

Liquid Reagents – ready to use

# CALCIUM

CPC with ATCS\*

2 Reagents

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of calcium in human serum, plasma or urine on photometric systems

**REF** **Cont.**

**D99097 5 x 100 mL** 4 x 100 mL Reagent 1  
1 x 100 mL Reagent 2

**D95098 5 x 50 mL** 4 x 50 mL Reagent 1  
1 x 50 mL Reagent 2

Additionally offered:

D95094	1 x 3 mL	Calcium Standard	
D98485	5 x 3 mL	Calibrator	Diacal Auto
D98481	12 x 5 mL	Control normal	Diacon N
D98482	12 x 5 mL	Control abnormal	Diacon P
D08581	12 x 5 mL	Urine Ctrl. norm.	Diacon Urine Level 1
D08582	12 x 5 mL	Urine Ctrl. abnorm.	Diacon Urine Level 2

## TEST PARAMETERS

Method: Colorimetric, Endpoint, Increasing Reaction, CPC

Wavelength: 570 nm (550 - 590 nm), Hg 578 nm

Temperature: 20 – 25 °C, 37 °C

Sample: Serum or heparinized plasma, acidified urine (do not use EDTA plasma)

Linearity: up to 25 mg/dL (6.25 mmol/L) on Hitachi 911

Sensitivity: The lower limit of detection is 0.2 mg/dL (0.05 mmol/L)

\* Advanced Turbidity Clearing System; minimizes turbidity caused by lipemia

## REAGENT COMPOSITION

COMPONENTS		CONCENTRATION
<b>Reagent 1</b>	pH 10.7	
Ethanolamine		750 mmol/L
Detergents		
<b>Reagent 2</b>	pH 1.1	
o-Cresolphthalein complexone		0.13 mmol/L
8-Hydroxyquinoline		35 mmol/L
Hydrochloric acid		100 mmol/L

## REAGENT PREPARATION

**Substrate Start:**  
Reagents are ready for use.

**Sample Start:**  
Mix 4 parts of Reagent 1 with 1 part of Reagent 2.  
(= Working Reagent)

## REAGENT STABILITY AND STORAGE

Conditions: protect from light  
close immediately after use, otherwise the pH decreases because of CO<sub>2</sub> absorption from the air.  
do not freeze the reagents!

### Substrate Start:

Storage: at 2 – 8 °C  
Stability: up to the expiration date

### Sample Start (Working Reagent):

Stability in closed vials: at 2 – 8 °C 3 days  
at 15 – 25 °C 3 days

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

**Urine:** add 10 mL of conc. HCl to 24 h Urine and heat the specimen to dissolve calcium oxalate

## SAMPLE STABILITY AND STORAGE <sup>[5]</sup>

**In serum/plasma:** at 20 – 25 °C 7 days  
at 2 – 8 °C 3 weeks  
at -20 °C 8 months

**In urine:** at 20 – 25 °C 2 days  
at 2 – 8 °C 4 days  
at -20 °C 3 weeks

Discard contaminated specimens.

## STANDARD

(has to be ordered separately)  
Concentration: 10 mg/dL (2.5 mmol/L)  
Storage: 2 – 25 °C  
Stability: up to the expiration date  
CLOSE IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE!

## INTERFERING SUBSTANCES

no interference up to:

ascorbic acid	30 mg/dL
bilirubin	40 mg/dL
hemoglobin	500 mg/dL
triglycerides	2000 mg/dL
magnesium	15 mg/dL

Strontium salts in medicine may lead to strongly increased calcium values.

## MANUAL TEST PROCEDURE

Bring reagents and samples to room temperature.

**Note:** For measurement of coloured or lipemic samples use substrate start.

### Substrate Start:

Pipette into test tubes	Blank	Std./Cal.	Sample
Sample	-	-	20 µL
Std./Cal.	-	20 µL	-
Dist. water	20 µL	-	-
Reagent 1	1000 µL	1000 µL	1000 µL

Mix and read absorbance A1 against reagent blank after 5 - 30 min. at 20-25°C/37°C.

Then add:

Reagent 2	250 µL	250 µL	250 µL

Mix and read absorbance A2 against reagent blank after 5 - 30 min. at 20-25°C/37°C

$\Delta A = (A2-A1)$  sample or Std./Cal.

### Sample Start:

Pipette into test tubes	Blank	Std./Cal	Sample
Sample	-	-	20 µl
Std./Cal.	-	20 µl	-
Dist. water	20 µl	-	-
Working Reagent	1000 µl	1000 µl	1000 µl

Mix and read absorbance against reagent blank after 5 - 30 min at 20-25°C/37°C.

## CALCULATION (light path 1 cm)

$$\text{Calcium [mg/dL]} = \frac{\Delta A \text{ Sample}}{\Delta A \text{ Std./Cal.}} \times \text{Conc. Std./Cal. [mg/dL]}$$

## UNIT CONVERSION

$$\text{mg/dL} \times 0.2495 = \text{mmol/L}$$

## REFERENCE RANGE <sup>[2]</sup> \*

serum/plasma:	mg/dL	mmol/L
	8.6 - 10.3	2.15 – 2.57

urine:	mg / 24h	mmol / 24h
Women:	< 250	< 6.24
Men:	< 300	< 7.49

\* Each laboratory should check if the reference ranges are transferable to its own patient population and determine own reference ranges if necessary.

## TEST PRINCIPLE

Cresolphthalein complexone (CPC) reacts with Calcium ions in alkaline solution forming a violet colour.

The intensity of the violet color is proportional to the calcium concentration in the sample.

Interference by magnesium is eliminated by addition of 8-hydroxyquinoline.

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### LINEARITY

The assay is linear between 0.2 - 25 mg/dL (0.05 – 6.25 mmol/L) on Hitachi 911. Above this concentration, samples should be diluted 1 + 1 with NaCl solution (9 g/L) and reassayed multiplying the result by 2.

### PRECISION (at 37°C)

Intra-assay n = 20	Mean [mg/dL]	SD [mg/dL]	CV [%]
Sample 1	6.18	0.05	0.84
Sample 2	9.94	0.10	1.02
Sample 3	13.5	0.11	0.81

Inter-assay n = 20	Mean [mg/dL]	SD [mg/dL]	CV [%]
Sample 1	6.31	0.09	1.38
Sample 2	10.1	0.10	1.04
Sample 3	13.4	0.08	0.63

## METHOD COMPARISON

A comparison between Dialab Calcium (y) and a commercially available test (x) using 82 samples gave following results:  
 $y = 0.98 x + 0.11$ ;  $r = 0.999$ .

## QUALITY CONTROL

All controls with Calcium values determined by this method can be used.

We recommend:



<b>D98481</b>	12 x 5 mL	<b>DIACON N</b>	Assayed Ctrl Serum Norm.
<b>D98482</b>	12 x 5 mL	<b>DIACON P</b>	Assayed Ctrl. Serum Abnorm.
<b>D08581</b>	12 x 5 mL	<b>Diacon Urine Level 1</b>	Urine Ctrl. normal
<b>D08582</b>	12 x 5 mL	<b>Diacon Urine Level 2</b>	Urine Ctrl. abnorm.

## CALIBRATION

The assay requires the use of a Calcium Standard or a Calcium Calibrator.

We recommend:



<b>D95094</b>	1 x 3 ml	<b>CALCIUM STANDARD</b>	
<b>D98485</b>	5 x 3 ml	<b>DIACAL AUTO</b>	Assayed Multi Calibration Serum

## AUTOMATION

Special adaptations for automated analyzers can be made on request.

## WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Reagent 1 is irritating: Xi  
R36: Irritating to eyes.  
S2: keep out of the reach of children.  
S25: Avoid contact with eyes.  
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- Reagent 2:  
S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- As calcium is an ubiquitous ion, essential precaution must be taken against accidental contamination. Only use disposable materials.
- Please refer to the safety data sheets and take the necessary precautions for the use of laboratory reagents.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

Please refer to local legal requirements.

## REFERENCES

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- Endres DB, Rude R.K., Mineral and bone metabolism, In: Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, editors Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company; 1999, p. 1395-1457.
- Baginski E.S., Marie S.S., Clark W.L., Zak B. Direct microdetermination of serum calcium. Clin Chim Acta 1973; 46: 46-54.
- Sarkar BCR, Chauhan UPS. A new method of determining micro quantities of calcium in biological materials. Anal. Biochem. 1967; 20: 155-166.
- Guder WG, Zawta B et al. The quality of Diagnostic Samples. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Darmstadt: GIT Verlag; 2001; p.20-1, 50-1.



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