

## QuantiQuik™ Glucose Quick Test Strips

Catalog Number: QQGLUC10

### DESCRIPTION

Glucose (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) is found in the food industry as either a natural component of the food or as an additive. Not only is glucose added to food and beverages for its impact on taste, texture, and color, but also because it can serve as a preservative.

BioAssay Systems' QuantiQuik™ Glucose Test Strips are based on Glucose dehydrogenase catalyzed oxidation of glucose in which the formed NADH reduces a chromogenic reagent. The intensity of the product color is directly proportional to the glucose concentration in the sample.

### Product Information

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Number of Tests: 10 per package (other sizes available upon request).

Contents:

- Ten Test Strips
- Ten Sample Development Tubes (400 µL Development Reagent per tube)
- Instruction Manual

Shipping/Storage: The kit is shipped and stored at room temperature. Keep strips dry and out of direct sunlight.

Expiry: 6 months upon receipt.

### Product Accessories

Most samples require either a 5×, 21×, or 210× dilution. These dilutions can be performed either with a pipetteman if available or single use transfer pipettes can be purchased separately. We offer the following:

- Ten 20 µL Transfer Pipettes (for 21× and 210× sample dilutions), Cat. No. TP20
- Ten 100 µL Transfer Pipettes (for 5× and 210× sample dilutions), Cat. No. TP100
- Ten Sample Dilution Tubes (containing 900 µL H<sub>2</sub>O for 210× sample dilutions), Cat. No. DT900

### TEST PROCEDURE

Samples: For red wine and milk samples we strongly recommend diluting samples 21×. White wine, beer, serum, urine, and samples that are not expected to have very high levels of glucose should be diluted 5×. Most fruit juices will require a 210× dilution. Other samples such as yogurt require some extra treatment. Please see our website, [www.bioassaysys.com](http://www.bioassaysys.com), for the treatment instructions for these samples.

1. Unscrew the cap of one of the Sample Development tubes.
2. For samples requiring a 21× dilution, use a 20 µL transfer pipette (a pipetteman can also be used if available), and carefully transfer 20 µL of sample to a Sample Development tube. For samples requiring a 5× dilution, use a 100 µL transfer pipette (a pipetteman can also be used if available) and carefully transfer 100 µL of sample to a Sample Development tube. (To use the transfer pipette: Squeeze top bulb of pipette and dip into sample and release bulb to take up sample. Next, place pipette tip into the Sample Development tube and squeeze bulb again to release sample. *Important:* remove pipette from the Sample Development tube before releasing bulb.)

For samples requiring a 210× dilution, first make a 10× dilution using a 100 µL transfer pipette or pipetteman and carefully transfer 100 µL of sample to a Sample Dilution Tube (Cat. No. DT900) (alternatively, a tube containing 900 µL of distilled H<sub>2</sub>O can be used if available). Replace cap, securely close the vial and invert the vial a couple of times to mix diluted sample. Then, use a 20 µL transfer pipette or pipetteman and carefully transfer 20 µL of the above diluted sample to a Sample Development tube.

3. Replace cap, securely close the vial and invert the vial a couple of times to mix.
4. Unscrew the Sample Development Tube cap and dip in one of the test strips making sure to fully submerge the reaction pad at the end of the strip. Leave submerged for 5 seconds and then take out and shake a couple times to remove any drops clinging to strip.
5. Let color develop on strip for 5 minutes.
6. Compare the color of the reaction pad of the strip with the provided Glucose Chart shown on the test strip bag. Multiply the Concentration on the chart by the dilution used (i.e. 5, 21, or 210).

