

Glucose

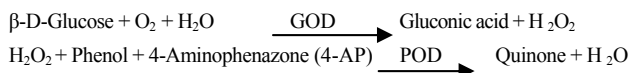
GOD-POD. Liquid

For in -vitro diagnostic use only.

Store at 2-8°C.

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.

REAGENTS

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 STD	Glucose aqueous primary standard 100 mg/dL	

PREPARATION

Reagent and Standard 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.

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 hemolysis:

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°C 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 (μL)	--	10	--
Sample (μL)	--	--	10

4. Mix and incubate for 10 min. at 37°C or 30 min. at room temperature (15-25°C).

5. Read the absorbance (A) of the samples and Standard, against the Blank. The colour is stable for at least 30 minutes

CALCULATIONS

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

Glucose in the sample

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 = 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 of 1mg/dL to linearity limit of 500 mg/dL.

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 (mg/L)	94.9	238	98.6	246
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 ATLAS reagents did not show systematic differences when compared with other commercial reagents

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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