LDL Cholesterol D

Enzymatic colorimetric. Liquid

Quantitative determination of LDL cholesterol

Store at 2-8°C

PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

Directly determination of serum LDLc (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol) levels without the need for any pre-treatment or centrifugation of the sample3,4.

The assay takes place in two steps.

1º Elimination of lipoprotein no-LDL

Cholesterol esters
$$\xrightarrow{\text{CHE}}$$
 Cholesterol + Fatty acids

Cholesterol + O₂ $\xrightarrow{\text{CHOD}}$ Cholestenone + H₂O₂
 $\begin{array}{c} 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O}_2 \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Catalase}} \begin{array}{c} 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \\ \end{array}$

Cholesterol esters $\xrightarrow{\text{CHE}}$ Cholesterol + Fatty acids

Cholesterol + O₂ $\xrightarrow{\text{CHOD}}$ Cholestenone + H₂O₂

2 H₂O₂ + TOOS + 4-AA — POD — Quinone Pigment + 4H₂O

The intensity of the color formed is proportional to the LDLc concentration in the sample.

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

LDLc particles are lipoproteins that transport cholesterol to the cells. Often called "bad cholesterol" because high levels are risk factor for coronary heart disease and are associated with obesity, diabetes and nephrosis 1,2,9

Clinical diagnosis should not be made on a single test result; it should integrate clinical and other laboratory data.

REAGENTS

	PIPES Buffer pH 7,0	50 mmol/L	
D.4	Cholesterol esterase (CHE)	≥600 U/L	
R 1	Cholesterol oxidase (CHOD)	≥500 U/L	
	Catalase	≥600 KU/L	
	TOOS	2 mmol/L	
R 2	PIPER Buffer pH 7,0	50 mmol/L	
K Z	4 – Aminoantipyrine (4-AA)	4 mmol/L	
	Peroxidase (POD)	≥ 4 KU/L	
HDLc/LDLc CAL	Calibrator. Lyophilized human serum		

PRECAUTIONS

HDLc/LDLc CAL: Components from human origin have been tested and found to be negative for the presence of HBsAg, HCV, and antibody to HIV (1/2). However handle cautiously as potentially infectious.

PREPARATION

- R 1 and R 2: Are ready to use.
- HDLc/LDLc CAL: Dissolve the contents with 1 mL of distilled water. Cap vial and mix gently to dissolve contents.

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 and contaminations are prevented during their use.

- R 1 and R 2: Once opened is stable 4 weeks at 2-8°C.

HDLc/LDLc CAL: Once reconstitute 30 hours at 20-25°C, 2 weeks at 2-8°C or 3 months -20°C.

Do not use reagents over the expiration date.

Signs of reagent deterioration:

- Presence of particles and turbidity.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

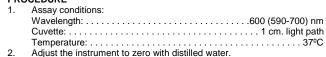
- Spectrophotometer or colorimeter measuring at 600 nm.
- Matched cuvettes 1,0 cm light path.
- General laboratory equipment.

SAMPLES

Serum, heparinized plasma or EDTA plasma. If any sample show precipitates, centrifuge before using

Serum stable 6 days at 2-8°C. Do not freeze the samples.

PROCEDURE



Pipette into a cuvette:			
	Blank	Standard	Sample
R 1 (μL)	300	300	300
Standard (µL)		4	
Sample (μL)			4

Mix and incubate for 5 min. at 37°C.

R 2 (μL)	100	100	100		

Mix and incubate for 5 min. at 37°C and read the absorbance (A), against the Blank.

CALCULATIONS

 $\frac{\text{(A)Diatrik}}{\text{(A)Calibrator-(A)Blank}} \text{ x Calibrator.conc.} = \text{mg/dL of LDLc in the sample}$

Conversion factor: mg/dL x 0,0259 = mmol/L

QUALITY CONTROL

Control sera are recommended to monitor the performance of assay procedures: SPINTROL H Normal and Pathologic (Ref. 1002120 and 1002210).

If control values are found outside the defined range, check the instrument, reagents and calibrator for problems.

Each laboratory should establish its own Quality Control scheme and corrective actions if controls do not meet the acceptable tolerances.

REFERENCE VALUES^{6,7,8}

< 100 mg/dL Optimal 100-129 mg/dL Near or above optimal 130-160 mg/dL Borderline high Hiah > 160 mg/dL

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

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Measuring range: From detection limit of 10 mg/dL to linearity limit of 976 mg/dL. 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:

		Intraserie (n= 20)		Interser	rie (n= 20)
	Media (mg/dL)	31,4	67,8	32,1	68,1
ı	SD	0,42	1,11	0,92	2,02
I	CV (%)	1,35	1,64	2,87	2,97

Sensibility: 1 mg/dL = 0,001784 (A).

Accuracy^{10,11}: Results obtained using SPINREACT reagents (y) did not show systematic differences when compared with other commercial reagents (x).

The results obtained using 50 samples were the following:

Correlation coefficient $(r)^2$: 0,99123. Regression equation: y = 0,914x + 1,58283.

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

INTERFERENCES

The assay is unaffected by icteric samples. No interferences were observed with ascorbic acid up to 50 mg/dL, hemoglobin up to 0,5 g/dL, bilirubin up to 30 mg/dL, rheumatoid factors up to 1000 IU/mL or lipemic samples up to 1200 mg/dL.

Lipemic samples with a triglyceride concentration >1200 mg/dL should be diluted 1/10 with NaCl 9 g/L and multiply the result by 10.

SPINREACT has instruction sheets for several automatic analyzers. Instructions for many of them are available on request.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PACKAGING

R 1: 1 x 30 mL Ref: 41023 R 2: 1 x 10 mL CAL: 1 x 1 mL Cont. Ref: 41024 R 1: 1 x 60 mL 1 x 20 mL CAL: 1 x 1 mL