kit for the quantitative determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in serum, DGKC method.

Alkaline phosphatase is a membrane-bound enzyme which is present in most tissues. It has three different isoenzymes derived from small intestine-placenta-bone/liver/kidney. It is a dimer molecule containing Zn⁺⁺ ions, which play a role in the maintenance of structure and catalysis. The enzyme found in human serum is derived from bone, liver and small intestine. During pregnancy the enzyme from the placenta dominates (it is heat stable at 65°C). In the past the isoenzymes were separated using various inhibitors and heat. The role of electrophoresis is growing in determining the concentrations. The increase in enzyme activity is prevalent in various hepatic and bone decrease states. The level is also increased in certain diseases of the thyroid gland, intestinal tract and in several bacterial infection.

Principle

The enzyme catalyses the hydrolysis of monophosphates at an alkaline pH. In the past various substrates were used (including glycerophosphate, phenylphosphate), according to the recommendation by DGKC which is a kinetic method. The Alkaline phosphatase present in the sample catalyses the hydrolysis of p-Nitrophenylphosphate (pNPP) during which p-Nitrophenol and Phosphate are released. Mg⁺⁺ ions enhance activity. The increase in absorbance at 405 nm correlates with the activity of serum alkaline phosphatase.

Kinetic determination of the alkaline phosphatase based upon DGKC and SCE Recommendation (p-NPP).


Reference values

Children: 200-1000 U/l (3,4-17,0 µkat/l)
Adults: 100-300 U/l (1,7-5,1 µkat/l)

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

Reagents
1. Reagent (R1)

Diethanolamine buffer, pH=9.80 1 mol/l
 Magnesium chloride 0.6 mmol/l

2. Reagent (R2)

p-Nitrophenylphosphate (solution) 10 mmol/l

Safety instructions:

Reagent 1: Danger. Contains Diethanolamine. Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.

Samples

Serum free of haemolysis. Stability: 4 days (2-8°C)

Stability

without opening: till the expiry date indicated on the label
 after opening: 30 days
 calibration frequency: 7 days
 onboard stability: 7-28 days
 Stability data are valid only when using new system bottle!
 The absorbance at 410 nm should not be higher than 1.3

PROCEDURE

The reagents are ready to use

Assay conditions

Wavelength: 405-410 nm
 Temperature: 37 °C
 Cuvette: 1 cm light path
 Read against: distilled water or air
 Method: kinetic (increasing)

Working reagent:

Mix R1 and R2 in 4:1 ratio.
 Stability: at 2-8°C 14 days
 at 20-25°C 48 hours

| | standard | sample |
|-----------------|----------|--------|
| working reagent | 1ml | 1ml |
| standard | 20µl | |
| sample | | 20µl |

Mix and after one minute incubation, read the absorbance against air or water for two minutes. Determine the change of optical density per minute (ΔA/min).

Two-reagent procedure

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Reagent 1 | 800 µl |
| Sample | 20 µl |

Mix and wait 1 minute.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Reagent 2 | 200 µl |
|-----------|--------|

Mix and after a 60-second incubation read the change of optical density (ΔA) during 2 minutes. Determine the change of optical density per minute (ΔA/min).

Calibration: (37°C, DGKC method, DEA puffer)

S1: Distilled water
 S2: Diagnosticum DunaCal Cat. No.: Dcal or Roche C.F.A.S. (Calibrator for automated system) or Randox Calibration Serum Level I or Randox Calibration Serum Level II

Calibration frequency

Two-point calibration is recommended:
 - after reagent lot change,
 - as required following quality control procedures.

Calculation using calibration

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

A = Absorbance, C = Concentration

Calculation using factor

405 nm: ΔA/minute x 3250 = U/l; 405 nm: ΔA/minute x 54,2 = µkat/l

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)

PERFORMANCES DATA

The following data were obtained using the Olympus 600 analyzer. Conversion factor: [U/l]=[µkat/l]x60

Linearity

The method is linear in the range 35 – 1800 U/l (0,58 – 30 µkat/l)

Limit of detection

The limit of detection is 0,001 U/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 units/min is equivalent to 3.00 U/l (0,05µkat/l) Alkaline-phosphatase activity at 405 nm.

Precision

| n=20 | Reproducibility | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------|------|-----|
| | Sample | Average activity (U/l) | SD | CV% |
| Sample I. | 176 | 4.03 | 2.29 | |
| Sample II. | 416 | 5.95 | 1.43 | |

| n=20 | Repeatability | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------------|------|-----|
| | Sample | Average activity (U/l) | SD | CV% |
| Sample I. | 191 | 1.75 | 0.91 | |
| Sample II. | 642 | 6.17 | 0.96 | |

Correlation

Comparative studies were done to compare our reagent with another commercial alkaline-phosphatase assay on 47 human samples. The alkaline phosphatase activity was between 36 U/l and 1925 U/l.

The results from these studies are detailed below.

Correlation coefficient: r=0.9998

Linear regression: y (U/l)= 0.998x+3.949

(x= other commercial reagent, y= own reagent).

Specificity










Bilirubin 128.3 µmol/l (7,5mg/dl), lipid 1000mg/dl, glucose 55.5 mmol/l (1000mg/dl) and ascorbic acid 2.84 mmol/l (50mg/dl) don't interfere with the assay up to the given levels.

Note

The enzyme activity is best measured within a few hours of taking the blood sample. Do not pipette reagents by mouth! The stability of the isoenzymes is different. Chelating agents (EDTA) interfere with the reaction.

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

Haussement T.U. et al. Clin. Chem. Acta 35, 271-273 (1977)

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

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