

UMA CO., LTD.

2-19-6 Yokosuka

Matsudo, Chiba, Japan



MEASURE GLU

Reagent for determination of Glucose

PROD/POD Method

↓ 2 - 8°C

IVD *In vitro* Diagnostics

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (BY TUV)

⊛ **DO NOT** freeze

⌚ 12 months/block from light

ISO 13485:2016

1. PURPOSE OF USE

Providing a quantitative *in vitro* assay for the Glucose (GLU) concentration in serum, plasma and urine.

2. GENERAL INSTRUCTION

- For *in vitro* diagnostics use only.
- Diagnosis should be made in a comprehensive manner, in accordance with other related test results and clinical symptoms by the doctor in attendance.
- For guaranteed results, usage of this product must comply with the instruction in this manual.
- If you use automatic analyzers, follow their instructions carefully.

SUMMARY

Glucose is the main type of sugar in the blood and is the major source of energy for the body's cells. Glucose comes from the foods we eat or the body can make it from other substances. Glucose is carried to the cells through the bloodstream. Several hormones, including insulin, control glucose levels in the blood.

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: N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-3,5-dimethoxyaniline sodium salt (HDAOS)

Reagent R-1 is ready for use

- Reagent R-2: Pyranose oxidase (PROD), Peroxidase (POD), 4-Aminoantipyrine (4-AA)

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: Collect blood samples after 12 - 14 hours fasting. Wait until the sample is completely coagulated. Take the supernatant to use as specimens.

- Plasma: Collect blood samples after 12 - 14 hours fasting. Treat sample by anticoagulant (i.e heparin lithium, K2-EDTA, NaF,...);

- Serum or plasma samples without preservative (NaF) should be separated from the cells or clot within half an hour of being drawn. When blood is drawn and permitted to clot and to stand un - centrifuged at room temperature, the average glucose - decrease in serum and plasma is 7% in 1 hour (0.28 to 0.56 mmol/L or 5 to 10 mg/dL).

- When using frozen samples, thaw them at room temperature and determine after mixing it well (transparent solution) before use.

- See interferences section for details about possible sample interferences.

6. MEASUREMENT PRINCIPLE

In the first reaction, ascorbate oxidase (AOD) eliminates ascorbic acid in the specimen. In the second reaction, glucose is oxidized by pyranose oxidase and generates H_2O_2 . Further, in the presence of peroxidase, H_2O_2 generates quinone colored pigment, with which glucose can be measured.

Total precision	Mean mmol/L	SD mmol/L	CV %
Control Lyo L-1	4.31	0.11	2.54
Control Lyo L-2	10.55	0.14	1.29

e. Correlation Test

Same measuring principle

Serum

Regression equation $y = 0.9987x + 0.5337$ (n = 60)

Correlation coefficient $r = 0.9997$

Urine

Regression equation $y = 1.0069x + 0.5498$ (n = 60)

Correlation coefficient $r = 0.9997$

Reference Material for Calibration

ReCCS CRM-521

10. EXPECTED VALUES

Normal reference range

Serum/plasma 4.05 - 6.05 mmol/L

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

11. INTERFERENCES

- Icterus: No significant interference of conjugated bilirubin concentration up to 20 mg/dL and free bilirubin concentration up to 20 mg/dL

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

- Lipemia (Intralipid): No significant interference triglycerides concentration up to 3000 FTU

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

- 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 goggles 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		Two point
Temperature		37°C
Specimen		2.1
Volume (μL)	R1	210
	R2	70
Wavelength (nm)	Main	570
	Sub	750
Measurement (cycle)	Point 1	10
	Point 2	16
	Point 3	34
Calibration type		Linear
Unit		mg/dL

14. OTHER INSTRUCTIONS AND CAUTION

- Results may differ depending on the sample/reagent ratio. Adjust parameters for different analyzer.
- Perform the QC procedure on the day of determination.

15. PACKING AND KIT CONFIGURATION

Code	Package	Test/Kit*	Test/Kit**
11G011A	1x60mL; 1x20mL	310	540
11G011A2	2x60mL; 2x20mL	620	1080
11G011A3	3x60mL; 3x20mL	930	1620
11G011A4	4x60mL; 4x20mL	1240	2160
11G001A	5x60mL; 5x20mL	1550	2700
11G011A6	6x60mL; 6x20mL	1860	3240
11G011	1x90mL; 1x30mL	470	810
11G011-2	2x90mL; 2x30mL	940	1620
11G001	3x90mL; 3x30mL	1410	2430
11G011-4	4x90mL; 4x30mL	1880	3240
11G011-5	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
2. CLSI/NCCLS Evaluation of Precision Performance of Clinical Chemistry Devices, EP05-A2, 2004

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

4. In house data, UMA Diagnostics

17. MANUFACTURER

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