

#### INTENDED USE:

This reagent kit is intended for "In vitro" quantitative determination of AMMONIA (NH<sub>3</sub>) activity in plasma

#### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

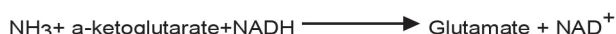
Circulatory ammonia level in normal individuals is relatively low despite the fact that ammonia is continuously produced from dietary and amino acid metabolism. Monitoring blood ammonia

levels can be useful in the diagnosis of hepatic encephalopathy and hepatic coma in the terminal stages of liver cirrhosis, hepatic failure, acute and subacute necrosis, and Reye's syndrome. Hyperammonemia in infants may be an indicator of inherited deficiencies of the urea cycle metabolic pathway.

#### PRINCIPLE:

Ammonia reacts with α-ketoglutarate to form glutamate in presence of glutamate dehydrogenase. NADH is oxidized to NAD in this reaction, which is measured as decrease in absorbance at 340NM. The rate of decrease in absorbance at 340NM is directly proportional to the ammonia concentration in plasma.

GLDH



#### REAGENT COMPOSITION:

Reagent 1: Enzyme Reagent  
Reagent 2: Substrate Reagent

Ammonia Standard: Concentration 400 µmol/L

#### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED:

- Clean & Dry Glassware.
- Micropipettes & Tips.
- Colorimeter or Bio-Chemistry Analyzer.

#### SAMPLES:

EDTA plasma. Blood must be collected from a stasis-free vein and stored in an ice bath. Separate the plasma from the cells immediately. Do not use hemolyzed samples. The analysis should be performed within 30 minutes. Maximum of 2 hours delay with the plasma on ice is permissible.

#### WORKING REAGENT PREPARATION & STABILITY:

Reagent should be stored at 2-8°C.  
Mix 4 Volume of Reagent 1, with 1 Volume of Reagent 2.  
Working Reagent is stable for 30 days at 2-8°C.

#### GENERAL SYSTEM PARAMETERS:

|                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| REACTION TYPE          | Fixed time Kinetic (Decreasing) |
| WAVE LENGTH            | 340 nm                          |
| LIGHT PATH             | 1 cm                            |
| REACTION TEMPERATURE   | 37°C                            |
| BLANK / ZERO SETTING   | With Distilled Water            |
| REAGENT VOLUME         | 1 ml                            |
| SAMPLE VOLUME          | 100 µl                          |
| LAG / DELAY TIME       | 10 sec.                         |
| READ TIME              | 120 sec.                        |
| STANDARD CONCENTRATION | 400 µmol/L                      |
| LOW NORMAL at 37°C     | 17 µmol/L                       |
| HIGH NORMAL at 37°C    | 90 µmol/L                       |
| LINEARITY              | Up to 1500 µmol/L               |

#### ASSAY PROCEDURE:

1. Aspirate the standard and wait for factor generation.
2. Add the sample to reagent tube (T), one by one, mix well, then aspirate and see the final results on the instrument.

|                 | STANDARD | TEST    |
|-----------------|----------|---------|
| WORKING REAGENT | 1000 µl  | 1000 µl |
| STANDARD        | 100 µl   |         |
| SAMPLE          | ----     | 100 µl  |

Mix well and after 10 seconds incubation, read initial absorbance A1. Exactly after 120 seconds interval, read absorbance A2 at 37°C.

Determine the Absorbance.

$$\Delta \text{Abs.} = \text{A2} - \text{A1}$$

#### CALCULATION:

$$\text{AMMONIA Activity } (\mu\text{mol/L}) = \frac{\Delta \text{Abs. of sample}}{\Delta \text{Abs. of Standard}} \times 400$$

#### LINEARITY:

Reagent is Linear up to 1500 µmol/L  
Dilute the sample appropriately and re-assay if Ammonia Activity exceeds 1500 µmol/L. Multiply result with dilution factor.

#### REFERENCE NORMAL VALUE:

17 to 90 µmol/L  
The reference values are only indicative in nature. Every laboratory should establish its own normal ranges.

#### QUALITY CONTROL:

For accuracy it is necessary to run known controls with every assay.

#### LIMITATION & PRECAUTIONS:

1. Storage conditions as mentioned on the kit to be adhered.
2. Do not freeze or expose the reagents to higher temperature as it may affect the performance of the kit.
3. Before the assay bring all the reagents to room temperature.
4. Avoid contamination of the reagent during assay process.
5. Use clean glassware free from dust or debris.
6. Reagent to sample ratio as mentioned here above must be strictly observed as any change in it will effect the factor.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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2. Mondzac, Ehrlich, G.E, Seegrniller, J.E., J Lab Clin, Med., 1965;66:526.
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4. Neely, W.E., Phillipson, J., Clin. Chem. 1988.
5. Pesh-Iman, M., Kumar, S., Willis, C.E., Clin. Chem., 1978;24:2044.

#### PACK SIZE:

HAM010 1x10ml (R1: 8ml, R2: 2ml)



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