

Iron FS* Ferene

Order Information

Cat. No.

1 1911 99 10 921

Kit size



480 (4 x 120)

Intended Use

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of iron in human serum or heparin plasma on automated respons[®]910.

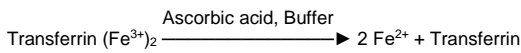
Summary

Iron exists in the body as a component of hemoglobin and myoglobin as well as bound to transferrin for the transport in plasma and stored in ferritin. Increased iron concentrations occur in hemochromatosis and liver damage [1]. Malabsorption due to gastrointestinal diseases can cause decreased iron levels, and may thus lead to anemia. Blood loss after gastrointestinal lesions or heavy menstrual bleeding can generate anemia, too [2].

Method

Photometric test using Ferene

Iron bound to transferrin (Fe³⁺) is completely released under acidic conditions and reduced to Fe²⁺. Iron forms a blue complex with Ferene. The absorbance at 595 nm is directly proportional to the iron concentration.



Reagents

Components and Concentrations

R1:	Acetate buffer	pH 4.5	1 mol/L
	Thiourea		120 mmol/L
R2:	Ascorbic acid		240 mmol/L
	Ferene		3 mmol/L
	Thiourea		120 mmol/L

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 Iron FS Ferene are classified according to EC regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) as follows:



⚠ Reagent 1: Danger. Contains Dodecan-1-ol, ethoxylated and Alcohols, C9-11-iso-, C10-rich, ethoxylated. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage. P264 Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling. 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/doctor.

- 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 reagents are 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/plasma at the latest 2 h after blood collection to minimize hemolysis.

Stability [4]:

7 days	at	20 – 25°C
3 weeks	at	4 – 8°C
1 year	at	-20°C

Only freeze once. Discard contaminated specimens.

Calibrators and Controls

DiaSys TruCal U is recommended for calibration. Calibrator values have been made traceable to the NIST Reference Material SRM 682. Use DiaSys TruLab N and P 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 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

Performance Characteristics

Measuring range from 3.69 µg/dL up to 1200 µg/dL, 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**	3.69 µg/dL
Limit of quantitation**	3.69 µg/dL
Onboard stability	6 weeks
Calibration stability	7 days

Interference by	Interferences ≤ 10% up to	Analyte concentration [µg/dL]
Ascorbic acid	30 mg/dL	97.9
Bilirubin (conjugated)	65 mg/dL	40.0
	65 mg/dL	143
Bilirubin (unconjugated)	70 mg/dL	50.5
	70 mg/dL	144
Copper	200 µg/dL	97.1
Hemolysis	24 mg/dL	38.7
	90 mg/dL	159
Lipemia (triglycerides)	1900 mg/dL	39.4
	1900 mg/dL	140
Zinc	400 µg/dL	95.7

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

Precision			
Repeatability (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [µg/dL]	71.6	148	309
CV [%]	1.66	2.73	1.34
Between day (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [µg/dL]	65.5	143	317
CV [%]	3.54	1.87	1.52

Method comparison (n=113)	
Test x	DiaSys Iron FS Ferene (Hitachi 917)
Test y	DiaSys Iron FS Ferene (respons [®] 910)
Slope	0.990
Intercept	-1.71 µg/dL
Coefficient of correlation	0.999

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

Conversion Factor

Iron [µg/dL] x 0.1791 = Iron [µmol/L]

Reference Range [7]

	[µg/dL]	[µmol/L]
Children		
2 weeks	63 – 201	11 – 36
6 months	28 – 135	5 – 24
12 months	35 – 155	6 – 28
2 – 12 years	22 – 135	4 – 24
Women		
25 years	37 – 165	6.6 – 29.5
40 years	23 – 134	4.1 – 24.0
60 years	39 – 149	7.0 – 26.7
Pregnant women		
12th week	42 – 177	7.6 – 31.6
At delivery	25 – 137	4.5 – 24.5
6 weeks post partum	16 – 150	2.9 – 26.9
Men		
25 years	40 – 155	7.2 – 27.7
40 years	35 – 168	6.3 – 30.1
60 years	40 – 120	7.2 – 21.5

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

Literature

1. Wick et al, Clinical Aspects and Lab Iron Metabolism, Anemias. Novel concepts, Springer, 5th ed. Wien New York 2003 p141 – 147.
2. Fairbanks VF, Klee GG. Biochemical aspects of hematology. In: Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, editors. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: W.B Saunders Company; 1999. p. 1642-1710.
3. Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. ClinChemLabMed 2007;45(9):1240-1243.
4. Guder WG, Zawta B et al. The Quality of Diagnostic Samples. 1st ed. Darmstadt: GIT Verlag; 2001; p. 34-5.
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 March 2024. Published by AACC Press and John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
7. Thomas L. Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics [Internet]. Prof. Lothar Thomas; 2024 [cited 2024 May 13]. <https://www.clinical-laboratory-diagnostics.com>

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.



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* Fluid Stable

Iron FS Ferene

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:	FE
Shortcut:	
Reagent barcode reference:	042
Host reference:	042

Technic	
Type:	End point
First reagent:[μ L]	180
Blank reagent	Yes
Sensitive to light	
Second reagent:[μ L]	45
Blank reagent	No
Sensitive to light	
Main wavelength:[nm]	600
Secondary wavelength:[nm]	700
Polychromatic factor:	1.0000
1 st reading time [min:sec]	(04:24)
Last reading time [min:sec]	10:00
Reaction way:	Increasing
Linear Kinetics	
Substrate depletion: Absorbance limit	
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 [μ L]	0 (no hemolysis)
Cleaner	
Sample [μ L]	0
Technical limits	
Concentration technical limits-Lower	4.0000
Concentration technical limits-Upper	1000.0000
SERUM	
Normal volume [μ L]	11.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [μ L]	15.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [μ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	1
URINE	
Normal volume [μ L]	11.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [μ L]	15.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [μ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	1
PLASMA	
Normal volume [μ L]	11.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [μ L]	15.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [μ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	1
CSF	
Normal volume [μ L]	11.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [μ L]	15.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [μ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	1
Whole blood	
Normal volume [μ L]	11.0
Normal dilution (factor)	1
Below normal volume [μ L]	15.0
Below normal dilution (factor)	1
Above normal volume [μ L]	2.0
Above normal dilution (factor)	1

Results	
Decimals	2
Units	μ g/dL
Correlation factor-Offset	0.0000
Correlation factor-Slope	1.0000

Range	
Gender	Male
Age	25-40 a
SERUM	>=40.00 <=155.00
URINE	
PLASMA	>=40.00 <=155.00
CSF	
Whole blood	
Gender	Female
Age	25-40 a
SERUM	>=37.00 <=165.00
URINE	
PLASMA	>=37.00 <=165.00
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	
	Max delta abs.
Cal. 1	0.002
Cal. 2	0.005
Cal. 3	
Cal. 4	
Cal. 5	
Cal. 6	
Drift limit [%]	0.80

Calculations	
Model	X
Degree	1

* Enter calibrator value