<b>ACE</b> UV Determination of Angiotensin Converting Enzyme in Serum and Plasma		
9 x 4 mL	REF CY02-36	
Other available kits: ACE (liquid reagents)	<b>REF</b> CY02-36	
Available for quality control: <b>ACE-CONTROL SERUM N + P</b> Control serums in normal and pathological range	<b>REF</b> 7508	
ACE-CALIBRATOR For an accurate control of instrument calibration	<b>REF</b> 7512	
ACE-STANDARD	<b>REF</b> 7511	

Standard of ACE for Measuring of the Enzyme in Serum

### PRINCIPLE

The angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) catalyzes hydrolysis of furylacryloylphenylalanylglycylglycine (FA-Phe-Ala-Gly-Gly) substrate to furylacryloyl phenyl-alanine and glycylglycine. Hydrolysis is related to an absorbance decrease valued at 340 nm and is proportional to enzymatic activity.

## REAGENTS

Kit composition:	REF CY02-36	Quantity
REAGENT 1 (lyo) FA-Phe-Ala-Gly-Gly	7004R1	9 vials
REAGENT 2 Buffer pH 8,4	7004R2	2 x 20 mL

STABILITY: stored at 2-8°C, reagents are stable up to expiration date.

## PREPARATION OF WORKING REAGENT

Reconstitute the contents of a vial of Reagent 1 with exactly 4.2 mL of Reagent 2 Shake gently until complete dissolution. STABILITY: 20 days at 2-8°C away from light.

### SAMPLE

Serum or heparinized plasma. STABILITY: 4 days at , 6 months at -20°C.

### MANUAL ASSAY PROCEDURE

	0.40
Wavelenght:	340 nm
Optical path::	1 cm
Reading:	against distilled water
Temperature:	37°C
Method:	fixed time
Reaction:	15 minutes
Linearity:	up to 250 U/L
Sample/Reagents:	1/10

NOTE: spectrophotometric reading is made in a substrate spectrum zone where even a small wavelength change corresponds to a high variation of extinction coefficients.

For a proper use, carefully check the wavelength calibration and the instrument sensibility.

For this aim, use the product ACE CALIBRATOR. Pipette into cuvette:

Working reagent	1.0 mL
Sample	0.1 mL

Mix and incubate at 37°C. After 5 minutes read A1 absorbance and after exactly 15 minutes from the first reading, read A2 absorbance.

# CALCULATION

ACE Activity (in U//L): =  $(A1-A2) \times 863$ 

Reaction volumes can be proportionally varied without any change in calculation. Each laboratory should define its own reference values for this method.

## **REFERENCE VALUES**

AVERAGE	±	DS
90.1 U/L	±	24.3 U/L

**QUALITY CONTROL – CALIBRATION** 

All Clinical Chemistry laboratories should implement a quality control program. Control serums of human origin are available for this purpose on request: ACE CONTROL SERUM N+P with normal and pathological value ranges A Standard for an accurate control is also available: ACE STANDARD 2x1 ml

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Linearity: up to 250 u/l

For higher values, dilute the sample 1:2 with saline solution, repeat the test and multiply the result by 2.

Within-precision:

		Level 1	Level 2
	Average [[U/L]	75.3	153
	DS	0.74	2.85
	CV %	0.98	1.86
Between-precision:			
		Level 1	Level 2
	Average [U/L]	81.0	150
	DS	1.45	4.59
	CV %	1.79	3.06

<u>Correlation</u>: FAR ACE kit shows a correlation coefficient equal to 0.987 in comparison to another kit available on the market.

### NOTES

- 1. Refer to MSDS.
- 2. ACE is a metal-protein, hence avoid chelates in the sample preparation.
- 3. Reaction volumes can be proportionally varied.
- To calculate activity use the following formula: 4.  $U/L = (A1 - A2) \times [(Vt \times 1000) / (\Delta \epsilon \times I \times Vs \times t)]$ where: A1: absorbance in the sample after 5 minute incubation: A2: absorbance in the sample after 15 minute incubation from the first reading; Vt : total volume (reagent +sample) in ml;  $\Delta\epsilon$ : variation of extinction coefficient at 340 nm; I : optical path in cm; Vs : sample volume in ml: t : incubation time in minutes. Under these test conditions the formula becomes:  $U/L = (A1 - A2) \times [(1, 1 \times 1000) / (0, 85 \times 1 \times 0, 1 \times 15)] =$ = (A1 - A2) x 863  $\Delta \hat{\epsilon}$  was defined by research spectrophotometers. Using chemical analyzers,  $\Delta\epsilon$  might reach a different value with following modification of U/L values in normal and pathologic people. Use ACE CALIBRATOR to calculate  $\Delta\epsilon$  for the instrument used.
- 5. Each laboratory should define its own reference values.
- 6. Chemistry analyzer parameters are available.

## DISPOSAL

The product must be used for professional analysis only. The product must be disposed of according to national/international laws.

#### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

The reagents may contain non-reactive components and various preservatives. Contact with the skin and ingestion should be avoided. Use the normal precautions expected with correct behaviour in laboratory.

#### REFERENCES

1. Harjanne A. Clin. Chem. 30 (1984) 901

# MANUFACTURER

## FAR

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## **KEY SYMBOLS**