

# Alcohol (Ethanol) (ADH-UV-Test)

| Cat.No. | Package Sizes                       |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 104 000 | 4x10 ml R1/ 4 x 10 ml R2 / Standard |
| 104 016 | 4x10 ml R1/ 4 x 10 ml R2 / Standard |
| 104 001 | 1x50 ml R1/ 1 x 50 ml R2 / Standard |

## METHOD

Enzymatic UV, Kinetic.

## PRINCIPLE

Kinetic determination of ethanol, based on the ADH-reaction :  
Alcohol is oxidized to Acetaldehyde, while  $\text{NAD}^+$  is reduced to NADH. The increase of absorbance of NADH is a measure for the concentration of ethanol .

## REAGENTS

**Reagents Composition** (concentrations in the test):

**R1 (Buffer)** TRIS-Buffer (pH 8.7) 200  $\mu\text{mol/L}$

### R2 (Enzyme Reagent)

Alcoholdehydrogenase 140 U/L

$\text{NAD}^+$  1500  $\mu\text{mol/L}$

Phosphate-Buffer (pH 7.1)

### Standard:

Ethanol (see label of the standard vial)

## Precautions

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Use reagents only until the expiration date as printed on each vial label. Do not use expired reagents.
- Close each vial with its cap after use.
- Reagents contain sodium azide (0,95 g/L) as preservative. Do not swallow, and avoid contact with skin and/or mucous membranes.

## Stability

When stored at 2-8° C and protected from light, the reagents are stable until the expiry date printed on the label.

## Preparation and Stability of Working Reagents

R1 and R2 are ready for use

*Stability after opening :*

*3 months at 2 - 8°C, when contamination is strictly avoided*

## SAMPLES

Serum free of hemolysis, heparinized or EDTA plasma, fresh urine

*Stability at 2-8°c is minimum 5 days*

**Note: Ethanol is very volatile, therefore samples, calibrators and controls should be stored well capped and under strict refrigeration.**

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

The reagent can be used manually (see method below) and on most analyzers. Applications are available on request.

**Wavelength** : 340 nm

**Temperature** : 37° C

**Cuvette** : 1 cm light path

Measure against water (increasing absorbance A)

|                                                  | STANDARD          | SAMPLE            |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Standard                                         | 30 $\mu\text{L}$  | -                 |
| Sample                                           | -                 | 30 $\mu\text{L}$  |
| Reagent R1                                       | 250 $\mu\text{L}$ | 250 $\mu\text{L}$ |
| Mix, incubate for 1 min, read $A_1$              |                   |                   |
| Reagent R2                                       | 250 $\mu\text{L}$ | 250 $\mu\text{L}$ |
| Mix and incubate, after exactly 3 min read $A_2$ |                   |                   |

Then calculate

$\Delta A = (A_2 - A_1)$  of Sample or Standard

## CALCULATION

$$\text{Alcohol [mg / dL]} = \frac{\Delta A \text{ Sample}}{\Delta A \text{ Std / Cal}} \times \text{conc. Std / Cal [mg / dL]}$$

**Note: You may also use a fixed factor :**

**Calculate once**

$$F = \text{Concentration Standard} / \Delta A_{\text{standard}}$$

## QUALITY CONTROL

For quality control use Greiner's special Alcohol control .

## PERFORMANCE DATA

No interference by Bilirubin up to 30 mg/dl, Hemoglobin up to 800 mg/dl and lipemia up to 1000 mg/dl Triglycerides .

### - Linearity

The test is linear up to a concentration of 600 mg/dl , at higher concentrations the samples have to be diluted e.g. 1+1 with phys. NaCl, the result has to be multiplied by 2.

### - Sensitivity/Detection Limit

The lower detection limit is 10 mg/dl.

### - Specificity

A number of structural related organic compounds were tested on cross reactivity in the assay . Aceton, Acetaldehyd, Äthylenglykol, Isopropanol and Methanol, at a concentration of 2 mg/dl, had no effect on the results.

### - Precision

| Within Run<br>n = 11 | Average<br>[mg/dl] | Standard-<br>Deviation<br>[mg/dl] | VC<br>[%] |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| sample 1             | 48,6               | 1,3                               | 2,7       |
| sample 2             | 100                | 1,2                               | 1,2       |
| sample 3             | 290                | 1,9                               | 0,65      |

| Between Run<br>n = 11 | Average<br>[mg/dl] | Standard-<br>Deviation<br>[mg/dl] | VC<br>[%] |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| sample 1              | 50,7               | 2,3                               | 4,5       |
| sample 2              | 254                | 6,7                               | 2,6       |

### - Correlation

A comparative study has been performed between the Greiner method (y) and another commercial reagent (x) on 125 human serum samples. The parameters of linear regression are as follows:

$$y = 1,02 x + 2,05 \text{ [mg/dl]} \quad r = 0,982$$

## LITERATURE

1. Heise HA. Concentration of alcohol in samples of blood and urine taken at the same time. J For Sci 12, 454 (1967)
2. Beutler HO: Ethanol, Bergmeyer HU, Methods of Enzymatic Analysis, Vol.VI, 3. ed New York: Academic Press, 1984 p 598
3. Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Program. National Institute on Drug Abuse Federal Register Vol. 53, No 69, pp 11970 (1988)
4. Ellenhorn MJ, and BG Barceloux: Medical Toxicology, New York, Elsevier Science Publ. Company Inc. 1988, pp 525 and 782

## SYMBOLS USED



For *in vitro* diagnostic medical use



Batch Code



Use by



Temperature limitation