PRINCIPLE:
The reaction between bilirubin and the diazonium salt of sulphanilic acid produced azobilirubin which shows a maximum absorption at 535 nm in an acid medium. In the presence of (DMSO) the total bilirubin participate in the reaction and in the absence of (DMSO) only conjugated bilirubin react.

SAMPLE:
Serum, plasma. Hemolysis will interfere with the test. Samples should be kept away from light.

NORMAL VALUES:
Total bilirubin up to 1.0 mg/dL (17 μmol/L)
Direct bilirubin up to 0.25 mg/dL (4.3 μmol/L)

REAGENTS:
1. Direct Bilirubin:
   - Sulphanilic acid 60 mmol/L
   - Hydrochloric acid 200 mmol/L
2. Total bilirubin:
   - Sulphanilic acid 60 mmol/L
   - Hydrochloric acid 200 mmol/L
   - Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) 10 mol/L
3. Sodium nitrite 90 mmol/L

CALCULATION:
Total bilirubin (mg/dl) = \( A_{\text{Sample}} \times 14 \)
Direct bilirubin (mg/dl) = \( A_{\text{Sample}} \times 14 \)
Indirect bilirubin (mg/dl) = Total - Direct

REFERENCE:

QUALITY CONTROL:
For accuracy and reproducibility control:- Assayed Multi – Sera, Normal and Elevated
BILIRUBIN
( Total + Direct )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colorimetric Method</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>100 Tests</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>100 Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+4 to +8°C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In vitro diagnostic use</td>
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CAT. NO. BR 11 10

REAGENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagent</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Volume</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Sulphanilic acid</td>
<td>100 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Sulphanilic acid –DMSO</td>
<td>100 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Sodium nitrite</td>
<td>10 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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