

# ZINC

Colorimetric Method

25 Tests

## PRINCIPLE :

Zinc present in the sample is chelated by zincon (2-carboxy-2'-hydroxy-5-Sulfoformazyl-benzene) in the reagent at alkaline pH. The formation of this complex is measured at a wavelength of 610 nm.

## SAMPLE :

Serum, heparine plasma, C.S.F. and urine. EDTA cannot be used.

## NORMAL VALUES :

Serum or heparine Plasma:

16 – 25  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  (109-167 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ )

Urine:

69  $\pm$  25  $\mu\text{mol/day}$  (451 $\pm$  165  $\mu\text{g/day}$ )

It is recommended that each laboratory should assign its own normal range as this is dependent upon geographical location.

## REAGENTS :

1-	Standard	30.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (200 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ )
2-	Buffer :	
	Carbonate buffer (pH 9.5)	50 mM /L
	Detergent	
	Stabilizer	
3-	Chromogen :	
	Zincon	0.05 mM /L

## STABILITY :

The reagents are stable up to the expiry date when stored at +4°C .

## PROCEDURE :

Pipette into test tubes ( free of Zinc )

	Blank ml	Standard ml	Sample ml
D. Water	0.5	-	-
Standard (R <sub>1</sub> )	-	0.5	-
Sample	-	-	0.5
Buffer (R <sub>2</sub> )	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chromogen (R <sub>3</sub> )	0.5	0.5	0.5

Mix, incubate for 10 min at 25°C. Measure the absorbance of standard ( $A_{\text{standard}}$ ) and sample ( $A_{\text{sample}}$ ) against the reagent blank at 610 nm ( 660 - 620 nm ) within 15 minutes. Linearity up to 153  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  ( 1000  $\mu\text{g/dl}$  )

## CALCULATION :

Zinc in sample ( $\mu\text{mol/l}$  or  $\mu\text{g/dl}$ )

$$= \frac{A_{\text{Sample}}}{A_{\text{Standard}}} \times \text{Standard Conc.}$$

## NOTES:

- 1- All glassware must be immersed in dilute HCL or dilute HNO<sub>3</sub> and then rinsed in DDH<sub>2</sub>O.
- 2- Rubber cap of Commercial Control serum or sample tube can be a cause of zinc contamination.

## QUALITY CONTROL:

For accuracy and reproducibility control: Assayed Multi-Sera Normal and Elevated.

## REFERENCE :

Hayakawa R. Jap J. Toxic Environ. Health 8, 14 – 18 ( 1961 )

