



ASAT

DETERMINATION OF ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (EC 2.6.1.1) ACCORDING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE IFCC

- IFCC Method (EC 2.6.1.1)
- Instrument Application Sheets Available
- Startreagent procedure
- Use Serum or Plasma
- Wavelength 340, 334, 365 nm



Products	Product no.	Quantity
ASAT Buffer	2270	6 x 100 ml
ASAT Reagent	2352	10 x 100 ml
ASAT Startreagent	2275	10 x 30 ml
Pyridoxal phosphate	2353	10 x 1 ml

SUMMARY

PRINCIPLE

L – Aspartate + α – Ketoglutarate $\xrightarrow{\text{ASAT}}$ L – Glutamate + Oxaloacetate
Oxaloacetate + NADH + H⁺ $\xrightarrow{\text{MD}}$ Malate + NAD⁺
The rate of NADH conversion is monitored continuously at 334, 340 or 366 nm.

METHOD

ASAT Working Reagent: Dissolve and mix the contents of one vial ASAT Reagent (2352) in 100 ml ASAT Buffer (2270). The stability of this working reagent is at least 2 weeks at 2-6 °C and 1 month at -20 °C.
When Pyridoxal phosphate (2353) is used, dissolve the contents of one vial in 1.0 ml distilled water (stability is 1 month at 2-6 °C) and add 0.1 ml pyridoxal phosphate solution per 10 ml ASAT Working Reagent. The stability of this working reagent is at least 1 week at 2-6 °C and 1 month at -20 °C.

SAMPLE MATERIAL

Serum, plasma. Hemolytic sera cannot be examined as the erythrocytes contains larger quantities of ASAT.
Serum is stable without loss of ASAT activity for at least 1 week at 2-6 °C.

LINEARITY

If activities exceed 200 U/l mix 50 μ l sample with 100 μ l saline (9 g/l NaCl). Multiply result by 3.

EXPECTED VALUES

Male:	Up to 25 U/l	416 nkat/l	with pyridoxal phosphate
Male:	Up to 30 U/l	500 nkat/l	without pyridoxal phosphate
Female:	Up to 21 U/l	350 nkat/l	with pyridoxal phosphate
Female:	Up to 26 U/l	433 nkat/l	without pyridoxal phosphate

NOTES

1. For in vitro diagnostic use only.
2. For professional use only.
3. Always contact INstruChemie for the complete product insert and latest edition.
4. Printed in the Netherlands, ASAT-summary-280725-1.FEN