Copper (Colorimetric)

REF : COP-MC-0225 (2x25ml) COP-MC-0620(6x20ml) COP-MC-0420 (4x20ml)

Intended Use

NS Biotec Copper reagent is intended for in-vitro quantitative, diagnostic determination of Copper in human serum, plasma or urine on both manual and automated systems.

Background

Copper (Cu) is an important trace element and is associated with a number of metalloproteins and it is a catalytic component of numerous enzymes and also a structural component of other important proteins. Copper is involved in many vital processes in the body; energy production, connective tissue formation, iron metabolism, melanin synthesis, normal function of CNS, regulation of gene expression and has antioxidant function . Excess Cu ingestion interfere with absorbtion of zinc and can lead to Zinc deficiency, which is frequently characterized by slow healing. The classical presentation of Cu toxicosis is represented by the genetic disease of Cu accumulation known as Wilson's disease. This disease is typified by hepatocellular damage (increased transferase) and/or changes in mood and behavior because of accumulation of Cu in Central Neurons.

Method

Colorimetric with Dibromo-PAESA

Assay Principle

Copper forms with 4-(3,5-dibromo-2-pyridylazo)-N-ethylsulfopropylaniline a chelate complex. The increase of absorbance of this complex can be measured and is proportional to the concentration of total copper in the sample.

15.7 µmol/L

Reagents

Standard (ST) 100 μg/dL

R (Monoreagent)

Acetate buffer	pH 5.0	0.2 mol/L
4-(3,5-dibromo-2-pyridylazo)-		0.02 mmol/L

For further information, refer to the Copper reagent material safety data sheet.

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.

Avoid contamination by using clean laboratory material (pipette, plastic vial for analyzers,...)

Reagent Preparation, Storage and Stability

Warning: The reagent could precipitate during refrigeration. It is suggested to let it to redissolve at room temperature before use (15 minutes). Mix well after redissolving.

NS BIOTEC Copper reagent is supplied ready-to-use and stable up to the expiry date labeled on the bottles. Once opened, the opened vial is stable for 3 months at 2-8 oC.

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Specimen collection and preparation

Serum, Plasma (free from haemolysis)

24 hours Urine: Refrigerate or add 10 ml of 3 mol/L HCl to the container before collection.

System ParametersWavelength580 nm (Hg 578)Optical path1 cmAssay typeEnd-pointDirectionIncreaseTemperature37 oCZero adjustmentReagent blankLinearity500 µg/dl (78.65 µmol/l)

Procedure

Determination of copper in serum

	Blank	Standard	Sample	
Reagent Standard Sample	1.0 ml 	1.0 ml 50 µl	1.0 ml 50 μl	

Mix and incubate for 5 minutes at 37 oC. Measure the absorbance of the sample As and of the standard Ast against the reagent blank A_{RBL} .

 $\Delta As = As - A_{RBL}$ $\Delta Astd = Astd - A_{RBL}$ Serum Copper conc. (mg/dL)= $\frac{\Delta As}{\Delta Astd}$ x 100 $\Delta Astd$ Serum Copper conc. (µmol/L)= $\frac{\Delta As}{\Delta Astd}$ x 15.7

Determination of copper in urine

Dilute Standard 10 Times (Example: 100 μl standard + 900 μl normal saline),then follow the method below :

	Blank	Standard	Urine Sample
Reagent		1.0 ml	1.0 ml
Diluted standard		750 μl	
Standard			750 μl
Sample	1.0ml		

Mix and incubate for 5 minutes at 37 $^{\rm O}$ C. Measure the absorbance of the sample As and of the standard Ast against the blank A_{RBL}.

 $\Delta As = As - A_{RBL}$ $\Delta Astd = Astd - A_{RBL}$

Calculation

Urine Copper conc. ($\mu g/dL$)= $\frac{\Delta As}{\Delta Astd}$ x 10

Urine Copper conc. $(\mu mol/l) = -$

 $\frac{\Delta As}{\Delta Astd} \qquad x \quad 1.57$

Copper conc. (μ g/urine 24h)= $\frac{\Delta As}{\Delta Astd}$ x 10 x dl of urine 24h

Quality Control

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

Linearity

The reaction is linear up to a Copper concentration of 500 µg/dl

 $(78.65 \mu mol/l)$ Specimens showing higher concentration should be diluted 1+1using physiological saline and repeat the assay (result × 2).

Interfering Substances

Interferences are found according to the literatures.

Expected Values

In Serum

Adult males	70 - 140 μg/dl	(11 - 22 μmol/l)
Adult females	80 - 155 μg/dl	(12.5 - 24.3 µmol/l)
Females in pregnancy	120 - 300 μg/dl	(18.8 - 47 μmol/l)
Children (6-12 years)	80 - 190 μg/dl	(12.5 - 29.8 µmol/l)
Infants	20 - 70 μg/dl	(3.14 - 11 μmol/l)

In 24hours Urine

10 - 50 μg/24hours

Waste Disposal

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

References

1. Abe A., Yamashita S., Noma A., Clin. Chem., 552-554-35 (1989)

2.2. Richmond. N., Clin. Chem. 1973; 19: 1350-1356.

	Consult Instruction for Use
	Caution Consult Accompanying Documents
IVD	In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device
n ⁿ	Temperature Limitation
	Manufacturer
EC REP	Authorized Representative In The European Community
REF	Catalogue Number
LOT	Batch Code
8	Use By



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