

(FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. DO NOT USE IT IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS!)

Urobilinogen Assay Kit

Catalog No.: BC00216

Size: 50T

Please read the instructions carefully before use. If you have any questions or need further help during experiment, please don't hesitate to contact us through the following methods:

✉ Email (Sale)	order@enkilife.com
✉ Email (Techsupport)	techsupport@enkilife.com
☎ Tel:	0086-27-87002838
🌐 Website:	www.enkilife.com

Shelf life: Please refer to the label on the outer package.

Techsupport: In order to provide you with better service, please inform us the lot number on the label of the outer package.

Basic Information

Product Name	Urobilinogen Assay Kit
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Sample Type	Urine
Assay Type	Qualitative

Principle

Urobilinogen reacts with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde in acidic solution to form a red compound.

Components

No.	Components	Size	Notes
Reagent 1	100 g/L Barium Chloride Solution	100 mL	Store at 4°C. Compatible with urine bilirubin reagent.
Reagent 2	Urobilinogen Reagent	30 mL	Store at 4°C and protect from light.

Storage

The kit can be stored for 3 months under specified conditions.

Operation process

1. Add 1.5 mL of Reagent 1 (Barium Chloride Solution) to 3 mL of urine, mix well, then centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes.
2. Remove the supernatant, add 0.3 mL of Reagent 2 (urobilinogen reagent), and let it stand at room temperature for 5 to 10 minutes. Observe vertically from the top to the bottom of the test tube; a white piece of paper may be placed beneath the tube for better observation.

3. If you have purchased our urine bilirubin assay kit, the precipitate can be used for urine bilirubin testing.

Judgement of Results

Strong positive (+++): Deep red color appears immediately.

Positive (++) : Cherry red color.

Weak positive (+): Faint red color.

Negative (-): No red color, and no red color develops after heating.

Annotation:

Normal urine shows a weak positive result, or turns positive (+) after slight heating. If the result is positive (++) , dilute the urine sample 20 to 160 times with distilled water and repeat the test as described above.

Precautions

1. It is recommended to use disposable laboratory test tubes for operation.
2. This product is intended for scientific research use only by professionals and must not be used for clinical diagnosis or treatment, in food or drugs, or stored in ordinary residences.
3. Urine samples must be fresh, protected from sunlight and tested promptly; otherwise, urobilinogen will be oxidized to urobilin.
4. Color development rate and intensity are greatly affected by temperature. The test is generally performed at around 20 °C. Heating is required if the room temperature is too low.
5. Alkaline urine may turn turbid yellow after reagent addition. In this case, add dilute hydrochloric acid to adjust the pH to nearly neutral.
6. Large doses of broad-spectrum antibiotics can inhibit intestinal bacterial growth, preventing bilirubin from being reduced to urobilinogen, which may lead to decreased or negative urobilinogen levels in urine.
7. Various drugs in urine may interfere with the reaction. Formaldehyde or urotropine can inhibit the reaction. Sulfonamides may cause yellow discoloration or even yellowish-red precipitate after reagent addition. Phenothiazines such as chlorpromazine may produce purple or red color.
8. Urinary urobilinogen excretion in healthy individuals rises rapidly in the afternoon and reaches

its peak between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.