# Manual Procedure



Cat. No. 17370	R1	1	х	40	ml
For 50 tests	R2	1	х	10	ml

#### **Teas principle**

Kinetic determination of the lactate dehydrogenase according to the following reaction:

Pyruvate + NADH + H<sup>+</sup> L-Lactate + NAD<sup>+</sup>

Lactate dehydragenase (LDH) catalyzes the reduction of pyruvate to lactate with simultaneous oxidation of NADH to NAD. The rate of NADH oxidation can be measured as a decrease in absorbance at 340nm.

This rate is directly proportional to LDH activity in serum.

#### **Concentrations in the test**

Reagent R1		
TRIS	80	mmol/L
Pyruvate	1.9	mmol/L
Sodium chloride	20	mmol/L
Non-reactive stabilizer		
Reagent R2		
NADH	1.3	mmol/L
Preservative		

#### Stability and preparation of working reagent

Reagent R1: liquid.

Reagent R2: liquid.

All reagents are stable up to expiry date given on the label when stored at +2  $\rightarrow$  +8 °C.

#### Working Reagent: (4+1)

Mix 4 volumes of bottle R1 with 1 volume of bottle R2. Avoid direct exposure to light. Stability: 4 weeks at  $2 - 8 \circ C$ .

## Specimen collection and handling

- 1. Non-hemolyzed serum, heparinized or EDTA plasma.
- 2. The serum or plasma should be separated from the erythrocytes promptly. Red cells contain large concentration of LDH.
- 3. LDH in serum is reported stable for 2 3 days at 20 25 °C, or for 7 days at 2 8 °C.
- Don't expose the serum to high temperatures (37°C) as this may inactivate thermolabile LDH isoenzymes.

#### Calibrator

MediCal U Cat. No. 15011

#### Quality control Meditrol N Cat. No. 15171

Meditrol P Cat. No. 15181

## Procedure

Wavelength	Hg 340 nm ( 334 - 365 nm)	
	340 nm	
Cuvette	1 cm light path	
Temperature	37°C	
Measurement	against air or distilled water	
Reaction	kinetic – decrease	

#### Assay: Incubate Working Reagent at 37 °C before use:

Sample	20 µl		
Working Reagent 1000 μl			
Mix, incubate for 30 sec. at 37 °C, then read change in the absorbance per 1 min. for 3 min. Determine the mean absorbance change per 1 min ( $\Delta A$ /min).			

In vitro diagnostics

# LDH-P

Kinetic UV method

# Liquid Reagents

## Calculation

LDH-P activity (U/L) = ( $\Delta A$  /min.) X Factor

Factor

Wavelength	334 nm	340 nm	365 nm
Factors at 37°C	8252	8095	15000

**Note:** It is recommended that each laboratory (as per instrument performance) could determine its own factor (F) by the use of a calibrator according to the following formula:

Conc. Clibrator

∆/min <sub>Calibrator</sub>

# Linearity

Up to 1200 U/L.

If the result exceeds 1200 U/L, repeat the test using diluted sample (1+2) with sodium chloride solution (0.9 %) and multiply the result by 3.

F =

#### Interferences

- 1. Red cells contain large concentrations of LDH, hemolysis will cause falsely elevated values.
- 2. Certain drugs and substances affect LDH activity. See Young, et al.

#### Precautions

The reagents contain sodium azide as a preservative. Don't ingest. Avoid skin and eye contact. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing mixtures giving rise to explosive metal azides. Flush with large volumes of water when disposing of the reagent.

#### Reference range

1 d.		< 1327	U/L	
2–5 d.		< 1732	U/L	
6 d. – 6 mth.		< 975	U/L	
7–12 mth.		< 1100	U/L	
1 – 3 yr.		< 850	U/L	
4 – 6 yr.		< 615	U/L	
7 10 yr	women	< 580	U/L	
7–12 yr.	men	< 764	U/L	
10 17 yr	women	< 436	U/L	
13 – 17 yr.	men	< 683	U/L	
Adults		< 480	U/L	

#### References

1. Clin. Chem. Clin. Biochem. 8, 658 (1970), 1, 1820 (1972).

- 2. Ann. Biol. Clin., 40 (1982), 123.
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