Reactivos GPL
Barcelona, España

CE

- UREA UV-LQ -

UREA UV-LQ
Urease UV/ GLDH. Kinetic. Liquid

Store at: +2+8º C.

Presentation:
Cod. SU037-SP CONT: R1 1 x 40mL. R2 1 x 10 mL. + CAL 1 x 5 mL
Cod. SU036 CONT: R1 1 x 100 mL. R2 1 x 25 mL. + CAL 1 x 5 mL
Cod. SU039 CONT: R1 2 x 100 mL. R2 2 x 25 mL. + CAL 1 x 5 mL

Procedure

Quantitative determination of urea

Only for *in vitro* use in clinical laboratory (IVD)

TEST SUMMARY
Urea in the sample is hydrolized enzymatically into ammonia (NH_4^+) and carbon dioxide (CO_2).

Ammonia ions formed reacts with α-ketoglutarate in a reaction catalysed by glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) with simultaneous oxidation of NADH to NAD^+:

$$\text{Urea} + H_2O + 2\,H^+ \xrightarrow{\text{Urease}} (NH_4^+)_2 + CO_2$$

$$NH_{4+} + \alpha\text{- Ketoglutarate} + \text{NADH} \xrightarrow{\text{GLDH}} H_2O + NAD^+ + \text{L-Glutamate}$$

The decrease in concentration of NADH, is proportional to urea concentration in the sample[1].

REAGENTS COMPOSITION

R 1 Buffer	TRIS pH 7.8 α-Ketoglutarate Urease	80 mmol/L 6 mmol/L 75000 U/L
R 2 Enzymes	GLDH NADH	60000 U/L 0.32 mmol/L
UREA CAL	Urea aqueous primary standard 50 mg/dL	

REAGENT PREPARATION AND STABILITY
Working reagent (WR)
Mix: 4 vol. R1 Buffer + 1 vol. R2 Substrate.
The (WR) is stably for 1 month at 2-8ºC or 1 week at room temperature (15-25ºC).
UREA CAL: Ready to use.
Proceed carefully with this product because due its nature it can get contaminated easily.
Signs of reagent deterioration:
- Presence of particles and turbidity.
- Blank absorbance (A) at 340 nm < 1.00.

All the reagents of the kit are stable up to the end of the indicated month and year of expiry. Store tightly closed at 2-8ºC, protected from light and contaminations prevented during their use. Do not use reagents over the expiration date.

SPECIMEN
- Serum or heparinized plasma[1]: Do not use ammonium salts or fluoride as anticoagulants.
- Urine[1]: Dilute sample 1/50 in distilled water. Mix. Multiply the results by 50 (dilution factor). Preserve urine samples at pH < 4.
  Urea is stable at 2-8ºC for 5 days.

MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED
- Spectrophotometer or colorimeter measuring at 340 nm.
- Matched cuvettes 1.0 cm light path.

General laboratory equipment.

TEST PROCEDURE
1. Assay conditions:
   - Wavelength: . . . . . 340 nm
   - Cuvette: . . . . . .1 cm light path
   - Temperature . . . . . 37ºC / 15-25ºC
2. Adjust the instrument to zero with distilled water.
3. Pipette into a cuvette:

	Blank	Standard	Sample
WR (mL)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Standard(Note 2,3) (µL)	--	10	--
Sample (µL)	--	--	10

4. Mix and read the absorbance after 30 s (A_1) and 90 s (A_2).
   Calculate: $\Delta A = A_1 - A_2$.

CALCULATIONS
$$\frac{(A1-A2)\,Sample-(A1-A2)\,Blanco}{(A1-A2)\,Calibrator-(A1-A2)\,Blanco}$$ x 50 (Calibrator conc) = mg/dL urea in the sample

10 mg/L urea BUN divided by 0.466 = 21 mg/L urea = 0.36 mmol/L urea[1].

Conversion factor: mg/dL x 0.1665 = mmol/L.

QUALITY CONTROL
Control sera are recommended to monitor the performance of the procedure, Control H Normal Ref. QC003 and Control H Pathological Ref. QC004. If control values are found outside the defined range, check the instrument, reagents and calibrator for problems.

Serum controls are recommended for internal quality control. Each laboratory should establish its own Quality Control scheme and corrective actions

REFERENCE VALUES
Serum or plasma:
15-45 mg/dL ≅ 2.5-7.5 mmol/L
Urine:
26 – 43 g/24 h ≅ 428-714 mmol/24h
(These values are for orientation purpose).

It is suggested that each laboratory establish its own reference range.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Urea is the final result of the metabolism of proteins; It is formed in the liver from their destruction.
It can appear the urea elevated in blood (uremia) in: diets with excess of proteins, renal diseases, heart failure, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, dehydration or renal obstruction[1,4,5].
Clinical diagnosis should not be made on a single test result; it should integrate clinical and other laboratory data.

REAGENT PERFORMANCE
- *Measuring range:* From detection limit 0.743 mg/dL to linearity limit 400 mg/dL.
  If the concentration is greater than linearity limit dilute 1:2 the sample with ClNa 9 g/L and multiply the result by 2.
- *Precision:*

	Intra-assay (n=20)		Inter-assay (n=20)	
Mean (mg/dL)	37.5	120	40.0	126
SD	1.05	0.92	1.06	2.07
CV (%)	2.79	0.77	2.65	1.65

- *Sensitivity:* 1 mg/dL = 0.00180 A.
- *Accuracy:* Results obtained using GPL reagents (y) did not show systematic differences when compared with other commercial reagent (x).
  The results obtained using 50 samples was the following:
  Correlation coefficient (r): 0.98209.
  Regression equation y= 1.0343x -1.2105
  The results of the performance characteristics depend on the analyzer used.

INTERFERING SUBSTANCES
It is recommended to use heparin as anticoagulant. Do not use ammonium salts or fluoride[1].
A list of drugs and other interfering substances with urea determination has been reported [2,3].

NOTES
1. Glassware and distilled water must be free of ammonia and ammonium salts[1].
2. Calibration with the aqueous standard may cause a systematic error in automatic procedures. In these cases, it is recommended to use a serum Calibrator.
3. Use clean disposable pipette tips for its dispensation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Kaplan A. Urea. Kaplan A et al. Clin Chem The C.V. Mosby Co. St Louis. Toronto. Princeton 1984; 1257-1260 and 437 and 418.
2. Young DS. Effects of drugs on Clinical Lab. Tests, 4th ed AACC Press, 1995.
3. Young DS. Effects of disease on Clinical Lab. Tests, 4th ed AACC 2001.
4. Burtis A et al. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry, 3rd ed AACC 1999.
5. Tietz N W et al. Clinical Guide to Laboratory Tests, 3rd ed AACC 1995.

CHEMELEX, S.A.
Pol. Ind. Can Castells. C / Industria 113, Nave J
08420 Canovelles –BARCELONA-
Tel- 34 93 849 17 35 Fax- 34 93 846 78 75

GPLBSDTT47-I
Rev. 01/2017