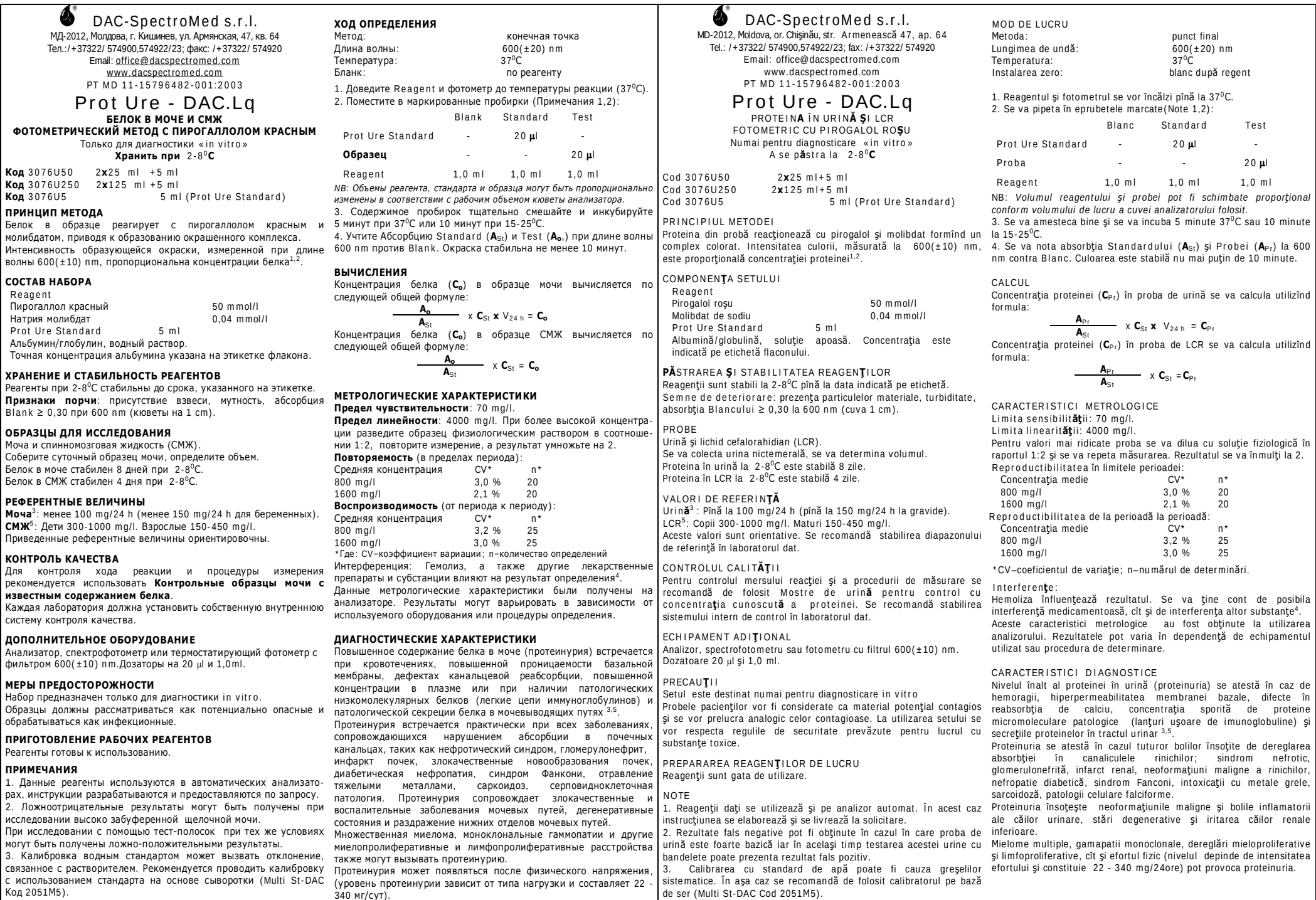






DAC-SPECTROMED SRL

47, Armeneasca, str., apt. 64, Chisinau MD-2012 Moldova
Tel.: /+37322/ 574900,574922/23; fax: /+37322/ 574920
Email: office@dacspectromed.com
www.dacspectromed.com

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Prot Ure - DAC.Lq

TOTAL URINARY AND CSF
COLORIMETRIC METHOD WITH PYROGALLOL RED

For «in vitro» use only
Store at 2-8°C

Code 3076U50 2x25 ml+5 ml
Code 3076U250 2x125 ml+5 ml
Cod 3076U5 5 ml (Prot Ure Standard)

PRINCIPLE

Protein react in acid solution with pirogallol red and molybdate to form a colored complex.

The intensity of coloration, measured at 600(±10) nm, is proportional to the protein concentration in the sample.

CONTENTS AND COMPOSITION

Reagent
Pyrogallol red 50 mmol/l
Sodium molybdate 0,04 mmol/l
Prot Ure Standard 5 ml
Albumin/globulin, aqueous primary standard
Concentration is given on the label.

STORAGE AND STABILITY OF REAGENTS

Reagents at 2-8°C are stable until the expiry date shown on the label when stored tightly closed and if contaminations are prevented during their use.

Indications of deterioration: Presence of particulate material, turbidity. Blank absorbance at 600 nm ≥0,2.

SAMPLES

Urine and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
Urine 24 h stability 8 days at 2-8°C.
Cerebrospinal fluid CSF stable 4 days at 2-8°C.

REFERENCE VALUES

Urine: <100 mg/24 h (< 150 mg/24 h in pregnancy).
CSF: Children 300-1000mg/l
Adults 150-450 mg/l

These ranges are given for orientation only; each laboratory should establish its own reference ranges.

QUALITY CONTROL

It is recommended to use the urines coltrol samples to verify the performance of the measurement procedure.
Each laboratory should establish its own internal Quality Control scheme and procedures for corrective action if controls do not recover within the acceptable tolerances.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

Analyzer, spectrophotometer or photometer able to read at 600±10 nm. Thermostat at 37°C.
Dropper for 20 µl and 1,0 ml. Timer.

PRECAUTION

For in vitro diagnostics only.
Handle all patients' samples as potentially dangerous and treat as infectious.
Precautions established for work with caustic and toxic substances should be observed while using the reagents.

REAGENT PREPARATION

Reagents are provided ready to use.

PROCEDURE

Assay conditions

Method: end point
Wavelength : 600(±10) nm
Temperature : 37°C/15-25°C
Blank: against reagent

1. Pipette into labeled test tubes: (Notes 1):

	Blank	Standard	Test
ProtUre Standard, µl	-	20	-
Sample, µl	-	-	20
Reagent, ml	1,0	1,0	1,0

NB: Volumes of reagent, standard and samples can be proportionally changed according to the cells working volumes of using analyzers.

2. Mix thoroughly and incubate the tubes for 5 minutes at 37°C or 10 minutes at 15-25 °C.

3. Measure the absorbance (A) of the Standard and the Test at 600(±10) nm. against the Blank.

The colour is stable for at least 10 minutes.

CALCULATIONS

The protein concentration in the sample is calculated using the following general formula:

$$\frac{A_{\text{Sample}}}{A_{\text{Standard}}} \times C_{\text{St}} \times V_{24\text{ h}} = C_{\text{Sample}}$$

The protein concentration in the sample CSF is calculated using the following general formula:

$$\frac{A_{\text{Sample}}}{A_{\text{Standard}}} \times C_{\text{St}} = C_{\text{Sample}}$$

METROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Detection limit: 70 mg/l
Linearity limit: 4000 mg/l

For higher values dilute sample 1/2 with distilled water and repeat measurement. Multiply results by 2 (dilution factor).

Repeatability (within run):

Mean Concentration	CV	N
800 mg/l	3,0 %	20
1600 mg/l	2,1 %	20

Reproducibility (run to run):

Mean Concentration	CV	n
800 mg/l	3,2 %	25
1600 mg/l	3,0 %	25

* CV - coefficient of variation n – number of determinations

Interferences: Hemolysis and other substances and drugs may interfere³.

These metrological characteristics have been obtained using an analyzer. Results may vary if a different instrument or manual procedures are used.

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERISTICS

In healthy persons, the urine contains protein or only a trace amount of protein; normally the glomeruli prevent passage of protein from the blood to the glomerular filtrate. Glomerular injury causes increased permeability to plasma proteins, resulting in proteinuria, which refers to the presence of protein in the urine. A persistent finding of proteinuria is the single most important indication of renal disease. Elevated concentration of protein in cerebro-spinal fluid (CSF) can be cause by infections and intracranial pressure.

NOTES

1. This reagent may be used in several automated analyzers. Instructions for many of them are available on request.

2. False negative results may be obtained at testing of highly buffered alkaline urine. Test strips being tested at the same conditions may show false positive results.

3. Calibration with the provided aqueous standard may cause a matrix related bias, especially in some analyzers. In these cases, it is recommended to calibrate using a serum based standard (Multi St-DAC, cod. 2051M5).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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