

**Creatin Kinase. NAC. Kinetic UV. Liquid** Ref.: NAC-017  
*Quantitative Determination of Creatin Kinase (CK)*  
 Only for *in vitro* use in clinical laboratory  
 Store at 2-8°C 60 + 15 mL

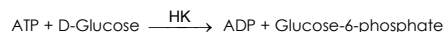
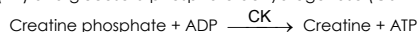
## CREATIN KINASE



### PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

Kinetic determination of the creatine kinase based upon IFCC and DGKC recommendations.

Creatine kinase (CK) catalyses the reversible transfer of a phosphate group from phosphocreatine to ADP. This reaction is coupled to those catalysed by hexokinase (HK) and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6P-DH):



The rate of NADPH formation, measured photometrically, is proportional to the catalytic concentration of CK present in the sample<sup>1,2</sup>.

### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Creatine kinase is a cellular enzyme with wide tissue distribution in the body. Its physiological role is associated with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) generation for contractile or transport systems.

Elevated CK values are observed in diseases of skeletal muscle and after myocardial infarction<sup>1,5,6</sup>.

Clinical diagnosis should not be made on a single test result; it should integrate clinical and other laboratory data.

### REAGENTS

<b>R 1</b>	Imidazol, pH 6.7	125 mmol/L
	D-Glucose	25 mmol/L
	N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine	25 mmol/L
	Magnesium acetate	12.5 mmol/L
	NADP	2.52 mmol/L
	EDTA	2.02 mmol/L
	Hexokinase	≥ 800 U/L
<b>R 2</b>	ADP	15.2 mmol/L
	AMP	25 mmol/L
	di-Adenosine-5- pentaphosphate	103 mmol/L
	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	≥ 800 U/L
	Creatine phosphate	250 mmol/L

### Optional

<b>CK-Nac / CK-MB CONTROL</b>	Lyophilized human serum
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### PREPARATION

Mix 4 volumes of reagent 1 with 1 volume of reagent 2.

Stability: 2 weeks at 2-8°C or 48 hours at room temperature (15-25°C).

### 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 the tablets if appears broken.

### Signs of reagent deterioration:

- Presence of particles and turbidity.

- Blank absorbance (A) at 340 nm ≥ 1.60.

### ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

- Spectrophotometer or colorimeter measuring at 340 nm.
- Thermostatic bath at 25°C, 30°C ó 37° C (± 0.1°C).
- Matched cuvettes 1.0 cm light path.
- General laboratory equipment.

### SAMPLES

Serum free of hemolysis or heparin plasma.

Stability 7 days at 2-8°C, protected from light.

The creatin kinase activity decreases 10% after 1 day at 2-5°C or after 1 hour at 15-25°C.

### PROCEDURE

1. Assay conditions:  
 Wavelength: ..... 340 nm  
 Cuvette: ..... 1 cm light path  
 Constant temperature ..... 25°C / 30°C / 37°C
2. Adjust the instrument to zero with distilled water.
3. Pipette into a cuvette:

	25 - 30°C	37°C
WR (mL)	1.0	1.0
Sample (µL)	40	20

3. Mix and incubate 2 minutes.
4. Read initial absorbance (A) of the sample, start the stopwatch and read absorbances at 1 minute intervals thereafter for 3 minutes.
5. Calculate the difference between absorbances and the average absorbance differences per minute (ΔA/min).

### CALCULATIONS

$$25^{\circ}\text{- }30^{\circ}\text{C} \quad \Delta A / \text{min} \times 4127 = \text{U/L CK}$$

$$37^{\circ}\text{C} \quad \Delta A / \text{min} \times 8095 = \text{U/L CK}$$

**Units:** One international unit (IU) is the amount of enzyme that transforms 1 µmol of substrate per minute, in standard conditions. The concentration is expressed in units per litre of sample (U/L).

### Temperature conversion factors

To correct results to other temperatures multiply by:

Assay temperature	Conversion factor to		
	25°C	30°C	37°C
25°C	1.00	1.56	2.44
30°C	0.64	1.00	1.56
37°C	0.41	0.63	1.00

### 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, reagents and technique for problems.

Each laboratory should establish its own Quality Control scheme and corrective actions if controls do not meet the acceptable tolerances.

### REFERENCE VALUES<sup>1</sup>

	25°C	30°C	37°C
Men, up to	80 U/L	130 U/L	195 U/L
Women, up to	70 U/L	110 U/L	170 U/L

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

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Measuring range:** From detection limit of 1 U/L (on Cobas Mira) to linearity limit of 1000 U/L (on manual method) or 1800 U/L (on Cobas Mira).

If the results obtained were greater than linearity limit, dilute the sample 1/10 with NaCl 9 g/L and multiply the result by 10.

### Precision:

	Intra-assay		Inter-assay	
Mean (U/L)	77	624	83	616
CV (%)	2.50	1.00	2.80	0.80

**Sensitivity:** 10 U/L (on Cobas Mira).

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

The results obtained were the following:

Correlation coefficient (r): 0.99.

Regression equation: y = 0.8903x - 0.587.

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

### INTERFERENCES

No interferences were observed with glucose until 7 g/L, hemoglobin until 5 g/L and triglycerides 7 mmol/L. A list of drugs and other interfering substances with CK determination has been reported by Young et. al<sup>3,4</sup>.

### NOTES

**BSM has instruction sheets for several automatic analyzers. Instructions for many of them are available on request.**

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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