

# γ - Glutamyltransferase-(γGT)-Liquizyme (9+1) E.C.2.3.2.2.

REF: 246 001	(4 x 20 ml)	80 test
REF: 246 002	(10 x 10 ml)	100 test
REF: 246 003	(9 x 20 ml)	180 test
REF: 246 004	(4 x 60 ml)	240 test
REF: 246 005	(5 x 20 ml)	100 test

#### Intended Use

Spectrum Diagnostics liquizyme  $\gamma$ -glutamyltransferase reagent is intended for the in-vitro quantitative, diagnostic determination of  $\gamma$ -glutamyltransferase in human serum and plasma on both automated and manual systems.

#### Background

 $\gamma$ - Glutamyltransferase ( $\gamma$ GT) is usually most significantly elevated by obstructive disease and has good specificity for the liver. It is not elevated in bone diseases or pregnancy (as ALP) or in skeletal muscle diseases (as AST).  $\gamma$ GT can also help to differentiate between mechanical and viral from drug induced cholestasis. The highest concentration of  $\gamma$ GT is found in the luminal membrane of the proximal tubules of the kidney. Other sources are the pancreas, prostate, and liver. High  $\gamma$ GT activity is found in prostate tissue, which may account for the increased  $\gamma$ GT activity seen in some sera from men

#### Method

Kinetic colorimetric according to Szasz<sup>(5)</sup> method.

#### **Assay Principle**

Determination of  $\gamma$ -Glutamyltransferase ( $\gamma$ -GT) according to the following reaction:

L-γ-Glutamyl-3-carboxy-4-nitroanilide + Glycylglycine

γ-GT

L-y-Glutamyl- glycylglycine + 5-amino-2-nitrobenzoate

The rate of liberation of yellow coloured indicator 5-amino-2nitrobenzoate is directly proportional to  $\gamma$ -GT activity in the sample and is quantitated by measuring the increase in absorbance at 405nm.

# Reagents

Reagent 1 (R1 Buffer) Tris buffer pH 8.2 Glycylglycine Sodium Azide	80 mmol/L 130 mmol/L 8.0 mmol/L
<b>Reagent 2 (R2 Starter)</b> Modified L-γ-Glutamyl-3-carboxy-4-nitroanilide Sodium Azide	4.0 mmol/L 8.0 mmol/L

For further information, refer to the  $\gamma$ -Glutamyltrasferase reagent material safety data sheet.

#### **Reagent Preparation**

Prepare working solution as following:

REF: 246 001: add 2 ml from R2 to one bottle of R; mix gently.
REF: 246 002: add 1 ml from R2 to one bottle of R; mix gently.
REF: 246 003: add 2 ml from R2 to one bottle of R; mix gently.
REF: 246 004: add 6 ml from R2 to one bottle of R; mix gently.
REF: 246 005: add 2 ml from R2 to one bottle of R; mix gently.

Or prepare the working solution according to the number of tests required by mixing 9 volumes of reagent 1 (R1) and 1 volume of reagent 2 (R2) ,e.g. 900  $\mu l$  R1 +100  $\mu l$  R2.

#### SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING



#### Precautions and Warnings

Do not ingest or inhalate. In case of contact with eyes or skin; rinse immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of severe injuries; seek medical advice immediately. Both reagents (R1) and (R2) contain sodium azide which may react

with copper or lead plumbing.

# **Reagent Storage and Stability**

All reagents are stable until expiration date stated on label when stored refrigerated at 2 - 8 <sup>o</sup>C.Once opened, the reagent is stable for 2 months at the specified temperature.

Working solution is stable for 4 weeks at 2 - 8 °C or 1 weeks at 15 to 25 °C when stored in a dark bottle.

#### Deterioration

Do not use liquizyme  $\gamma$ GT reagent if it is turbid or if the absorbance of the working reagent is greater than 1.0 at 405 nm. Failure to recover control values within the assigned range may be an indication of reagent deterioration.

### **Specimen Collection and Preservation**

Use serum and plasma, free from haemolysis. Heparin is the only acceptable anticoagulant. The biological half-life of  $\gamma$ GT in serum is 3 – 4 days.

Stability: 7 days at 4 -  $8 {}^{\circ}C$ ; 2 days at 20 - 25  ${}^{\circ}C$ ; 1 year at -20  ${}^{\circ}C$ 

#### System Parameters

Wavelength Optical path Assay type Direction Sample : Reagent Ratio Temperature Equilibration time Read time Zero adjustment Reagent Blank Limits Sensitivity Linearity	405 nm (400 – 420 nm) 1 cm Kinetic Increase 1 : 10 37 °C or 30 °C 60 seconds. 1 to 3 minutes Against air Low 0.2 AU High 1.0 AU 2.0 U/L 600 U/L

Procedure

Pipette in a test tube:	Macro	Semi-Micro	
Working Solution	1.0 ml	500 μl	
Specimen	100 μl	50 μl	

Mix, read initial absorbance after 60 seconds and start timer simultaneously. Read again after 1, 2 and 3 minutes. Determine the mean absorbance change per minute ( $\Delta A$ /min).

# Calculation

To calculate the  $\gamma\mbox{-}glutamyl$  transferase ( $\gamma\mbox{-}GT)$  activity, use the following formula:

U/L = 1450 × ∆A 405 nm/min

# **Quality Control**

Normal and abnormal control serum of known concentrations should be analyzed with each run.

# **Performance Characterstics**

#### Precision

Within run (Repeatability)

	Level 1	Level 2
n	20	20
Mean (U/L)	44.75	120.2
SD	2.07	2.2
CV%	4.63	1.84

Run to run (Reproducibility)

	Level 1	Level 2
n	20	20
Mean (U/L)	45.1	121.3
SD	2.19	2.29
CV%	4.72	1.92

# **Methods Comparison**

A comparison between Spectrum Diagnostics y-GT and a commercial reagent of the same methodology was performed on 20 human sera. A correlation of 0.969 was obtained.

#### Sensitivity

When run as recommended, the minimum detection limit of this assay is 2.0 U/L.

### Linearity

The reaction is linear up to  $\gamma$ -Glutamyltransferase concentration of 600 U/L; specimens showing higher concentration should be diluted 1+5 with physiological saline and repeat the assay (result×6).

#### Interfering Substances

Haemolysis No significant interference up to a haemoglobin level of 5 g/L.

#### Icterus

No significant interference.

#### Lipemia

Lipemic specimens may cause high absorbance flagging. Diluted sample treatment may be recommended.

Anticoagulants Citrate, EDTA and fluoride inhibit the enzyme activity.

#### **Expected Values**

37 <sup>O</sup> C Females	7 -32 U/L	(0.12 -0.53  μkat/L)
Males	11-50 U/L	(0.18 -0. 82 μkat/L)
30 <sup>o</sup> C Females	5-24 U/L	(0.08-0. 4 μkat/L)
Males	8-37 U/L	(0.1 -0. 6 μkat/L)
25 <sup>o</sup> C Females	4-18 U/L	(0.07-0. 3 μkat/L)
Males	6-28 U/L	(0. 1-0. 5 μkat/L)

Spectrum Diagnostics does not interpret the results of a clinical laboratory procedure; interpretation of the results is considered the responsibility of qualified medical personnel. All indications of clinical significance are supported by literature references.

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### Analytical Range

2-600 U/L.

# Waste Disposal

This product is made to be used in professional laboratories. Please consult local regulations for a correct waste disposal.

S56: dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

\$57: use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. S61: avoid release in environment. refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

#### References

- Heersink W, Hafkenscheid JCM, Siepel H, van der venjongekryg J, Dijt CCM. Temperature converting factors for enzymes: comparison of methods. Enzyme. 1980;25:333-341.
  Moss DW, Henderson AR, Kachmar IF. Enzymes In:Tietz NW, ed. Fundamentals of clinical chemistry. 3 rd ed.
  Persjin JP, van der slike W. A new method for the determination of a glutamul transformation acrum. J Clin Chem Clin Biochem
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- d. Saw M, Stromme JH, Iondon JL, Theodorsen L. IFCC method for g-glutamyl transferase[(g-glutamyl) peptide:ammino acid g-glutamyl transferase, EC 2.3.2.2]. Clin Chem Acta. 1983; 135:315F-338F.
- 5. Szasz, G., Persijn JP. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem. 1974;12:228.

ORDERING INFORMATION		
CATALOG NO.	QUANTITY	
246 001 246 002 246 003 246 004 246 005	4 x 20 ml 10 x 10 ml 9 x 20 ml 4 x 60 ml 5 x 20 ml	