

Liquid Reagents – ready to use

# GLUCOSE GOD-PAP

Single Reagent

**Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of glucose in human serum or plasma on photometric systems.**

Ref.No.	Kit Size	Content
DIA010112	5 x 25 ml	Single Reagent
DIA010113	5 x 50 ml	Single Reagent
DIA010114	5 x 100 ml	Single Reagent

Additionally offered:

DIA060060	1 x 3 mL	Glucose STANDARD
DIA040012	1 x 3 mL	Diacal Auto (Calibrator)
DIA030012	1 x 5 mL	Diacon N (Control Normal)
DIA030022	1 x 5 mL	Diacon P (Control Abnormal)

## TEST PARAMETERS

<b>Method:</b>	Colorimetric, enzymatic, GOD-PAP, endpoint, increasing reaction
<b>Wavelength</b>	500 nm, Hg 546 nm
<b>Temperature:</b>	20 – 25°C or 37°C
<b>Sample:</b>	Serum, heparinized or EDTA-plasma,
<b>Linearity:</b>	up to 400 mg/dL (22.2 mmol/L)
<b>Sensitivity:</b>	The lower limit of detection is 1 mg/dL (0.06 mmol/L).

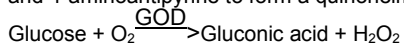
## SUMMARY [1,2]

Measurement of glucose concentration in serum or plasma is mainly used in diagnosis and monitoring of treatment in diabetes mellitus. Other applications are the detection of neonatal hypoglycaemia, the exclusion of pancreatic islet cell carcinoma as well as the evaluation of carbohydrate metabolism in various diseases.

## TEST PRINCIPLE

In the presence of glucose oxidase, glucose is oxidized to gluconic acid and hydrogen peroxide.

Hydrogen peroxide reacts, in the presence of peroxidase, with phenol and 4-aminoantipyrine to form a quinoneimine dye (Trinder's reaction).



The intensity of the pink colour formed is proportional to the glucose concentration.

## REAGENT COMPOSITION

COMPONENTS	CONCENTRATIONS	
Phosphate Buffer, pH 7.5	250	mmol/L
Phenol	5	mmol/L
4-Aminoantipyrine	0.5	mmol/L
Glucose Oxidase (GOD)	≥ 10	KU/L
Peroxidase (POD)	≥ 1	KU/L

## REAGENT PREPARATION

The reagent is ready to use.

## REAGENT STABILITY AND STORAGE

Conditions: Protect from light  
Close immediately after use  
Avoid contamination  
Do not freeze the reagent!

Storage: at 2 – 8°C  
Stability: up to the indicated expiration date

**Note:** The measurement is not influenced by occasionally occurring color changes, as long as the absorbance of the reagent is < 0.3 at 546 nm.

## SAMPLE STABILITY AND STORAGE

Separate at the latest 1h after blood collection from cellular contents. Stability in plasma after addition of a glycolytic inhibitor (Fluoride, monoiodacetate, mannose) [4]:

<b>Stability:</b>	at 20–25°C	2 days
	at 4 – 8°C	7 days
	at -20 °C	1 day

Stability in serum (separated from cellular contents, hemolysis free) without adding a glycolytic inhibitor [2,5]:

<b>Stability:</b>	at 25°C	8 hours
	at 4°C	72 hours

Freeze only once!

Discard contaminated specimens.

## MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

NaCl solution (9 g/L)  
General laboratory equipment

## STANDARD

(not included in the kit – has to be ordered separately)

Concentration: 100 mg/dL (5.55 mmol/L)

Storage: 2 – 25°C

Stability: up to the expiration date

Close immediately after use! Avoid contamination!

## MANUAL TEST PROCEDURE

Bring reagents and samples to room temperature.

Pipette intotesttubes	Blank	Std./Cal.	Sample
Reagent	1000 µL	1000 µL	1000 µL
Sample	-	-	10 µL
Standard/Calibrator	-	10 µL	-
Dist water	10 µL	-	-

Mix. Incubate 10 minutes at 37 °C or 20 minutes at 20 – 25 °C. Read absorbance of sample and Std./Cal. within 60 minutes against reagent blank.

## CALCULATION

$$\text{Glucose [mg/dL]} = \frac{\Delta A \text{ Sample}}{\Delta A \text{ Std/Cal}} \times \text{Conc. Std/Cal [mg/dL]}$$

## UNIT CONVERSION

$$\text{mg/dL} \times 0.05551 = \text{mmol/L}$$

## REFERENCE RANGE [1] \*

Newborns:	[mg/dL]	[mmol/L]
Cord blood	63 – 158	3.5 – 8.8
1 h	36 – 99	2.0 – 5.5
2 h	36 – 89	2.2 – 4.9
5 – 14 h	34 – 77	1.9 – 4.3
10 – 28 h	46 – 81	2.6 – 4.5
44 – 52 h	48 – 79	2.7 – 4.4



Children fasting):	[mg/dL]	[mmol/L]
1 – 6 years	74 – 127	4.1 – 7.0
7 – 19 years	70 – 106	3.9 – 5.9
Adults (fasting):	[mg/dL]	[mmol/L]
serum / plasma	70 – 115	3.9 – 6.4

\* Each laboratory should check if the reference ranges are transferable to its own patient population and determine own reference ranges if necessary.

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### LINEARITY, MEASURING RANGE

The test has been developed to determine cholesterol concentrations within a measuring range from 1 – 400 mg/dL (0.06 – 22.2 mmol/L). If values exceed this range, samples should be diluted 1+4 with NaCl solution (9 g/L) and the result multiplied by 5.

### SENSITIVITY/LIMIT OF DETECTION

The lower limit of detection is 1 mg/dL (0.06 mmol/L).

### PRECISION (at 37°C)

Intra-assay	Mean	SD	CV
n = 20	[mg/dL]	[mg/dL]	[%]
Sample 1	64.2	1.12	1.74
Sample 2	122	1.57	1.28
Sample 3	296	4.41	1.49
from day to day	Mean	SD	CV
n = 20	[mg/dL]	[mg/dL]	[%]
Sample 1	92.5	1.10	1.19
Sample 2	121	1.02	2.01
Sample 3	292	2.01	0.69

### SPECIFICITY/INTERFERENCES

no interference up to:

<b>ascorbic acid</b>	15 mg/dL
<b>bilirubin</b>	40 mg/dL
<b>hemoglobin</b>	200 mg/dL
<b>triglycerides</b>	2000 mg/dL

For further information on interfering substances refer to Young DS [6].

### METHOD COMPARISON

A comparison between Diagnostica Glucose (y) and a commercially available test (x) using 78 samples gave following results:  $y = 1.00 x + 1.00$  mg/dL;  $r = 0.996$ .

### CALIBRATION

The assay requires the use of a Glucose Standard or a Calibrator. We recommend the Diagnostica **Glucose Standard** and the Diagnostica multi calibration serum **Diacal Auto**. The assigned values of the calibrator have been made traceable to the reference method gas chromatography – isotope dilution mass spectrometry (CG-IDMS).

### QUALITY CONTROL

All control sera with Glucose values determined by this method can be used.

We recommend the Diagnostica serum controls **Diacon N** (control serum with values in the normal range) and **Diacon P** (control serum with values in the abnormal range).

Each laboratory should establish corrective action in case of deviations in control recovery.

### AUTOMATION

Special applications for automated analysers can be made on request.

## WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1. The reagent contains sodium azide (0.95 g/L) as preservative. Do not swallow! Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
2. In very rare cases, samples of patients with gammopathy might give falsified results [7].
3. N-acetylcysteine (NAC), acetaminophen and metamizole medication leads to falsely low results in patient samples.
4. Please refer to the safety data sheet and take the necessary precautions for the use of laboratory reagents.
5. For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.
6. For professional use only!

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

Please refer to local legal requirements.

