

### PACKAGING

Ref.: 101-0572	Cont.: 20 x 3 mL
Ref.: 101-0682	Cont.: 2 x 100 mL

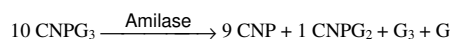
Store at 2-8° C

### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

α-Amylase (AMS) is an enzyme that helps to digest the glycogen and the starch. It is produced mainly by exocrine pancreas and salivary glands. This determination is made mainly in diagnosis or to control diseases of the pancreas as acute or chronic pancreatitis. It can also reflect biliary or gastrointestinal disease and other upheavals<sup>2,5,6</sup>.  
Clinical diagnosis should not be made on a single test result; it should integrate clinical and other laboratory data.

### PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

α-Amylase hydrolyzes the 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl-α-D-maltotriose (CNP<sub>3</sub>) to release 2-chloro-4-nitrophenol (CNP) and form 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl-α-D-maltoside (CNP<sub>2</sub>), maltotriose (G<sub>3</sub>) y glucose (G) according to the following reaction:



The rate of 2-chloro-4-nitrophenol formation, measured photometrically, is proportional to the catalytic concentration of α-amylase present in the sample<sup>1</sup>.

### REAGENTS

<b>R</b> (Note 3)	MES pH 6,0	100 mmol/L
	CNP <sub>3</sub>	2.25 mmol/L
	Sodium clorhidre	350 mmol/L
	Calcium acetate	6 mmol/L
	Potassium thiocyanate	900 mmol/L
	Sodium azide	0.95 gr/L

### PREPARATION

The reagent is ready to use.

### STORAGE AND STABILITY

All the components of the kit are stable until the expiration date on the label when stored tightly closed at 2-8° C, protected from light and contaminations prevented during their use.

Do not use reagents over the expiration date.

After opening, the reagent is stable for 60 days when properly capped immediately after each opening and stored at 2-8° C.

### Signs of reagent deterioration:

- Presence of particles and turbidity.
- Blank absorbance (A) at 405 nm ≥ 0.40.

### ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

- Spectrophotometer or colorimeter measuring at 405 nm.
- Thermostatic bath at 37° C<sup>(Note 1)</sup>.
- Matched cuvettes 1.0 cm light path.
- General laboratory equipment<sup>(Note 2)</sup>.

### SAMPLES

- Serum or plasma<sup>1</sup>, remove from cells as soon as possible. It is recommended to use heparin as anticoagulant.
  - Urine, adjust pH to approximately 7.0 prior to storage.
- Stability: 1 month at 2-8° C.

### PROCEDURE

1. Assay conditions:  
Wavelength: ..... 405 nm  
Cuvette: ..... 1 cm light path  
Constant temperature: ..... 37° C
2. Adjust the instrument to zero with distilled water.
3. Pipette into a cuvette:

	Serum or plasma	Urine
R (mL)	1.0	1.0
Sample (μL)	20	10

4. Mix, incubate for 30 seconds.
5. Read initial absorbance (A) of the sample, start the stopwatch and read absorbances at 1 minute intervals thereafter for 3 minutes.
6. Calculate the difference between absorbances and the average absorbance differences per minute (ΔA/min).

### CALCULATIONS

Serum or plasma    ΔA/min x 3954 = U/L AMS  
Urine                    ΔA/min x 7908 = U/L AMS

**Units:** One international unit (IU) is the amount of enzyme that transforms 1 μmol of substrate per minute, in standard conditions. The concentration is expressed in units per litre of sample (U/L).

**Conversion factor:** U/L x 0.01667 = μkat/L.

### QUALITY CONTROL

Control sera are recommended to monitor the performance of assay procedures: Contro-N (Ref. 101-0083, 101-0252) and Contro-P (Ref. 101-0084, 101-0253). If control values are found outside the defined range, check the instrument, reagents and technique for problems.  
Each laboratory should establish its own Quality Control scheme and corrective actions if controls do not meet the acceptable tolerances.

### REFERENCE VALUES<sup>1</sup>

Serum or plasma    Up to 90 U/L of α-amylase  
Urine                    Up to 450 U/L of α-amylase

These values are for orientation purpose; each laboratory should establish its own reference range.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Measuring range:** From detection limit of 0.2439 U/L to linearity limit of 2200 U/L. If the results obtained were greater than linearity limit, dilute the sample 1/2 with NaCl 9 g/L and multiply the result by 2.

### Precision:

	Intra-assay (n=20)		Inter-assay (n=20)	
	Mean (U/L)	SD	Mean (U/L)	SD
Mean (U/L)	77.0	1.94	77.2	1.97
SD	1.12	2.22	1.08	2.96
CV (%)	1.45	1.15	1.39	1.50

**Sensitivity:** 1 U/L = 0.00025 ΔA / min.

**Accuracy:** Results obtained using CHRONOLAB reagents (y) did not show systematic differences when compared with other commercial reagents (x). The results obtained were the following:

Correlation coefficient (r): 0.98628.

Regression equation: y=0.746x - 1.2697.

The results of the performance characteristics depend on the analyzer used.

### INTERFERENCES

Hemolysis interferes in the results<sup>1</sup>.

α-Amylase activity can be inhibited by chelating agents like citrate and EDTA. A list of drugs and other interfering substances with α-amylase determination has been reported by Young et al.<sup>3,4</sup>.

### NOTES

1. α-Amylase enzyme activity is temperature dependent. Assays performed at temperatures <37° C or >37° C will show an apparent decrease or increase levels.
2. Saliva and sweat contain α-amylase. Avoid mouth pipetting and skin contact with the reagent or material used.
3. Contains potassium thiocyanate. Avoid inhalation, skin or eyes contact. If it happens, wash with plenty of water and consult a doctor.
4. **CHRONOLAB has instruction sheets for several automatic analyzers.**

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ying Foo A et al. Amylase measurement with 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl maltotriose as substrate. Clin Chim 272, 1998; 137-147.
2. McNeely M. Amylase. Kaplan A et al. Clin Chem The C.V. Mosby Co. St Louis. Toronto. Princeton 1984; 1112-1116.
3. Young DS. Effects of drugs on Clinical Lab. Tests, 4th ed AACC Press, 1995.
4. Young DS. Effects of disease on Clinical Lab. Tests, 4th ed AACC 2001.
5. Burtis A et al. Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry, 3rd ed AACC 1999.
6. Tietz N W et al. Clinical Guide to Laboratory Tests, 3rd ed AACC 1995.