


## Bicarbonate FS\*

### Order Information

#### Cat. No.

1 0950 99 10 923

#### Kit size

 800 (4 x 200)

### Intended Use

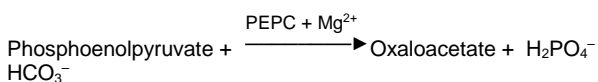
Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of bicarbonate/total CO<sub>2</sub> in human serum or heparin plasma on automated respons<sup>®</sup>910.

### Summary

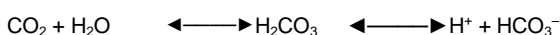
The pH values of human extra- and intracellular fluid are influenced by various factors and are expressed within the context of acid-base balance. Maintaining pH equilibrium is of major importance. Buffer systems serve as essential mechanisms to prevent alterations, with the HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>/CO<sub>2</sub> system being the primary one [1]. Acidosis and alkalosis represent two types of acid-base balance disorders that can manifest in both metabolic and respiratory systems. Measurement of bicarbonate is used to aid in diagnosing acid-base balance and associated disorders and disturbances, as well as to monitor the efficacy of treatments targeting conditions impacting the body's pH levels [2].

### Method

Enzymatic test using phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase (PEPC) and a stable NADH analog



This reaction disturbs the following equilibrium:



This results in a conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> to bicarbonate (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) which then is included in the reaction. Therefore, the total CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is measured.

The decrease of reduced cofactor concentration is measured at 405 nm and is proportional to the concentration of total carbon dioxide in the sample.

### Reagent

#### Components and Concentrations

Component	pH	Concentration
Buffer	7.5	
Phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP)		12.5 mmol/L
Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase (PEPC)		> 400 U/L
Malate dehydrogenase (MDH)		> 4100 U/L
NADH analog		0.6 mmol/L

### Storage and Stability

Reagent is 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 15 months until expiry date.

### Warnings and Precautions

- The reagent contains sodium azide (0.8 g/L) as preservative. Do not swallow! Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
- The reagent 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 [3].
- 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 reagent is ready to use. The bottles are placed directly into the reagent rotor.

### 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.

Separate serum or plasma from cells immediately and store at 2 - 8°C. Avoid exposure of samples to air. Store samples tightly sealed to prevent loss of carbon dioxide and assay as soon as possible after collection.

#### Stability [4]:

1 day	at	20 - 25°C
7 days	at	4 - 8°C
1 month	at	-20°C

Only freeze once. Discard contaminated specimens.

### Standard and Control

DiaSys Bicarbonate Standard FS is recommended for calibration. Standard value has been standardized against a primary standard on basis of sodium carbonate. Use DiaSys TruLab Bicarbonate for internal quality control. 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
TruLab Bicarbonate	5 9700 99 10 065	3 x 3 mL
Bicarbonate Standard FS	1 0950 99 10 030	6 x 3 mL

### Performance Characteristics

Measuring range from 3.09 mmol/L up to 73.2 mmol/L, linearity is given within ± 5%. In case of higher concentrations re-measure samples after manual dilution with NaCl solution (9 g/L) or use rerun function.	
Limit of detection**	3.09 mmol/L
Limit of quantitation**	3.09 mmol/L
Onboard stability	3 weeks
Calibration stability	2 weeks

Interference by	Interferences ≤ 10% up to	Analyte concentration [mmol/L]
<b>Ascorbic acid</b>	30 mg/dL	18.3
<b>Bilirubin</b> (conjugated)	60 mg/dL	22.7
	60 mg/dL	42.6
<b>Bilirubin</b> (unconjugated)	55 mg/dL	17.6
	55 mg/dL	38.8
<b>Hemolysis</b>	500 mg/dL	19.1
	500 mg/dL	38.2
<b>Lipemia</b> (triglycerides)	1700 mg/dL	19.2
	1700 mg/dL	34.7

For further information on interfering substances, refer to the literature [5,6].

\* Fluid Stable

Precision			
Repeatability (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mmol/L]	19.5	30.7	44.7
CV [%]	1.44	1.62	1.63
Between day (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mmol/L]	19.5	29.3	41.7
CV [%]	3.63	4.70	2.53

Method comparison (n=109)	
Test x	DiaSys Bicarbonate FS (Hitachi 911)
Test y	DiaSys Bicarbonate FS (respons <sup>®</sup> 910)
Slope	0.983
Intercept	0.190 mmol/L
Coefficient of correlation	0.999

\*\* according to CLSI document EP17-A, Vol. 24, No. 34

### Conversion Factor

Bicarbonate [mmol/L] = Bicarbonate [mEq/L]

### Reference Range [7]

Adults 22 – 29 mmol/L (mEq/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. Thomas L. Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics [Internet]. Prof. Lothar Thomas; 2023 [cited 2024 Feb 21]. <https://www.clinical-laboratory-diagnostics.com>
2. Jung, B., Martinez, M., Claessens, YE. et al. Diagnosis and management of metabolic acidosis: guidelines from a French expert panel. *Ann. Intensive Care*. 2019; 9(92)
3. Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. *ClinChemLabMed* 2007;45(9):1240-1243.
4. W.G. Guder, F. da Fonseca-Wollheim, W. Heil, et al. Quality of Diagnostic Samples. German Society for Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine. 3rd completely revised edition 2010.
5. 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.
6. Young DS. Effects on Clinical Laboratory Tests - Drugs Disease, Herbs & Natural Products, <https://clinfx.wiley.com/aaccweb/aacc/>, accessed in October 2021. Published by AACC Press and John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
7. Müller-Plathe O. Acid base balance and blood gases. In: Thomas L, editor. *Clinical laboratory diagnostics*. 1st ed. Frankfurt: TH-Books Verlagsgesellschaft; 1998. p. 318 – 329.

Additions and/or changes in the document are highlighted in grey. Deletions are communicated via customer info by stating the edition no. of the package insert/instruction for use.

## Bicarbonate FS

### 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.

Identification	
This method is usable for analysis:	Yes
Twin reaction:	No
Name:	HCO3
Shortcut:	
Reagent barcode reference:	017
Host reference:	017

Technic	
Type:	Fixed time kinetic
First reagent:[ $\mu$ L]	200
Blank reagent	Yes
Sensitive to light	
Second reagent:[ $\mu$ L]	
Blank reagent	
Sensitive to light	
Main wavelength:[nm]	405
Secondary wavelength:[nm]	508
Polychromatic factor:	1.0000
1 st reading time [min:sec]	0:36
Last reading time [min:sec]	7:48
Reaction way:	Decreasing
Linear Kinetics	
Substrate depletion: Absorbance limit	0.1600
Linearity: Maximum deviation [%]	
Fixed Time Kinetics	
Substrate depletion: Absorbance limit	
Endpoint	
Stability: Largest remaining slope	
Prozone Limit [%]	

Reagents	
Decimals	
Units	

Sample	
Diluent	DIL A (NaCl)
Hemolysis:	
Agent [ $\mu$ L]	0 (no hemolysis)
Cleaner	
Sample [ $\mu$ L]	0
Technical limits	
Concentration technical limits-Lower	4.0000
Concentration technical limits-Upper	50.0000
SERUM	
Normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	3.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	6
URINE	
Normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	3.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	6
PLASMA	
Normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	3.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	6
CSF	
Normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	3.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	6
Whole blood	
Normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	3.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [ $\mu$ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	6

Results	
Decimals	1
Units	mmol/L
Correlation factor-Offset	0.0000
Correlation factor-Slope	1.0000

Range	
Gender	All
Age	
SERUM	>=22.0 <=29.0
URINE	
PLASMA	>=22.0 <=29.0
CSF	
Whole blood	
Gender	
Age	
SERUM	
URINE	
PLASMA	
CSF	
Whole blood	

Contaminants	
Please refer to r910 Carryover Pair Table	

Calibrators details	
Calibrator list	Concentration
Cal. 1/Blank	0
Cal. 2	*
Cal. 3	
Cal. 4	
Cal. 5	
Cal. 6	
	<b>Max delta abs.</b>
Cal. 1	0.015
Cal. 2	0.025
Cal. 3	
Cal. 4	
Cal. 5	
Cal. 6	
Drift limit [%]	0.80

Calculations	
Model	X
Degree	1

\* Enter calibrator value