

Total Protein Gen. 2

Order information

REF	CONTENT	Analyzer(s) on which cobas c pack (s) can be used
03183734 190	Total Protein Gen.2/ 300 tests	System-ID 07 6827 8 Roche/Hitachi cobas c 311, cobas c 501/502
10759350 190	Calibrator f.a.s. (12 x 3 mL)	Code 401
10759350 360	Calibrator f.a.s. (12 x 3 mL, for USA)	Code 401
12149435 122	Precinorm U plus (10 x 3 mL)	Code 300
12149435 160	Precinorm U plus (10 x 3 mL, for USA)	Code 300
12149443 122	Precipath U plus (10 x 3 mL)	Code 301
12149443 160	Precipath U plus (10 x 3 mL, for USA)	Code 301
10171743 122	Precinorm U (20 x 5 mL)	Code 300
10171735 122	Precinorm U (4 x 5 mL)	Code 300
10171778 122	Precipath U (20 x 5 mL)	Code 301
10171760 122	Precipath U (4 x 5 mL)	Code 301
10557897 122	Precinorm Protein (3 x 1 mL)	Code 302
10557897 160	Precinorm Protein (3 x 1 mL, for USA)	Code 302
11333127 122	Precipath Protein (3 x 1 mL)	Code 303
11333127 160	Precipath Protein (3 x 1 mL, for USA)	Code 303
05117003 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (20 x 5 mL)	Code 391
05947626 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (4 x 5 mL)	Code 391
05947626 160	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 1 (4 x 5 mL, for USA)	Code 391
05117216 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (20 x 5 mL)	Code 392
05947774 190	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (4 x 5 mL)	Code 392
05947774 160	PreciControl ClinChem Multi 2 (4 x 5 mL, for USA)	Code 392
04489357 190	Diluent NaCl 9 % (50 mL)	System-ID 07 6869 3

English

System information

For **cobas c** 311/501 analyzers:

TP2: ACN 678

S-TP2: ACN 679 (STAT, reaction time: 5)

For **cobas c** 502 analyzer:

TP2: ACN 8678

S-TP2: ACN 8679 (STAT, reaction time: 5)

Intended use

In vitro test for the quantitative determination of total protein in human serum and plasma on Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** systems.

Summary¹

Plasma proteins are synthesized predominantly in the liver, plasma cells, lymph nodes, the spleen and in bone marrow. In the course of disease the total protein concentration and also the percentage represented by individual fractions can significantly deviate from normal values. Hypoproteinemia can be caused by diseases and disorders such as loss of blood, sprue, nephrotic syndrome, severe burns, salt retention syndrome and Kwashiorkor (acute protein deficiency).

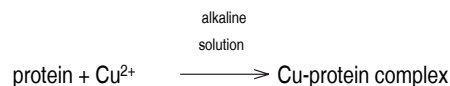
Hyperproteinemia can be observed in cases of severe dehydration and illnesses such as multiple myeloma. Changes in the relative percentage of plasma proteins can be due to a change in the percentage of one plasma protein fraction. Often in such cases the amount of total protein does not change. The A/G ratio is commonly used as an index of the distribution of albumin and globulin fractions. Marked changes in this ratio can be observed in cirrhosis of the liver, glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome, acute hepatitis, lupus erythematosus as well as in certain acute and chronic inflammations. Total protein measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney, or bone marrow, as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

Test principle²

Colorimetric assay

Divalent copper reacts in alkaline solution with protein peptide bonds to form the characteristic purple-colored biuret complex. Sodium potassium

tartrate prevents the precipitation of copper hydroxide and potassium iodide prevents autoreduction of copper.



The color intensity is directly proportional to the protein concentration which can be determined photometrically.

Reagents - working solutions

R1 Sodium hydroxide: 400 mmol/L; potassium sodium tartrate: 89 mmol/L

R2 Sodium hydroxide: 400 mmol/L; potassium sodium tartrate: 89 mmol/L; potassium iodide: 61 mmol/L; copper sulfate: 24.3 mmol/L

R1 is in position B and R2 is in position C.

Precautions and warnings

For in vitro diagnostic use.

Exercise the normal precautions required for handling all laboratory reagents.

Disposal of all waste material should be in accordance with local guidelines. Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.

For USA: For prescription use only.

This kit contains components classified as follows in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008:



Warning

H290



May be corrosive to metals.

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention:

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear eye protection/ face protection.
P280	Wear protective gloves.

Response:

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 Product safety labeling primarily follows EU GHS guidance.
 Contact phone: all countries: +49-621-7590, USA: 1-800-428-2336

Reagent handling

Ready for use

Storage and stability**TP2**

Shelf life at 15-25 °C: See expiration date on **cobas c** pack label.

On-board in use and refrigerated on the analyzer: 4 weeks

Diluent NaCl 9 %

Shelf life at 2-8 °C: See expiration date on **cobas c** pack label.

On-board in use and refrigerated on the analyzer: 12 weeks

Specimen collection and preparation

For specimen collection and preparation only use suitable tubes or collection containers.

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Serum.

Plasma: Li-heparin and K₂-EDTA plasma

The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. When processing samples in primary tubes (sample collection systems), follow the instructions of the tube manufacturer.

Centrifuge samples containing precipitates before performing the assay.

Stability:^{3,4,5} 1 month at 2-8 °C
 6 months at (-15)-(-25) °C

The total protein concentration is 4 to 8 g/L lower when the sample is collected from a patient situated in the recumbent position rather than upright.⁶

Materials provided

See "Reagents – working solutions" section for reagents.

Materials required (but not provided)

- See "Order information" section
- General laboratory equipment

Assay

For optimum performance of the assay follow the directions given in this document for the analyzer concerned. Refer to the appropriate operator's manual for analyzer-specific assay instructions.

The performance of applications not validated by Roche is not warranted and must be defined by the user.

Application for serum and plasma**cobas c 311 test definition**

Assay type	2-Point End		
Reaction time / Assay points	10 / 6-23 (STAT 5 / 6-23)		
Wavelength (sub/main)	700 / 546 nm		
Reaction direction	Increase		
Units	g/L (g/dL)		
Reagent pipetting	Diluent (H ₂ O)		
R1	90 µL	28 µL	
R2	32 µL	–	
Sample volumes	Sample	Sample dilution	
		Sample	Diluent (NaCl)
Normal	2 µL	–	–
Decreased	6 µL	15 µL	120 µL
Increased	2 µL	–	–

cobas c 501 test definition

Assay type	2-Point End		
Reaction time / Assay points	10 / 10-34 (STAT 5 / 10-34)		
Wavelength (sub/main)	700 / 546 nm		
Reaction direction	Increase		
Units	g/L (g/dL)		
Reagent pipetting	Diluent (H ₂ O)		
R1	90 µL	28 µL	
R2	32 µL	–	
Sample volumes	Sample	Sample dilution	
		Sample	Diluent (NaCl)
Normal	2 µL	–	–
Decreased	6 µL	15 µL	120 µL
Increased	2 µL	–	–

cobas c 502 test definition

Assay type	2-Point End		
Reaction time / Assay points	10 / 10-34 (STAT 5 / 10-34)		
Wavelength (sub/main)	700 / 546 nm		
Reaction direction	Increase		
Units	g/L (g/dL)		
Reagent pipetting	Diluent (H ₂ O)		
R1	90 µL	28 µL	
R2	32 µL	–	
Sample volumes	Sample	Sample dilution	
		Sample	Diluent (NaCl)
Normal	2 µL	–	–

Decreased	6 µL	15 µL	120 µL
Increased	4 µL	–	–

Calibration

Calibrators	S1: H ₂ O S2: C.f.a.s.
Calibration mode	Linear
Calibration frequency	2-point calibration - after reagent lot change - as required following quality control procedures

Traceability: This method has been standardized against SRM 927.

Quality control

For quality control, use control materials as listed in the "Order information" section.

In addition, other suitable control material can be used.

The control intervals and limits should be adapted to each laboratory's individual requirements. Values obtained should fall within the defined limits. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the defined limits.

Follow the applicable government regulations and local guidelines for quality control.

Calculation

Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** systems automatically calculate the analyte concentration of each sample.

Conversion factor: g/L x 0.1 = g/dL

Limitations - interference

Criterion: Recovery within ± 10 % of initial value at a total protein concentration of 66 g/L (6.6 g/dL).

Icterus⁷: No significant interference up to an I index of 20 for conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin (approximate conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin concentration: 342 µmol/L or 20 mg/dL).

Hemolysis⁷: No significant interference up to an H index of 1000 (approximate hemoglobin concentration: 622 µmol/L or 1000 mg/dL).

Lipemia (Intralipid)⁷: No significant interference up to an L index of 2000. There is poor correlation between the L index (corresponds to turbidity) and triglycerides concentration.

Dextran up to concentrations of 30 mg/mL does not interfere.

Drugs: No interference was found at therapeutic concentrations using common drug panels.^{8,9}

In very rare cases, gammopathy, in particular type IgM (Waldenström's macroglobulinemia), may cause unreliable results.¹⁰

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

ACTION REQUIRED

Special Wash Programming: The use of special wash steps is mandatory when certain test combinations are run together on Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** systems. The latest version of the carry-over evasion list can be found with the NaOHD-SMS-SmpCln1+2-SCCS Method Sheets. For further instructions refer to the operator's manual. **cobas c** 502 analyzer: All special wash programming necessary for avoiding carry-over is available via the **cobas** link, manual input is not required.

Where required, special wash/carry-over evasion programming must be implemented prior to reporting results with this test.

Limits and ranges**Measuring range**

2.0-120 g/L (0.2-12 g/dL)

Determine samples having higher concentrations via the rerun function. Dilution of samples via the rerun function is a 1:3 dilution. Results from samples diluted using the rerun function are automatically multiplied by a factor of 3.

Lower limits of measurement*Lower detection limit of the test*

2.0 g/L (0.2 g/dL)

The lower detection limit represents the lowest measurable analyte level that can be distinguished from zero. It is calculated as the value lying 3 standard deviations above that of the lowest standard (standard 1 + 3 SD, repeatability, n = 21).

Expected values*Expected values according to Josephson¹¹*

Adults	66-87 g/L	(6.6-8.7 g/dL)
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Expected values according to Tietz¹²

Umbilical cord	48-80 g/L	(4.8-8.0 g/dL)
Premature	36-60 g/L	(3.6-6.0 g/dL)
Newborn	46-70 g/L	(4.6-7.0 g/dL)
1 week	44-76 g/L	(4.4-7.6 g/dL)
7 months-1 year	51-73 g/L	(5.1-7.3 g/dL)
1-2 years	56-75 g/L	(5.6-7.5 g/dL)
> 3 years	60-80 g/L	(6.0-8.0 g/dL)
Adults (ambulatory)	64-83 g/L	(6.4-8.3 g/dL)

Each laboratory should investigate the transferability of the expected values to its own patient population and if necessary determine its own reference ranges.

Roche has not evaluated reference ranges in a pediatric population.

Specific performance data

Representative performance data on the analyzers are given below. Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

Precision

Precision was determined using human samples and controls in an internal protocol with repeatability (n = 21) and intermediate precision (3 aliquots per run, 1 run per day, 21 days). The following results were obtained:

<i>Repeatability</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CV</i>
	<i>g/L (g/dL)</i>	<i>g/L (g/dL)</i>	<i>%</i>
Precinorm U	49.6 (4.96)	0.7 (0.07)	1.4
Precipath U	48.8 (4.88)	0.5 (0.05)	1.0
Human serum 1	48.3 (4.83)	0.5 (0.05)	1.1
Human serum 2	83.0 (8.30)	0.8 (0.08)	0.9
<i>Intermediate precision</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>CV</i>
	<i>g/L (g/dL)</i>	<i>g/L (g/dL)</i>	<i>%</i>
Precinorm U	67.9 (6.79)	1.6 (0.16)	2.4
Precipath U	50.7 (5.07)	0.9 (0.09)	1.7
Human serum 3	20.4 (2.04)	0.5 (0.05)	2.5
Human serum 4	87.8 (8.78)	1.5 (0.15)	1.7

Method comparison

Total protein values for human serum samples obtained on a Roche/Hitachi **cobas c** 501 analyzer (y) were compared with those determined using the corresponding reagent on a Roche/Hitachi 917 analyzer (x).

Sample size (n) = 86

Passing/Bablok ¹³	Linear regression
y = 0.985x + 0.759 g/L	y = 0.980x + 1.09 g/L
τ = 0.949	r = 0.998

The sample concentrations were between 19.7 and 107 g/L (1.97 and 10.7 g/dL).

References

- 1 Brobeck JR, ed. Physiological Basis of Medical Practice, 9th ed. Baltimore, MD: Wilkins and Wilkins 1973;4-7.
- 2 Weichselbaum TE. An accurate and rapid method for the determination of proteins in small amounts of blood serum and plasma. Am J Clin Pathol 1946;10:40-49.
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- 4 Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, editors. Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry, 5th ed. WB Saunders Company 2001;349.
- 5 Thomas L. Labor und Diagnose, 6th ed. TH-Books, Frankfurt 2005.
- 6 Koller A. Total serum protein. In: Kaplan LA, Pesce AJ, eds. Clinical Chemistry, theory, analysis, and correlation St. Louis: Mosby Company 1984;1316-1319.
- 7 Glick MR, Ryder KW, Jackson SA. Graphical Comparisons of Interferences in Clinical Chemistry Instrumentation. Clin Chem 1986;32:470-475.
- 8 Breuer J. Report on the Symposium "Drug Effects in Clinical Chemistry Methods". Eur J Clin Chem Clin Biochem 1996;34:385-386.
- 9 Sonntag O, Scholer A. Drug interference in clinical chemistry: recommendation of drugs and their concentrations to be used in drug interference studies. Ann Clin Biochem 2001;38:376-385.
- 10 Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. Clin Chem Lab Med 2007;45(9):1240-1243.
- 11 Josephson B, Gyllenswärd C. The Development of the Protein Fractions and of Cholesterol Concentration in the Serum of Normal Infants and Children. Scandinav J Clin Lab Investigation 1957;9:29.
- 12 Tietz NW, ed. Clinical Guide to Laboratory Tests, 3rd ed. Philadelphia, PA: WB Saunders Company 1995;518-523.
- 13 Bablok W, Passing H, Bender R, et al. A general regression procedure for method transformation. Application of linear regression procedures for method comparison studies in clinical chemistry, Part III. J Clin Chem Clin Biochem 1988 Nov;26(11):783-790.

A point (period/stop) is always used in this Method Sheet as the decimal separator to mark the border between the integral and the fractional parts of a decimal numeral. Separators for thousands are not used.

Symbols

Roche Diagnostics uses the following symbols and signs in addition to those listed in the ISO 15223-1 standard.

CONTENT

Contents of kit



Volume after reconstitution or mixing

GTIN

Global Trade Item Number

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