

# Total bile acids 21 FS

High quality solution for reliable determination  
of total bile acids in human stool



**DiaSys. Total confidence in patient results.**  
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**CHOOSING QUALITY.**

## Clinical significance<sup>1-5</sup>

Determination of total bile acids in human stool plays a major role in diagnosis of bile acid malabsorption leading to various gastrointestinal tract disorders, such as irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhea (IBS-D), bile acid diarrhea (BAD) or Crohn's disease. Approximately 25 – 50% of IBS-D patients and 1% of the population in Western countries suffer from bile acid malabsorption.

## DiaSys Total bile acids 21 FS in stool diagnostics<sup>6-12</sup>

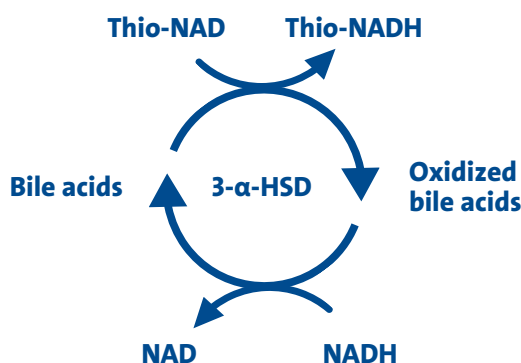
The gold standard to determine total bile acids in stool, the 7-days <sup>75</sup>selenotaurohomocholic acid retention test (<sup>75</sup>SeHCAT), and other currently applied methods, such as liquid and gas chromatography - mass spectrometry (LC-MS and GC-MS) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), display many disadvantages.

Disadvantages of currently applied methods	Advantages of DiaSys Total bile acids 21 FS
Highly complex	Uncomplicated widely used method
Expensive	Cost-efficient
Time-consuming	Extremely timesaving
Labor-intensive	Convenient and fast workflow
Require special equipment & specialized staff	Applicable on various common clinical analyzers
<sup>75</sup> SeHCAT includes ingestion of radioactive substance	Non-invasive

## Method

### Enzymatic cycling method

Two reactions are combined in the new generation enzymatic cycling method. In the presence of Thio-NAD, the enzyme 3- $\alpha$ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3- $\alpha$ -HSD) converts bile acids to 3-ketosteroids and Thio-NADH. The reaction is reversible and 3- $\alpha$ -HSD can convert 3-ketosteroids and NADH to bile acids and NAD. In the presence of excess NADH, the enzyme cycling occurs efficiently and the rate of formation of Thio-NADH is determined by measuring specific change of absorbance at 405 nm. This cycling reaction leads to significant signal amplification.

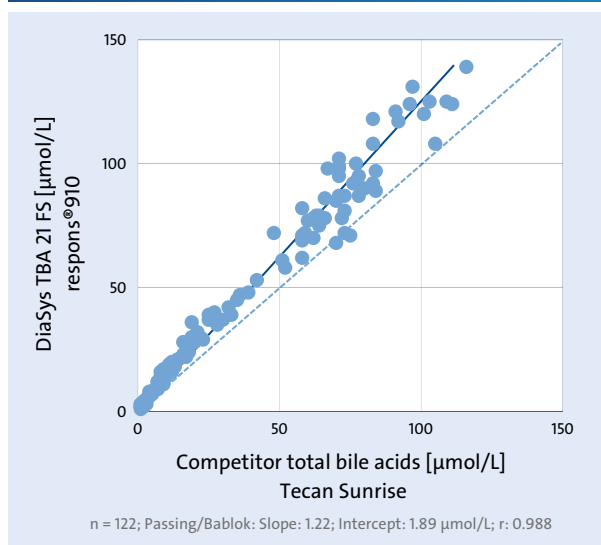


## Performance characteristics\*

Precision			
Within run N = 20	Mean [μmol/L]	SD [μmol/L]	CV [%]
Sample 1	14.7	0.222	1.50
Sample 2	70.8	0.770	1.09
Sample 3	115	2.37	2.06
Total precision N = 80	Mean [μmol/L]	SD [μmol/L]	CV [%]
Sample 1	14.8	0.607	4.09
Sample 2	72.5	2.54	3.51
Sample 3	120	4.13	3.44

\*Data collection performed in diluted human stool extract samples (1:100)

## Method comparison



Reference ranges	
Female	4.51 – 70.3 μmol/L
Male	4.34 – 83.8 μmol/L

## Assay features and benefits

- 1 Innovative cycling method
- 2 Ready-to-use, liquid-stable reagents
- 3 Dedicated calibrator for optimal performance
- 4 Multi-parameter controls for convenient workflow
- 5 Wide measuring range (3.5 μmol/L – 130 μmol/L)
- 6 Excellent precision
- 7 Long onboard and calibration stability
- 8 No prolonged sample collection
- 9 Faster than current gold standard
- 10 Dedicated CE application for respons®910

## Leading technology in fluid-stable reagents from DiaSys

- More than 30 years experience in development and production of clinical chemistry tests
- Premium service in technics, applications and after sales
- Quality products made in Germany
- High performance, ready-to-use reagents with minimized interferences, long shelf life and onboard stability as well as traceability to international references
- Perfectly matched fluid-stable reagents, calibrators and controls
- High grade raw materials from traceable origin
- Processes and resources certified according to ISO 13485, fulfilling highest quality standards
- Sustainable processes and products preserve the environment

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