

ACID PHOSPHATASE (ACP)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
SFBC

Instrument: RA-100

Principle of the method

Acid phosphatase (ACP) catalyzes in acid medium the hydrolysis of the phosphate group from α -naphthyl phosphate. The α -naphthol formed reacts with a diazonium salt (Fast Red TR) originating a chromogen. The catalytic concentration is determined from the rate of chromogen formation, measured at 405 nm. Tartrate is used as a specific inhibitor of the prostatic fraction.

Samples

Serum.

Acid phosphatase is unstable in serum. In acidified serum is stable for 6 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Stopper the vial with the cap containing α -naphthyl phosphate and press the red button until the solute falls into the vial. Add 10 mL of Reagent A1 (Total ACP) or 10 mL of Reagent A2 (Non Prostatic ACP). Cap and shake until dissolved. Stable for 10 days at 2-8°C.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 150 U/L.
- Interferences: Hemolysis and bilirubin interfere.

Instrument settings

TEST N°	ACP
TEST NAME	ACP
UNITS	U/L
LOW NORMAL	0
HIGH NORMAL	10
FACTOR	378
TYPE	2
WAVELENGTH	405
SAMPLE VOLUME	15
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	335
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	450
INCUBATION TIME	0
READ TIME	240
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.00
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.80
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.00
REACT. ABS. HIGH	2.00
MAX LIN RSLT	0.25
TEMPERATURE	37

Vers. 0311

UREA/BUN

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
ULTRAVIOLET

Instrument: RA-100

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

- Interferences: Ammonium salts of the anticoagulants interfere.
- Linearity: Up to 300 mg/dL.

Instrument settings

TEST N°	UREA
TEST NAME	UREA
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	10
HIGH NORMAL	50
FACTOR	
STD. CONC.	*
TYPE	3
WAVELENGTH	340
SAMPLE VOLUME	2.5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	35
READ TIME	35
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.90
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	1.80
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.30
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.80
MAX LIN RSLT	300
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0201

TRIGLYCERIDES

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
GLYCEROL PHOSPHATE OXIDASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: RA-100

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

TEST N°	TRIG
TEST NAME	TRIGLYCERIDES
UNITS	mg/Dl
LOW NORMAL	60
HIGH NORMAL	150
FACTOR	*
STD. CONC.	
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	510
SAMPLE VOLUME	2.5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	315
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.01
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.15
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.02
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.10
MAX LIN RSLT	600
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0404

PROTEIN

Spectrophotometric
BIURET

Instrument: RA - 100

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

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

Instrument settings

TEST N°	PROT
TEST NAME	TOTAL PROTEIN
UNITS	g/L
LOW NORMAL	65
HIGH NORMAL	83
FACTOR	*
STD. CONC.	
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	550
SAMPLE VOLUME	5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	315
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.10
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.35
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.10
REACT. ABS. HIGH	0.90
MAX LIN RSLT	150
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0310

MAGNESIUM

Spectrophotometric
CALMAGITE

Instrument: RA-100

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 be used.

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

TEST N°	MG
TEST NAME	MAGNESIUM
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	1.8
HIGH NORMAL	2.1
FACTOR	*
STD. CONC.	
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	510
SAMPLE VOLUME	3.0
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	300
REAGENT VOLUME	300
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	25
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	140
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.00
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	1.70
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.03
REACT. ABS. HIGH	2.00
MAX LIN RSLT	4.0
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0201

LDL CHOLESTEROL

Precipitation/Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
POLIVINYL SULPHATE-CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: **RA-100**

Principle of the method

Low density lipoproteins (LDL) in the sample precipitate with polivinyl sulphate. The supernatant contains low density lipoproteins (LDL). LDL cholesterol concentration is calculated by subtracting cholesterol values in serum from supernatant values after being precipitated. The LDL cholesterol is then spectrophotometrically measured by means of some coupled reactions.

Samples

Serum. Stable for 24 hours at 2-8°C.

Sample preparation

Precipitation:

- 1.- Pipette into labelled centrifuge tubes: 0.2 mL Sample + 0.1 mL Reagent B
- 2.- Mix thoroughly and let stand for 15 minutes at room temperature
- 3.- Centrifuge at a minimum of 4000 r.p.m. for 15 minutes
- 4.- Carefully collect the supernatant

Reagent preparation

Reagent is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 500 mg/dL.
- Interferences: Hemoglobin (1 g/L), bilirubin (10 mg/dL) and acid ascorbic (0.1 mmol/L) interfere.

Instrument settings

TEST N°	LDL-CHOL
TEST NAME	LDL-C
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	
HIGH NORMAL	150
FACTOR	
STD. CONC.	*
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	510
SAMPLE VOLUME	5.0
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	5.0
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	315
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.00
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.10
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.11
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.10
MAX LIN RSLT	500
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

HDL CHOLESTEROL

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

Instrument: **RA-100**

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:

1. Pipette into labelled centrifuge tubes:

Sample	0.2 mL
Reagent A	0.5 mL
2. Mix thoroughly and let stand for 10 minutes at room temperature.
3. Centrifuge at a minimum of 4000 r.p.m. for 10 minutes.
4. 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/d/L) and acid ascorbic (0.1 mmol/L) interfere.

Instrument settings

TEST N°	HDL-CHOL
TEST NAME	HDL-C
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	30
HIGH NORMAL	70
FACTOR	*
STD. CONC.	
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	510
SAMPLE VOLUME	12.5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	12.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	315
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.00
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.10
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.11
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.10
MAX LIN RSLT	200
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

HEMOGLOBIN

Spectrophotometric
ICSH

Instrument: RA-100

Principle of the method

Ferrous ions of hemoglobin are oxidized to the ferric state by potassium ferricyanide to form hemiglobin (methemoglobin). Hemiglobin reacts with cyanide to form hemiglobincyanide (cyanmethemoglobin) that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

Samples

Venous or capillary blood collected with heparin or EDTA.
Stable for 6 days at 2-8°C.

Reagent preparation

Working Reagent: Dilute the contents of a Concentrated Reagent bottle up to 1000 mL with distilled water. Mix thoroughly.
Store the diluted reagent in a brown glass bottle. Stable for 6 months at 15-30°C. Do not freeze it.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 20 g/dL.

Instrument settings

TEST N°	HB
TEST NAME	HEMOGLOBIN
UNITS	g/dL
LOW NORMAL	12
HIGH NORMAL	18
FACTOR	
STD. CONC.	*
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	550
SAMPLE VOLUME	2.5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	350
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	25
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	210
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.00
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	1.70
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.03
REACT. ABS. HIGH	2.00
MAX LIN RSLT	20
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0201

GLUCOSE

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
GLUCOSE OXIDASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: RA-100

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 or 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

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

Instrument settings

TEST N°	GLU
TEST NAME	GLUCOSE
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	76
HIGH NORMAL	110
FACTOR	*
STD. CONC.	
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	510
SAMPLE VOLUME	2.5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	280
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.01
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.40
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.10
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.40
MAX LIN RSLT	500
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0201

CREATININE

Kinetic-spectrophotometric
ALKALINE PICRATE

Instrument: RA - 100

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

TEST N°	CREA
TEST NAME	CREA
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	0.50
HIGH NORMAL	1.10
FACTOR	
STD. CONC.	*
TYPE	3
WAVELENGTH	510
SAMPLE VOLUME	20
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	20
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	225
REAGENT VOLUME	225
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	225
INCUBATION TIME	35
READ TIME	35
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.50
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	1.90
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.25
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.90
MAX LIN RSLT	20
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0209

CHOLESTEROL

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: **RA-100**

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 or 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

- Interferences: Hemoglobin (3 g/L), ascorbic acid (0.3 mmol/L) and bilirubin (0.25 mmol/L) interfere. Lipemia does not affect results.
- Linearity: Up to 1000 mg/dL.

Instrument settings

TEST N°	CHOL
TEST NAME	CHOLESTEROL
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	120
HIGH NORMAL	290
FACTOR	
STD. CONC.	*
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	510
SAMPLE VOLUME	2.5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	315
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.00
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.10
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.11
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.10
MAX LIN RSLT	1000
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0201

CALCIUM

Spectrophotometric
METHYLTHYMOL BLUE

Instrument: RA - 100

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

TEST N°	CA
TEST NAME	CALCIUM
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	9.0
HIGH NORMAL	10.7
FACTOR	*
STD. CONC.	*
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	610
SAMPLE VOLUME	2.5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	25
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	315
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.05
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.50
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.08
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.00
MAX LIN RSLT	15.0
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0310

CALCIUM

Spectrophotometric
ARSENAZO III

Instrument: RA - 100

Principle of the method

Calcium in the sample reacts with arsenazo III forming a coloured complex that can be measured by spectrophotometry.

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

Reagent is ready to be used.

Performance characteristics

- Linearity: up to 18 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

TEST N°	CA
TEST NAME	CALCIUM
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	9.0
HIGH NORMAL	10.7
FACTOR	*
STD. CONC.	*
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	650
SAMPLE VOLUME	4.0
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	300
REAGENT VOLUME	300
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	25
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	140
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.00
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	1.70
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.03
REACT. ABS. HIGH	2.00
MAX LIN RSLT	18.0
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0304

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: **RA-100**

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

TEST N°	AST
TEST NAME	AST
UNITS	U/L
LOW NORMAL	0
HIGH NORMAL	42
FACTOR	-3344
TYPE	2
WAVELENGTH	340
SAMPLE VOLUME	15
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	300
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	300
INCUBATION TIME	70
READ TIME	140
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.90
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	1.70
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.50
REACT. ABS. HIGH	2.00
MAX LIN RSLT	500
TEMPERATURE	37

Vers. 0201

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
IFCC

Instrument: **RA-100**

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

- 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

TEST N°	ALT
TEST NAME	ALT
UNITS	U/L
LOW NORMAL	0
HIGH NORMAL	41
FACTOR	-3344
TYPE	2
WAVELENGTH	340
SAMPLE VOLUME	15
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	2.5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	300
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	300
INCUBATION TIME	70
READ TIME	140
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.90
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	1.70
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.50
REACT. ABS. HIGH	2.00
MAX LIN RSLT	500
TEMPERATURE	37

Vers. 0201

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (ALP)

Continuous-spectrophotometric
AMP BUFFER (IFCC)

Instrument: **RA- 100**

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

TEST N°	ALP
TEST NAME	ALP
UNITS	U/L
LOW NORMAL	26
HIGH NORMAL	117
FACTOR	3410
TYPE	2
WAVELENGTH	405
SAMPLE VOLUME	5
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	70
READ TIME	140
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.05
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.70
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.10
REACT. ABS. HIGH	2.00
MAX LIN RSLT	1200
TEMPERATURE	37

Vers. 0302

URIC ACID

Enzymatic-spectrophotometric
URICASE/PEROXIDASE

Instrument: **RA-100**

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

TEST N°	UA
TEST NAME	URIC ACID
UNITS	mg/dL
LOW NORMAL	24
HIGH NORMAL	70
FACTOR	*
STD. CONC.	
TYPE	1
WAVELENGTH	510
SAMPLE VOLUME	10
SAMPLE PRIME VOL.	5
SAMPLE FLUSH VOL.	250
REAGENT VOLUME	250
REAGENT PRIME VOL.	12.5
REAGENT FLUSH VOL.	250
INCUBATION TIME	315
REAGENT ABS. LOW	0.01
REAGENT ABS. HIGH	0.10
REACT. ABS. LOW	0.02
REACT. ABS. HIGH	1.20
MAX LIN RSLT	25
TEMPERATURE	37
(*) Input the assigned value of the calibrator	

Vers. 0201