

# ALPHA AMYLASE (SINGLE REAGENT)

Cat. No.	Pack Name	Packaging (Content)
BLT00006	AMY SINGLE 100	R1: 5 x 20 ml

## (EN)

#### INTENDED USE

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative *in vitro* determination of alpha-Amylase in human serum and plasma.

#### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

 $\alpha$ -Amylase is derived mainly from the salivary glands and the exocrine pancreas.  $\alpha$ -Amylase catalyses the hydrolysis of  $\alpha$ -1-4 glucosidic linkages of starch and other related polysaccharides to produce maltose and other oligosaccharides. The enzyme is a relatively small molecule which is rapidly cleared by the kidneys and excreted in the urine.

 $\alpha$ -Amylase is most frequently measured in the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis when serum levels may be grossly elevated. In acute pancreatitis  $\alpha$ -amylase starts to rise approximately 4 hours after the onset of pain, reaches a peak at 24 hours and remains elevated for 3-7 days. Hyperamylasamia is also associated with other acute abdominal disorders, biliary dysfunction, salivary gland disorders, ruptured ectopic pregnancy and macroamylasamia.

#### PRINCIPLE

2-Chloro-4-nitrophenol- $\beta$  -1- 4 galactopyranosylmaltotrioside (CNP-G) is a direct substrate for determination of  $\alpha$ -amylase activity, which does not require the presence of ancillary enzymes. The rate of 2-chloro-4-nitrophenol formation can be monitored at (400-420) nm and is proportional to the  $\alpha$ -amylase activity.

Gal – G2 - α-CNP	Amylase	- Gal – G2 + CNP
Gai = G2 - u-CINF		
REAGENT COMPOS	ITION	
R1		
MES buffer	50 mmol/l	
Calcium Chloride	3.81 mmol/l	
Sodium Chloride	300 mmol/l	

## REAGENT PREPARATION

Potassium Thiocyanate

Sodium Azide CNPG

Reagent is liquid, ready to use.

#### STABILITY AND STORAGE

The unopened reagents are stable till the expiry date stated on the bottle and kit label when stored at  $2-8^{\circ}$ C.

450 mmol/l 13.85 mmol/l

0.91 mmol/l

#### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

Use serum, plasma (heparin, EDTA), urine. It is recommended to follow NCCLS procedures (or similar standardized conditions). Stability

in serum/plasma:	7 days	at 20–25°C
	/ days	at 4–8°C
	1 year	at -20°C
in urine:	2 days	at 20–25°C
	10 days	at 4–8°C
	3 weeks	at -20°C

Discard contaminated specimens.

#### CALIBRATION

Calibration with calibrator XL MULTICAL, Cat. No. XSYS0034 is recommended.

#### QUALITY CONTROL

For quality control ERBA NORM, Cat. No. BLT00080 and ERBA PATH, Cat. No. BLT00081 are recommended.

UNIT CONVERSION U/I x 0.017 = µkat/I

#### EXPECTED VALUES 7

at 37°C Serum: up to 80 U/I Urine: up to 500 U/I

It is recommended that each laboratory verify this range or derives reference interval for the population it serves.

#### PERFORMANCE DATA

Data contained within this section is representative of performance on ERBA XL systems. Data obtained in your laboratory may differ from these values.

Limit of quantification: 10.8 U/I

Linearity: 1500 U/I

Measuring range: 10.8 – 1500 U/I

#### PRECISION

Intra-assay precision Within run (n=20)	Mean (U/I)	SD (U/I)	CV (%)
Sample 1	247.1	2.5	1.0
Sample 2	260.8	2.6	1.0
Inter-assay precision Run to run (n=20)	Mean (U/I)	SD (U/I)	CV (%)
Sample 1	58.3	1.3	2.2
Sample 2	142.9	2.3	1.6

#### COMPARISON

A comparison between XL-Systems Amylase (y) and a commercially available test (x) using 40 samples gave following results:

y = 0.973 x - 4.80 U/I

#### r = 0.989

#### INTERFERENCES

Following substances do not interfere:

haemoglobin up to 2.5 g/l, bilirubin up to 40 mg/dl, triglycerides up to 2000 mg/dl. Note:

Saliva and skin contain alpha-amylase therefore never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contamination of samples and reagents. Even trace contamination can affect results.

#### WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS

For *in vitro* diagnostic use. To be handled by entitled and professionally educated person.

Reagents of the kit are not classified like dangerous but contain less than 0.1% sodium azide - classified as very toxic and dangerous substance for the environment.

#### WASTE MANAGEMENT

Please refer to local legal requirements.

#### ASSAY PROCEDURE

Cuvette: 1 cn		
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Working solution	1000 µl
Sample	20 µl

Mix, incubate 1 min. at 37°C and then measure the initial absorbance of calibrator and sample against reagent blank. Measure the absorbance change exactly after 1, 2 and 3 min. Calculate 1 minute absorbance change ( $\Delta A$ /min).

#### CALCULATION

1. Amylase activity (U/I) = 
$$\frac{\Delta A_{sam}/min.}{\Delta A_{cal}/min.} \times C_{cal}$$

C<sub>cal</sub> = calibrator concentration

2. Using factor: Amylase activity (U/I) = f x  $\Delta$ A/min f = factor f = 3128 (at 405 nm)

#### Applications for automatic analysers are available on request.

#### ASSAY PARAMETERS FOR PHOTOMETERS

Mode	Kinetic
Wavelength 1 (nm)	405
Sample Volume (µI)	10/20
Working Reagent Volume (µI)	500/1000
Lag time (sec.)	60
Kinetic interval (sec.)	60
No. of readings	3
Kinetic factor	3128
Reaction temperature (°C)	37
Reaction direction	Increasing
Normal Low (U/I)	0
Normal High (U/I)	80
Linearity Low (U/I)	10.8
Linearity High (U/I)	1500
Blank with	Water
Absorbance limit (max.)	0.14
Units	U/I

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### REFERENCES

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## SYMBOLS USED ON LABELS

