

Lactate FS*

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of lactate in plasma on DiaSys respons[®]910

Order Information

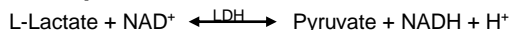
Cat. No. 1 4001 99 10 921

4 twin containers for 120 tests each

Method

Enzymatic UV test with lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)

Principle



In the presence of NAD lactate is converted by the lactate dehydrogenase. This procedure releases NADH which is measured at 340 nm. The absorbance of the produced NADH is proportional to the lactate concentration in the sample.

Reagents

Components and Concentrations

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------|
| R1: Buffer | pH 9.0 | 500 mmol/L |
| LDH | | ≥ 25 kU/L |
| R2: NAD | | 20 mmol/L |

Storage Instructions and Reagent Stability

The reagents are stable up to the end of the indicated month of expiry, if stored at 2 – 8°C, protected from light and contamination is avoided. DiaSys respons containers provide protection from light. Do not freeze the reagents!

Warnings and Precautions

1. Reagent 1: Danger. 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 or doctor/physician.
2. Reagent 1 contains sodium azide (0.95 g/L) as preservative. Do not swallow! Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
3. Reagent 1 contains biological material. Handle the product as potentially infectious according to universal precautions and good laboratory practice.
4. In very rare cases, samples of patients with gammopathy might give falsified results [6].
5. 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.
6. For professional use only!

Waste Management

Please refer to local legal requirements.

Reagent Preparation

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

Specimen

Plasma (no serum)

As anticoagulants use glycolytic inhibitors e.g. fluoride/oxalate or fluoride/heparin.

Stability in plasma [1]:

8 hours at 20 – 25°C

14 days at 2 – 8°C.

Discard contaminated specimens.

Calibrators and Controls

For calibration, DiaSys TruCal U calibrator is recommended. The assigned values of the calibrator are traceable to a primary standard. For internal quality control DiaSys TruLab N and P controls should be assayed. 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 up to 120 mg/dL lactate (13.3 mmol/L) (in case of higher concentrations re-measure samples after manual dilution with NaCl solution (9 g/L) or use rerun function). | |
| Limit of detection** | 1 mg/dL lactate (0.1 mmol/L) |
| On-board stability | 1 week |
| Calibration stability | 1 week |

| Interfering substance | Interferences < 10% | Lactate [mg/dL] |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Ascorbate | up to 30 mg/dL | 21.5 |
| Hemoglobin | up to 1200 mg/dL | 6.31 |
| | up to 1200 mg/dL | 21.8 |
| Bilirubin, conjugated | up to 65 mg/dL | 6.86 |
| | up to 65 mg/dL | 21.9 |
| Bilirubin, unconjugated | up to 70 mg/dL | 6.03 |
| | up to 70 mg/dL | 22.1 |
| Lipemia (triglycerides) | up to 1500 mg/dL | 5.85 |
| | up to 1800 mg/dL | 20.9 |
| Dopamine | up to 10 mg/L | 21.6 |
| L-Dopamine | up to 20 mg/L | 21.3 |
| Methyldopamine | up to 10 mg/L | 21.6 |
| Glycolic acid | up to 1200 mg/L | 21.3 |

For further information on interfering substances refer to Young DS [2].

| Precision | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Within run (n=20) | Sample 1 | Sample 2 | Sample 3 |
| Mean [mg/dL] | 5.60 | 12.9 | 24.0 |
| Coefficient of variation [%] | 2.92 | 1.69 | 1.65 |
| Between run (n=20) | Sample 1 | Sample 2 | Sample 3 |
| Mean [mg/dL] | 7.33 | 13.0 | 29.6 |
| Coefficient of variation [%] | 2.62 | 2.93 | 1.51 |

| Method comparison (n=108) | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Test x | DiaSys Lactate FS (Hitachi 917) |
| Test y | DiaSys Lactate FS (respons [®] 910) |
| Slope | 0.980 |
| Intercept | -0.560 mg/dL |
| Coefficient of correlation | 0.999 |

** according to NCCLS document EP17-A, vol. 24, no. 34

Conversion factor

Lactate [mg/dL] x 0.1109 = Lactate [mmol/L]

Reference Range [3]

Plasma:

Venous 4.5 – 19.8 mg/dL (0.5 - 2.2 mmol/L)

Arterial 4.5 – 14.4 mg/dL (0.5 - 1.6 mmol/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. Westgard JO, Lahmeyer BL, Birnbaum ML. Use of the Du Pont "Automatic Clinical Analyzer" in Direct Determination of Lactic Acid in Plasma Stabilized with Sodium Fluoride. Clin Chem 1972; 18: 1334-8.
2. 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.
3. Section I – General Clinical Tests In: Tietz NW, editor. Clinical Guide to Laboratory Tests. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders; 1995. p. 382-3.
4. David B. Sacks, M.B., Ch.B., F.A.C.P. Carbohydrates In: Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, editors. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: W.B Saunders Company; 1999. p. 787-790.
5. Thomas L. Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics. 1st ed. Frankfurt: TH-Books Verlagsgesellschaft; 1998. p. 160-166.
6. Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: Mechanism, detection and prevention. Clin Chem Lab Med 2007; 45(9): 1240–1243.

Manufacturer



DiaSys Diagnostic Systems GmbH
Alte Strasse 9 65558 Holzheim Germany

Lactate

Application for 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: | LACT |
| Shortcut: | |
| Reagent barcode reference: | 043 |
| Host reference: | 043 |

| Technic | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Type: | Endpoint |
| 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] | 340 |
| Secondary wavelength:[nm] | 800 |
| 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 | 1.0000 |
| Concentration technical limits-Upper | 120.0000 |
| SERUM | |
| Normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Normal dilution (factor) | 1 |
| Below normal volume [μ L] | |
| Below normal dilution (factor) | |
| Above normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Above normal dilution (factor) | 6 |
| URINE | |
| Normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Normal dilution (factor) | 1 |
| Below normal volume [μ L] | |
| Below normal dilution (factor) | |
| Above normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Above normal dilution (factor) | 6 |
| PLASMA | |
| Normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Normal dilution (factor) | 1 |
| Below normal volume [μ L] | |
| Below normal dilution (factor) | |
| Above normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Above normal dilution (factor) | 6 |
| CSF | |
| Normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Normal dilution (factor) | 1 |
| Below normal volume [μ L] | |
| Below normal dilution (factor) | |
| Above normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Above normal dilution (factor) | 6 |
| Whole blood | |
| Normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Normal dilution (factor) | 1 |
| Below normal volume [μ L] | |
| Below normal dilution (factor) | |
| Above normal volume [μ L] | 3.0 |
| Above normal dilution (factor) | 6 |

| Results | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Decimals | 2 |
| Units | mg/dL |
| Correlation factor-Offset | 0.0000 |
| Correlation factor-Slope | 1.0000 |

| Range | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Gender | Venous |
| Age | |
| SERUM | |
| URINE | |
| PLASMA | $\geq 4.50 \leq 19.80$ |
| CSF | |
| Whole blood | |
| Gender | Arterial |
| Age | |
| SERUM | |
| URINE | |
| PLASMA | $\geq 4.50 \leq 14.40$ |
| 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 | 0.003 |
| Cal. 2 | 0.015 |
| Cal. 3 | |
| Cal. 4 | |
| Cal. 5 | |
| Cal. 6 | |
| Drift limit [%] | 0.80 |

| Calculations | |
|--------------|---|
| Model | X |
| Degree | 1 |

* Enter calibrator value