UMA CO., LTD.

2-19-6 Yokosuka

Matsudo, Chiba, Japan

MEASURE ALT

Reagent for determination of Alanine aminotransferase

JSCC Method

2 - 8°C	**IVD** *In vitro* Diagnostics	**QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (BY TUV)**
DO NOT freeze	18 months/block from light	**ISO 13485:2016**

1. PURPOSE OF USE

Providing a quantitative in vitro assay for the Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) concentration in serum or plasma.

2. GENERAL INSTRUCTION

a. For in vitro diagnostics use only.

b. Diagnosis should be made in a comprehensive manner, in accordance with other related test results and clinical symptoms by the doctor in attendance.

c. For guaranteed results, usage of this product must comply with the instruction in this manual.

d. If you use automatic analyzers, follow their instructions carefully.

SUMMARY

Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) is generally the most useful enzyme for identifying the presence of hepatocellular damage. It is found in many tissues but its greatest activity is in the liver. The enzyme is primarily cytosolic, with an iso-enzyme (ALT2) also found in mitochondria, and is predominantly found in the periportal zone of the liver with a hepatocyte concentration up to 10000 times that found in serum/plasma. It has a primary role in gluconeogenesis and amino acid metabolism. The magnitude of serum activity elevation is proportional to the number of affected hepatocytes, and marked increases will reflect irreversible cell damage and necrosis, while mild increases may indicate mostly membrane blebbing and reversible cell damage. Following an acute hepatotoxic episode, plasma ALT activity will rise within 6 - 12 h, depending on severity of injury; the activity will peak within 1 - 2 days and then decline. Estimated half-lives of plasma ALT in different species range from 3 to 10 h in the rat, to 50 h in the dog and human. Prolonged elevations of ALT in the circulation may reflect increased production of ALT in regenerative liver tissue or continued release from hepatocytes. Cholestatic lesions, reflecting impairment of bile flow, can also increase ALT activity. The proposed mechanism is that retained bile salts physically damage the membranes of surrounding hepatocytes. Drugs such as corticosteroids and anticonvulsants appear to induce ALT production. However, in cases such as subchronic or chronic corticosteroid administration, ALT release into the circulation may represent pharmacological modulation of gluconeogenesis and increase of hepatic ALT, and perturbation of hepatocyte integrity due to concomitant glycogen accumulation.

3. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT INCLUDED

- Saline 0.9 % and high grade purified water

- Micropipet and other basic laboratory equipment.

- MEASURE Multi Calibrator and MEASURE Human Lyo L-1 and MEASURE Human Lyo L-2

4. REAGENT COMPOSITION & PREPARATION

- Reagent R-1: L-alanine; NADH; LDH

  Reagent R-1 is ready for use

- Reagent R-2; L-alanine; α-ketoglutaric acid

  Reagent R-2 is ready for use

- Once open, Reagent stored on board the instrument is stable for 30 days with Hitachi 7180 Analyzers.

- Applicable to various automated analyzers.

- Calibrator MEASURE Multi Calibrator (separately sold): Put 5 mL of purified water to the vials of Calibrator (MEASURE Multi Calibrator), leave at room temperature for 45 minutes and sometimes gently invert the vial before use. After reconstituting, Calibrator can be used without dilution.

- Controls MEASURE Human Lyo L-1 and MEASURE Human Lyo L-2 (separately sold): Put 5 mL of purified water to the vials of controls (Lyo L-1 and Lyo L-2); leave at room temperature for 45 minutes and sometimes gently invert the vial before use. After reconstituting, controls can be used without dilution.

5. SAMPLE PREPARATION & STORAGE

- Serum: Wait until the sample is completely coagulated. Take the supernatant to use as a specimen.

- Plasma: Treat blood sample by anticoagulant (Li-heparin and K2-EDTA); leave it to stand for 3 hours or centrifuge at 2000 rpm for 2 minutes; take the plasma layer (supernatant) and use as specimen.

- Analyze samples soon after collection. In case of storing sample 2 - 8°C, analyze within 3 days.

- Stability

  - 8 hours at 15 - 25°C
  - 3 days at 2 - 8°C
  - 6 months at < -20°C

- See interferences section for details about possible sample interferences.

6. MEASUREMENT PRINCIPLE

ALT catalyzes the transfer of the amino group of L-alanine to α-ketoglutarate and resulting in the formation of pyruvate and L-glutamate.

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) catalyzes the reduction of pyruvate and the simultaneous oxidation of NADH to NAD^+. Activity of ALT can be determined by measuring the rate of decrease of this NADH.

L-alanine + α-ketoglutarate $\xrightarrow{ALT}$ Pyruvate + L-Glutamate

Pyruvate + NADH + H^+ $\xrightarrow{LDH}$ L-Lactate + NAD^+ + H_2O

7. ASSAY PROCEDURE

This product is compatible with various types of clinical analyzer. An example of the assay procedure is indicated below.

Sample + Reagent 1 $\xrightarrow[280s]{37^\circ C}$ Reagent 2

8.5µL 150µL 50µL

$\xrightarrow[90s]{37^\circ C}$ Meas. Abs I $\xrightarrow[230s]{37^\circ C}$ Meas. Abs II

(340/600nm) (340/600nm)

⟶ ΔAbs at 340/600nm ⟶ Activity of ALT

Perform the assay according to the instructions for operating the automated analyzer Hitachi models. Refer to the **13. INFORMATION FOR AUTOANALYZERS** for the details of the assay method. Contact **HUMA MEDICAL CO., LTD.** for information about the parameters for other automated analyzers.

8. CALCULATION & UNIT CONVERSION

Calculation

- Calculate ΔAbs of specimen & standards vs blank

- Plot a calibration curve ALT = f(ΔAbs)

- Calculate ALT in specimen using the curve

(doing same procedure for Controls)

Unit conversion

U/L x 0.0167 = µkat/L

9. PERFORMANCE & CORRELATION TEST

a. Measuring range

- The assay is linear within an ALT enzyme activity range of 3 - 1000 U/L.

- If the concentration of sample exceeds assay range, dilute the sample with saline and repeat the measurement.

b. Detection Limit

Limit of Blank (LoB)	=	1.5 U/L
Limit of Detection (LoD)	=	3.0 U/L
Limit of Quantitation (LoQ)	=	3.0 U/L

The LoB, LoD and LoQ were determined in accordance with CLSI EP17-A2 requirements.

The LoB is the highest apparent analyte concentration expected to be found when replicates of a blank sample containing no analyte are tested. The LoB corresponds to the concentration below which analyte-free samples are found with a probability of 95%.

The LoD is determined based on the LoB and standard deviation of low concentration samples. The LoD corresponds to the lowest analyte concentration which can be detected (value above the LoB with a probability of 95%).

The LoQ is the lowest analyte concentration that can be reproducibly measured with a total error of 20%. It has been determined using low concentration samples.

c. Performance

- Sensitivity: Change in absorbance when using purified water is below 0.001 Abs/min. and change in absorbance using solution (ALT 1000 U/L) as sample is 0.100 - 0.300 Abs/min.

- Accuracy: When measuring a control sample, the result is within ±10% of assigned value.

d. Precision (on Biolis 30i / SK300)

Representative performance data on the analyzers are given below.

Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision was determined using controls followed the CLSI Approved Guidline EP5-A2 with repeatability, reproducibility and total precison (1 aliquot per run, 2 run per day, 20 days).The following results were obtained.

Criterion: CV of Repeatability (aka. Within-run precision) is less than 3% and Total Precision is less than 5%.

Repeatability	*Mean U/L*	*SD U/L*	*CV %*
Control Lyo L-1	43.7	0.69	1.58
Control Lyo L-2	136.1	1.80	1.32

Reproducibility	*Mean U/L*	*SD U/L*	*CV %*
Control Lyo L-1	43.7	1.39	3.17
Control Lyo L-2	136.1	3.24	2.38

Total precision	*Mean U/L*	*SD U/L*	*CV %*
Control Lyo L-1	43.7	1.47	3.36
Control Lyo L-2	136.1	3.48	2.56

e. Correlation Test

Same principle (compare with Company X):

Regression equation: y = 1.0065x - 0.4471 (n = 59)

Correlation coefficient r = 0.9995

Reference material for calibration

ReCCs JCCLS CRM-001

10. EXPECTED VALUES

- Male 10 - 42 U/L

- Female 7 - 23 U/L

Reference range should be established at each facility and judgement should base on measurement results in a comprehensive manner together with clinical symptoms and other measurement results.

11. INTERFERENCES

- Icterus: No significant interference of conjugated/free bilirubin concentration up to 40 mg/dL

- Hemolysis: No significant interference of hemoglobin concentration up to 500 mg/dL

- Ascorbic Acid: No significant interference of ascorbic acid concentration up to 50 mg/dL

- Lipemic: No significant interference of triglycerides concentration up to 3000 FTU

- For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings. Please use another methods if the result is affected by any factors.

12. HANDLING, USAGE & DISPOSAL

Handling

1. Specimen can be potentially positive for infectious agents including hepatitis B virus and HIV. Wear glove and goggle when needed.

2. In case reagents got into skin, eye or mouth by mistake, wash it immediately with plenty of water and consult the doctor if needed.

3. If reagents are spilled, dilute with water and wipe it out. If specimen is spilled, spray 80% of alcohol over the specimen and wipe it out.

Usage

1. Store reagents under specified condition. Do not use after expiration date.

2. Do not use the container and auxiliaries included in this kit for other purposes.

3. Do not mix reagents of different lot for use.

4. Do not add to the reagent being used even if it is the same lot number.

Disposal

1. All specimens, as well as all instruments (e.g. test tubes) that come in contact with the specimens, must be treated by the following methods, or they must be treated according to the manual for infectious medical waste provided in each facility.

・Sterilize with an autoclave, subjecting them to high pressure saturated steam at 121 °C for more than 20 minutes. Do not process waste containing sodium hypochlorite solution with an autoclave.

・Immerse at least one hour in sodium hypochlorite solution (active chloride concentration of over 1000 ppm).

2. This reagent contains sodium azide. Sodium azide can react with lead pipe and/or steel pipe and can generate explosive metal azide. Make sure to use plenty of water at disposal. Concentration of sodium azide in R-2 is 0.05%.

13. INFORMATION FOR AUTOANALYZERS

❖ **For Hitachi Model**

Calculation Method		Rate
Temperature		37°C
Volume (µL)	Specimen	8.5
	R1	150
	R2	50
Wavelength (nm)	Main	340
	Sub	600
Measurement (cycle)	Point 1	10
	Point 2	21
	Point 3	34
Calibration type		Linear
Unit		U/L

14. OTHER INSTRUCTIONS AND CAUTION

- Results may differ depending on the sample/reagent ratio. Adjust parameters for different analyzer.

- Prepare the calibration curve on the day of determination.

15. PACKING AND KIT CONFIGURATION

Code	Package	Test/Kit*	Test/Kit**
11A012A	1x60mL; 1x20mL	310	540
11A012A2	2x60mL; 2x20mL	620	1080
11A012A3	3x60mL; 3x20mL	930	1620
11A012A4	4x60mL; 4x20mL	1240	2160
11A002A	5x60mL; 5x20mL	1550	2700
11A012A6	6x60mL; 6x20mL	1860	3240
11A012	1x90mL; 1x30mL	470	810
11A012-2	2x90mL; 2x30mL	940	1620
11A002	3x90mL; 3x30mL	1410	2430
11A012-4	4x90mL; 4x30mL	1880	3240
11A012-5	5x90mL; 5x30mL	2350	4050

* For middle-scale automatic analyzers such as: SK300; BS series; BA200; BA400. Chemwell Series; Dirui Series; Biolyzer series, HumanStar 300, Erba Series; Bioelab Series, BX 3010; Pictus P500;…

** For large-scale automatic analyzers such as: CA800; CA400; Randox Imola; Randox Modena+; BM 6010; Biolis50i; SK500; AU Series; Pictus P700; C series; Ci series; HumanStar 600; Kenolab series ...

The above-mentioned test's number are calculated base on technical specifications of each analyzer. The real number of test per kit may higher than the calculation's number.

The above-mentioned test's number cover the loss of the dead volume of reagent bottles but not cover the loss of Calibrator and Control.

Please feel free to contact authorized distributor for further confirmation.

16. REFERENCES

1. M.J. York, in A Comprehensive Guide to Toxicology in Nonclinical Drug Development (Second Edition), 2017

1. CLSI/NCCLS Evaluation of Precision Performance of Clinical Chemistry Devices, EP05-A2, 2004

2. CLSI EP17 · Evaluation of Detection Capability for Clinical Laboratory Measurement Procedures, 2nd Edition, 2017

3. In house data, UMA Diagnostics

17. MANUFACTURER

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