

Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit

【Product Name】

Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit

【Packing Specification】

Type A: 1 Test / Disc, 10 Discs / Box;

Type B: 1 Test / Disc, 10 Discs / Box.

Type A without diluent container; Type B with diluent container.

【Testing Instrument】

Celcare M or Pointcare M chemistry analyzer

【Intended Use】

The Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit used with the Celcare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer, is intended to be used for the in vitro quantitative determination of total Protein (TP), albumin (ALB), total bilirubin (TBIL), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), blood urea, creatinine (CRE) and glucose (GLU) in heparinized whole blood, heparinized plasma, or serum in a clinical laboratory setting or point-of-care location.

The Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit measurements are used in the diagnosis of liver and gall bladder diseases, urinary system diseases, carbohydrate metabolism disorders.

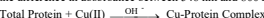
【Principles of Testing】

The Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit is used to quantitatively test the concentration of the nine biochemical indicators in the sample, which is based on the spectrophotometry. The principles are as follows:

Total Protein (TP)

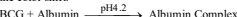
The total protein method is a Biuret reaction, the protein solution is treated with cupric [Cu(II)] ions in a strong alkaline medium. The Cu(II) ions react with peptide bonds between the carbonyl oxygen and amide nitrogen atoms to form a colored Cu-protein complex.

The amount of total protein present in the sample is directly proportional to the absorbance of the Cu-protein complex. The total protein test is an endpoint reaction and the absorbance is measured as the difference in absorbance between 546 nm and 800 nm.



Albumin (ALB)

Bromocresol green (BCG), when bound with albumin, changes color from a yellow to green color. The absorbance maximum changes with the color shift.

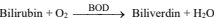


Bound albumin is proportional to the concentration of albumin in the sample. This is an endpoint reaction that is measured as the difference in absorbance between 600 nm and 700 nm.

Total Bilirubin (TBIL)

In the enzyme procedure, bilirubin is oxidized by bilirubin oxidase (BOD) into biliverdin. Bilirubin is quantitated as the difference in absorbance between 450 nm and 546 nm. The initial absorbance of this endpoint reaction is determined from the bilirubin blank cuvette and the final absorbance is obtained from the bilirubin test cuvette.

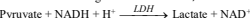
The amount of bilirubin in the sample is proportional to the difference between the initial and final absorbance measurements.



Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)

ALT catalyzes the transfer of an amino group from L-alanine to α-ketoglutarate to form L-glutamate and pyruvate. Lactate dehydrogenase catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to lactate.

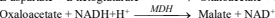
Concomitantly, NADH is oxidized to NAD⁺, as illustrated in the following reaction scheme.



The rate of change of the absorbance difference between 340 nm and 405 nm is due to the conversion of NADH to NAD⁺ and is directly proportional to the amount of ALT present in the sample.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)

AST catalyzes the reaction of L-aspartate and α-ketoglutarate into oxaloacetate and L-glutamate. Oxaloacetate is converted to malate and NADH is oxidized to NAD⁺ by the catalyst MDH.



The rate of absorbance change at 340/405 nm caused by the conversion of NADH to NAD⁺ is directly proportional to the amount of AST present in the sample.

Gamma-glutamyl Transferase (GGT)

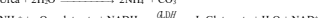
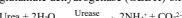
The addition of sample containing gamma-glutamyl transferase to the substrates L-γ-glutamyl-3-carboxy-4-nitroanilide and glycylglycine causes the formation of L-γ-glutamyl-glycylglycine (Glu-Gly-Gly) and 5-Amino-2-nitrobenzoate.



The absorbance of this rate reaction is measured at 405/505 nm. The production is directly proportional to the GGT activity in the sample.

Urea

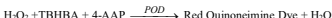
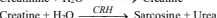
In the coupled-enzyme reaction, urease hydrolyzes urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide. Upon combining ammonia with α-oxoglutarate and reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), the enzyme glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH) oxidizes NADH to NAD⁺.



The rate of change of the absorbance difference between 340 nm and 405 nm is caused by the conversion of NADH to NAD⁺ and is directly proportional to the amount of urea present in the sample.

Creatinine (CRE)

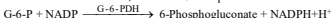
In the coupled enzyme reactions, creatinine amidohydrolase (CAH) hydrolyzes creatinine to creatine. A second enzyme, creatine amidinohydrolase (CRH), catalyzes the formation of sarcosine from creatine. Sarcosine oxidase (SAO) causes the oxidation of sarcosine to glycine, formaldehyde and hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂). In a Trinder finish, peroxidase (POD) catalyzes the reaction between hydrogen peroxide, 2,4,6-tribromo-3-hydroxybenzoic acid (TBHBA) and 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AAP) into a red quinoneimine dye. Potassium ferrocyanide and ascorbate oxidase are added to the reaction mixture to minimize the potential interference of bilirubin and ascorbic acid respectively.



Two cuvettes are used to determine the concentration of creatinine in the sample. Endogenous creatine is measured in the blank cuvette, which is subtracted from the combined endogenous creatine and the creatine formed from the enzyme reactions in the test cuvette. Once the endogenous creatine is eliminated from the calculations, the concentration of creatinine is proportional to the intensity of the red color produced. The endpoint reaction is measured as the difference in absorbance at 546 nm and 700 nm.

Glucose (GLU)

The reaction of glucose with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) catalyzed by hexokinase (HK), produces glucose-6-phosphate (G-6-P) and adenosine diphosphate (ADP). Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PDH) catalyzes the reaction of G-6-P into 6-phosphogluconate and the reduction of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP) to NADPH.



The absorbance is measured bichromatically at 340 nm and 405 nm. The production of NADPH is directly proportional to the amount of glucose present in the sample.

【Principle of Operation】

Refer to the Celcare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's Manual, for the Principles and Limitations of the Procedure.

【Description of Reagents】

Each Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit contains lyophilized test-specific reagent beads. A lyophilized blank reagent bead is included in each disc to enable judgment of error code 0209.

Type B is the reagent disc with diluent container.

Type A is the reagent disc without diluent container.

The calibration parameters /information can be found in the unique two-dimensional barcode on the label of the sealing pouch.

Please check the barcode on the label.

The component of each Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit is as follows (after redissolution):

Component	Quantity
Total protein assay reagent	13.5 μL
Albumin assay reagent	13.5 μL
Total Bilirubin assay reagent	13.5 μL
Alanine Aminotransferase assay reagent	13.5 μL
Aspartate Aminotransferase assay reagent	13.5 μL
Gamma-glutamyl Transferase assay reagent	13.5 μL
Urea assay reagent	13.5 μL
Creatinine assay reagent	13.5 μL
Glucose assay reagent	6.6 μL
Stabilizer	Appropriate amount

【Storage】

Store reagent discs in their sealed pouches at 2-8°C (36-46°F). Do not expose opened or unopened discs to direct sunlight or temperatures above 32°C (90°F). Reagent discs may be used until the expiration date included on the package. The expiration date is also encoded in the unique code printed on the sealing pouch. An error message will appear on the Celcare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer display if the reagents have expired.

A torn or otherwise damaged pouch may allow moisture to reach the unused disc and adversely affect reagent performance. Do not use a disc from a damaged pouch.

【Sample Requirements】

Sample collection techniques are described in the "Sample requirement" section of the Celcare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's Manual.

The required sample usage is 100 μL of lithium heparin whole blood, lithium heparin plasma, serum or quality controls. Please add diluent when using Type A. The required diluent usage is 430 μL of sterilized water for injection.

Whole blood samples collected by venipuncture must be homogeneous before transferring the sample to a reagent disc.

At the same time, it is necessary to carry out the test within 60 minutes.

Before starting the test, shake the lithium heparin blood collection tube gently upside down several times.

Glucose concentration in a patient's sample can be significantly influenced by both the timing of the sample collection and the conditions under which the sample is stored.

To ensure accurate measurement of glucose, it is recommended that the sample be collected after the patient has fasted for at least 12 hours. Additionally, if the sample is not centrifuged and is stored at room temperature, glucose levels can decrease by approximately 5 - 12 mg/dL within the first hour post-collection.

Light may cause total bilirubin to decompose, causing deviations in the test results. Whole blood samples that are not tested immediately should be stored in a dark environment.

Use only lithium heparin evacuated specimen collection tubes for whole blood or plasma samples.

After transferring the sample to the reagent disc, the test should be started within 10 minutes.

【Interfering Substances】

Studies on known drugs or chemicals have found that when the interfering substances contained in the sample exceed the contents in the table below, the final test results are affected.

Analyte	Interfering substances concentration (≤)						
	Bilirubin mg/dL	Intralipid mg/dL	Hemoglobin mg/dL	Vitamin C mg/dL	Pyruvate mmol/L	Ammonium chloride mmol/L	Creatine μmol/L
TP	25	1050	200	—	—	—	—
ALB	40	600	1000	—	—	—	—
GLU	40	600	1000	50	—	—	—
ALT	40	600	50	50	1	—	—
AST	40	600	50	25	1	—	—
GGT	40	1050	200	—	—	—	—
UREA	25	600	1000	—	—	1	—
CRE	40	1050	500	25	—	—	600
TBIL	—	1050	1000	75	—	—	—

【Procedure】

Materials Provided

Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit

Celcare M or Pointcare M chemistry analyzer

Please add diluent into the diluent port when using Type A (sterilized water for injection); please tear off the aluminum strip before using for Type B.

Transfer pipettes (fixed volume 100 μL for sample and 430μL for

diluent) and tips

Test Procedure

The complete sample collection and step-by-step operating procedures are detailed in the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's Manual.

Calibration

Each batch of reagent is calibrated using Randox standard serum to obtain the disc-specific calibration parameters before shipment. The calibration parameters stored in the two-dimensional code printed on the sealed pouch are provided to the analyzer at the time of scanning the code.

Refer to the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's Manual for the specific information.

Quality Control

Refer to the Operator's Manual of the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer. Performance of the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer can be verified by running controls

If the control results are out of range, repeat once. If still out of range, call MNCHIP customer service or local distributors for technical support. Do not report the results if controls are outside their labeled limits.

Results

The Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer automatically calculates and prints the analyte concentrations in the sample. Details of the endpoint and rate reaction calculations are found in the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's Manual.

Normal Reference Ranges

These ranges are provided as a guideline only. It is recommended that your office or institution establish normal ranges for your particular patient population.

Analyte	SI Unit	Common Units
TP	65 ~ 85 g/L	6.5 ~ 8.5 g/dL
ALB	40 ~ 55 g/L	4.0 ~ 5.5 g/dL
TBIL	3.4 ~ 20 µmol/L	0.20 ~ 1.17 mg/dL
ALT	Male: 9 ~ 50 U/L;	Male: 9 ~ 50 U/L;
	Female: 7 ~ 40 U/L	Female: 7 ~ 40 U/L
AST	Male: 15 ~ 40 U/L;	Male: 15 ~ 40 U/L;
	Female: 13 ~ 35 U/L	Female: 13 ~ 35 U/L
GGT	Male: 10 ~ 60 U/L;	Male: 10 ~ 60 U/L;
	Female: 7 ~ 45 U/L	Female: 7 ~ 45 U/L
UREA	2.9 ~ 8.2 mmol/L	17.42 ~ 49.25 mg/dL
CRE	Male: 54 ~ 109 µmol/L;	Male: 0.61 ~ 1.23 mg/dL;
	Female: 45 ~ 84 µmol/L	Female: 0.51 ~ 0.95 mg/dL
GLU	3.9 ~ 6.1 mmol/L	70.2 ~ 109.8 mg/dL

Interpretation of Results

Physiological interferents (hemolysis, icterus and lipemia) cause changes in the reported concentrations of some analytes. The sample indices are printed on the bottom of each printout to inform the operator about the abnormal sample. The operator should avoid sample hemolysis caused by irregular blood collection.

The Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer suppresses any results that are affected by >10% interference from hemolysis, lipemia or icterus. "HEM", "LIP", or "ICT" respectively, is printed on the printout in place of the result.

Any result for a particular test that exceeds the assay range should be analyzed by another approved test method or sent to a referral laboratory. Do not dilute the sample and run it again on the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer.

Limitations of Procedure

The Liver and Renal Function Lyophilized Kit is intended for use with the Celercare M or Pointcare M chemistry analyzer and is for in vitro diagnostic (IVD) use only.

As with any diagnostic test, other test results and the clinical status of the patient should be considered before making a final diagnosis.

Performance Characteristics

Accuracy

Analyte	The relative deviation or absolute deviation should meet the following requirements	
TP	B% ≤ 5.0%	
ALB	B% ≤ 6.0%	
TBIL	B% ≤ 10.0%	
ALT	B% ≤ 15.0%	
AST	B% ≤ 15.0%	
GGT	B% ≤ 15.0%	
UREA	B% ≤ 15.0%	
CRE	B% ≤ 10.0%	
GLU	B% ≤ 20.0%	

Batch precision

Analyte	Coefficient of variation (≤ %)
TP	2.0%
ALB	2.0%
TBIL	5.0%
ALT	5.0%
AST	5.0%
GGT	5.0%
UREA	5.0%
CRE	5.0%
GLU	5.0%

Inter batch precision

Analyte	Relative Range (≤ %)
TP	5.0%
ALB	5.0%
TBIL	10.0%
ALT	10.0%
AST	10.0%
GGT	10.0%
UREA	10.0%
CRE	10.0%
GLU	10.0%

Dynamic Ranges

Analyte	Dynamic Ranges
TP	30~100 g/L
ALB	10~60 g/L
TBIL	2~800 µmol/L
ALT	5~1100 U/L
AST	5~1100 U/L

GGT	5~1100 U/L
UREA	0.9~35.7 mmol/L
CRE	20~1500 µmol/L
GLU	1~30 mmol/L

Notes












Used reagent discs contain human body fluids. Follow good laboratory safety practices when handling and disposing of used discs. See the Celercare M or the Pointcare M chemistry analyzer Operator's Manual for instructions on cleaning biohazardous spills.

The reagent discs are plastic and may crack or chip if dropped. Never use a dropped disc as it may spray biohazardous material throughout the interior of the analyzer.

Reagent beads may contain acids or caustic substances. The operator does not come into contact with the reagent beads when following the recommended procedures. The operator should avoid ingestion, skin contact, or inhalation of the reagent beads.

The diluent can be selected from purified water having a conductivity (measured at 25°C) greater than 10 MQ/cm, we recommend using sterilized water for injection to reduce discrepancies or errors in test results due to the water, and it should be prevented from being exposed to the air for a long time after opening.

Symbols Used in Labelling

Symbol	Explanation
	In vitro diagnostic medical device
	Manufacturer
	Authorized representative in the European Community
	Use-by date
	Batch code
	Date of manufacture
	CE MARK
	Consult instructions for use
	Limit of temperature
	Unique device identifier
	Do not re-use

Manufacturer

 Tianjin MNCHIP Technologies Co., Ltd.
 Add.: 1-4F, Area, No.122 Dongting Rd, Development Zone, 300457 Tianjin P.R. China
 SRN: CN-MF-000029863
 Technical support Telephone: +86-131-6318-8628
 Service email: service@mnchip.com
 Learn more about MNCHIP, other products can log in: <http://www.mnchip.com>

 Umedwings Netherlands B.V.
 Add.: Treubstraat 1, 2288 EG, Rijswijk, the Netherlands
 SRN: NL-AR-000000444
 Email: ar@umedwings.eu

For Use in Thailand Only: 【Performance Characteristics】 - Analytical Sensitivity

The analytical sensitivity parameters listed below, including Limit of Blank (LoB), Limit of Detection (LoD), and Limit of Quantification (LoQ), were established during method validation in accordance with applicable international guidelines.

These performance characteristics are provided to support regulatory requirements in Thailand and are intended for information purposes only. They do not alter the intended use, test principle, calibration procedure, or interpretation of results as described in the main Instructions for Use (IFU).

Limit of Blank(LoB); Limit of Detection(LoD); Limit of Quantification(LoQ)

Analyte	Unit	LoB	LoD	LoQ
TP	g/L	1.209	1.58	14.017
ALB	g/L	0.741	1.136	6.024
TBIL	μmol/L	0.432	0.684	1.627
ALT	U/L	0.498	0.629	3.047
AST	U/L	0.503	0.655	2.614
GGT	U/L	0.399	0.493	2.957
UREA	mmol/L	0.223	0.253	0.517
CRE	μmol/L	0.866	1.036	4.238
GLU	mmol/L	0.238	0.27	0.301

Notes

LoB is the highest apparent analyte concentration expected to be found when replicates of a blank sample containing no analyte are tested.

LoD is the lowest analyte concentration that can be reliably distinguished from the LoB and at which detection is feasible.

LoQ is the lowest analyte concentration that can be quantitatively determined with acceptable precision and accuracy under stated conditions.

These values were determined using representative reagent lots and instruments under controlled laboratory conditions. Actual performance may vary depending on laboratory conditions, calibration status, and operator technique.