

# Prealbumin FS\*

## Order Information

Cat. No. 1 0292 99 10 935 Kit size R1 2 x 20 mL + R2 1 x 8 mL

Kit for use in conjunction with DiaSys CE applications.

## Intended Use

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of prealbumin in human serum or heparin plasma on automated photometric systems.

## Summary

Prealbumin or transthyretin is a protein synthesized mainly by the liver with a molecular mass of 55 kDa. It is a transport protein for the thyroid hormones thyroxine or triiodothyronine. A further function of prealbumin is transporting vitamin A in the presence of retinol-binding protein, thereby preventing its loss through the kidneys [1]. Furthermore, prealbumin exhibits a tryptophane abundance and one of the highest essential-to nonessential amino acids ratios of any protein in the body, making it a distinct marker for protein synthesis [1-3]. Due to its short half-life of 1 to 2 days, measurement of prealbumin serum levels may provide a timelier and sensitive assessment of protein malnutrition or liver dysfunction than transferrin or albumin [1]. Various pathological conditions affect serum prealbumin concentrations: As a negative acute phase reactant, prealbumin concentration decreases in the presence of inflammation as well as in the immediate postsurgical period [1,2]. Serum levels also decline in patients with conditions associated with protein malnutrition, such as malignancy, cirrhosis, protein-losing enteropathy and zinc deficiency [1-3]. An elevation of serum prealbumin levels is associated with prednisone and progestational therapy, usage of anabolic steroids, and acute alcohol intoxication [2,3]. Moreover, lowered prealbumin levels in serum are significantly associated with disease severity and mortality in COVID-19 patients. Prealbumin determination might support early risk assessment and disease monitoring in COVID-19 patients with malnutrition [4].

## Method

Immunoturbidimetric test

Determination of prealbumin concentration by photometric measurement of antigen antibody reaction between antibodies against prealbumin and prealbumin present in the sample.

## Reagents

### Components and Concentrations

<b>R1:</b>	TRIS	pH 7.5	100 mmol/L
	NaCl		50 mmol/L
<b>R2:</b>	TRIS	pH 7.8	150 mmol/L
	NaCl		450 mmol/L
	Antibodies (goat) against human prealbumin		< 1%

## Storage and Stability

Reagents are stable up to the date of expiry indicated on the kit, if stored at 2 – 8°C and contamination is avoided. Do not freeze and protect from light.

The open-vial stability of the reagent is 18 months until expiry date.

## Warnings and Precautions

- Components contained in Prealbumin FS are classified according to EC regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) as follows:



⚠ Reagent 1: Warning. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

- The reagents contain sodium azide (0.95 g/L) as preservative. Do not swallow! Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
- Reagent 2 contains material of biological origin. Handle the product as potentially infectious according to universal precautions and good clinical laboratory practice.
- In very rare cases, samples of patients with gammopathy might give falsified results [5].
- In case of product malfunction or altered appearance that could affect the performance, contact the manufacturer.
- Any serious incident related to the product must be reported to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the Member State where the user and/or patient is located.
- Please refer to the safety data sheets (SDS) 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

Refer to local legal requirements for chemical disposal regulations as stated in the relevant SDS to determine the safe disposal.

Warning: Handle waste as potentially biohazardous material. Dispose of waste according to accepted laboratory instructions and procedures.

## Reagent Preparation

The reagents are ready to use.

## Materials Required

General laboratory equipment

## Specimen

Human serum or heparin plasma

Only use suitable tubes or collection containers for specimen collection and preparation.

When using primary tubes, follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Stability [6]:

3 days	at	20 – 25°C
6 months	at	4 – 8°C
1 year	at	-20°C

Only freeze once. Discard contaminated specimens.

## Assay Procedure

### Basic settings for BioMajesty® JCA-BM6010/C

<b>Wavelength</b>	410/805 nm
<b>Temperature</b>	37°C
<b>Measurement</b>	Endpoint
<b>Sample/Calibrator</b>	1.0 µL
<b>Reagent 1</b>	80 µL
<b>Reagent 2</b>	16 µL
<b>Addition reagent 2</b>	Cycle 19 (286 s)
<b>Absorbance 1</b>	Cycle 17/18 (231 s/244 s)
<b>Absorbance 2</b>	Cycle 41/42 (586 s/600 s)
<b>Calibration</b>	Logit Log 2

## Calculation

The prealbumin concentration of unknown samples is derived from the calibration curve using an appropriate mathematical model such as 4-parameter logit/log. The calibration curve is obtained with 5 calibrators at different levels and NaCl solution (9 g/L) for determination of the zero value.

### Conversion Factor

Prealbumin [g/L] x 18.2 = Prealbumin [µmol/L]

## Calibrators and Controls

DiaSys TruCal Protein is recommended for calibration. Calibrator values have been made traceable to the reference material ERM®-DA470k/IFCC. Use DiaSys TruLab Protein Level 1 and Level 2 for internal quality control. All target values of the controls are traceable to DiaSys reagent/calibrator system. Quality control must be performed after calibration. Control intervals and limits have to be adapted to the individual requirements of each laboratory. Results must be within the defined ranges. Follow the relevant legal requirements and guidelines. Each laboratory should establish corrective action in case of deviations in control recovery.

	Cat. No.	Kit size
TruCal Protein	5 9200 99 10 039	5 x 1 mL
TruLab Protein Level 1	5 9500 99 10 046	3 x 1 mL
TruLab Protein Level 2	5 9510 99 10 046	3 x 1 mL

## Performance Characteristics

### Data evaluated on BioMajesty® JCA-BM6010/C

Measuring range from 0.14 g/L up to 1.42 g/L, depending on the concentration of the highest calibrator. Linearity is given within $\pm 5\%$ . When values exceed this range, samples should be diluted 1 + 3 with NaCl solution (9 g/L) and the result multiplied by 4.	
Limit of detection**	0.01 g/L
No prozone effect up to 2.6 g/L.	

Interference by	Interferences $\leq 10\%$ up to	Analyte concentration [g/L]
Bilirubin (conjugated)	20 mg/dL	0.236
Bilirubin (unconjugated)	30 mg/dL	0.242
Hemolysis	200 mg/dL	0.210
Lipemia (triglycerides)	2000 mg/dL	0.220

For further information on interfering substances, refer to the literature [7-9].

Precision			
Repeatability (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [g/L]	0.255	0.141	0.472
CV [%]	1.13	1.29	1.20
Between day (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [g/L]	0.142	0.213	0.477
CV [%]	1.71	2.46	0.907

Method comparison (n=100)	
Test x	Competitor Prealbumin (BioMajesty® JCA-BM6010/C)
Test y	DiaSys Prealbumin FS (BioMajesty® JCA-BM6010/C)
Slope	1.00
Intercept	0.004 g/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.

## Reference Range [10]

**Serum/Plasma** 0.2 – 0.4 g/L

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

## Literature

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\* Fluid Stable