

ALBUMIN

Spectrophotometric
BROMOCRESOL GREEN

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Albumin in the sample reacts with bromocresol green in acid medium forming a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum.
Stable for 3 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to be used

Performance characteristics

- Interferences: Hemoglobin (1 g/L) and bilirubin (25 mg/dL) interfere.
- Linearity: Up to 70 g/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H		35 / 50		Slope(%) / Intercept A		100 / 0	
Meas. Range L/H		0 / 70		Slope(%) / Intercept B		100 / 0	
Decimal point loc.		0		Unit		g/L	
Absorbance Window		0 / 0					
Calibrators							
Factor	Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits L/H
	C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...
	C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode		End		Determin. Per sample		1	
Up/Down		Up		Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.		3.0 / 0.0	
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.		2.0 / 0.0	
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)		628 / 700		Reagent		ID	Vol. H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1		...	300 0
Test read interval		30 - 36		Reagent 2			
Blank red interval		0 - 0		Diluent			
Absorbance window		0.0 / 2.5		Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)		0					
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type		3 / 3 Linear		Endpoint check (Abs.)		0.000	
				Multiple determ. Range		0	
				Mono/Bi-chromatic		Test	
				Ratio/Differ check		Differ	
				End/Rate		End	
				Test read interval 1		0 - 0	
				Test read interval 2		0 - 0	
				Check limits L/H		0 / 0	
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

UREA/BUN

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
ULTRAVIOLET

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Urea in the sample consumes, by means of some coupled reactions, NADH that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum, plasma, urine.
Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.
Heparin is recommended as anticoagulant.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Transfer the contents of one Reagent B vial into a Reagent A bottle. Mix thoroughly.
Stable for 2 months at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 225 mg/dL.
- Interferences: Ammonium salts of the anticoagulants interfere.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	10 / 50			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 300			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	2-Points			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Down			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 380			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	15 - 30			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	1.1 / 2.0			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 3 Linear			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

TRIGLYCERIDES

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Triglycerides in the sample originates, by means of some coupled reactions, a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum or plasma.

Stable for 5 days at 2-8°C.

Heparin, EDTA, oxalate and fluoride may be used as anticoagulants.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Interferences: Hemoglobin (10 g/L) does not interfere. Bilirubin (2.5 mg/dL) may interfere. Other drugs and substances may interfere.
- Linearity: Up to 600 mg/dL.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	< 200			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 600			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor							
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	500 / 628			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

PROTEIN

Spectrophotometric
BIURET

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Protein in the sample reacts with copper (II) ion in alkaline medium forming a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum, heparinized plasma.

Stable for 8 days at 2-8°C.

Anticoagulants other than heparin should not be used.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Interferences: Hemoglobin (0.2 g/L) and bilirubin (15 mg/dL) interfere. Moderate lipemia does not affect the results.
- Linearity: Up to 150 g/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H		65 / 80		Slope(%) / Intercept A		100 / 0	
Meas. Range L/H		0 / 150		Slope(%) / Intercept B		100 / 0	
Decimal point loc.		0		Unit		g/L	
Absorbance Window		0 / 0					
Calibrators							
Factor	Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits L/H
	C 0 ...	*	0		5.0	0.0	0.0 / ... 0
	C 1 Calibra 1	*			5.0	0.0	0.0 / ... 0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode		End		Determin. Per sample		1	
Up/Down		Up		Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.		5.0 / 0.0	
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.		2.0 / 0.0	
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)		548 / 748		Reagent		ID	Vol. H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1		...	250 0
Test read interval		126 - 134		Reagent 2			
Blank red interval		0 - 0		Diluent			
Absorbance window		0.0 / 2.5		Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)		0					
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.		3 / 3		Endpoint check (Abs.)		0.000	
Type		Linear		Multiple determ. Range		0	
				Mono/Bi-chromatic		Test	
				Ratio/Differ check		Differ	
				End/Rate		End	
				Test read interval 1		0 - 0	
				Test read interval 2		0 - 0	
				Check limits L/H		0 / 0	
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

MAGNESIUM

Spectrophotometric
CALMAGITE

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Magnesium in the sample reacts with calmagite in alkaline medium forming a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry. EGTA is included in the reagent to remove calcium interference.

Samples

Serum, heparinized plasma.

Magnesium in serum or plasma is stable for 10 days at 2-8°C.

Anticoagulants other than heparin should not be used.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to use.

Performance characteristics

- Interferences: Hemoglobin (1.5 g/L), calcium (20 mg/dL) and bilirubin (20 mg/dL) do not interfere.
- Linearity: Up to 4 mg/dL.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	1.80 / 2.10			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 4.00			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	2			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	500 / 748			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	40 - 48			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 3 Linear			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

LIPASE

Continuous-spectrophotometric

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Lipase catalyzes the hydrolysis of diglyceride to monoglyceride and fatty acid. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of quinoneimine formation, measured at 550 nm, by means of the monoglyceride lipase (MGL), glycerol kinase, glycerol phosphate oxidase (GPO) and peroxidase coupled reactions.

Samples

Serum.

Lipase in serum is stable for 5 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Reagent 1: Reconstitute the contents of a Reagent B vial with 10 mL of Reagent A. Swirl gently. Stable for 28 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent 2: Use the Reagent C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 500 U/L.
- Interferences: Bilirubin (20 mg/dL) and glycerol (100 mg/dL) do not interfere.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	7 / 59 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 500			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor							
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		5.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	4.8 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	548 / 604			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	240	0
Test read interval	52 - 69			Reagent 2	...	80	0
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 1.1			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE (LDH)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
PYRUVATE

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Lactate dehydrogenase (LD or LDH) catalyzes the reduction of pyruvate by NADH, to form lactate and NAD⁺. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of decrease of NADH, measured at 340 nm.

Samples

Serum or plasma.

Lactate dehydrogenase in serum or plasma is stable for 24 hours at 2-8°C.

Heparin may be used as anticoagulant.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Pour the contents of the Reagent B into the Reagent A bottle. Mix gently.

Stable for 2 months at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Interferences: Hemolysis interferes due to the high lactate dehydrogenase concentration in red cells.
- Linearity: Up to 1500 U/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	207 / 414 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 1250			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	12104						
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		5.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Down			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	5.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 380			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	21 - 68			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.8 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Factor			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

IRON

Spectrophotometric
FERROZINE

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Transferrin-bound ferric ions in the sample are released by guanidinium and reduced to ferrous by means of hydroxylamine. Ferrous ions react with ferrozine forming a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum or heparinized plasma.
Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Reagent 1: use the Reagent A.
Reagent 2: use the Reagent B.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 1000 µg/dL.
- Interferences: Do not use hemolyzed sera.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H		55 / 155		Slope(%) / Intercept A		100 / 0	
Meas. Range L/H		0 / 1000		Slope(%) / Intercept B		100 / 0	
Decimal point loc.		0		Unit		µg/dL	
Absorbance Window		0 / 0					
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		40.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			40.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode		End		Determin. Per sample		1	
Up/Down		Up		Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.		40.0 / 0.0	
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.		20.0 / 0.0	
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)		550 / 660		Reagent		ID	Vol. H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1		...	200 0
Test read interval		126 - 134		Reagent 2			50
Blank red interval		0 - 0		Diluent			
Absorbance window		-0.100 / 2.5		Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)		0					
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.		3 / 3		Endpoint check (Abs.)		0.000	
Type		Linear		Multiple determ. Range		0	
				Mono/Bi-chromatic		Test	
				Ratio/Differ check		Differ	
				End/Rate		End	
				Test read interval 1		0 - 0	
				Test read interval 2		0 - 0	
				Check limits L/H		0 / 0	
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

IRON

Spectrophotometric
CHROMAZUROL B

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Ferric ions in the sample react with chromazurol B and cetyltrimethylammoniumbromide (CTAB) forming a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum or heparinized plasma.
Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 500 µg/dL.
- Interferences: Do not use hemolyzed sera.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	55 / 155		Slope(%) / Intercept A		100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 500		Slope(%) / Intercept B		100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0		Unit		µg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		15.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			15.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End		Determin. Per sample		1		
Up/Down	Up		Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.		15.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test			Rerun/Dil. Vol.		2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	628 / 748		Reagent		ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer			Reagent 1		...	300	0
Test read interval	126 - 134		Reagent 2				
Blank red interval	0 - 0		Diluent				
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5		Rerun Diluent				
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 3 Linear		Endpoint check (Abs.)		0.000		
			Multiple determ. Range		0		
			Mono/Bi-chromatic		Test		
			Ratio/Differ check		Differ		
			End/Rate		End		
			Test read interval 1		0 - 0		
			Test read interval 2		0 - 0		
			Check limits L/H		0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

HDL CHOLESTEROL

Precipitation/Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
PHOSPHOTUNGSTATE/Mg²⁺-CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Very low density lipoproteins (VLDL) and low density lipoproteins (LDL) in the sample precipitate with phosphotungstate and magnesium ions. The supernatant contains high density lipoproteins (HDL). The HDL cholesterol is then spectrophotometrically measured by means of some coupled reactions.

Samples

Serum or plasma. Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.
Heparin, EDTA, oxalate and fluoride may be used as anticoagulants.

Precipitation Procedure:

- Pipette into labelled centrifuge tubes:

Sample	0.2 mL
Reagent A	0.5 mL
- Mix thoroughly and let stand for 10 minutes at room temperature.
- Centrifuge at a minimum of 4000 r.p.m. for 10 minutes.
- Carefully collect the supernatant.

Reagent preparation

Reagent B is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 200 mg/dL.
- Interferences: Hemoglobin (1 g/L), bilirubin (10 mg/dL) and acid ascorbic (0.1 mmol/L) interfere.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H		30 / 70		Slope(%) / Intercept A		100 / 0	
Meas. Range L/H		0 / 150		Slope(%) / Intercept B		100 / 0	
Decimal point loc.		0		Unit		mg/dL	
Absorbance Window		0 / 0					
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		15.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			15.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End		Determin. Per sample		1		
Up/Down	Up		Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.		15.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test			Rerun/Dil. Vol.		5.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	500 / 628		Reagent		ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer			Reagent 1		...	300	0
Test read interval	126 - 134		Reagent 2				
Blank red interval	0 - 0		Diluent				
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5		Rerun Diluent				
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3		Endpoint check (Abs.)		0.000		
Type	Linear		Multiple determ. Range		0		
			Mono/Bi-chromatic		Test		
			Ratio/Differ check		Differ		
			End/Rate		End		
			Test read interval 1		0 - 0		
			Test read interval 2		0 - 0		
			Check limits L/H		0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator		* assigned value					

GLUCOSE

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
GLUCOSE OXIDASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Glucose in the sample originates, by means of some coupled reactions, a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum, plasma.
Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.
Heparin, EDTA, oxalate and fluoride may be used as anticoagulants.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 500 mg/dL.
- Interferences: Hemoglobin (0.3 g/L), bilirubin (15 mg/dL) and ascorbic acid (10 mg/dL) do not interfere. Moderate lipemia does not affect the results.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC							
Report							
Normal Range L/H	76 / 110			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 500			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	500 / 628			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

GAMMA-GLUTAMYLTRANSFERASE (gGT)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Gamma-glutamyltransferase (gGT) catalyzes the transfer of the g-glutamyl group from g-glutamyl-3-carboxy-4-nitroanilide to glycylglycine, liberating 3-carboxy-4-nitroaniline. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of 3-carboxy-4-nitroaniline formation.

Samples

Serum.

Gamma-glutamyltransferase in serum is stable for 5 days at 2-8 °C.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Pour the contents of the Reagent B into the Reagent A bottle. Mix gently.

Stable for 2 months at 2-8 °C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 300 U/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	10 / 60 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 300			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	2778						
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		12.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	12.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	6.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	404 / 476			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	240	0
Test read interval	13 - 66			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	-0.1 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 0 Factor			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

CREATININE

Kinetic-spectrophotometric
ALKALINE PICRATE

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Creatinine in the sample reacts with picrate in alkaline medium forming a coloured complex. The complex formation rate is measured in a short period to avoid interferences.

Samples

Serum, plasma, urine.

Creatinine in serum or plasma is stable for 24 hours at 2-8°C.

Heparin, EDTA, oxalate and fluoride may be used as anticoagulants.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Mix equal volumes of Reagent A and Reagent B. Mix thoroughly.

Stable for 2 months at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 20 mg/dL.

- Interferences: Hemoglobin (0.1 g/L), bilirubin (10 mg/dL), protein and ketonic bodies do not interfere.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0.5 / 1.10			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 20			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	2			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		20.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			20.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	2-Points			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	20.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	10.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	500 / 572			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	250	0
Test read interval	13 - 25			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 3 Linear			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

CREATINE KINASE-MB (CK-MB)

Immunoinhibition

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

A specific antibody inhibits both M subunits of CK-MM (CK-3), and the single M subunit of CK-MB (CK-2) and thus allow determination of the B subunit of CK-MB (assuming the absence of CK-BB or CK-1). CK-B catalytic concentration, which corresponds to half of CK-MB concentration, is determined from the rate of NADPH formation, measured at 340 nm, by means of the hexokinase (HK) and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6P-DH) coupled reactions.

Samples

Serum.
CK-MB in serum is stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Reconstitute the contents of a Reagent B vial with 2.5 mL (if 20x2.5 mL size) or 10 mL (if 10x10 mL size) of Reagent A. Mix gently.
Stable for 15 days at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 330 U/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H		0 / 24 (37°C)		Slope(%) / Intercept A		100 / 0	
Meas. Range L/H		0 / 330		Slope(%) / Intercept B		100 / 0	
Decimal point loc.		0		Unit		U/L	
Absorbance Window		0 / 0					
Calibrators							
Factor		13350					
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		10.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample		1	
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.		10.0 / 0.0	
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.		2.0 / 0.0	
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	250	0
Test read interval	66 - 134			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	-0.1 / 2.0			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	1 / 0			Endpoint check (Abs.)		0.000	
Type	Factor			Multiple determ. Range		0	
				Mono/Bi-chromatic		Main	
				Ratio/Differ check		Differ	
				End/Rate		End	
				Test read interval 1		0 - 0	
				Test read interval 2		0 - 0	
				Check limits L/H		0 / 0	
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

CREATINE KINASE (CK)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Creatine kinase (CK) catalyzes the phosphorylation of ADP, in the presence of creatine phosphate, to form ATP and creatine. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of NADPH formation, measured at 340 nm, by means of the hexokinase (HK) and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6P-DH) coupled reactions.

Samples

Serum.

Creatine kinase in serum is stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Reconstitute the contents of a Reagent B vial with 2.5 mL (if 20 x 2.5 mL size) or 15 mL (if 10 x 15 mL size) of Reagent A. Swirl gently. Stable for 15 days at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 900 U/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	24 / 195 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 900			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	5159						
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		10.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	10.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	5.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 380			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	250	0
Test read interval	28 - 69			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 1.1			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 0			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Factor			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

CHOLESTEROL

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Free and esterified cholesterol in the sample originates, by means of some coupled reactions, a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum, plasma.

Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Heparin, EDTA, oxalate and fluoride may be used as anticoagulants.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 1000 mg/dL.
- Interferences: Hemoglobin (3 g/L), bilirubin (0.25 mmol/L) and ascorbic acid interfere. Lipemia does not affect results.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC							
Report							
Normal Range L/H	< 200			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 1000			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	500 / 628			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

CALCIUM

Spectrophotometric
METHYLTHYMOL BLUE

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Calcium in the sample reacts with methylthymol blue in alkaline medium forming a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry. Hydroxyquinoleine is included in the reagent to remove magnesium interference.

Samples

Serum, heparinized plasma, urine.
Calcium in serum or plasma is stable for 10 days at 2-8°C.
Anticoagulants other than heparin should not be used.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Mix equal volumes of Reagent A and Reagent B. Mix thoroughly.
Stable for 2 days at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 15 mg/dL.
- Interferences: Hemoglobin (1.5 g/L), magnesium (10 mg/dL), phosphate (20 mg/dL) and bilirubin (20 mg/dL) do not interfere.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	9.0 / 10.7			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0.0 / 15.0			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	1			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	628 / 748			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	40 - 48			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

BILIRUBIN (TOTAL)

Spectrophotometric
DIAZOTIZED SULFANILIC

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Total bilirubin in the sample reacts with diazotized sulfanilic in acid medium forming a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry. Both direct (conjugated with glucuronate) and indirect (unconjugated) bilirubin couple with diazo in the presence of cetrimide. The terms "direct" and "total" refer to the reaction characteristics of serum bilirubin in the absence or presence of solubilizing (accelerating) reagents, and are only approximately equivalent to the conjugated and unconjugated fractions.

Samples

Serum.

Stable for 2 days at 2-8°C and protected from light.

Reagent preparation

Reagent 1: Use the Reagent A-T.

Reagent 2: Use the Reagent B.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 15 mg/dL.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0.00 / 1.10			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 15			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	2			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor							
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		10.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			10.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	25.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	550 / 660			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	200	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2	50		
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	-0.100 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Calibration				Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3			Multiple determ. Range	0		
Type	Linear			Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST/GOT)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Aspartate aminotransferase (AST or GOT) catalyzes the transfer of the amino group from aspartate to 2-oxoglutarate, forming oxalacetate and glutamate. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of decrease of NADH, measured at 340 nm, by means of the malate dehydrogenase (MDH) coupled reaction.

Samples

Serum.
Aspartate aminotransferase in serum is stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Reagent 1: Use the Reagent A.
Reagent 2: Use the Reagent B.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 500 U/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0 / 42 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 500			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	4166						
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		12.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Down			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	12.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	6.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 380			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	192	0
Test read interval	92 - 118			Reagent 2	...	48	0
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.8 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 0 Factor			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Aspartate aminotransferase (AST or GOT) catalyzes the transfer of the amino group from aspartate to 2-oxoglutarate, forming oxalacetate and glutamate. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of decrease of NADH, measured at 340 nm, by means of the malate dehydrogenase (MDH) coupled reaction.

Samples

Serum.
Aspartate aminotransferase in serum is stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Pour the contents of the Reagent B into the Reagent A bottle. Mix gently.
Stable for 2 months at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Interferences: High pyruvate in the sample will consume NADH during the delay time before measurements, reducing the linearity of the method.
- Linearity: Up to 500 U/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0 / 42 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 500			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	4166						
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		12.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Down			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	12.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	6.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 380			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	240	0
Test read interval	21 - 68			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.8 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 0 Factor			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

a-AMYLASE

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

α -Amylase catalyzes the hydrolysis of 4-nitrophenyl-maltoheptaoside-ethylidene to smaller oligosaccharides which are hydrolyzed by α -glucosidase liberating 4-nitrophenol. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of 4-nitrophenol formation, measured at 405 nm.

Samples

Serum, plasma, urine.

α -Amylase in serum or plasma is stable for 1 month at 2-8°C. Use heparin or EDTA as anticoagulant.

α -Amylase in urine is stable for 1 month at 2-8°C if pH is adjusted to approximately 7 before storage.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Pour the contents of the Reagent B into the Reagent A bottle. Mix gently. Other volumes can be prepared in the proportion: 4 mL Reagent A + 1 mL Reagent B.

Stable for 20 days at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 1300 U/L (serum) or 2600 U/L (urine).
- Interferences: Lipemia (triglycerides 10 g/L) and bilirubin (20 mg/dL) do not interfere. Hemoglobin (10 g/L) interfere. Other drugs and substances may interfere.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H		28 / 100 (37°C)		Slope(%) / Intercept A		100 / 0	
Meas. Range L/H		0 / 1300		Slope(%) / Intercept B		100 / 0	
Decimal point loc.		0		Unit		U/L	
Absorbance Window		0 / 0					
Calibrators							
Factor		4049					
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		7.5		0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	7.5 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	5.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	404 / 476			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	250	0
Test read interval	21 - 68			Reagent 2			
Blank read interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 0			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Factor			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/GPT)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Alanine aminotransferase (ALT or GPT) catalyzes the transfer of the amino group from alanine to 2-oxoglutarate, forming pyruvate and glutamate. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of decrease of NADH, measured at 340 nm, by means of the lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) coupled reaction.

Samples

Serum.

Alanine aminotransferase in serum is stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Reagent 1: Use the Reagent A.

Reagent 2: Use the Reagent B.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 500 U/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0 / 41 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 500			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	4166						
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		12.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Down			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	12.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	6.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 380			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	192	0
Test read interval	92 - 118			Reagent 2	...	48	0
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.8 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 0 Factor			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT/GPT)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Alanine aminotransferase (ALT or GPT) catalyzes the transfer of the amino group from alanine to 2-oxoglutarate, forming pyruvate and glutamate. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of decrease of NADH, measured at 340 nm, by means of the lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) coupled reaction.

Samples

Serum.

Alanine aminotransferase in serum is stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Pour the contents of the Reagent B into the Reagent A bottle. Mix gently.

Stable for 2 months at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 500 U/L.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0 / 41 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 500			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	4166						
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		12.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Down			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	12.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	6.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 380			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	240	0
Test read interval	21 - 68			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.8 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 0			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Factor			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (ALP)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
AMP BUFFER (IFCC)

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) catalyzes in alkaline medium the transfer of the phosphate group from 4-nitrophenylphosphate to 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (AMP), liberating 4-nitrophenol. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of 4-nitrophenol formation, measured at 405 nm.

Samples

Serum, plasma.

Alkaline phosphatase in serum or plasma is stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Heparin may be used as anticoagulant.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Dissolve the powder of a Reagent B vial with 20 mL of the Reagent A bottle (if 10x20 mL size) or dissolve the contents of a Reagent B vial with the entire volume of a Reagent A bottle (if 5x100 mL size).

Stable for 2 months at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 1200 U/L.
- Interferences: Fluoride, oxalate, citrate and EDTA as anticoagulants interfere. Hemolysis interferes due to the alkaline phosphatase content in red cells.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	26 / 117 (37°C)			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 1200			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	U/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	3455						
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		5.0		0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	Rate (L.R.)			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	5.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	404 / 476			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	250	0
Test read interval	21 - 68			Reagent 2			
Blank read interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	3 / 0 Factor			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

URIC ACID

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
URICASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Uric acid in the sample originates, by means of some coupled reactions, a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Serum, heparinized plasma.

Magnesium in serum or plasma is stable for 10 days at 2-8°C.

Anticoagulants other than heparin should not be used.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Interferences: Hemoglobin (1 g/L), ascorbic acid (0.3 mmol/L) and bilirubin (15 mg/dL) do not interfere. Lipemia may affect the results
- Linearity: Up to 25 mg/dL.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	2.4 / 7.0			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 25.0			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	1			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor							
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		6.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			6.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	6.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	524 / 628			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	240	0
Test read interval	60 - 68			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	0.0 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	3 / 3			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Test		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

IMMUNOGLOBULIN M (IgM)

Turbidimetry

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Immunoglobulin M in the sample precipitates in the presence of anti-human immunoglobulin M antibodies. The light scattering of the antigen-antibody complexes is proportional to the immunoglobulin M concentration and can be measured by turbidimetry.

Samples

Serum or plasma treated with heparin or EDTA.

Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Hemolyzed or lipemic samples are not suitable for testing.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to use.

Performance characteristics

- Due to the zone effect, falsely low values will be obtained when IgM is present in the sample at a concentration higher than 600 mg/dL.
- Measurement interval (approximate value dependent on the highest standard concentration): 1-300 mg/dL

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H		40 / 230		Slope(%) / Intercept A		100 / 0	
Meas. Range L/H		0 / 300		Slope(%) / Intercept B		100 / 0	
Decimal point loc.		0		Unit		mg/dL	
Absorbance Window		0 / 0					
Calibrators							
Factor							
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End		Determin. Per sample		1		
Up/Down	Up		Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.		3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test			Rerun/Dil. Vol.		3.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 700		Reagent		ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer			Reagent 1		...	200	0
Test read interval	126 - 134		Reagent 2				
Blank red interval	61 - 69		Diluent				
Absorbance window	-0.100 / 2.5		Rerun Diluent				
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	2 / 2		Endpoint check (Abs.)		0.000		
Type	Linear		Multiple determ. Range		0		
			Mono/Bi-chromatic		Main		
			Ratio/Differ check		Differ		
			End/Rate		End		
			Test read interval 1		0 - 0		
			Test read interval 2		0 - 0		
			Check limits L/H		0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

IMMUNOGLOBULIN G

Turbidimetry

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Immunoglobulin G in the sample precipitates in the presence of anti-human immunoglobulin G antibodies. The light scattering of the antigen-antibody complexes is proportional to the immunoglobulin G concentration and can be measured by turbidimetry.

Samples

Serum or plasma treated with heparin or EDTA.

Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Hemolyzed or lipemic samples are not suitable for testing.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to use.

Performance characteristics

- Due to the zone effect, falsely low values will be obtained when IgG is present in the sample at a concentration higher than 8000 mg/dL.
- Measurement interval (approximate value dependent on the highest standard concentration): 0.2-3500 mg/dL.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC							
Report							
Normal Range L/H	700 / 1600			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	2 / 3500			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor							
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		2.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			2.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	550 / 780			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	61 - 69			Diluent			
Absorbance window	-0.100 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	2 / 2 Linear			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Main		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

IMMUNOGLOBULIN A

Turbidimetry

Instrument: MEGA

Principle of the method

Immunoglobulin A in the sample precipitates in the presence of anti-human immunoglobulin A antibodies. The light scattering of the antigen-antibody complexes is proportional to the immunoglobulin A concentration and can be measured by turbidimetry.

Samples

Serum or plasma treated with heparin or EDTA.

Stable 7 days at 2-8 °C.

Hemolyzed or lipemic samples are not suitable for testing.

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to use.

Performance characteristics

- Measurement interval (approximate value dependent on the highest standard concentration): 3.7-550 mg/dL
- Due to the zone effect, falsely low values will be obtained when IgA is present in the sample at a concentration higher than 1300 mg/dL.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC							
Report							
Normal Range L/H	70 / 400			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	3.7 / 550			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	mg/dL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		2.5	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			2.5	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	2.5 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	340 / 780			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	300	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2			
Blank red interval	61 - 69			Diluent			
Absorbance window	-0.100 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	2 / 2			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Main		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP)

Turbidimetry
LATEX

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Serum C-reactive protein (CRP) causes agglutination of the latex particles coated with anti-human C-reactive protein. The agglutination of the latex particles is proportional to the CRP concentration and can be measured by turbidimetry.

Samples

Serum. Stable for 7 days at 2-8 °C.
Hemolyzed or lipemic samples are not suitable for testing.

Reagent preparation

Reagent 1: Use the Diluent
Reagent 2: Use the Latex

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 150 mg/L.
- This method has not zone effect.
- Interferences: Rheumatoid factors, up to 200 IU/mL do not interfere.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0.0 / 5.0			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 150			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	1			Unit	mg/L		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	540 / 700			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	200	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2	50		
Blank red interval	61 - 69			Diluent			
Absorbance window	-0.100 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	2 / 2			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Main		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

ANTI-STREPTOLYSIN O (ASO)

Turbidimetry
LATEX

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Serum anti-streptolysin O (ASO) causes agglutination of latex particles coated with streptolysin O. The agglutination of the latex particles is proportional to the streptolysin O concentration and can be measured by turbidimetry.

Samples

Serum.
Stable for 7 days at 2-8 °C.
Hemolyzed or lipemic samples are not suitable for testing..

Reagent preparation

Reagent 1: Use the Diluent
Reagent 2: Use the Latex

Performance characteristics

- Zone effect: falsely low values are obtained when ASO is present in the sample at a concentration higher than 4000 IU/mL.
- Linearity limit: 800 IU/mL ASO
- Detection limit: 3 IU/mL ASO

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0 / 200			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	0 / 800			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	0			Unit	IU/mL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	540 / 700			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	200	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2	50		
Blank red interval	0 - 0			Diluent			
Absorbance window	-0.100 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0						
Calibration				Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin.	2 / 2			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
Type	Linear			Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Main		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			

RHEUMATOID FACTORS (RF)

Turbidimetry
LATEX

Instrument: **MEGA**

Principle of the method

Rheumatoid factors (RF) causes agglutination of the latex particles coated with human gamma-globulin. The agglutination of the latex particles is proportional to the RF concentration and can be measured by turbidimetry.

Samples

Serum. Stable for 7 days at 2-8°C.

Hemolyzed or lipemic samples are not suitable for testing.

Reagent preparation

Reagent 1: Use the Diluent.

Reagent 2: Use the Latex.

Performance characteristics

- Measurement interval: 2-120 IU/mL
- This method has not zone effect up to 800 IU/mL.

Instrument settings

PHOTOMETRIC Report							
Normal Range L/H	0.0 / 30.0			Slope(%) / Intercept A	100 / 0		
Meas. Range L/H	2.0 / 120			Slope(%) / Intercept B	100 / 0		
Decimal point loc.	1			Unit	U/mL		
Absorbance Window	0 / 0						
Calibrators							
Factor							
Calibrator Name	Conc.	Abs/Act.	Factor	S.V.	Dil-Sample	Limits	L/H
C 0 ...	*	0		3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
C 1 Calibra 1	*			3.0	0.0	0.0 / ...	0
PHOTOMETRIC TEST							
Assay				Sample			
Measuring mode	End			Determin. Per sample	1		
Up/Down	Up			Sample Vol./Dil. Vol.	3.0 / 0.0		
Sample blank Test				Rerun/Dil. Vol.	2.0 / 0.0		
Main/Sub W.L. (nm)	660 / 780			Reagent	ID	Vol.	H2O
Calibration refer				Reagent 1	...	240	0
Test read interval	126 - 134			Reagent 2	60		
Blank red interval	61 - 69			Diluent			
Absorbance window	-0.100 / 2.5			Rerun Diluent			
Max. Rate limit (%)	0			Reaction check			
Blank/Cal. - determin. Type	2 / 2 Linear			Endpoint check (Abs.)	0.000		
				Multiple determ. Range	0		
				Mono/Bi-chromatic	Main		
				Ratio/Differ check	Differ		
				End/Rate	End		
				Test read interval 1	0 - 0		
				Test read interval 2	0 - 0		
				Check limits L/H	0 / 0		
... Data entered by the operator				* assigned value			