



Urine Precipitate Dissolution buffer

Directions for Use, 100330/06 (EN)

Issued: Aug 2008, revised Jan 2010

INTENDED USE

The Urine Precipitation Dissolution buffer is intended for rapid dissolution of precipitates in urine. For laboratory use only.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Precipitates of different colours and shapes are commonly appearing in urine specimens, especially in frozen and thawed samples. The precipitates may bind large amounts of substances, especially proteins, occurring in the urine. The elimination of precipitates, using centrifugation or filtration, should be avoided as this may also remove urine components to be analysed. The Urine Precipitate Dissolution (UPD) buffer rapidly dissolves precipitates appearing in thawed urine specimens.

It has e.g. been found that up to 85% of the glycoprotein hormone erythropoietin (EPO) in urine is bound to the precipitates¹, but can be released by the use of the UPD buffer. This urine mixture has been used for EPO lateral flow test analysis, after desalting, or before affinity purification of urine EPO. The UPD buffer might also be valuable for the release of several other proteins and low molecular weight substances thus making them available for analysis or further purification.

REAGENTS

A volume of 50 mL UPD buffer is sufficient for 500 tests using 1 mL urine.

Art. No.	Name and Contents	
0090	Urine Precipitate Dissolution buffer 1x50 mL UPD ^(a)	100360

^(a) Contains 0.02% sodium azide

Storage and Shelf Life

Store at +4-8°C. Do not freeze. For expiration dates see the product labels.

Precautions

- Not for internal or external use in humans or animals. Not for *in vitro* diagnostic use.
- Do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
- Contamination of reagents may yield incorrect results.
- Always use good laboratory procedures when handling the product and wear suitable protective clothing.
- Human body fluid must be handled and treated as a potentially infectious agent.

Warning! Products that contain sodium azide as a preservative must be handled with care. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. On disposal, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up. Please refer to decontamination procedures as outlined by Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or other local/national guidelines.

PROCEDURE

Mix 10 parts of urine and 1 part of UPD buffer and turn the mixture end-over-end a few times. The precipitates are rapidly dissolved, but it is recommended to let the tubes stand for ≥ 10 min. at 17-30°C before the solution is further processed. If there still are some precipitates left, an additional aliquot of UPD buffer may be added and the procedure repeated. The final pH will be about 7-8 pH units for all urines.

WARRANTY

Information presented here is accurate to the best of our knowledge. It is the responsibility of the user to verify the suitability of the supplied materials and procedures for a particular purpose. In this respect further processing made by the user may affect the results, in which event MAIIA AB disclaims all warranties expressed, implied or statutory, including the implied warranty of merchantability and fitness for use. MAIIA AB and its authorised distributors, in such event, shall not be liable for damages indirect or consequential.

MANUFACTURER

MAIIA AB, Rapskatan 7P, SE-75450 Uppsala, Sweden

Technical Assistance

If you have any problems or experience any difficulties regarding the products, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Web: www.maiiadiagnostics.com

Email: info@maiidiagnostics.com

Mail: MAIIA Diagnostics
PO Box 6529
SE-75138 Uppsala, Sweden

References

¹Lönnberg, M., Drevin, M., Carlsson, J. Journal of Immunological Methods 339(2), 236-244 (2008) Ultra-sensitive immunochromatographic assay for quantitative determination of erythropoietin.