

GLUCOSE



Glucose. Trinder. GOD-POD.

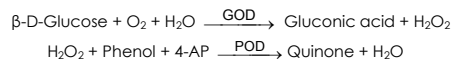
Ref.: GLO-007

Quantitative determination of glucose
Only for in vitro use in clinical laboratory
Store at 2-8°C

2x125 mL

PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

Glucose oxidase (GOD) catalyses the oxidation of glucose to gluconic acid. The formed hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), is detected by a chromogenic oxygen acceptor, phenol, 4 – aminophenazone (4-AP) in the presence of peroxidase (POD):



The intensity of the color formed is proportional to the glucose concentration in the sample^{1,2}.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Glucose is a major source of energy for most cells of the body; insulin facilitates glucose entry into the cells. Diabetes is a disease manifested by hyperglycemia; patients with diabetes demonstrate an inability to produce insulin^{1,5,6}. Clinical diagnosis should not be made on a single test result; it should integrate clinical and other laboratory data.

REACTIVOS

R	TRIS pH 7.4	92 mmol/L
	Phenol	0.3 mmol/L
	Glucose oxidase (GOD)	15000 U/L
	Peroxidase (POD)	1000 U/L
	4 – Aminophenazone (4-AP)	2.6 mmol/L
GLUCOSE CAL	Glucose aqueous primary standard 100 mg/dL	

PREPARATION

Reagent and calibrator provided are ready to use.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

All the components of the kit are stable until the expiration date on the label when stored tightly closed at 2-8°C, protected from light and contaminations prevented during their use. Do not use reagents over the expiration date.

GLUCOSE CAL Once open is stable up to 1 month when stored tightly closed at 2-8°C, protected from light and contaminations prevented during their use.

Signs of reagent deterioration:

- Presence of particles and turbidity.
- Blank absorbance (A) at 505 nm \geq 0.32.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

- Spectrophotometer or colorimeter measuring at 505 nm.
- Matched cuvettes 1.0 cm light path.
- General laboratory equipment.

SAMPLES

Serum or plasma, free of hemolysis¹. Serum should be removed from the clot as quickly as possible. Stability of the sample: Glucose in serum or plasma is stable at 2-8° for 3 days.

PROCEDURE

- Assay conditions:
Wavelength: 505 nm (490-550)
Cuvette: 1 cm light path
Temperature: 37°C / 15-25°C
- Adjust the instrument to zero with distilled water.
- Pipette into a cuvette:

	Blank	Standard	Sample
R (mL)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Standard ^(Note 1,2) (µL)	--	10	--
Sample (µL)	--	--	10

- Mix and incubate for 10 min at 37°C or 30 min at room temperature (15-25°C).
- Read the absorbance (A) of the samples and standard, against the Blank. The colour is stable for at least 30 minutes.

CALCULATIONS

$$\frac{(A)\text{Sample}}{(A)\text{Standard}} \times 100 (\text{Standard conc.}) = \text{mg/dL}$$

Conversion factor: mg/dL x 0.0555= mmol/L.

QUALITY CONTROL

Control sera are recommended to monitor the performance of assay procedures. If control values are found outside the defined range, check the instrument, reagent and calibration for problems. Each laboratory should establish its own Quality Control scheme and corrective actions if controls do not meet the acceptable tolerances.

REFERENCE VALUES¹

Serum or plasma:
60 – 110 mg/dL \cong 3.33 – 6.10 mmol/L

These values are for orientation purpose; each laboratory should establish its own reference range.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Measuring range: From detection limit 1 mg/dL to linearity limit 500 g/dL. If the concentration is greater than linearity limit dilute 1/2 the sample with CINa 9 g/L and multiply the result by 2.

Precision:

	Intra-assay (n=20)		Inter-assay (n=20)	
	Mean (mg/dL)	94.9	238	98.6
SD	1.99	4.11	3.04	5.00
CV (%)	2.10	1.73	3.09	2.03

Sensitivity: 1 mg/dL = 0.0035 (A).

Accuracy: Results obtained using BSM reagents (y) did not show systematic differences when compared with other commercial reagent (x).

The results obtained using 50 samples were the following:
Correlation coefficient (r): 0.9929.

Regression equation: y= 0.9901x + 1.0515.

The results of the performance characteristics depend on the analyzer used.

INTERFERENCES

Hemoglobin up to 19 g/L and bilirubin up to 100 mg/L, do not interfere¹. A list of drugs and other interfering substances with glucose determination has been reported by Young et. al^{3,4}.

NOTES

- Calibration with the aqueous standard may cause a systematic error in automatic procedures. In these cases, it is recommended to use a serum Calibrator.
- Use clean disposable pipette tips for its dispensation.
- BSM has instruction sheets for several automatic analyzers. Instructions for many of them are available on request.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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