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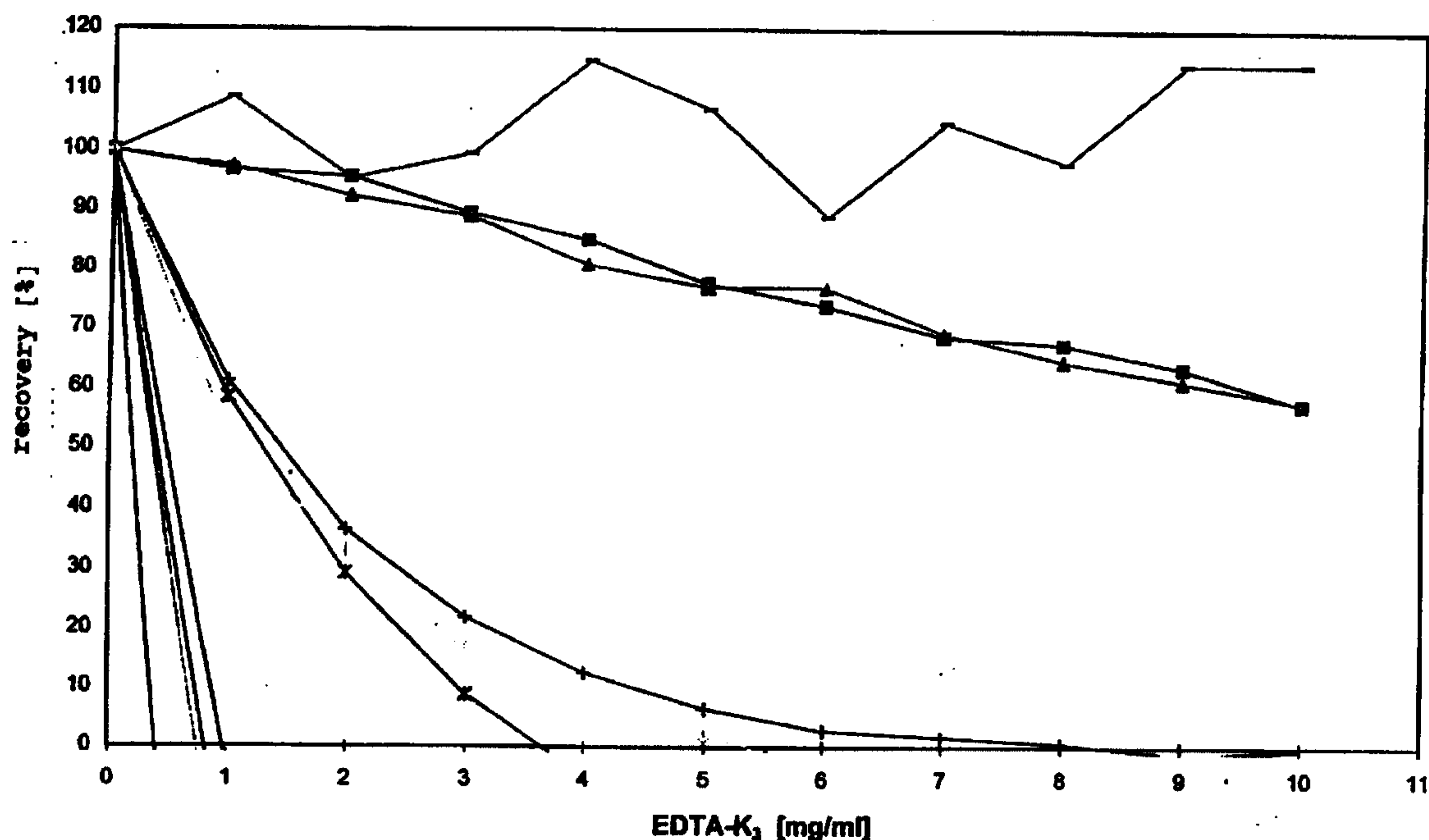
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(54) **METHODE ET REACTIF POUR LA DETERMINATION DU FER
SANS INTERFERENCE**

(54) **METHOD AND REAGENT FOR THE INTERFERENCE-FREE
DETERMINATION OF IRON**



(57) Method and reagent for the determination of iron in a biological sample in which the bound iron is released, the released iron is reduced to Fe^{2+} , a colour reagent solution is added and the colour complex that is formed is measured photometrically, characterized in that a water-soluble EDTA-complexing compound in particular an indium and/or scandium salt is added to the sample.



Abstract

Method and reagent for the determination of iron in a biological sample in which the bound iron is released, the released iron is reduced to Fe^{2+} , a colour reagent solution is added and the colour complex that is formed is measured photometrically, characterized in that a water-soluble EDTA-complexing compound in particular an indium and/or scandium salt is added to the sample.

Boehringer Mannheim GmbH**4691/00/****Method and reagent for the interference-free
determination of iron**

The invention concerns a method for the interference-free determination of iron in biological samples, in particular in serum in which bound iron is released, the released iron is reduced to Fe^{2+} , a colour reagent solution is added and the colour complex that forms is measured photometrically and it also concerns a combination of reagents which is suitable for the interference-free determination of iron especially in the presence of high amounts of EDTA.

Disorders of iron metabolism, in particular iron deficiency and disorders of iron absorption are widespread especially in the female population. Hence the detection of iron in body fluids and in particular in serum is one of the standard determinations in medical analytics. Iron is provided with the diet and absorbed via the intestinal mucosa. Bound to transferrin in a trivalent state, it is then transported to the bone marrow where it is mainly incorporated into haemoglobin. Anaemic symptoms occur if too little iron is absorbed.

The determination of iron in serum is one of the most frequently carried out trace element analyses in clinical diagnostics. With regard to the release of iron from transferrin, two basic test variants for the determination are known. In the one case iron can be detached by adding detergent mixtures (e.g. EP 0 130 537), guanidinium chloride (e.g. EP 0 343 592) or for

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example urea-containing denaturing agents (e.g. DE 44 01 754) at a weakly acidic pH. On the other hand, iron can be detached from transferrin in a strongly acidic medium, in particular at a pH value of ca. 2.5 or lower (Clin. Chem. vol. 26 (1980), 327-331).

However, a disadvantage of the said test principles is that the presence of EDTA which is often present in biological samples, for example as a result of corresponding pretreatments, causes interference. The reason is that EDTA is able to form complexes with iron and the iron bound in this manner is therefore not available for the formation of a colour complex. This can lead to false-negative iron values especially with EDTA plasma as a sample material. Furthermore, there is a risk that when such determinations are carried out on automated analysers, there is a carry-over of EDTA from other test liquids due to unavoidable pipetting or stirring devices or inadequately cleaned reaction vessels which results in a reduced colour signal and thus to a reduced recovery of the iron.

In order to eliminate this disadvantage, zinc (II) salts are added in test variants which release the iron by a suitable denaturing agent. The EDTA contamination is masked by Zn^{2+} ions which avoids interference due to reactions of EDTA with Fe^{2+} ions.

In contrast the addition of zinc(II) salts does not eliminate interference caused by EDTA in test variants in which iron is released in a strongly acidic medium. Furthermore it has turned out that in the presence of high salt concentrations (ca. 4 mol/l) and/or high detergent concentrations (ca. 7 %) the reagent solution

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is observed to "creep out" of the reagent bottles leading for example to destruction of bar code labels and corrosion of metal components in automated analysers.

Consequently the object of the present invention is to provide a method and reagent for the determination of iron in biological sample material which is suitable for the release of iron at strongly acidic pH values and/or in solutions with high salt or detergent concentrations in which no essential interference occurs in the presence of EDTA and reduced recovery of iron caused by EDTA is avoided.

The object is achieved by a method for the determination of iron in a biological sample in which the bound iron is released, the released iron is reduced to Fe^{2+} , a colour reagent solution is added and the colour complex that is formed is measured photometrically, wherein the sample is contacted with a water-soluble salt composed of metal cations of the IIIrd main group and subgroup (III a+b) of the periodic system of the elements such as scandium, indium, lanthanum or gallium. Indium and/or scandium salts are preferred according to the invention. The counterion of the salts to be added according to the invention is uncritical provided water-soluble salts are formed. In particular divalent or trivalent cations and the following acidic residues have proven to be suitable: halogenides, phosphates, nitrates, sulfites and sulfates, of which chlorides and sulfates are preferred.

The concentration of the salts according to the invention of the IIIrd main group or subgroup in the reagent solution (final concentration in the test) is at

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least about 0.1 mmol/l, a range between about 0.1 and 50 mmol/l is preferred and a concentration between about 1 and 20 mmol/l is particularly preferred.

In the method according to the invention the bound iron can in principle be released by measures known to a person skilled in the art such as by adding suitable detergent mixtures (e.g. EP 0 130 537, DE 27 24 757 or DE 37 29 502) or a denaturing agent such as guanidinium chloride (e.g. EP 0 343 592) usually at pH values between 3 and 6 or at strongly acidic pH values where an iron-releasing substance is not added. According to the invention a pH value between 0 and 3 has proven to be advantageous when the iron is detached in a strongly acidic medium.

In order to carry out the method according to the invention the sample or the reagent mixture is preferably kept in a weak and strongly acidic range, particularly preferably in the range between pH 0 and pH 6. Compounds are suitable as buffer substances which have a pk value of 2.5 to 6 and which do not or only weakly complex iron. Acetate, citrate, phosphate or succinate buffers are for example suitable. A further preferred variant for releasing the iron is firstly to adjust an acidic pH value, particularly preferably pH 3 to pH 6, and subsequently to rebuffer to a pH value which gives an optimal colour yield with the colour system selected for the detection of iron. Suitable pH values for this are known to a person skilled in the art, for example from Fielding, Methods in Hematology 1 (Iron), 15-49 (1980). It is particularly preferable for the method according to the invention when the bound iron is released in a strong acidic medium, preferably between pH 0 and 3, and an EDTA-complexing substance is

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added. Suitable EDTA-complexing substances are in particular salts composed of a divalent or trivalent cation of groups IIIa, IIIb IVa, VIII of the periodic system and/or lanthanides such as scandium, indium, zirconium, nickel, ytterbium and lutetium, of which scandium and/or indium are preferred.

Acetate or citrate buffer is preferably used as the buffer substance. The buffer is preferably used at a concentration of 20 to 500 mmol/l, in particular in a range of 50 to 250 mmol/l. It is especially preferred when the buffer solution contains ca. 200 mmol/l citric acid. The buffer substance can be contained in a first solution of the iron test according to the invention which can additionally contain a denaturing agent and optionally a fatty alcohol polyglycol ether. In addition the other solutions or the other solution of the iron test according to the invention can also be buffered and additional auxiliary substances for stabilization and/or to eliminate or reduce undesired reactions can be added. Thus for example interference by lipaemic biological samples can be avoided by adding fatty alcohol polyglycol ethers or alkylpolyethylene glycol ethers (DE 44 01 754). A further advantageous embodiment of the method according to the invention is when thiourea is added to the reagent especially preferably between 10 and 200 mM. This can eliminate especially copper interference.

In order to determine iron a reducing agent such as ascorbic acid, dithionite or hydroxylamine is added in a known manner to the sample solution in order to reduce the released iron present in a trivalent form to the divalent form. The reducing agent can be added to the first solution together with the optionally used

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denaturing agent as well as to the second solution which also contains the suitable colour system for the detection of iron. However, the reducing agent is preferably added to the second solution. Furthermore it is preferable if the reagent additionally contains a substance which stabilizes the reducing agent such as a suitable preservative (e.g. Germall II).

Colour systems for the detection of iron are for example described in EP 0 228 060, Clin. Biochem. 14 (1981), 311-315 and Clin. Chem. 23 (1979), 234-240. Complexing agents of the ferroin type are particularly suitable which generate a dye with iron which can be evaluated photometrically. Suitable substances are bathophenanthroline and Ferrozine (3'(2'-pyridyl)-5,6-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine-sulfonic acid disodium salt or 3'(2'-pyridyl)-5,6-bis(4-phenyl-sulfonic acid)-1,2,4-triazine monosodium salt). In this process the formation of dye is proportional to the content of iron in the sample and can be evaluated photometrically in a known manner.

The invention succeeds for the first time in avoiding interference by EDTA in the photometric determination of iron and also especially in strongly acidic reagent solutions.

Hence a further subject matter of the invention is the use of water-soluble indium and/or scandium salts to prevent interference caused by the presence of EDTA in the photometric determination of iron in a biological sample.

The effectiveness of the reagent in avoiding EDTA

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interference can be checked photometrically at a sample/reagent ratio of 1:5 to 1:25, preferably of 1:10 to 1:15. A recovery of iron with only a ca. 10 % deviation was achievable. The measurement is usually carried out at a temperature of ca. 37°C and at a wavelength of ca. 570-580 nm using a cuvette with a light path of 1 cm against the reagent solution as a blank.

A further subject matter of the invention is a combination of reagents for the determination of iron in a biological sample characterized by a first reagent which is able to release bound iron and contains at least 0.1 mmol/l of a water-soluble salt composed of a metal cation of the IIIrd main group and/or subgroup, preferably of an indium and/or scandium salt and separate therefrom a second reagent containing 0.5 to 50 mmol/l dye which are present in the form of aqueous solutions or as dry mixtures that are suitable for their preparation. Both reagents or only the first reagent can additionally contain 20 to 500 mmol/l buffer substance.

In particular the first reagent can additionally contain further auxiliary substances such as a suitable detergent for avoiding lipaemic interference preferably about 1 % to 10 % (w/v) alkylpolyethylene glycol ether (e.g. Genapol X-80: isotridecylpoly(ethylene glycol ether)_n, n=8) or to avoid interference caused by copper in which case 10 to 200 mM thiourea is preferred.

The second reagent can additionally contain a reducing agent such as ascorbic acid, dithionite or hydroxylamine at a concentration of 20 to 200 mmol/l. The second reagent can optionally contain a substance or mixture of

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substances which stabilizes the reducing agent such as the commercially available substances Germall II, Germall 115, Oxaban A or Oxaban E at a concentration of 0.5 to 6.0 g/l, preferably of 1 to 3 g/l. In addition it is also possible to not add the reducing agent until shortly before using the liquid reagent.

The two reagents can be present in the form of aqueous solutions or as suitable dry mixtures (lyophilisates) for their preparation.

The reagent combination is additionally characterized by a surprisingly high stability. Thus it has turned out that the reagent after storage for 24 hours at 42°C or 3 weeks at 35°C (corresponding to a stress model for 18 months real time at 2-8°C) can be used for the interference-free determination of iron without any loss of quality or activity.

Figure legends:

Figure 1:

Percentage recovery of iron in the presence of 0 to 10 mg/ml EDTA tripotassium salt; sample: human serum pool ca. 77 µg/dl iron; following additives: — 10 mM indium sulfate, — 10 mM scandium sulfate; — 20 mM nickel sulfate, — 10 mM ytterbium sulfate, 10 mM zirconium sulfate, — 10 mM lutetium sulfate; other curves: without additives or ineffective additives.

The invention is further elucidated by the following examples.

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Example 1

The following reagents are used to determine iron in serum:

Reagent 1: 200 mmol/l citric acid
 100 mmol/l thiourea
 7 % (w/v) alkylpolyethylene glycol ether
 10 mmol/l indium (III) chloride

Reagent 2: 150 mmol/l sodium ascorbate
 6 mmol/l 3'(2'-pyridiyl)-5,6-bis(4-
 phenylsulfonic acid)-1,2,3-
 triazine monosodium salt

The determinations were carried out on a Hitachi 717 automated analyser, Boehringer Mannheim GmbH at a measuring temperature of 37°C. The measurement was carried out at a wavelength of 570 nm against the reference wavelength of 700 nm. The difference between the measurement wavelength and reference wavelength was evaluated.

20 µl of a serum sample and 250 µl reagent 1 were pipetted into a cuvette and incubated at 37°C after mixing. After 5 minutes a first absorbance was measured. Subsequently 50 µl reagent 2 was added by pipette, mixed, incubated for a further 5 minutes and then a second absorbance was measured. The evaluation was carried out by determining the difference between the two absorbance values.

A blank using 0.9 % saline solution as a sample and a calibrator with a known content of iron were analysed in the same manner. A linear calibration curve was

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established from these two samples from which readings were subsequently taken for the known samples.

Results:

3 mg/ml EDTA-K₃ was added to a human serum (typical concentration of an EDTA plasma) and used as a sample. The unspiked human serum pool was measured as a reference value and the recovery of the spiked sample relative to the unspiked sample was calculated.

Table 1:

Addition to reagent 1	Recovery
without addition	- 2.8 %
10 mmol/l indium sulfate	89.4 %
10 mmol/l scandium sulfate	88.9 %
10 mmol/l lutetium sulfate	8.8 %
10 mmol/l ytterbium sulfate	22.0 %
10 mmol/l nickel sulfate	79.8 %
10 mmol/l zirconium sulfate	16.7 %

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The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:-

1. Method for the determination of iron in a biological sample in which the bound iron is released, the released iron is reduced to Fe^{2+} , a colour reagent solution is added and the colour complex that is formed is measured photometrically, wherein a water-soluble salt composed of a metal cation from the IIIrd main group and/or subgroup is added to the sample.
2. Method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the concentration of the metal salt is between 0.1 and 50 mmol/l.
3. Method as claimed in one of the claims 1 or 2, wherein an indium and/or scandium salt is added.
4. Method as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 3, wherein auxiliary substances are added for stabilization or to avoid or reduce undesired reactions.
5. Method as claimed in one of the claims 1 to 4, wherein the pH value in the test solution is between 0 and 3.
6. Use of water-soluble salts composed of a metal cation of the IIIrd main group and/or subgroup to avoid interference caused by the presence of EDTA in the photometric determination of iron in a sample.

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7. Combination of reagents for the determination of iron in a biological sample, characterized by a first reagent which is able to release the bound iron and contains about 0.1 mmol/l to 50 mmol/l of a water-soluble salt composed of a metal cation of the IIIrd main group and/or subgroup and separate therefrom a second reagent containing about 0.5 to 50 mmol/l dye, in the form of aqueous solutions or dry mixtures suitable for their preparation.
8. Combination of reagents as claimed in claim 7, wherein the first reagent contains about 1 % to 10 % (w/v) of an alkylpolyethylene glycol ether.
9. Combination of reagents as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein the second reagent contains about 20 to 200 mmol/l reducing agent and optionally a substance which stabilizes the reducing agent.
10. Combination of reagents as claimed in one of the claims 7 to 9, wherein the first reagent or the first and the second reagent have a pH value between 0 and 3.
11. Method for the determination of iron in a biological sample in which the bound iron is released, the released iron is reduced to Fe^{2+} , a colour reagent solution is added and the colour complex that is formed is measured photometrically, wherein the bound iron is released at a pH value below 3 and a water-soluble EDTA-complexing compound is added.

Figure 1

