



## α-AMYLASE

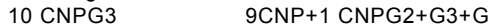
### CNPG3

Kinetic. Liquid

Quantitative determination of α-amylase (AMS)  
Store at 2-8 °C

#### PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

α-Amylase hydrolyzes the 2-chloro-4-nitro- α D- maltotrioxide (CNPG3) to release 2-chloro-4-nitrophenol (CNP) and form 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl- α -D—maltoside (CNPG2), maltotriose (G3) y glucose (G) according to the following reaction:



The rate of 2-chloro-4- nitrophenol formation , measured photometrically, is proportional to the catalytic concentration of α-amylase present in the sample.

#### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

α- Amylase (AMS) is an enzyme that helps to digest the glycogen and the starch. It is produced mainly by exocrine pancreas and salivary glands. This determination is made mainly in diagnosis or to control diseases of the pancreas as acute or chronic pancreatites. It can also reflect biliary or gastrointestinal disease and other upheavals

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

#### REAGENTS

R	MES pH6.0	100mmol/L
	CNPG3	2.25mmol/L
	Sodium chloride	350mmol/L
	Calcium acetate	6mmol/L
	Potassium thiocyanate	900mmol/L
	Sodium azide	0.95gr/L

#### PREPARATION

The reagent is ready to use.

#### STORAGE AND STABILITY

All the components of the Kit are stable until the expiration date on the lable 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.

After opening, the reagent is stable for 60 days when properly capped immediately after each opening and stored at 2-8 °C.

#### Signs of reagent deterioration:

- Presence of particles and turbidity.
- Blank absorbance (A) at 405nm  $\geq$  0.50

#### ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

- Spectrophotometer or colorimeter measuring at 405 nm
- Thermostatic bath at 37 °C
- Matched cuvettes 1.0cm light path
- General laboratory equipment

#### SAMPLES

-Serum or plasma, remove from cells as soon as Possible. It is recommended to use heparin as anticoagulant.

-Urine, adjust pH to approximately 7.0 prior to storage.

Stability: 1 month at 2-8 °C

#### PROCEDURE

1. Assay conditions:

Wavelength: 405 nm

Cuvette : 1cm light path

Constant temperature: 37 °C

2. Adjust the instrument to zero with distilled water.

3. Pipette into a cuvette.

	Serum or plasma	Urine
R (ml)	1	1
Sample (μl)	20	10

4. Mix, incubate for 30 seconds

5. Read initial absorbance (A) of the sample, start the stop watch and read absorbance at 1 minute intervals thereafter for 30 minutes.

6. calculate the difference between absorbance and the average absorbance differences per minute ( $\Delta A/\text{min}$ )

#### CALCULATIONS

Serum or Plasma  $\Delta A/\text{min} \times 3954 = \text{U/L AMS}$

Urine  $\Delta A/\text{min} \times 7908 = \text{U/L AMS}$

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).

Conversion Factor: U/L  $\times$  0.01667 = μkat/L.

#### QUALITY CONTROL

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 if controls do not meet the acceptable tolerances.

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

Serum or plasma Up to 90 U/L of α -amylase

Urine Up to 450 U/L of α-amylase

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 to linearity limit of 2000 U/L.

If the results obtained were greater than linearity limit, dilute the sample 1/2 with NaCl 9 g/L and multiply the result by 2.

Precision:

	Intra-assay (n=20)		Inter-assay (n=20)	
	Mean (U/L)	61.2	165	65.1
SD	1.00	2.44	2.84	4.57
CV (%)	1.64	1.47	4.36	2.65

**Sensitivity:** 1 U/L = 0.0003  $\Delta A/\text{min}$ .

Accuracy: results obtained using ATLAS Reagent (y) did not show systematic differences when compared with other commercial reagents (x). the results of the performance characteristics depend on the analyzer used.

## INTERFERENCES

Hemolysis interferes in the results<sup>1</sup>.

$\alpha$ -Amylase enzyme activity is temperature dependent. Assays performed at temperatures  $<37^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $>37^{\circ}\text{C}$  will show an apparent decrease or increase levels. A list of drugs and other interfering substances with  $\alpha$ -amylase determination has been reported by Young et. al<sup>3,4</sup>

## NOTES

- 1-  $\alpha$ -Amylase enzyme activity is temperature dependent. Assays performed at temperatures  $<37^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $>37^{\circ}\text{C}$  will show an apparent decrease or increase levels.
- 2- Saliva and sweat contains  $\alpha$ -amylase. Avoid mouth pipetting and skin contact with the reagent or material used.
- 3- Contains potassium thiocyanate. Avoid inhalation, skin or eyes contact if it happens, wash with plenty of water and consult a doctor.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- 5- Burtis A et al. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed AACC 1999.
- 6- Tietz N W et al. Clinical Guide to laboratory Tests, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed AACC 1955.

## ATLAS MEDICAL

Unit 4, William James House  
Cowley Rd, Cambridge, CB4 0WX

Tel: ++44 (0) 1223 858 910

Fax: ++44 (0) 1223 858 524

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