

GLUCOSE

GOD-PAP Method Enzymatic, Colourimetric Test



REF NO DESCRIPTION CS605 GLUCOSE

PAKAGE SIZE

CS 605-1	1x1000ml	CS 605-5	3x100ml	CS 605-9	1x100ml
CS 605-2	2x500ml	CS 605-6	6x50ml	CS 605-10	1x50ml
CS 605-3	4x250ml	CS 605-7	1x200ml	CS 605-11	10x100ml
CS 605-4	1x500ml	CS 605-8	6x20ml	CS 605-12	1x5 L

INTENDED USE

This reagent is intended for in vitro quantitative determination of Glucose in serum & plasma

INTENDED USER: Professional Use Only

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Glucose is the major carbohydrate present in the peripheral blood. The oxidation of glucose is the major source of cellular energy in the body. Glucose determinations are run primarily to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of diabetes mellitus. Elevated levels glucose levels may be associated with pancreatitis, pituitary or thyroid dysfunction, renal failure and liver disease, whereas low glucose levels may be associated with insulinoma, hypopituitarism, neoplasms, or insulin induced hypoglycemia.

PRINCIPLE

The enzymatic reaction sequence employed in the assay of glucose is as follows,

Glucose Oxidase

 $\beta\text{-D-Glucose+} \ O_2 + H_2O -----> D\text{-Gluconic acid} + H_2O_2$

Peroxidase

2H₂O₂+phenol + 4-Aminoantipyrine -----> Quinonimine + 4H₂O

The oxidation of glucose is catalyzed by glucose oxidase (GOD), the resultant hydrogen peroxide (H2 O2) is oxidatively coupled with 4–Aminophenazone and Phenol in the presence of Peroxidase (POD) to yield a red Quinonimine dye, the concentration of which at 546 nm is proportional to the concentration of glucose.

REAGENT COMPOSITION

GLUCOSE (Liquid) Reagent

Phosphate buffer, (pH 7.5)	0.1 mol/L
Phenol	10 mmol/L
4-Aminoantipyrine	0.3 mmol/L
Glucose oxidase	10000 U/L
Peroxidase	700 U/L

Glucose Standard

Glucose standard concentration 100 mg/dL

REAGENT PREPARATION

Reagent and standard are ready for use.

REAGENT STORAGE AND STABILITY

The reagent and standard should be stored at 2 - 8° C. The reagent may be used until the expiration date indicated on the package label.

SPECIMEN

Serum or plasma, free of hemolysi

Glucose is stable for 24 hours if serum or plasma is at 2-8° C.

PRECAUTION

To avoid contamination, use clean laboratory wares. Avoid direct exposure of reagent to light.

ASSAY

Wavelength : 546nm, 500 nm
Cuvette : 1 cm light path
Temperature : 20-25°C or 37°C
Measurement : Against reagent blank

PROCEDURE

Pipette into cuvettes	Blank	Standard	Sample
Working reagent	1000 μL	1000 μL	1000 μL
Standard		10 μL	
Sample			10 μL

Mix and incubate for 10 minutes at 20-25°C or 5 minutes at 37°C Measure the absorbance of the sample (As) and standard(Astd) against the reagent blank

CALCULATION

Glucose Conc. (mg/dL) = ΔA sample ΔA standard ΔA standard

To convert mg/dL to mmol divide by 18

LINEARITY

This reagent is linear up to 400 mg/dL

If the concentration is greater than linearity (400 mg/dL), dilute the sample with normal saline and repeat the assay. Multiply the result with dilution factor.

NORMAL RANGE

It is recommended that each laboratory establish its own reference values. The following value may be used as guide line.

Serum / Plasma : 75-115 mg/dL (4.2-6.4 mmol/L)

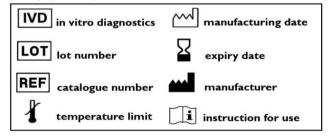
QUALITY CONTROL

All control sera with Glucose value estimated by this method can be used.

NOTES

- 1- Physiological concentration of uric acid, ascorbic acid, glutathione, anticoagulants, bilirubin and Creatinine do not influence the technic
- 2- The reagent contains sodium azide as preservative. Do not swallow and avoid contact the skin and mucous membrane.

SYMBOL ON LABELS



BIBILOGRAPHY

- 1- Trinder, P. determination of Blood Glucose using 4-Aminophenazone: J Clin. Path 22 246 1969
- 2- Teuscher, A, and richterich, P. Schweiz and wochensohr 101 342, 390, 1971
- 3- Dingeon, B.; Ann.Bio.Clin 33,3 (1975)

