



CREATININE REAGENT KITS
C324-0A, V320-24
FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY

Contents	Product No.	Package
CREATININE REAGENT KIT	C324-0A	
Diluent Reagent (R1)	C324-01	1 x 250 mL
Color Reagent (R2)	C324-02	1 x 250 mL
CREATININE REAGENT KIT	V320-24	
Diluent Reagent (R1)	V320-01	3 x 13 mL
Color Reagent (R2)	V320-02	3 x 13 mL

REAGENT PREPARATION

These reagents are packaged ready for use.
No preparation is required.

REAGENT STORAGE AND STABILITY

Unopened reagents should be stored at 15-30°C.
When stored as directed, both reagents are stable until the expiration date stated on the label.

NOT FOR USE IN UNPROFESSIONAL SETTINGS

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:
Email: catachem@catacheminc.com
Contact Form: www.catacheminc.com
Call: 203-262-0330



CREATININE REAGENT KITS
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FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY
MANUAL/AUTOMATED APPLICATION

Intended Use

For **IN VITRO quantitative** determination of Creatinine in serum or plasma using manual or automated applications.

Clinical Significance

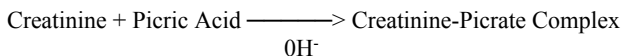
Measurements of Creatinine are primarily used for diagnosing chronic hemorrhagic nephritis and impairment of kidney function, as well as for monitoring the causes and treatments. ⁽¹⁾

Method History

In 1886 Jaffe ⁽²⁾ described the reaction of Creatinine with picric acid in alkaline solution to form a red colored complex. Folin ⁽³⁾ applied the Jaffe reaction to the quantitative determination of Creatinine and creatine in urine. Several papers have appeared ^(4,5) on the reaction mechanism between picric acid and Creatinine. The reaction is reported to be complex and dependent upon picric acid concentration, temperature and pH. Catachem's Creatinine method is based upon the Jaffe reaction and the work of Chasson, et al. ⁽⁶⁾

Method Principle

The substance Creatinine present in the serum sample reacts with picric acid in alkaline solution to produce a red Tautomer complex which has a maximum absorption at 505nm. The reaction scheme illustrates the reaction that occurs in this method.



Reagent Content

When reconstituted according to the directions, the concentration of the active ingredients in the reagents will be approximately as follows.

Creatinine Diluent

Each liter contains:

- Water
- Sodium Hydroxide 0.5 mol/L
- Surfactants and stabilizers

Color Reagent

Each liter contains:

- Water
- Picric Acid 22 mmol/L
- Surfactants and stabilizers

Precautions

Avoid contact of reagent with skin and eyes. Should contact occur, wash affected area with plenty of cold water. **DO NOT PIPETTE REAGENTS BY MOUTH.**

Preparation of Working Reagents

Prepare the required volume of Catachem Creatinine Working Reagent by mixing equal volumes of Creatinine Diluent and Creatinine Color Reagent. Store the Working Reagent in a closed container at room temperature (15-30°C)

Reagent Storage and Stability

Store all Creatinine Reagents at room temperature. When stored as directed, these reagents are stable until the expiration date stated on the label. The Working reagent when prepared and stored as directed, is stable for 21 days at room temperature. The Catachem Creatinine Reagents have been tested to reflect shipping conditions and are stable for the lifespan of the product if frozen up to 5 times or upon reaching temperatures up to 40°C for up to one week.

Specimen Collection and Preparation

Test sera should be fresh, clear and non-hemolyzed. When blood is drawn, it should be processed as soon as possible and the serum should be isolated from the clot without delay. In separated, non-hemolyzed serum the creatinine concentration is stable for a few days if stored at 2-8°C. To obtain longer stability, specimens should be frozen.

Quality Control

To ensure optimal performance of these reagents and this procedure, we recommend systematic calibration using Catachem's Catalac (C1200-10). Assay performance should be monitored by running normal/abnormal controls concomitantly with samples. Catachem has optimized this assay using Catatrol Level I (C1200-11) and Catatrol Level II (C1200-12) and recommends their use for daily QC.

Interfering Substances

Several substances have been reported to interfere with the Creatinine reaction. ⁽⁷⁾ Ascorbic acid and acetoacetate will significantly elevate the Creatinine values. A summary of the influence of drugs on clinical laboratory procedures may be found by consulting D.S. Young, et al. ⁽⁸⁾

Expected Values

The normal range for humans for this assay as performed below is 0.7 mg/dL to 1.5 mg/dL. These values serve as suggested reference points only. For veterinary samples, ranges will be dependent on the species under test. It is recommended that each laboratory establish the normal ranges for the species under study and for the geographic area in which the laboratory is located.

Procedure

Important: Read the entire procedure instructions before proceeding with the assay.

Materials Required (Not Provided)

- Spectrophotometer
- Match cuvettes 1 cm light path
- Timer to time incubation time
- Pipette 2.0 ml for reagent
- Pipette 0.1 ml for sample
- Cylinder 25ml or 50ml for preparing Working Reagent

Materials Provided

Catachem Creatinine Diluent (R1) and Creatinine Color Reagent (R2).



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Analytical Parameters

Wavelength	505nm
Temperature	37°C
Pathlength	1 cm
Reaction Mode	rate, first order
Reaction Time	30 seconds
Reagent Volume	1.0 ml
Sample Volume	0.05 ml
Total Volume	1.05 ml
Sample-to-Reagent Ratio	1:21

Assay Procedure

1. Prepare the required volume of Creatinine Working Reagent by following instructions for Working Reagent preparation.
2. Set the spectrophotometer at 37°C.
3. Pipette 1.0 ml of Creatinine Working Reagent into each of three cuvettes marked "Calibrator", "Sample" and "Blank".
4. Set the spectrophotometer wavelength at 505nm and zero the instrument with the "blank".
5. Pipette 0.05 ml of Calibrator or Sample into their respective cuvettes. Mix all cuvettes well.
6. At exactly 20 seconds, read and record the absorbance (A1).
7. At exactly 30 seconds after the A1 reading, read again and record the absorbance (A2).
8. Calculate the Creatinine concentration (mg/dL) in the sample(s) as shown in calculations and results.

Calculations and Results

$$\text{Creatinine (mg/dL)} = \frac{\text{Sample (A2 - A1)}}{\text{Calibrator (A2 - A1)}} \times \text{Calibrator (mg/dL)}$$

Example:	$\frac{A1}{0.01}$	$\frac{A2}{0.03}$
Sample		

Calibrator	0.01	0.05
Calibrator	= 5.0 mg/dL	

$$\text{Creatinine (mg/dL)} = \frac{0.03-0.01}{0.05-0.01} \times 5 \text{ mg/dL}$$

$$= 2.5 \text{ mg/dL}$$

Method Performance Characteristics

Sensitivity: The sensitivity of this method is 0.023-0.0286 absorbance units per mg/dL.

Linear Range: There is no significant nonlinearity over the range of 0-20 mg/dL.

Precision: Within-run and day-to-day precision is summarized below.

Creatinine Precision Study

Creat.	Within-Run Precision		Total Precision	
	SD	CV	SD	CV
mg/dL	mg/dL	%	mg/dL	%
0.65	0.05	8.20	0.05	7.8
9.30	0.09	0.98	0.25	2.6
17.60	0.23	1.30	0.34	1.9

Correlation

A comparison of this method using an automated analyzer and a reference method based upon the Jaffe Reaction resulted in the following regression statistics.

Range	= 0.4-8.0 mg/dL
N	= 193
Y	= 1.000x - 0.04
r	= 0.996
Sy.x	= 0.16

References

1. Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry. Edited by Norbert W. Tietz. WB Saunders, Philadelphia (1976).
2. Jaffe MZ: Ueber den niederschlag, welchen pikrin sauer in normalen harn erzeugt und ueber eine neue reaction des kreatinins. Zeitschrift Fuer Physiologische Chemie 10:391-400 (1886) (Ger).
3. Folin OZ. Physiol Chem 41:223 (1904).
4. Greenwald IJ. Biol Chem 80:103 (1928).
5. Archibald RM. J Biol Chem 237:612 (1962).
6. Chasson AL, Grady HT, Stanley MA. Am J Clin Pathol 35:83 (1961).
7. Tietz NW. Clinical Guide to Laboratory Tests. WB Saunders, Philadelphia (1983).
8. Young DS, Pestaner LC, Gibberman V. Effect of drugs on clinical laboratory tests. Clin Chem 21 (5): 1D-432D (1975).