SPECTRUM

The Creative Approach to Bioscience

Alanine aminotransferase (ALT/GPT)-Liquizyme (1 + 1) E.C.2.6.1.1.

REF: 263 001 (2 x 25 ml) 50 test
REF: 263 002 (4 x 25 ml) 100 test
REF: 263 003 (2 x 100 ml) 200 test

SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING

EC REP	Authorised Representative		Temperature Limitation
IVD	For in-vitro diagnostic use		Use by/Expiration Date
LOT	Batch Code/Lot number		CAUTION. Consult instructions for use
REF	Catalogue Number		
	Consult instructions for use		Manufactured by

Intended Use

Spectrum Diagnostics liquizyme ALT reagent is intended for the in-vitro quantitative, diagnostic determination of ALT in human serum on both automated and manual systems.

Background

The enzyme alanine aminotransferase (ALT) is widely distributed with high concentrations in the liver and to a lesser extent in kidneys, heart, skeletal muscles, pancreas and lungs. Elevated serum ALT is found in hepatitis, cirrhosis, obstructive jaundice, liver carcinoma, and chronic alcohol abuse. ALT is only slightly elevated in patients who have an uncomplicated myocardial infarction.
Although both AST and ALT become elevated whenever disease processes affect liver cell integrity, ALT is the more liver specific enzyme. Moreover, elevations of ALT activity persist longer than elevations of AST activity.

Method

Kinetic method according to the International Federation of ClinicalChemistry (IFCC) [3].

Assay Principle

The series of the reactions involved in the assay system is as follows:

1. The amino group is enzymatically transferred by ALT present in the sample from alanine to the carbon atom of 2-oxoglutarate yielding pyruvate and L-glutamate.

L-Alanine + 2-Oxoglutarate $\xrightarrow{ALT}$ Pyruvate + L-Glutamate

2. Pyruvate is reduced to lactate by LDH present in the reagent with the simultaneous oxidation of NADH to nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD). The reaction is monitored by measuring the rate of decrease in absorbance at 340 nm due to the oxidation of NADH.

Pyruvate + $NADH + H^+$ $\xrightarrow{LDH}$ L-Lactate + NAD^+

3. Endogenous sample pyruvate is rapidly and completely reduced by LDH during the initial incubation period so that it does not interfere with the assay.

Sample pyruvate + $NADH + H^+$ $\xrightarrow{LDH}$ L-Lactate + NAD^+

Reagents

Reagent 1 (R1 Buffer / Enzyme)

Tris buffer (pH 7.4)	100	mmol/L
L- Alanine	1.4	mol/L
LDH	≥3500	U/L
Sodium Azide	0.06	mmol/L

Reagent 2 (R2 Coenzyme)

NADH	≥ 0.06	mmol/L
2-Oxoglutarate	4	mmol/L
Sodium Azide	8	mmol/L

For further information, refer to the Alanine aminotransferase reagent material safety data sheet.

Precautions and Warnings

Do not ingest or inhalate. In case of contact with eyes or skin; rinse immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of severe injuries; seek medical advice immediately.

Both reagents (R1) and (R2) contain sodium azide which may react with copper or lead plumbing.

Reagent Preparation, Storage and Stability

All reagents are stable until expiration date stated on label when stored refrigerated at 2 - 8 ^{O}C.
Working solution can be prepared by adding equal volumes from R1 and R2 , Stability: 2 days 2 – 8 ^{O}C.

Deterioration

Do not use liquizyme ALT reagent if it is turbid or if the absorbance of the working reagent is less than 1.0 at 340 nm.
Failure to recover control values within the assigned range may be an indication of reagent deterioration.

Specimen Collection and Handling

Use nonhaemolyzed serum or plasma. Heparin and EDTA are the only acceptable anticoagulants; avoid other anticoagulants. The biological half-life of ALT in serum is 47 hours.

Stability: 3 days at 15 - 25 ^{O}C , 7 days at either 4- 8^{O}C or at - 20^{O}C

System Parameters

Wavelength	340 nm (334 – 365 nm)
Optical path	1 cm
Assay type	Kinetic
Direction	decrease
Sample: Reagent Ratio	1 : 10
e.g .: Reagent volume	1 ml
Sample volume	100 µl
Temperature	37 ^{O}C or 30 ^{O}C
Equilibration time	30 seconds.
Read time	1 to 3 minutes
Zero adjustment	Against air
Reagent Blank Limits	Low 1.00 AU
	High 2.5 AU
Sensitivity	5 U/L
Linearity	400 U/L

Procedure

Pipette in a test tube:		
Working solution	1 ml	(Or 0.5 ml R1 + 0.5 ml R2)
Specimen	100 µl	

Mix, read initial absorbance after 30 seconds. and start timer simultaneously. Read again after 1, 2 and 3 minutes. Determine the mean absorbance change per minute (ΔA/min).

Calculation

To calculate the ALT/GPT activity use the following formula

U/l = 1780 x ΔA 334 nm /min
U/l = 1746 x ΔA 340 nm /min
U/l = 3235 x ΔA 365 nm /min

Quality Control
Normal & abnormal commercial control serum of known concentrations should be analyzed with each run.

Performance Characterstics
Precision
Within run (Repeatability)

	Level 1	Level 2
n	20	20
Mean (U/L)	103	190
SD	6.1	13
CV%	6	7.4

Run to run (Reproducibility)

	Level 1	Level 2
n	20	20
Mean (U/L)	103	190
SD	14.8	16
CV%	14.3	8

Methods Comparison
A comparison between Spectrum Diagnostics ALT (1+1) reagent and a commercial reagent of the same methodology was performed on 20 human sera.A correlation of 0.997 was obtained.

Sensitivity

When run as recommended, the minimum detection limit of this assay is 5.0 U/L.

Linearity

The reaction is linear up to ALT concentration of 400 U/L; specimens showing higher concentration should be diluted 1+5 with physiological saline and repeat the assay (result×6).

Interfering Substances
Serum, plasma

Haemolysis
Erythrocyte contamination elevates results, since ALT activities in erythrocytes are 3 to 5 times higher than those in normal sera.

Icterus
No significant interference.

Lipemia
Lipemic specimens may cause high absorbance flagging. Diluted sample is recommended.

Anticoagulants
Citrate and fluoride inhibit the enzyme activity.

Drugs
Calcium dobesilate and doxycycline HCL cause artificially low ALT values at the tested drug level.

Expected values

37 ^{O}C Females up to 31 U/l (up to 0.52 µKat/L)
males up to 41 U/l (up to 0.68 µKat/L)

30 ^{O}C Females up to 22 U/l (up to 0.37 µKat/L)
males up to 29 U/l (up to 0.48 µKat/L)

Temperature conversion factor is 1.32 (25-30 ^{O}C) and 1.85 (25 - 37 ^{O}C)

Spectrum Diagnostics does not interpret the results of a clinical laboratory procedure; interpretation of the results is considered the responsibility of qualified medical personnel. All indications of clinical significance are supported by literature references.

Analytical Range

5 – 400 U/L.

Waste Disposal
This product is made to be used in professional laboratories.
Please consult local regulations for a correct waste disposal.
S56: dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S57: use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61: avoid release in environment. refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

References

1. Breuer J, report on the symposium “drug effects in clinical chemistry methods”. Eur J Clin Chem Clin. 1996;34:385-386.
2. ECCLS. Determination of the catalytic activity concentration in serum on L- alanine aminotransferase (EC 2.6.1.2,ALAT) Clin chem. 1989;20:204-211.
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4. Henry RJ, et al. Am J clin Path 1960 :34:381.
5. Sherwin JE. Liver function. In:kaplan LA, PESCE AJ, eds. Clinical chemistry, theory,analysis, and correlation. St louis:mosby;1984:420-438.
6. Young DS. Effects of drugs on clinical laboratory tests. Third edition. 1990 :3:6-12.
7. Zilva JF, pannall PR : plasma enzymes in diagnosis in clinical chemistry in diagnosis and treatment lioyd-luke london 1979:chap 17 : 338.

ORDERING INFORMATION	
CATALOG NO.	**QUANTITY**
263 001	2 x 25 ml
263 002	4 x 25 ml
263 003	2 x 100 ml

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