

CK-Nac
(NAC-017)

16 months stability

Clinical significance

Creatine kinase is a cellular enzyme with wide tissue distribution in the body. Its physiological role is associated with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) generation for contractile or transport systems.

Elevated CK values are observed in diseases of skeletal muscle and after myocardial infarction

Principle of the method

Creatine phosphate + ADP $\xrightarrow{\text{CK}}$ Creatine + ATP

ATP + D-Glucose $\xrightarrow{\text{HK}}$ ADP + Glucose-6-phosphate

G6P + NADP⁺ $\xrightarrow{\text{G6P-DH}}$ 6-Phosphogluconate + NADPH + H⁺

The rate of NADPH formation is proportional to the catalytic concentration of CK present in the sample

General features

- ✓ Liquid stable bi-reagent UV
- ✓ Linearity : up to 2400 U/L
- ✓ Measuring range: 2 to 2400 U/L
- ✓ Reaction time: 5 minutes
- ✓ Stability: 16 months

Reference values

Men : up to
195 U/L

Women: up to
170 U/L

Commercial info

Reference

NAC – 017

Presentation

Liquid-stable reagent



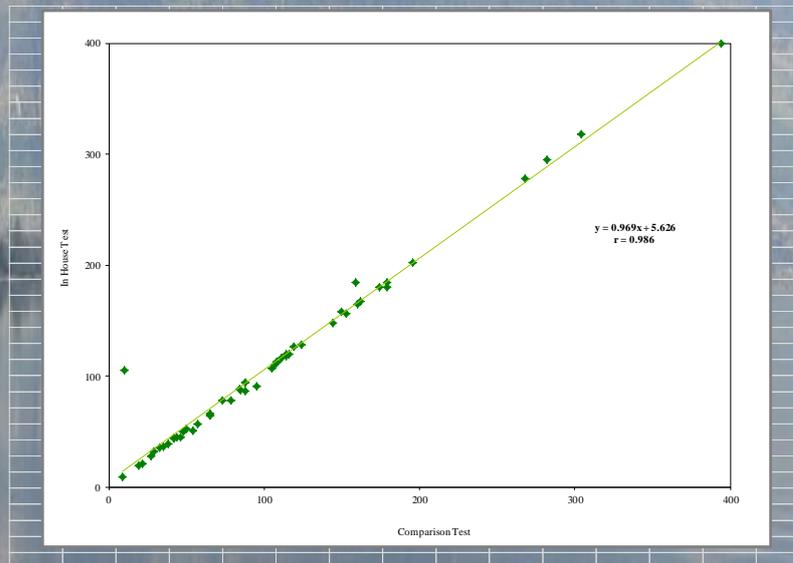
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Precision

Within run	Mean (U/L)	SD	%CV	Between run	Mean (U/L)	SD	%CV
Level 1	93	1.12	1.2	Level 1	94	3.38	3.6
Level 2	321	4.07	1.27	Level 2	321	8.6	2.68

Correlation



Correlation

Bilirubin	up to 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$
Haemolysis	up to 2.5 g/L
Lipemia	up to 5 g/L