

ACE - Angiotensin Converting Enzyme

24 months stability

Clinical significance

Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) is an enzyme who cleaves histidylleucine dipeptide from Angiotensin I to give the potent vasoconstrictor: Angiotensin II.

ACE also inactivates bradykinin.

Elevated levels of ACE activity occur in serum of patients with active sarcoidosis, and occasionally in premature infants with respiratory distress syndrome, in adults with tuberculosis, Gaucher's disease, leprosy, and in many other pathologic conditions involving lung and liver diseases.

Principle of the method

UV assay using FAPGG (furylacryloylphenylalanine-glycylglycine) as substrate.

The decrease in absorbance at 340nm will be used to determine ACE activity by comparison with a calibrator.

General features

- ✓ Liquid stable ready to use mono-reagent
- ✓ Linearity: up to 160 U/L
- ✓ Measuring range: 5.4 to 160 U/L
- ✓ Reaction time: Less than 10 minutes
- ✓ Onboard stability: 30 days

Reference values

ADULT

8 – 65 U/L

Commercial info

Reference

ACE-101L

Presentation

UV Liquid-stable reagent



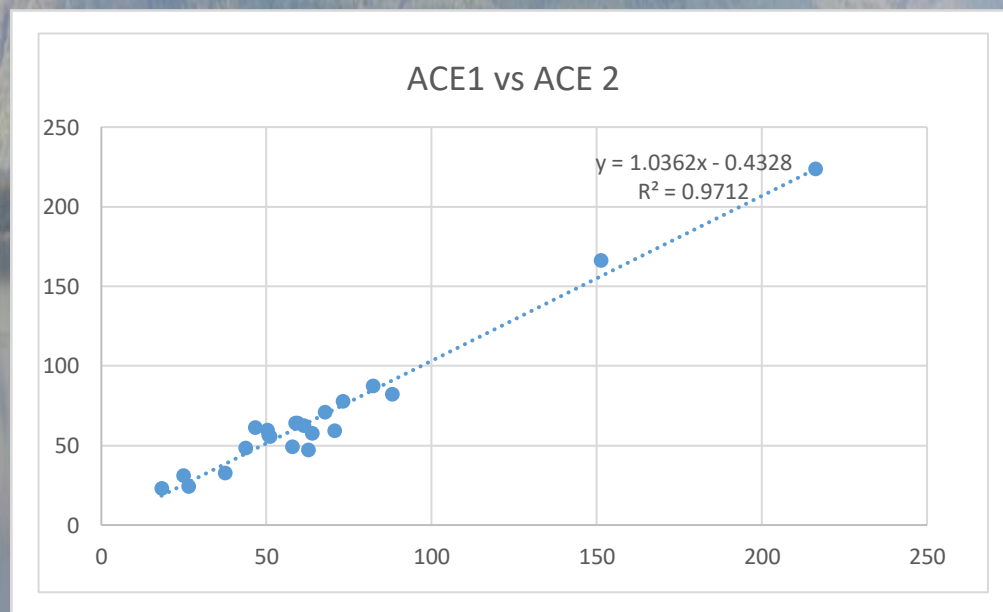
ACE - Angiotensin Converting Enzyme

24 months stability

Precision

Within run	Mean (U/L)	SD	%CV	Between run	Mean (U/L)	SD	%CV
Level 1	26.3	0.9	3.42	Level 1	27.0	1.01	3.71
Level 2	88.9	1.79	2.01	Level 2	94.0	3.8	3.97

Correlation



Interferences

Bilirubin	up to 26 mg/dL
Haemoglobin	up to 100 mg/dL
Triglycerides	up to 200 mg/dL