

Cholinesterase FS*

Order Information

Cat. No.

1 1401 99 10 921

Kit size



480 (4 x 120)

Intended Use

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of cholinesterase (ChE) activity in human serum or heparin plasma on automated respons[®]910.

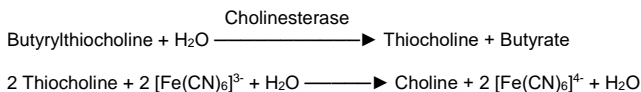
Summary

Cholinesterases (ChE) are a group of enzymes that hydrolyze acetylcholine into choline and acetic acid. They are divided into acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE) [1]. Decreased ChE activity is relevant in preoperative diagnostics, as individuals with low ChE activities are more sensitive to muscle relaxants, leading to e.g. breath insufficiency [1]. Furthermore, decreased values can indicate liver diseases [1,2], or poisoning with insecticides. Other reasons for decreased values are due to drugs and rarely hereditary. The most common reason for elevated ChE values is diabetes mellitus, followed by cardiovascular diseases [2]. However, due to lack of specificity ChE is used as an additional parameter, combined with alanine aminotransferase (ALAT) and gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) [2].

Method

Kinetic photometric test, optimized method according to the recommendation of the German Society of Clinical Chemistry (DGKC).

Cholinesterase hydrolyses butyrylthiocholine under release of butyric acid and thiocholine. Thiocholine reduces yellow potassium hexacyanoferrate (III) to colorless potassium hexacyanoferrate (II). The decrease of absorbance is measured at 405 nm.



One unit of cholinesterase is the amount of enzyme that will convert 1.0 μmol of butyrylthiocholine in presence of H₂O to thiocholine and butyrate per minute at the enzyme specific conditions.

Reagents

Components and Concentrations

R1: Pyrophosphate pH 7.6 95 mmol/L
Potassium hexacyanoferrate (III) 2.5 mmol/L
R2: Butyrylthiocholine 75 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 15 months until expiry date.

Warnings and Precautions

- Components contained in Cholinesterase FS are classified according to EC regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) as follows:



Reagent 1: Danger. Contains Tetrasodium pyrophosphate-10-hydrate. H318 Causes serious eye damage. 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.

Stability [4]:

| | | |
|--------|----|-----------|
| 7 days | at | 15 – 25°C |
| 7 days | at | 2 – 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 molar extinction coefficient. Use DiaSys TruLab N and P 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 |
|----------|------------------|-----------|
| 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 0.1 kU/L up to 20 kU/L, linearity is given within ± 5%. In case of higher activities re-measure samples after manual dilution with NaCl solution (9 g/L) or use rerun function. | |
| Limit of detection** | 0.1 kU/L |
| Limit of quantitation** | 0.1 kU/L |
| Onboard stability | 6 weeks |
| Calibration stability | 3 weeks |

| Interference by | Interferences ≤ 10% up to | Analyte concentration [kU/L] |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ascorbic acid | 30 mg/dL | 5.15 |
| Bilirubin (conjugated) | 60 mg/dL | 1.82 |
| | 70 mg/dL | 4.33 |
| Bilirubin (unconjugated) | 30 mg/dL | 1.78 |
| | 60 mg/dL | 4.23 |
| Hemolysis | 150 mg/dL | 1.88 |
| | 500 mg/dL | 4.31 |
| Lipemia (triglycerides) | 800 mg/dL | 1.76 |
| | 2000 mg/dL | 3.98 |

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

| Precision | | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Repeatability (n=20) | Sample 1 | Sample 2 | Sample 3 |
| Mean [kU/L] | 2.86 | 4.74 | 8.59 |
| CV [%] | 1.95 | 1.62 | 2.41 |
| Between day (n=20) | Sample 1 | Sample 2 | Sample 3 |
| Mean [kU/L] | 3.06 | 4.67 | 9.08 |
| CV [%] | 1.42 | 1.28 | 1.24 |

| Method comparison (n=134) | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Test x | DiaSys Cholinesterase FS (Hitachi 917) |
| Test y | DiaSys Cholinesterase FS (respons [®] 910) |
| Slope | 1.03 |
| Intercept | 0.038 kU/L |
| Coefficient of correlation | 0.998 |

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

Conversion Factor

Cholinesterase [kU/L] x 16.67 = Cholinesterase [μkat/L]

Reference Range [2]

| | kU/L | μkat/L |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Women | 3.93 – 10.8 | 65 – 180 |
| Men | 4.62 – 11.5 | 77 – 192 |

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

Literature

- Pohanka, M. (2011). CHOLINESTERASES, A TARGET OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY. Biomedical papers, 155(3), 219-223
- Thomas L. Clinical Laboratory Diagnostics [Internet]. Prof. Lothar Thomas; 2023 [cited 2024 Jan 03]. Available from: <https://www.clinical-laboratory-diagnostics.com/>
- Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. ClinChemLabMed 2007;45(9):1240-1243.
- Guder WG, da Fonseca-Wollheim F, Heil W, Schmitt Y, Töpfer G, Wisser H, Zawta B. Quality of Diagnostic Samples. 3rd edition; 2010. p. 38-9.
- Young DS. Effects on Clinical Laboratory Tests - Drugs Disease, Herbs & Natural Products [Internet]. AACC Press and John Wiley and Sons, Inc; 2020 [cited 2024 March]. Available from: <https://clinfex.wiley.com/aaccweb/aacc/>

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

Cholinesterase 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: | CHE |
| Shortcut: | |
| Reagent barcode reference: | 028 |
| Host reference: | 028 |

| Technic | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Type: | Linear kinetic |
| First reagent:[μ L] | 160 |
| Blank reagent | Yes |
| Sensitive to light | |
| Second reagent:[μ L] | 40 |
| Blank reagent | No |
| Sensitive to light | |
| Main wavelength:[nm] | 405 |
| Secondary wavelength:[nm] | |
| Polychromatic factor: | |
| 1 st reading time [min:sec] | 06:48 |
| Last reading time [min:sec] | 10:00 |
| Reaction way: | Decreasing |
| Linear Kinetics | |
| Substrate depletion: Absorbance limit | 0.1000 |
| Linearity: Maximum deviation [%] | 100.0000 |
| 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 | 0.1000 |
| Concentration technical limits-Upper | 20.0000 |
| 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 | KU/L |
| Correlation factor-Offset | 0.0000 |
| Correlation factor-Slope | 1.0000 |

| Range | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Gender | Male |
| Age | |
| SERUM | $\geq 4.62 \leq 11.50$ |
| URINE | |
| PLASMA | $\geq 4.62 \leq 11.50$ |
| CSF | |
| Whole blood | |
| Gender | Female |
| Age | |
| SERUM | $\geq 3.93 \leq 10.80$ |
| URINE | |
| PLASMA | $\geq 3.93 \leq 10.80$ |
| 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 | 0.010 |
| Cal. 3 | |
| Cal. 4 | |
| Cal. 5 | |
| Cal. 6 | |
| Drift limit [%] | 0.80 |

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

* Enter calibrator value