

ALAT (GPT) FS* (IFCC mod.)

Order Information

 Cat. No.
 Kit size
 Instrument
 ∑√

 1 2701 99 10 972
 R1 3 x 13.8 mL BX-3010 BX-4000 216 (3 x 72)
 BX-4000 300 (3 x 100) BX-3010 BX-4000 216 (3 x 72)

Intended Use

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of ALAT (GPT) in serum or plasma on Sysmex BX-Series.

Summary

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALAT/ALT), formerly called Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase (GPT) and Aspartate Aminotransferase (ASAT/AST), formerly called Glutamic Oxalacetic Transaminase (GOT) are the most important representatives of a group of enzymes, the aminotransferases or transaminases, which catalyze the conversion of α -keto acids into amino acids by transfer of amino groups. As a liver specific enzyme, ALAT is only significantly elevated in hepatobiliary diseases. Increased ASAT levels, however, can occur in connection with damages of heart or skeletal muscle as well as of liver parenchyma. Parallel measurement of ALAT and ASAT is, therefore, applied to distinguish liver from heart or skeletal muscle damages. The ASAT/ALAT ratio is used for differential diagnosis in liver diseases. While ratios < 1 indicate mild liver damage, ratios > 1 are associated with severe, often chronic liver diseases. [1,2]

Method

Optimized UV-test according to IFCC (International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine) [modified]

ALAT
L-Alanine + 2-Oxoglutarate ◀——▶ L-Glutamate + Pyruvate

LDH
Pyruvate + NADH + H⁺ ◀——▶ D-Lactate + NAD⁺

Reagents

Components and Concentrations

 R1:
 TRIS
 pH 7.15
 140 mmol/L

 L-Alanine
 700 mmol/L

 LDH (lactate dehydrogenase)
 ≥ 2300 U/L

 R2:
 2-Oxoglutarate
 85 mmol/L

 NADH
 1 mmol/L

Storage and Stability

Reagents are stable up to the date of expiry indicated on the kit, if stored at $2-8^{\circ}C$ and contamination is avoided. Do not freeze and protect from light.

Warnings and Precautions

- The reagents contain sodium azide (0.95 g/L) as preservative.
 Do not swallow! Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
- Reagent 1 contains animal material. Handle the product as potentially infectious according to universal precautions and good clinical laboratory practice.
- 3. In very rare cases, samples of patients with gammopathy might give falsified results [3].
- Sulfasalazine and sulfapyridine medication may lead to false results in patient samples. Blood collection must be done before drug administration.
- 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

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 [4]:

3 days at $20-25^{\circ}$ C 7 days at $4-8^{\circ}$ C 7 days at -20° C

Only freeze once. Discard contaminated specimens.

Calibrators and Controls

DiaSys TruCal U calibrator is recommended for calibration. This method has been standardized against the original IFCC formulation. Use DiaSys TruLab N and P for internal quality control. 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	Х	3 mL
	5 9100 99 10 064	6	Х	3 mL
TruLab N	5 9000 99 10 062	20	Х	5 mL
	5 9000 99 10 061	6	Х	5 mL
TruLab P	5 9050 99 10 062	20	Х	5 mL
	5 9050 99 10 061	6	Х	5 mL

Performance Characteristics

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

Measuring range up to 600 U/L (10 µkat/L). In case of higher activities re-measure samples after manual dilution with NaCl solution (9 g/L) or use rerun function.		
Limit of detection**	< 3 U/L (0.05 µkat/L)	
Onboard stability	6 weeks	
Calibration stability 6 weeks		

Interfering substance	Interferences ≤ 10% up to	Analyte concentration
Ascorbic acid	30 mg/dL	43.7 U/L (0.728 μkat/L)
Bilirubin (conjugated)	60 mg/dL	27.2 U/L (0.453 µkat/L)
Bilirubin (unconjugated)	30 mg/dL	27.4 U/L (0.456 µkat/L)
Hemoglobin	500 mg/dL	27.3 U/L (0.455 µkat/L)
Lipemia (triglycerides)	450 mg/dL	29.7 U/L (0.496 µkat/L)
For further information on interfering substances refer to Young DS. [5,6]		

Precision (BX-4000)			
Within run (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [U/L]	28.5	38.8	110
Mean [µkat/L]	0.475	0.647	1.83
CV [%]	1.85	1.55	0.604
Between run (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [U/L]	33.2	40.9	115
Mean [µkat/L]	0.553	0.682	1.92
CV [%]	1.43	1.31	0.724

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Method comparison (n=115)		
Test x	ALAT FS (Biomajesty 6010C)	
Test y	ALAT FS (BX-4000)	
Slope	0.991	
Intercept	0.841 U/L (0.014 µkat/L)	
Coefficient of correlation	0.9995	

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

Conversion Factor

ALAT $[U/L] \times 0.0167 = ALAT [\mu kat/L]$

Reference Range [7,8]

Women	< 31 U/L	< 0.52 µkat/L
Men	< 41 U/L	< 0.68 µkat/L

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

Literature

- Thomas L. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), Aspartate aminotransferase (AST). In: Thomas L, editor. Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics. 1st ed. Frankfurt: TH-Books Verlagsgesellschaft; 1998. p. 55-65.
- Moss DW, Henderson AR. Clinical enzymology. In: Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, editors. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: W.B Saunders Company; 1999. p. 617-721.
- Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. ClinChemLabMed 2007;45(9):1240-1243.
- Guder WG, Zawta B et al. The Quality of Diagnostic Samples. 1st ed. Darmstadt: GIT Verlag; 2001; 14-5.
- 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.
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- Lorentz K, Röhle G, Siekmann L. Einführung der neuen Standardmethoden 1994 zur Bestimmung der katalytischen Enzymkonzentrationen bei 37 °C. DG Klinische Chemie Mitteilungen 1995; Heft 4.
- Zawta B, Klein G, Bablok W. Temperature Conversion in Clinical Enzymology? Klin. Lab. 1994; 40: 33-42.







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^{*} Fluid Stable

Chemistry Parameters 1		Sysm	ex BX-3010 Chemistry Analyzer
			Analytical Parameters
Method No. *	Method Name ALA	T Reagent Name	Reagent (μL) Water (μL)
Print Name ALT	MethodColor	R1 ALAT	100
Sample Type Serum		R2 ALAT	25
Unit U/L		Diluent Disable	
Assay Type Rate		Sample Ppt. Wash Disable	
Measuring points	Start End	Stirring Speed R1 Middle	R2 Fast
	1 30 - 46		
	2 Disable –		
		Normal Range No. Normal Range Name	Min Max
Wave Length	<u></u>	1 Male-G1	* *
Prim. 340	Sec. 415	2 Male-G2	* *
		3 Male-G3 4 Female-G1	* *
Name al Caranta Valura (v	d) Diluted Consula (vd.) Dilus		
Normal Sample Volume (μ Low Normal	, , , ,	nt (μL) Technical Range (Con	c) 3 - 600
☐ Diluent 0.0 < 7.5	< 0.0	(mAbs/1	
Rerun (High/Prozone)		Describera Describ Communication (0	() [*] ()
Diluent 0.0 < 7.5 Rerun (Low)	< 0.0	Previous Result Comparison (%	6) * * %
☐ Diluent 0.0 < 7.5	< 0.0	Abnormal Range (Cor	c) * - *
		Panic Range (Cor	c) * - *
		Decimal Po	nt 0 Profile SI Disable
*Entered by user			
Chemistry Parameters 2		Sysm	ex BX-3010 Chemistry Analyzer
			Analytical Parameters
Method No. *	Method Name ALAT	Sample Serum	
Limit Checks		Blank measurement	
✓ Duplicate Limit 50	mAbs/10	Blank measurement: Disable reagent blank and C ²	blank
✓ Sensitivity Limit 250	mAbs/10		
✓ Linearity Limit 10	%	Measurement of Reagent Black None	ik duning Kun:
220) (mAbs/10)/min	Reagent blank measurement	at calibration:
☐ Prozone Limit High	her %	Reagent blank (No sample)	
		The number of measurement: Duplicate	

Absorbance Limit

SL1-S

SL2-S

Abs. in reaction Decrease

Limit 4500

Sensitivity

SL1-F

SL2-F

mAbs/10

mAbs/10

Reagent blank limit checks:

a 1.00

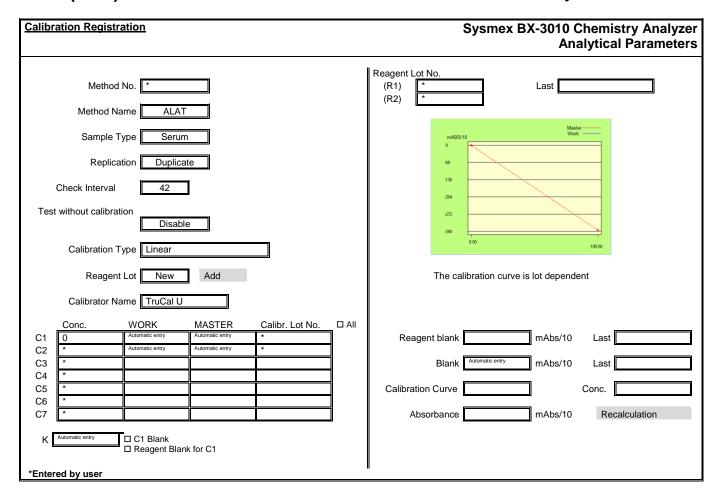
20

b 0.00

mAbs/10

Duplicate Limit

Instrument Factor



<u>Chemistry Parameters</u>	Sysmex BX-4000 Chemistry Analyzer Analytical Parameters
Method * Name ALAT	Reagent Name Reagent (µL) Water (µL)
Print Name ALT R1	ALAT 150
Sample Serum R2 ✓ E	Enable ALAT 38
Unit U/L	
Assay Type Rate Diluent □	Enable
Measuring points Start End Decimal P	Points 0
1 44 - 68	
□ Enable 2 □ - □	
Normal No.	Range Normal Range Name Min Max
	Male-G1 * * Male-G2 * *
3	Male-G3 * * * Female-G1 * *
Normal Sampling Sample (μL) Diluent (μL)	Technical Range
□ Dilution 11.3 Rerun (High/Prozone)	(Conc) 3 - 600 (mAbs/10) -
☐ Dilution 11.3	(1111.003.10)
Rerun (Low) □ Dilution 11.3	Reagent Name
	SPT Wash ☐ Enable
	Stirring Speed R1 Middle R2 High
*Entered by user	
Chemistry Parameters	Sysmex BX-4000 Chemistry Analyzer Analytical Parameters
Method No. * Name ALAT Sample Serum	Analytical Farameters
Limit Checks	Blank measurement
✓ Duplicate Limit 50 mAbs/10	Blank measurement:
✓ Sensitivity Limit 250 mAbs/10	Disable reagent blank and S1 blank
✓ Linearity Limit 10 % 220 (mAbs/10)/min	Measurement of Reagent Blank during Run: None
□ Prozone Limit	Reagent blank measurement at calibration:
SL1-S SL1-F	Reagent blank (No sample)
SL2-S SL2-F	The number of measurement: Duplicate
Sensitivity mAbs/10	Reagent blank limit checks: ✓ Duplicate Limit 20 mAbs/10
✓ Absorbance Limit	✓ Duplicate Limit 20 mAbs/10
Reaction Decrease	Instrument Factor
Limit 4500 mAbs/10	a 1.00 b 0.00

Registration Calibration	Sysmex BX-4000 Chemistry Analyzer Analytical Parameters
	R Lot No. R1 * Last
Sample Serum	
Sampling Duplicate Check Interval 42 days	mABS/10 Work
Auto Change Lot Full Calibration	136
Auto Interval hours	272
Type Linear Lot New	340 0.00 105.00
Material Name TruCal U	The calibration curve is lot dependent
Conc. WORK MASTER Lot No. (S) □ All	Reagent blank mAbs/10 Last
S1 0 Automatic entry Automatic entry S2 * Automatic entry Automatic entry	Blank Automatic entry mAbs/10 Last
S3 *	Type Conc.
S5 *	Absorbance mAbs/10 Recalculation
S6 *	
K Automatic entry ☐ S1 Blank ☐ Reagent Blank for S1 *Entered by user	