

# Blood Potassium Content Assay Kit

**Note:** Take two or three different samples for prediction before test.

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer /Microplate reader

**Cat No:** BC2775

**Size:** 100T/96S

## Components:

Reagent I: Liquid 50 mL×1, store at 4°C. Accordance the ratio Reagent I: concentrated sulfuric acid =5:12 prepare solution before use.

Reagent IIA: Liquid 4 mL×1, store at 4°C.

Reagent IIB: Powder×1, store at 4°C. Add 2 mL of Reagent IIA to Reagent IIB, mix thoroughly.

Reagent III: Liquid 15 mL×1, store at 4°C.

Standard: Liquid 1 mL×1, 2 μmol/mL potassium standard, store at 4°C. Dilute 2 times before use, prepare as 1 μmol/mL potassium standard.

## Description:

Potassium maintains normal osmotic pressure and acid-base balance, participates in sugar and protein metabolism, and ensures normal neuromuscular function. If Blood potassium concentration is more than 5.5mmol/L, the disease is called high blood potassium, which increases sensitivity of nerve and muscle, decreases sensitivity of Myocardial stress. When serum potassium concentration exceeds 10mmol/L, ventricular fibrillation or even diastolic arrest occurs. When serum potassium is lower than 3.5mmol/L, hypokalemia can cause muscle weakness, muscle flaccid paralysis, increase of myocardial stress, tachycardia, arrhythmia and even arrest in systolic phase. Therefore, serum potassium is a commonly biochemical index.

Potassium ion in serum is reacted with sodium tetraphenylboron to form potassium tetraphenylboron insoluble in water, and the turbidity is proportional to the concentration of potassium ion in a certain range. The content of serum potassium was determined by measuring its turbidity.

## Required but not provided:

Centrifuge, transferpettor, Spectrophotometer/Microplate reader, micro glass cuvette/96 well flat-bottom plate, distilled water.

## Procedure:

### I. Extraction:

1. Serum pretreatment: Add 50 μL of serum and 450 μL of Reagent I into centrifuge tube, mix thoroughly, centrifuge at 8000 rpm and 25°C for 10 min, the supernatant is used for detecting.

### II. Determination procedure:

1.Preheat spectrophotometer or microplate reader for 30 min, adjust wavelength to 520nm, set zero with

distilled water.

2. Preheat Reagent III at 25°C water bath for 30min.

3. Operation table:

Reagent name	Blank tube (B)	Test tube (T)	Standard tube (S)
Distilled water (μL)	40		
0.2 μmol/mL standard (μL)			40
Supernatant (μL)		40	
Reagent II (μL)	20	20	20
Mix thoroughly, react for 5 min.			
Reagent III (μL)	140	140	140
Mix thoroughly, detect the absorbance at 520nm, record A <sub>B</sub> , A <sub>S</sub> , A <sub>T</sub> .			

### III. Calculation:

$$\text{Blood Potassium } (\mu\text{mol/dL}) = [C_S \times (A_T - A_B) \div (A_S - A_B)] \times \text{dilute times} = 10 \times (A_T - A_B) \div (A_S - A_B)$$

C<sub>S</sub>: 1 μmol/mL;

Dilute times: (50μLserum+450μLReagrn I) ÷50μLserum=10

#### Note:

1. Serum potassium should be determined as soon as possible after blood collection. Too long time will affect the content of serum potassium.
2. If the absorbance value of the sample is greater than 1.1, it is recommended to dilute the sample with reagent - working solution for determination.

#### Experimental example:

1. The mouse serum is taken and operated according to the determination steps. Using 96 well plate, A<sub>T</sub>= 0.656, A<sub>B</sub> = 0.048, A<sub>S</sub> = 0.427.

Blood potassium concentration (μmol/mL) = 10 × (A<sub>T</sub>-A<sub>B</sub>) ÷(A<sub>S</sub>-A<sub>B</sub>) = 5.62 μmol/mL.

#### Related Products:

BC2790/BC2795 Blood Magnesium Content Assay Kit

BC1650/BC1655 Blood Phosphate Content Assay Kit

BC2800/BC2805 Blood Sodium Content Assay Kit

BC1730/BC1735 Serum Ferri Ion Content Assay Kit

#### Technical Specifications:

The detection limit: 0.0175 mg/mL

The linear range: 0.125-3 mg/mL