GLUCOSE SL

Enzymatic colorimetric method Liquid reagent ready to use

REF. 4057	4x 100 ml
REF. 4058	4x 250 ml
REF. 4056	2x 250 ml
REF. 4089	1x1000 ml

CE IVD

INTENDED USE

Quantitative determination of glucose in serum, plasma, urine.

PRINCIPLE

The glucose oxidase (GOD) oxidizes glucose to gluconic acid and forms hydrogen peroxide which, in the presence of i peroxidase (POD), reacts with 4-AAP and phenol and produces a colored complex, whose color intensity is directly proportional to glucose concentration in the sample.

SAMPLE

Serum, plasma with heparin, urine. Avoid hemolyzed samples.

Separate serum from clot as soon as possible.

Dilute urine 24/h 1:10 with saline.

Glucose in the sample is stable 2 days at 2-8°C and 8 hours at 15-25°C.

KIT COMPONENTS

Reagent (A) GLU Volume = 100/250/1000 ml	buffer	100 mmol/l
	Glucose oxidase	10000 U/I
	POD	2000 U/I
	4-AAP	1 mmol/l
	Phenol	10 mmol/l
Standard GLU	Chucago	100 mg/dl
Volume = 10 ml	Glucose	(5.56 mmol/l)

The reagents are stable until the expiration date indicated on the label if stored at 2-8°C and protected from light. Do not freeze. Once opened reagents are stable for 2 months at 2-8°C if contamination is avoided.

Keep bottles closed when not in use.

REAGENT PREPARATION

Liquid reagent, bring to room temperature (15-25°C) before use.

Pale colouring of the reagent (< 0.050 O.D.) due to air-light exposure doesn't compromise the working.

PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

Reagent may contain some non-reactive and preservative components. It is suggested to handle carefully it, avoiding contact with skin and swallow. Use the normal precautions required in the laboratory.

Dispose of waste according to local laws.

PROCEDURE

Wavelength:		510 nm (500	- 520)	
Lightpath :		1 cm		
Temperature:		37°C		
Reading:		against blank	against blank reagent	
Method:		Increasing En	Increasing End Point	
Sample/Reagent:		1/100		
pipette:	blank	sample	standard	
Reagent (A)	1000 µl	1000 µl	1000 µl	
water	10 µl			

sample	ΤΟ μί	
standard		10 µl

Mix, incubate at 37°C for10 minutes, read against blank reagent the absorbance of the sample (Ax) and the standard (As).

Reaction volumes can be proportionally varied.

This method describes the manual procedure to use the kit.

For automated procedure, ask for specific applications.

Azienda certificata DNV

RESULTS CALCULATION

Serum, plasma Glucose mg/dl = Ax/As x 100 (standard Value)

Urine:

GI	ucose mg/24h	= Ax/As x	100 x 10	x Urine	Vol.	(dl)
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EXPECTED VALUES

70 - 105 mg/dl Serum/plasma:

Urine 24h: < 500 mg/24h

Each laboratory should establish appropriate reference intervals related to its population.

QUALITY CONTROL

You must perform the controls at each kit's use and verify that the values obtained are within the reference range reported in the operating instructions. For this purpose we recommend the use of control sera: PRECISENORM (REF.6000) and PRECISEPATH (REF.6001).

PERFORMANCE

Sensitivity: the sensitivity of the method is: 3 mg/dl.

Linearity: the method is linear up to 800 mg/dl. For higher values, dilute the sample 1:2 and multiply the result by 2.

Precision intra-assay:

	Level 1	Level 2
Mean (mg/dl)	44.05	151.5
DS	0.366	1.179
CV %	0.83	0.78
Precision inter-assay:		
	Level 1	Level 2
Mean (mg/dl)	44.83	154.0
DS	0.245	1.333
CV %	0.55	0.87

Interferences: bilirubin does not interfere up to 5 mg/dl. Triglycerides do not interfere up to 300 mg/dl.

Correlation against a reference method: Y = 0.9865x + 2.2063 r = 0.9941 REFERENCES

1. Trinder P., Ann. Clin. Biochem. 6, 24 (1969)

2. Vassault, A. et al. Ann. Biol. Clin., 44,686 (1986)

3. Kaplan LA, Pesce AJ: " Clinical Chemistry", Mosby Ed. 1989

