

RAPID FRUCTOSE

(FOR SEMEN FRUCTOSE)

BIO LAB
DIAGNOSTICS

ISO 9001:2015

ISO 13485:2016

CE

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

As a nutrient to spermatozoa normally fructose is produced in seminiferous gland of testis. Many a times azospermia associated with vesicular obstruction is diagnosed by the absence of fructose in seminal fluid.

PRINCIPLE

Resorcinol in acidic medium oxidise to a brown coloured complex in presence of Fructose at 100°C. The formation of a brown colour is proportional to Fructose concentration in the sample.

REAGENT SUPPLIED

Fructose Reagent **100 mL**

Fructose Positive Control **5 mL**

REAGENTS COMPOSITION

Resorcinol **5 mMol/L**

HCL **1 Mol/L**

Working Reagent Preparation

All reagent are ready to use

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Stable at 4-35°C until expiry date printed on label.

SAMPLE

Urine, Seman, Serum, Plasma, Body Fluid.

RESULT

Resulting colour of test match with negative control - **Negative**.

Resulting colour of test match with positive control - **Positive**.

PROCEDURE

Pipette into 3 Test Tubes (15 X 150 mm)

Fructose Reagent No. 1 ...

Distill Water

Positive Control.....

Sample.....

Negative Control mL	Positive Control mL	Test mL
2	2	2
0.1	-	-
-	0.1	-
-	-	0.1

Boil in a Hot Water Bath for 2 minutes cool and compare the colour with Negative and Positive control.



NEGATIVE

Faint or no Brownish colour change indicates absence of Fructose in the Sample.



POSITIVE

Brownish colour change indicates Fructose Positive reaction.

LIMITATIONS

- Excessive glucose level in the sample (> 2Gms/dL) make false Positive
- Longer boiling (>3minutes) make false Positive.
- Exposure to bright light and higher room temperature increase the reagent blank Colour.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Theodor Seliwinoff, Berichte der deutschen. Chemischen Gesellschaft 1887, 20 (I) 181-182.

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