

## Cholesterol FS\*

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of cholesterol in serum or plasma on BioMajesty JCA-BM6010/C

### Order Information

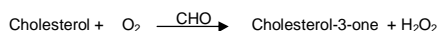
Cat. No.	Tests
1 1300 99 10 960	R 4 x 530 tests
1 1300 99 10 967	R 6 x 320 tests

### Method

"CHOD-PAP": enzymatic photometric test

### Principle

Determination of cholesterol after enzymatic hydrolysis and oxidation. The colorimetric indicator is quinoneimine which is generated from 4-aminoantipyrine and phenol by hydrogen peroxide under the catalytic action of peroxidase (Trinder's reaction) [1,2].



### Reagent

#### Components and Concentrations

Good's buffer	pH 6.7	50 mmol/L
Phenol		5 mmol/L
4-Aminoantipyrine		0.3 mmol/L
Cholesterol esterase	(CHE)	≥ 200 U/L
Cholesterol oxidase	(CHO)	≥ 50 U/L
Peroxidase	(POD)	≥ 3 kU/L

#### Storage Instructions and Reagent Stability

The reagent is stable up to the end of the indicated month of expiry, if stored at 2 – 8°C, protected from light and contamination is avoided. Do not freeze the reagent!

#### Warnings and Precautions

- The reagent contains sodium azide (0.95 g/L) as preservative. Do not swallow! Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
- In very rare cases, samples of patients with gammopathy might give falsified results [8].
- N-acetylcysteine (NAC), acetaminophen and metamizole medication leads to falsely low results in patient samples.
- Please refer to the safety data sheets and take the necessary precautions for the use of laboratory reagents. For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.
- For professional use only!

#### Waste Management

Please refer to local legal requirements.

#### Reagent Preparation

The reagent is ready to use. The bottles are placed directly into the reagent tray.

#### Specimen

Serum, heparin plasma or EDTA plasma

Stability [3]:

7 days	at	20 – 25°C
7 days	at	4 – 8°C
3 months	at	-20°C

Freeze only once. Discard contaminated specimens.

#### Calibrators and Controls

For calibration the DiaSys TruCal U calibrator is recommended. The assigned values of the calibrator have been made traceable to the reference method gas chromatography-isotope dilution mass spectrometry (GC-IDMS). For internal quality control DiaSys TruLab N and P or TruLab L controls should be assayed. Each laboratory should establish corrective actions in case of deviations in control recovery.

	Cat. No.	Kit size
TruCal U	5 9100 99 10 063	20 x 3 mL
	5 9100 99 10 064	6 x 3 mL
TruLab N	5 9000 99 10 062	20 x 5 mL
	5 9000 99 10 061	6 x 5 mL
TruLab P	5 9050 99 10 062	20 x 5 mL
	5 9050 99 10 061	6 x 5 mL
TruLab L Level 1	5 9020 99 10 065	3 x 3 mL
TruLab L Level 2	5 9030 99 10 065	3 x 3 mL

### Performance Characteristics

Measuring range up to 750 mg/dL (19.4 mmol/L) cholesterol (in case of higher concentrations re-measure samples after manual dilution with NaCl solution (9 g/L) or use rerun function)	
Limit of detection**	2 mg/dL (0.05 mmol/L) cholesterol
On-board stability	6 weeks
Calibration stability	6 weeks

Interferences < 10% by
Ascorbate up to 6 mg/dL
Hemoglobin up to 200 mg/dL
Conjugated bilirubin up to 24 mg/dL
Unconjugated bilirubin up to 24 mg/dL
Lipemia (triglycerides) up to 2000 mg/dL
For further information on interfering substances refer to Young DS [7].

Precision			
Within run (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mg/dL]	139	202	284
Mean [mmol/L]	3.60	5.21	7.34
Coefficient of variation [%]	1.07	0.65	0.72
Between run (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mg/dL]	104	171	242
Mean [mmol/L]	2.70	4.43	6.26
Coefficient of variation [%]	1.77	1.50	1.47

Method comparison (n=100)	
Test x	Competitor Cholesterol
Test y	DiaSys Cholesterol FS
Slope	1.000
Intercept	2.13 mg/dL (0.055 mmol/L)
Coefficient of correlation	0.999

\*\* lowest measurable concentration which can be distinguished from zero mean + 3 SD (n=20) of an analyte free specimen

#### Conversion factor

Cholesterol [mg/dL] x 0.02586 = Cholesterol [mmol/L]

#### Reference Range [4]

Desirable	< 200 mg/dL (< 5.2 mmol/L)
Borderline high risk	200 – 240 mg/dL (5.2 – 6.2 mmol/L)
High risk	≥ 240 mg/dL (≥ 6.2 mmol/L)

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

#### Clinical Interpretation

The European Task Force on Coronary Prevention recommends to lower TC concentration to less than 190 mg/dL (5.0 mmol/L) and LDL-cholesterol to less than 115 mg/dL (3.0 mmol/L) [5].

#### Literature

- Artiss JD, Zak B. Measurement of cholesterol concentration. In: Rifai N, Warnick GR, Dominiczak MH, eds. Handbook of lipoprotein testing. Washington: AACC Press, 1997: p. 99–114.
- Deeg R, Ziegenhorn J. Kinetic enzymatic method for automated determination of total cholesterol in serum. Clin Chem 1983; 29: 1798-802.
- Guder WG, Zawta B et al. The Quality of Diagnostic Samples. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Darmstadt: GIT Verlag; 2001. p. 22-3.
- Schaefer EJ, McNamara J. Overview of the diagnosis and treatment of lipid disorders. In: Rifai N, Warnick GR, Dominiczak MH, eds. Handbook of lipoprotein testing. Washington: AACC press, 1997: p. 25–48.
- Recommendation of the Second Joint Task Force of European and other Societies on Coronary Prevention. Prevention of coronary heart disease in clinical practice. Eur Heart J 1998; 19: 1434-503.
- Rifai N, Bachorik PS, Albers JJ. Lipids, lipoproteins and apolipoproteins. In: Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, editors. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Philadelphia: W.B Saunders Company; 1999. p. 809-61.
- Young DS. Effects of Drugs on Clinical Laboratory Tests. 5th ed. Volume 1 and 2. Washington, DC: The American Association for Clinical Chemistry Press 2000.
- Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. ClinChemLabMed 2007;45(9):1240–1243.

#### Manufacturer



DiaSys Diagnostic Systems GmbH  
Alte Strasse 9 65558 Holzheim Germany

## Cholesterol FS

Chemistry code 10 130

### Application for serum and plasma samples

This application was set up and evaluated by DiaSys. It is based on the standard equipment at that time and does not apply to any equipment modifications undertaken by unqualified personnel.

Analytical Conditions	
R1 volume	90
R2e volume	0
R2 volume	0
R1 diluent vol	0
R2e diluent vol	0
R2 diluent vol	0
Sample vol (S)	1
Sample vol (U)	1
Reagent 1 mix	weak
Reagent 2e mix	weak
Reagent 2 mix	weak
Reaction time	10

Sub-analy. Conditions	
Name	CHOL
Digits	2
M-wave L.	505
S-wave.L	694
Analy.mthd.	EPA
Calc.mthd.	STD
Qualit. judge	No

Analysis Test Condition Setting (M)		
Sample Type	Serum	Urine
Reac. sample vol.	1	1
Diluent method	No dil	No dil
Undil. sample vol.	0	0
Diluent volume	0	0
Diluent position	0	0

# entered by user

Endpoint method	
Re. absorb (u)	9.999
Re. Absorb (d)	-9.999

Calculation Method Setting	
M-DET.P.l	0
M-DET.P.m	41
M-DET.P.n	42
S-DET.P.p	0
S-DET.P.r	0
Check D.P.l.	0
Limit value	0.003
Variance	10
Reac.type	Inc

Reaction Rate Method	
Cycle	2
Factor	2
E2 corre	Not do
Blank (u)	9.999
Blank (d)	-9.999
Sample (u)	9.999
Sample (d)	-9.999

Standards Setting	
FV	#
BLK H	9.999
BLK L	-9.999
STD H	9.999
STD L	-9.999