ORDER INFORMATION

CODE: DL0301 - 1 X 10 ML DL0302 - 1 X 25 ML DL0303 - 10 X 1.0 ML

DELTA **ALPHA - AMYLASE**

(GAL G2 - CNP)

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS:

This reagent is for In vitro diagnostic use only.

INTENDED USE:

This reagent kit is intended for "in vitro" quantitative determination of Alpha - Amylase activity in serum and urine using GalG2-CNP

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Measurements of amylase are used primarily in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the pancreas.

Amylase is found primarily in the pancreas and salivary glands. When released in the digestive tract, the enzyme hydrolyzes starch. Amylase determinations are useful in the diagnosis of diseases of the pancreas and parotids. Elevated serum levels are associated with acute pancreatitis and other pancreatic disorders as well as mumps and bacterial parotitis.

PRINCIPLE:

Alpha-amylase hydrolyzes 1,4-glucosidic linkages in starch and other polysaccharides to form short chain oligosaccharides. The substrate used in reagent is 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl- α galactosylmaltoside (GALG2-CNP). The rate at which pnitrophenol is formed is directly proportional to the amylase activity in the sample. The resulting increase in absorbance can be measured spectrophotometrically at 405 nm.

 α - amylase GALG2-CNP ➤ GALG2+CNP

REAGENT COMPOSITION:

Reagent 1: Amylase Substrate Reagent

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED:

- Clean & Dry Glassware.
- Micropipettes & Tips.
- Colorimeter or Bio-Chemistry Analyzer.

SAMPLES:

Serum free of haemolysis, duodenum fluid and urine.

Urine: collect in clean and dry equipments and keep at 2-8°C until determination.

Chelating agents interfere with the reaction. Do not use citrate, oxalate or EDTA anti-coagulant. The reagent contains calcium, which can cause the precipitation of the fibrinogen from plasma.

Do not pipette by mouth and avoid contamination with skin! (Sweat and saliva contain alpha-amylase!)

WORKING REAGENT PREPARATION & STABILITY:

Reagent is ready to use.

When Stored tightly closed at 2-8°C protected from light and contaminations prevented during their use; reagents are stable up to the expiry date stated on the label.

GENERAL SYSTEM PARAMETERS:

Reaction type Kinetic Reaction

405 nm Wave length Light Path 1Cm Reaction Temperature 37°C

Blank / Zero Setting With Distilled Water

Reagent Volume 1_ml Sample Volume 20 ul Lag / Delay Time 60 Sec. Read Time 180 Sec. Interval Time 60 Sec. Factor 3178 Low Normal at 37°C 0 U/I High Normal at 37°C 90 U/I Linearity 1500 U/I

ASSAY PROCEDURE:

Working Reagent	1000 μΙ
Sample	20 μl

Mix and after 60 second incubation, measure the change in absorbance every minute during 3 minutes at 37°C.

Determine the $\Delta A/min$.

CALCULATION:

Alpha Amylase Activity (U/I) = Δ A/min. x 3178

LINEARITY:

Reagent is Linear up to 1500 U/I

Dilute the sample appropriately and re-assay if Alpha Amylase Activity exceeds 1500 U/I or $\Delta Abs / min Exceeds 0.471$. Multiply result with dilution factor.

REFERENCE NORMAL VALUE:

Serum: Up to 90 U/I Urine: Up to 480 U/I

The reference values are only indicative in nature. Every laboratory should establish its own normal ranges.

QUALITY CONTROL:

For accuracy it is necessary to run known controls with every assay.

LIMITATION & PRECAUTIONS:

- 1. Storage conditions as mentioned on the kit to be adhered.
- Do not freeze or expose the reagents to higher temperature as it may affect the performance of the kit.
- 3. Before the assay bring all the reagents to room temperature.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Street, H. V. and Close, J. R., Clin. Chem. Acta 1: 256 (1956) Henry, R. J. and Chiamori, N. Clin. Chem. 6:434 (1960) David, H., Clin.. Chem. 28: 1485 (1985)

McCroskey, R., Chang, T., David, H. and Winn, E., Clin. Chem. 28: 1787, (1982)

Young, D. S., Effects of Drugs on Clinical Laboratory Tests, 3rd Edition AACC Press, 1990.