## Cholinesterase FS*

## Order Information

## Cat. No.

## Kit size

114019910921

$$
\sqrt[\Sigma]{ } \quad 480(4 \times 120)
$$

## Intended Use

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of cholinesterase (CHE) in serum or plasma on respons ${ }^{\circledR} 920$.

## Summary

Cholinesterases (CHE) are a group of enzymes preferably splitting choline and thiocholine esters. The denomination Serum Cholinesterase and Pseudocholinesterase are also commonly used. The CHE measured in serum and plasma is synthesized in the liver and is determined in diagnosis of liver diseases, nephrotic syndrome and intestinal diseases with loss of protein (exudative enteropathy). Strongly decreased values can indicate intoxication by pesticides. Measurement of CHE is also a part of pre-operative diagnostics as CHE is needed for the inactivation of muscle relaxants often used in surgeries. [1]

## Method

Kinetic photometric test, optimized method according to the recommendation of the German Society of Clinical Chemistry (DGKC).
Cholinesterase hydrolyses butyrylthiocholine under release of butyric acid and thiocholine. Thiocholine reduces yellow potassium hexacyanoferrate (III) to colorless potassium hexacyanoferrate (II). The decrease of absorbance is measured at 405 nm .


## Reagents

## Components and Concentrations

| R1: | Pyrophosphate | pH 7.6 | $95 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Potassium hexacyanoferrate (III) |  | $2.5 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L}$ |
| R2: | Butyrylthiocholine |  | $75 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L}$ |

## Butyrylthiocholine

$75 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L}$

## Storage and Stability

The reagents are stable up to the end of the indicated month of expiry, if stored at $2-8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and contamination is avoided. Do not freeze the reagents and protect them from light.
DiaSys respons containers provide protection from light.

## Warnings and Precautions

1. ! Reagent 1: Danger. Contains Tetrasodium pyrophosphate-10-hydrate. H318 Causes serious eye damage. 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. P310 Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.
2. In very rare cases, samples of patients with gammopathy might give falsified results [2].
3. To avoid carryover interference, please take care of efficient washing especially after use of interfering reagents. Please refer to the DiaSys respons ${ }^{\circledR} 920$ Carryover Pair Table. Carryover pairs and automated washing steps with the recommended cleaning solution can be specified in the system software. Please refer to the user manual.
4. 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.
5. For professional use only.

## Waste Management

Refer to local legal requirements.

## Reagent Preparation

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

## Materials Required

General laboratory equipment

## Specimen

Serum or heparin plasma
Stability [1,3]:

| 1 week | at | $15-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 week | at | $2-8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 6 months | at | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Only freeze once. Discard contaminated specimens.

## Calibrators and Controls

DiaSys TruCal $U$ is recommended for calibration. TruCal $U$ calibrator values have been made traceable to the molar extinction coefficient. Use DiaSys TruLab N and P for internal quality control. Each laboratory should establish corrective action in case of deviations in control recovery.

| CruCal U | Cat. No. | Kit size |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
|  | 591009983063 | 20 | x | 3 mL |
|  | 591009983064 | 6 | x | 3 mL |
| TruLab N | 590009983062 | 20 | x | 5 mL |
|  | 590009983061 | 6 | x | 5 mL |
| TruLab P | 590509983062 | 20 | x | 5 mL |
|  | 590509983061 | 6 | x | 5 mL |

## Performance Characteristics

Exemplary data mentioned below may slightly differ in case of deviating measurement conditions.

Measuring range up to $20 \mathrm{kU} / \mathrm{L}$.
In case of higher activities re-measure samples after manual dilution with NaCl solution ( $9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ ) or use rerun function.

| Limit of detection** $^{* *}$ | $0.2 \mathrm{kU} / \mathrm{L}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Onboard stability | 8 weeks |
| Calibration stability | 8 weeks |


| Interfering substance | Interferences <br> $\leq 10 \%$ up to |
| :--- | :---: |
| Ascorbic acid | $30 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ |
| Bilirubin | $60 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ |
| Hemoglobin | $1000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ |
| Lipemia (triglycerides) | $2000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ |
| For further information on interfering substances refer to Young DS. [4] |  |


| Precision |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Within run (n=20) | Sample 1 | Sample 2 | Sample 3 |
| Mean [kU/L] | 4.07 | 5.64 | 11.4 |
| CV [\%] | 0.83 | 1.58 | 1.43 |
| Between day (n=20) | Sample 1 | Sample 2 | Sample 3 |
| Mean [kU/L] | 3.76 | 5.05 | 9.58 |
| CV [\%] | 0.89 | 1.09 | 0.78 |


| Method comparison (n=120) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Test $x$ | DiaSys Cholinesterase FS <br> (Hitachi 917) |
| Test y | DiaSys Cholinesterase FS <br> (respons <br>  <br> 920) |
| Slope | 1.01 |
| Intercept | $0.010 \mathrm{kU/L}$ |
| Coefficient of correlation | 0.999 |

** lowest measurable activity which can be distinguished from zero; mean +3 SD $(n=20)$ of an analyte free specimen.

## Conversion Factor

Cholinesterase [kU/L] x 16.67 = Cholinesterase [ $\mu \mathrm{kat} / \mathrm{L}$ ]

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## Reference Range

As follows [3]:

| Women | $3.93-10.8 \mathrm{kU} / \mathrm{L}$ | $65.5-180 \mu \mathrm{~kat} / \mathrm{L}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Men | $4.62-11.5 \mathrm{kU} / \mathrm{L}$ | $77.0-192 \mu \mathrm{~kat} / \mathrm{L}$ |

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

## Literature

1. Hallbach J, Klinische Chemie für den Einstieg. 1st ed Stuttgart: Thieme;2001. p. 143-4
2. Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. ClinChemLabMed 2007;45(9):1240-1243.
3. Recommendations of the German Society for Clinical Chemistry. Standardization of methods for the estimation of enzyme activities in biological fluids: Standard method for the determination of Cholinesterase activity. J Clin Chem Clin Biochem 1992;30:163-70.
4. 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.


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* Fluid Stable


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## Cholinesterase FS

## Application for serum and plasma

| Test Details | Test Volumes | Reference Ranges |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Test : CHE |  | Auto Rerun $\square$ |
| Report Name : Cholinesterase |  | Online Calibration $\square$ |
| Unit : kU/L | Decimal Places : 3 | Cuvette Wash $\square$ |
| Wavelength-Primary : 405 | Secondary : 0 | Total Reagents : 2 |
| Assay Type : RATE-A | Curve Type : Linear | Reagent R1 : CHE R1 |
| M1 Start : 0 | M1 End $\quad 0$ | Reagent R2 : CHE R2 |
| M2 Start : 22 | M2 End : 33 |  |
| Sample Replicates : 1 | Standard Replicates : 3 | Consumables/Calibrators: |
| Control Replicates : 1 | Control Interval : 0 | Blank/Level 0 0 |
| Reaction Direction : Decreasing | React. Abs. Limit : 0.25 | Calibrator 1 * |
| Prozone Limit \% : 0 | Prozone Check : Upper |  |
| Linearity Limit \% : 0 | Delta Abs./Min. $\quad 0.0000$ |  |
| Technical Minimum : 0.20 | Technical Maximum : 20.0 |  |
| $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{aX}+\mathrm{b} \quad \mathrm{a}=\quad: 1.0000$ | $b=: 0.0000$ |  |

* Enter calibrator value.



