

# Infinity™ Cholesterol Reagent

## PRODUCT SUMMARY

Stability	:	12 months at 2-8°C
Linear Range	:	0 - 20 mmol/L (0 - 774 mg/dL)
Specimen Type	:	Serum and Plasma
Method	:	Enzymatic Endpoint
Reagent Preparation	:	Add specified volume of distilled or deionized water.

**IVD**

## SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING

<b>EC REP</b>	Authorized Representative		Temperature Limitation
<b>IVD</b>	For in vitro diagnostic use		Use by/Expiration Date
<b>LOT</b>	Batch code/Lot number		CAUTION. CONSULT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.
<b>REF</b>	Catalogue number		Manufactured by
	Consult instructions for use		Xn - Harmful

## INTENDED USE

This reagent is intended for the in vitro quantitative, diagnostic determination of cholesterol in human serum or plasma.

## CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Measurement of serum cholesterol levels can serve as an indicator of liver function, biliary function, intestinal absorption, propensity toward coronary artery disease, thyroid function and adrenal disease. Cholesterol levels are important in the diagnosis and classification of hyperlipoproteinaemias. Stress, age, gender, hormonal balance and pregnancy affect normal cholesterol levels.<sup>1,2</sup>

## METHODOLOGY

The use of enzymes to assay cholesterol has been studied by many investigators.<sup>3,4</sup> This reagent is based on the formulation of Allain et al<sup>5</sup> and the modification of Roeschlau<sup>6</sup> with further improvements to render the reagent stable in solution.

- Cholesterol Esters  $\xrightarrow{\text{CE}}$  Cholesterol + Fatty Acids
- Cholesterol + O<sub>2</sub>  $\xrightarrow{\text{CO}}$  Cholest-4-en-3-one + H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- 2H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + HBA + 4-AAP  $\xrightarrow{\text{POD}}$  Quinoneimine Dye + 4H<sub>2</sub>O

Where:

CE =	Cholesterol Esterase	4-AAP =	4-aminoantipyrine
CO =	Cholesterol Oxidase	POD =	Peroxidase
HBA =	Hydroxybenzoic Acid		

- Cholesterol esters are enzymatically hydrolyzed by cholesterol esterase to cholesterol and free fatty acids.
- Free cholesterol, including that originally present, is then oxidized by cholesterol oxidase to cholest-4-en-3-one and hydrogen peroxide.
- The hydrogen peroxide combines with HBA and 4-aminoantipyrine to form a chromophore (quinoneimine dye) which may be quantitated at 500-550 nm. For bichromatic analyzers the blank wavelength should be set to 600 or 660 nm.

## REAGENT COMPOSITION

Active Ingredients	Concentration
Cholesterol oxidase (microbial)	>200 U/L
Cholesterol Esterase (microbial)	>500 U/L
Peroxidase (Horseradish)	>300 U/L
4-aminoantipyrine	0.25 mmol/L
HBA	10 mmol/L
Buffer	50 mmol/L
Surfactants	
pH 6.7 ± 0.1 at 20°C	

**WARNING:** If spilt thoroughly wash affected area with water. Reconstituted reagent contains sodium azide which may react with copper or lead plumbing. Flush with plenty of water when disposing. For further information consult the Infinity Cholesterol reagent Material Safety Data Sheet.

R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

## REAGENT PREPARATION

Reconstitute the reagent with the volume of distilled or deionized water stated on the vial label.

## STABILITY AND STORAGE

When stored refrigerated at 2-8°C the reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the bottle and kit box label.

## Reconstituted Reagent:

When stored capped at 2-8°C, the reagent is stable for at least 12 months.

## Indications of Reagent Deterioration:

- Turbidity,
- Reagent Absorbance >0.2 AU at 500 nm; and/or
- Failure to recover control values within the assigned range.

## SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND HANDLING

**Collection<sup>®</sup>:** No special preparation of the patient is necessary, however it is recommended that prior to collection, patients should be following their usual diet and be in their usual state of health. Patients who are acutely ill, losing weight, pregnant or have had a myocardial infarction in the previous 3 months should be rescheduled. Blood should be collected by venipuncture, after the patient has been in a seated position for at least 5 minutes. Tourniquet usage should be kept to a minimum and the specimen should be allowed to clot for 30 minutes at room temperature.

**Serum:** The best specimen is non-haemolysed serum collected as per the above instructions.

**Plasma:** Use heparinized plasma.

**Storage<sup>®</sup>:** Specimens should be analyzed on the day of collection. When stored at 4°C, specimens are stable for 3-4 days. Specimens are stable at -20°C for several months.

## ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- If required, pipettes for accurately dispensing measured volumes.
- A clinical chemistry analyzer capable of maintaining constant temperature (37°C) and measuring absorbance between 500 and 550 nm.
- Analyzer specific consumables, e.g.: sample cups.
- Normal and Abnormal assayed control material.
- Calibrator traceable to NRS/CHOL material.

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

The following system parameters are recommended. Individual instrument applications are available upon request from the Technical Support Group.

## SYSTEM PARAMETERS

Temperature	37°C
Primary Wavelength	500 nm (500 - 550 nm)
Secondary Wavelength	660 nm (600 - 660 nm)
Assay Type	Endpoint
Direction	Increase
Sample : Reagent Ratio	1 : 100
e.g.:	Sample Vol      3 µL
Reagent Vol	300 µL
Incubation Time	300 Seconds
Reagent Blank Limits	Low 0.00 AU
(500nm, 1cm lightpath)	High 0.20 AU
Linearity	0-20 mmol/L (0-774 mg/dL)
Sensitivity	62 ΔmA per mmol/L
(500nm, 1cm lightpath)	1.6 ΔmA per mg/dL

## Calculations

Results are calculated, usually automatically by the instrument, as follows:

$$\text{Cholesterol} = \frac{\Delta\text{Abs}/\text{min of Unknown}}{\Delta\text{Abs}/\text{min of Calibrator}} \times \text{Calibrator Value}$$

Example:

Absorbance of calibrator = 0.35  
 Absorbance of unknown = 0.25  
 Value of calibrator = 7.0 mmol/L (271 mg/dL)

$$\text{Cholesterol} = \frac{0.25}{0.35} \times 7.0 = 5.0 \text{ mmol/L}$$

$$\text{Cholesterol} = \frac{0.25}{0.35} \times 271 = 194 \text{ mg/dL}$$

NOTES

- Specimens with cholesterol values greater than 20mmol/L (774 mg/dL) should be diluted and reassayed. Multiply the results by the dilution factor.
- The assay can be performed at 30°C by increasing the incubation time to 10 minutes or at 25°C by incubating for 15 minutes.
- The color development is stable for 30 minutes.
- Unit conversion: mmol/L x 38.7 = mg/dL.

CALIBRATION

Calibration is required. A suitable aqueous standard or serum based calibrator traceable to NRS/CHOL material is recommended. Appropriate calibrator levels range from 5.2 to 7.8 mmol/L (200 - 300 mg/dL).

For Calibration Frequency on automated instruments refer to the instrument manufacturers specifications. However, calibration stability is contingent upon optimum instrument performance and the use of reagents which have been stored as recommended in the stability and storage section of this package insert.

Recalibration is recommended at anytime if one of the following events occurs:-

- The lot number of reagent changes.
- Preventative maintenance is performed or a critical component is replaced.
- Control values have shifted or are out of range and a new vial of control does not rectify the problem.

QUALITY CONTROL

To ensure adequate quality control, two levels of control, one in the normal range (4.5 - 5.2 mmol/L or 175 - 200 mg/dL), and one at the high level (6.2 - 6.7 mmol/L or 240 - 250 mg/dL) should be run as unknown samples:-

- At least every eight hours.
- When a new bottle of reagent is used.
- After preventative maintenance is performed or a critical component is replaced.

Control results falling outside the upper or lower limits of the established ranges indicate the assay may be out of control.

The following corrective actions are recommended in such situations:-

- Repeat the same controls.
- If repeated control results are outside the limits, prepare fresh control serum and repeat the test.
- If results are still out of control, recalibrate with fresh calibrator, then repeat the test.
- If results are still out of control, perform a calibration with fresh reagent, then repeat the test.
- If results are still out of control, contact Technical Support or your local distributor.

LIMITATIONS

- Studies to determine the level of interference from haemoglobin, bilirubin and lipaemia were carried out. The following results were obtained:

**Haemoglobin:** No interference from haemoglobin up to 500 mg/dL.

**Free Bilirubin:** No interference from free bilirubin up to 182 µmol/L (10.6 mg/dL).

**Conjugated Bilirubin:** No interference from conjugated bilirubin up to 58 µmol/L (3.4 mg/dL).

**Lipaemia:** No interference from lipaemia, measured as absorbance at 630 nm, up to 1.68 AU.

- Ascorbic acid at high abnormal levels may cause negative interference.
- Other 3-beta-hydroxysteroids cause positive interference but are not normally present in significant quantities in human serum.
- For a more comprehensive review of factors affecting cholesterol assays refer to the publication by Young.<sup>7</sup>

EXPECTED VALUES

The following values are those recommended by the US National Cholesterol Education Program Expert Panel.<sup>8</sup>

Desirable blood Cholesterol < 5.2 mmol/L (200 mg/dL)  
 Borderline high blood Cholesterol 5.2 - 6.1 mmol/L (200-239 mg/dL)  
 High blood Cholesterol > 6.2 mmol/L (240 mg/dL)

PERFORMANCE DATA

The following data was obtained using the Infinity Cholesterol reagent on a well maintained automated clinical chemistry analyzer. Users should establish product performance on their specific analyzer used.

IMPRECISION

Imprecision was evaluated using two levels of commercial controls and following the NCCLS EP5-T procedure<sup>9</sup>.

	Level I	Level II
Number of samples	20	20
Mean (mmol/L / mg/dL)	3.79 / 147	6.76 / 262
SD (mmol/L / mg/dL)	0.08 / 3.1	0.11 / 4.1
Within Run C.V. (%)	2.1	1.6
Total C.V. (%)	2.8	1.5

ACCURACY

Comparison studies were carried out using a similar commercially available Cholesterol reagent as a reference. Calibrations were carried out using material with a cholesterol value traceable to the WHO lipid standardisation laboratory at Centres for Disease Control. Serum samples were assayed in parallel and the results compared by least squares regression. The following statistics were obtained.

Number of sample pairs	60
Range of sample results	0.1 - 12.0 mmol/L (4 - 464 mg/dL)
Mean of reference method results	5.7 mmol/L (221 mg/dL)
Mean of Infinity results	5.7 mmol/L (221 mg/dL)
Slope	0.989
Intercept	-0.02 mmol/L (-0.8 mg/dL)
Correlation coefficient	0.999

LINEARITY


When run as recommended the assay is linear between 0 and 20mmol/L (0 - 774 mg/dL). Linearity on automated instruments may vary from the quoted value. It is recommended that the user refer to the appropriate instrument application for the instrument specific linearity claim.

SENSITIVITY

When run as recommended the sensitivity of this assay is 62 ΔmAbs per mmol/L or 1.6 ΔmAbs per mg/dL (1cm light path, 500 nm).

REFERENCES

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<b>REF</b>	<b>Reorder Information</b>	
	<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Configuration</b>
	TR13521	2 x 125 mL