

Intended Use

For the quantitative determination of iron and total iron-binding capacity in serum. For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

Method History

Iron exists in serum complexed with transferrin, a transport protein. Most early procedures for iron determination involved dissociation of the iron from the iron-protein complex, precipitation of the proteins, and then measurement of the iron content of the protein free filtrate.

Many chromagens have been used in the determination including thiocyanate o-phenanthroline, bathophenanthroline and TPTZ. In 1971, Persijn et al.¹ presented a method using the chromagen ferrozine, described by Stookey.² This method did not require protein precipitation and was more sensitive than previous methods. The present procedure is a modification of the Persijn method.

Principle

Serum Iron: Transferrin-bound iron is released at an acid pH and reduced from ferric to ferrous ions. These ions react with ferrozine to form a violet colored complex which is measured spectrophotometrically at 560nm. The absorbance measured at this wavelength is proportional to serum iron concentration.

Clinical Significance³

In most cases, both serum iron and TIBC values are necessary for greatest diagnostic significance. Low serum iron values are seen in chronic blood loss, insufficient intake or absorption of iron, and increased demand on the body stores (e.g. pregnancy). Elevated serum iron values are seen in increased red cell destruction, decreased red cell synthesis, increased iron intake, or increased iron stores release.

Increase in the TIBC may be due to increased production of apotransferrin (e.g. chronic iron deficiency) or an increased release of ferritin, as in hepatocellular necrosis.

Decreases in the TIBC can occur with cirrhosis and hemochromatosis due to a deficiency in ferritin, or in nephrosis due to loss of apotransferrin.

Reagents

1. Iron Buffer (R1) Reagent: Hydroxylamine hydrochloride 220mM in acetate buffer, pH 4.5 with surfactant.
2. Iron Color (R2) Reagent: Ferrozine 3.6mM in hydroxylamine hydrochloride.

Precautions

1. All reagents are toxic. Do not pipette by mouth. Avoid all contact.
2. This reagent is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

Reagent Storage

Store all reagents refrigerated at 2-8°C.

Reagent Deterioration

All reagents should be clear. Turbidity may indicate contamination and the reagent should not be used.

Specimen Collection and Storage

1. Fresh, unhemolyzed serum is the specimen of choice.
2. Serum should be separated as soon as clot has formed.
3. Heparinized plasma may be used but other anticoagulants should not be used to avoid possible iron contamination.⁴

4. Serum iron is reported to be stable for four days at room temperature (15-30°C) and seven days at 2-8°C.⁴

Interferences

1. Certain drugs and other substances are known to influence circulating iron levels. See Young, et al.⁵
2. Iron contained in hemoglobin does not react in this method, therefore, slight hemolysis will not interfere. However, gross hemolysis (pink or red specimens) will contribute to the absorbance measured at the wavelength used and should be avoided.³
3. To make tubes, pipettes, etc. iron free, they must be washed with hot, dilute (1:2) hydrochloric or nitric acid, followed by several rinsings with iron-free deionized or distilled water.

Materials Provided

1. Iron Buffer R1 Reagent
2. Iron Color R2 Reagent

Materials Required but not Provided

1. Controls
2. Calibrator
3. Beckman Coulter AU™ analyzer
4. Application and instrument manuals

Procedure (Beckman Coulter AU™400 application)

SPECIFIC TEST PARAMETERS									
TEST NUMBER: #	TEST NAME: Iron ▾	TYPE: Serum ▾	OPERATIONAL: Yes ▾						
SAMPLE VOL.: 9	DIL. VOL.: 0	PRE-DILUTION RATE: 1							
REAGENTS: R1 VOLUME: 150	DIL. VOL.: 0	MIN. OD	MAX. OD						
R2 VOLUME: 30	DIL. VOL.: 0	L	H						
REAGENT OD LIMIT:									
WAVELENGTH: PRI. 570 ▾	SEC. 800 ▾	FIRST L: -0.100	FIRST H: 1.500						
METHOD: END ▾	LAST L: -0.100		LAST H: 1.500						
REACTION SLOPE: + ▾	DYNAMIC RANGE:								
MEASURING POINT 1: FIRST: 0	LAST: 12	L: #	H: #						
MEASURING POINT 2: FIRST: 0	LAST: 10	CORRELATION FACTOR:							
LINEARITY: %	A: 1.000		B: 0.000						
NO LAG TIME: ▾	ON BOARD STABILITY PERIOD: #								

SPECIFIC TEST PARAMETERS										
VALUE FLAG: # ▾	LEVEL L: #				LEVEL H: #					
NORMAL RANGES:	AGE L	AGE H								
	SEX	YEAR	MONTH	YEAR	MONTH	L	H			
○ 1. #	▾ #	#	#	#	#	#	#			
○ 2. #	▾ #	#	#	#	#	#	#			
○ 3. #	▾ #	#	#	#	#	#	#			
○ 4. #	▾ #	#	#	#	#	#	#			
○ 5. #	▾ #	#	#	#	#	#	#			
○ 6. #	▾ #	#	#	#	#	#	#			
7. NONE SELECTED							#	#		
8. OUT OF RANGE	L	H					#	#		
PANIC VALUE:	#	#	UNIT: ug/dl	DECIMAL PLACES: 0						

Total Iron Reagent Set

CALIBRATION SPECIFIC PARAMETERS

CAL TYPE: **AB** ▾ FORMULA: **Y=AX+B** ▾ COUNTS: **2** PROCESS: **CONC.** ▾

	CAL. NO.	OD	CONC.	FAC/OD-L	FAC/OD-H
POINT 1.	#		#	-9999999	9999999
POINT 2.					
POINT 3.					
POINT 4.					
POINT 5.					
POINT 6.					
POINT 7.					
1-POINT CAL. POINT:	○	WITH CONC-0			
MB TYPE FACTOR:	CALIBRATION STABILITY PERIOD: #				

#: User-Defined

The above reagent parameters are intended to serve as a guide for use with Pointe Scientific, Inc. reagent. The parameters are based on data generated by Pointe Scientific, Inc. Please note: These parameters should be used in conjunction with your laboratory Quality Control Program for validation.

NOTE: For other instrument specific applications please contact Pointe Scientific, Inc. Technical Service Department at 1-800-445-9853

Calculations

A = Absorbance
Std = Standard

$$\frac{A_2 \text{ Test} - A_1 \text{ Test}}{A_2 \text{ Std} - A_1 \text{ Std}} \times \text{Conc. of Std} = \text{Total Iron (ug/dl)}$$

Example: $A_1 \text{ Test} = 0.08$ $A_2 \text{ Test} = 0.15$
 $A_1 \text{ Std} = 0.00$ $A_2 \text{ Std} = 0.40$

Then: $\frac{0.15 - 0.08}{0.40 - 0.00} = \frac{0.07}{0.40} \times 500 = 0.175 \times 500 = 87.5 \text{ ug/dl}$

Calibration

Aqueous standards can be used to calibrate the procedure or an appropriate serum calibrator. The procedure should be calibrated according to the instrument manufacturer's instructions. If control results are found to be out of range, the procedure should be re-calibrated.

Quality Control

Serum controls with known normal and abnormal values should be run routinely to monitor the validity of the reaction.

Expected Values

Iron, Total = 60 – 150 ug/dl

It is strongly recommended that each laboratory determine the normal range for its particular population.

Performance

- Linearity: 500 ug/dl
Samples with values above 500 ug/dl must be diluted 1:1 with normal saline, re-assayed and result multiplied by two.
- Comparison: A comparison study performed between the Beckman Coulter AU™400 and Roche Hitachi 717 using this method resulted in a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.996$ with a regression equation of $y = 0.984x - 8.3$. (n = 40, range 11-513)

3. Precision:

Within - day precision study was performed using three levels of material. Between - day precision study was performed using two levels of control material assayed over a 20 day period with 2 runs per day and 2 replicates per run.

Within Day (N=20)			Day to Day		
Mean	S.D.	C.V.%	Mean	S.D.	C.V.%
66	3.3	5.0	51	2.9	5.7
129	2.1	1.6	211	2.1	1.0
197	2.8	1.4			

Precision and Linearity studies were performed following modifications of CLSI Protocols EP5 and EP6⁷ using a Beckman AU™400 analyzer

References

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Manufactured by Pointe Scientific, Inc.
5449 Research Drive, Canton, MI 48188

European Authorized Representative:
Obelis s.a.
Boulevard Général Wahis 53
1030 Brussels, BELGIUM
Tel: (32)2.732.59.54 Fax:(32)2.732.60.03 email: mail@obelis.net



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