



The IRMM approach to selection and characterisation of enzyme Reference Materials

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Content

1. Introduction
2. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs)
3. Clinical Enzymology
4. Example of characterisation of a CRM for enzyme
5. Commutability
6. Use of CRMs for enzymes
7. Conclusions



The issues

- Measurement results are often not comparable, neither in scientific investigative work nor in clinical analysis
- In vitro diagnostics materials have to fulfil requirements of the IVD Directive (Directive 98/79/EC)

‘...the traceability of values assigned to calibrators and control materials for in vitro diagnostics must be assured through available reference measurement procedures and/or materials of higher order.’

Metrological traceability

Definition

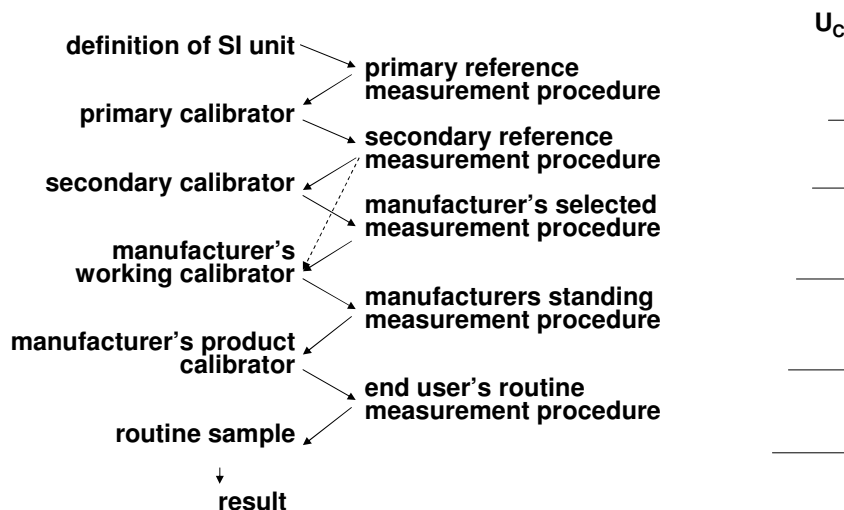
« property of a measurement result whereby the result can be related to a reference through a documented unbroken chain of calibrations, each contributing to the measurement uncertainty »

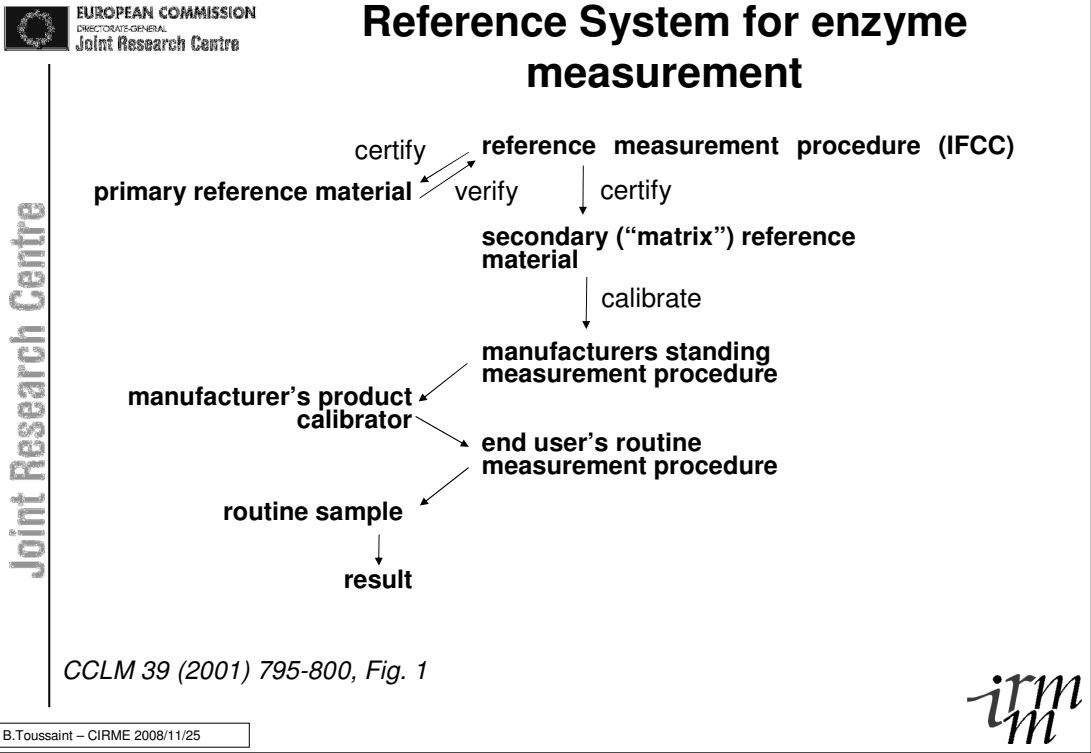
International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology, VIM, 3rd edition 2007

Traceability

- EC mandated standard related to the IVD directive: ISO 17511; In vitro diagnostic medical devices - Metrological traceability of values assigned to calibrators and control materials
- Underlying assumption: Being traceable to a common standard or stated reference should ensure that independently obtained measurement results will overlap within their stated uncertainties and at a certain level of confidence with the true value and consequently with each other
 - provided measurement procedures applied in the traceability chain determine the same measurand
 - if the comparison measurements do not introduce unrecognised bias (e.g. matrix effects, differential extraction etc.)
 - if all relevant uncertainty components are included in the estimate of the combined uncertainties

Metrological traceability chain (ISO 17511)





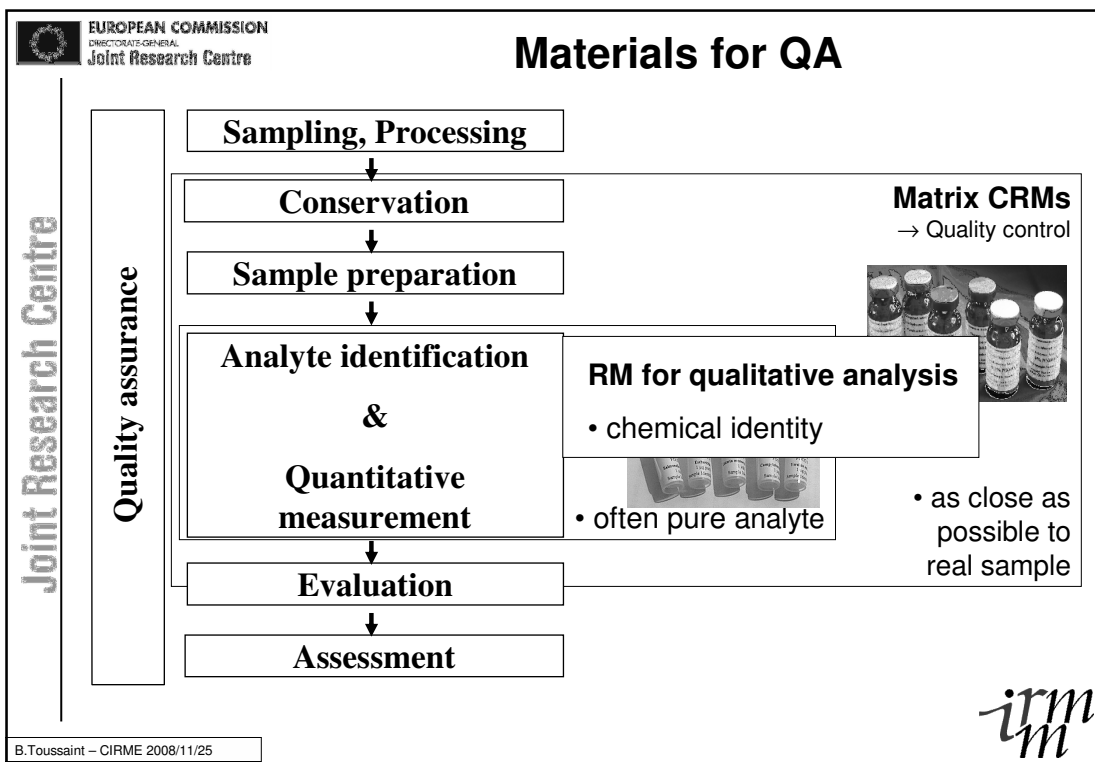
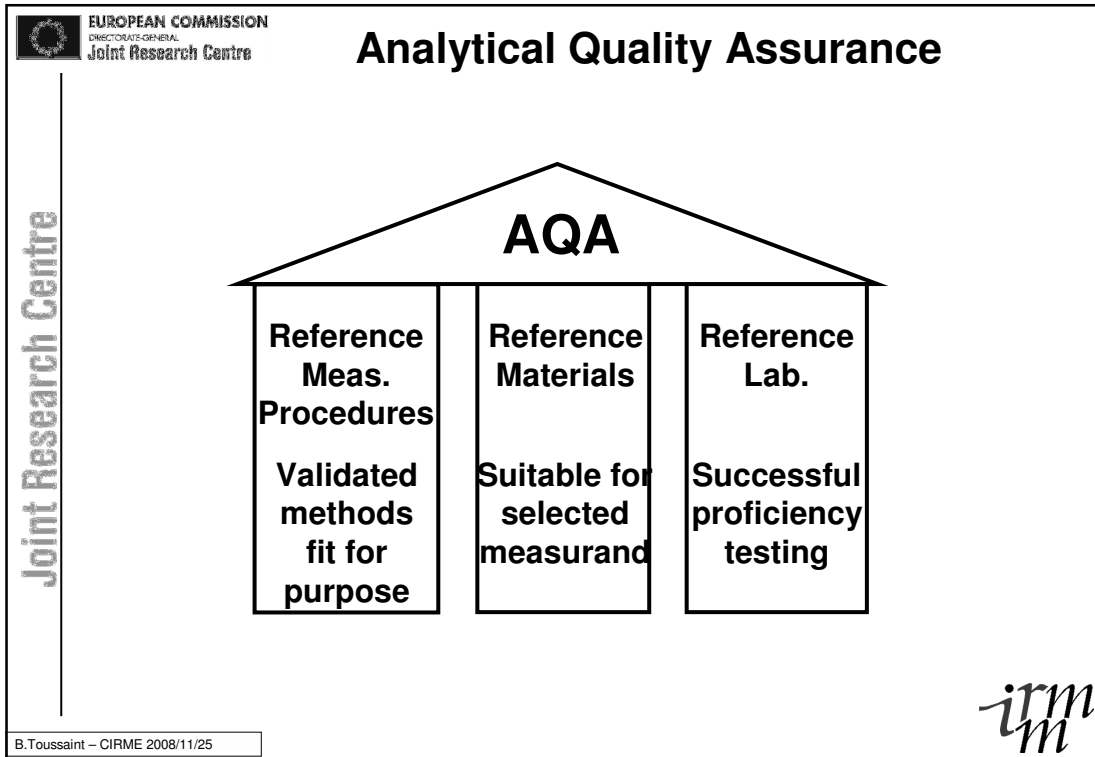
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The "RM Family"

additional features:

- certificate
- certified value with uncertainty
- stated traceability

CRMs with uncertainties of property values fit for calibration

additional features:

- property value with uncertainty
- traceability

characteristics:

- homogeneity (fit for intended use)
- stability (fit for intended use)

**H. Emons:
Accred. Qual. Assur. 10
(2006) 690**

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Reference Material Programmes at IRMM

Expert advice
to
standardization & metrology bodies

Network in Health
e.g. IFCC, JCTLM, CLSI, ISO, EC, CCQM, IVD manufacturers

TSE QCMs

Food CRMs

Clinical CRMs

Microbiol. CRMs

GMO CRMs

User support
e.g. training workshops

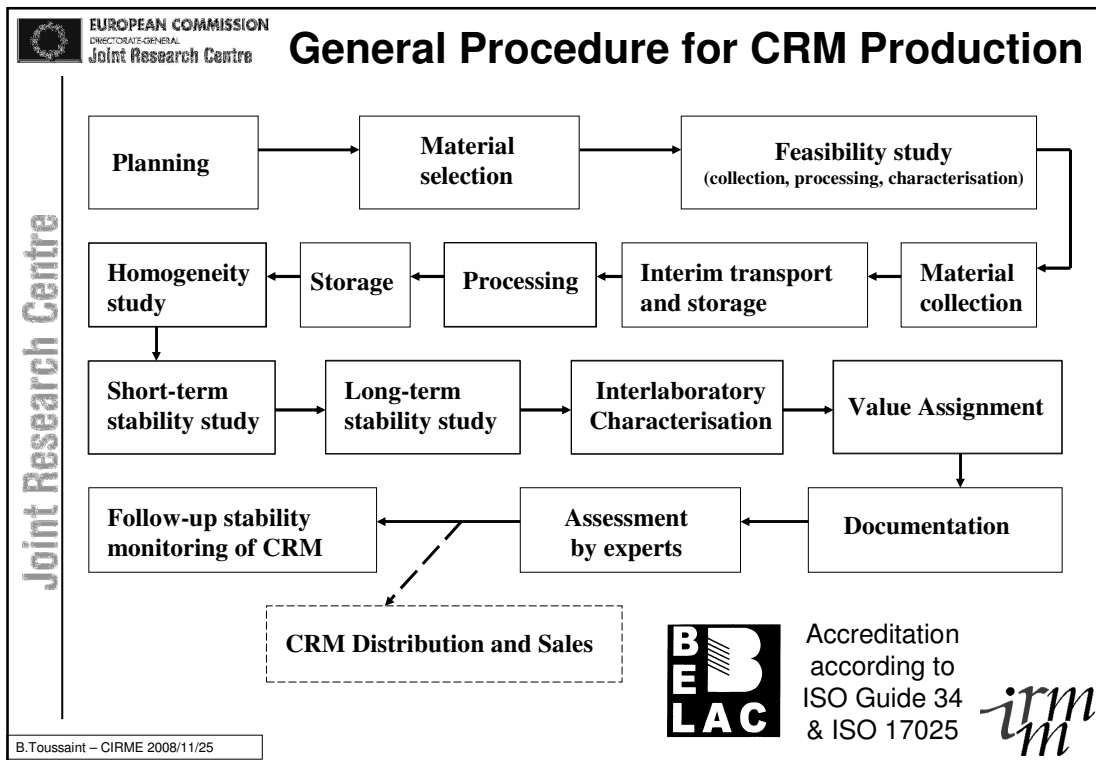
Soil/ Sediment CRMs

Engin. Mat. CRMs

Water CRMs

Searchable on-line catalogue: www.irmm.jrc.be


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Clinical enzymology

Challenge:

The catalytic activity of an enzyme is a property measured by the catalyzed rate of a chemical reaction in specific experimental conditions

→ the measurement result is procedure-dependent (influence quantities: temperature, pH, substrate nature and concentration, inhibitors)

Clinical enzymology

1. IFCC Primary Reference Measurement Procedure for the measurement of the catalytic activity concentration of AST at 30 °C (1986).

→ ~~unique routine procedure~~

2. Calibration of routine procedures using validated calibrators, traceable to a reference measurement procedure.

Clinical enzymology



IFCC Reference Procedures for the measurement of catalytic concentrations of enzymes at 37 °C (alanine aminotransferase, creatine kinase, lactate dehydrogenase, γ -glutamyltransferase, α -amylase and AST)



IRMM CRMs for enzymes to check to the performances of the IFCC Reference Procedure

Clinical enzymology

Gamma-glutamyltransferase	ERM-AD452
Lactate dehydrogenase 1	ERM-AD453
Alanine aminotransferase	ERM-AD454
Creatine kinase-2 (CK-MB)	ERM-AD455
Creatine kinase-1 (CK-BB)	BCR 299
Pancreatic alpha-amylase	IRMM/IFCC-456
Aspartate transaminase	ERM-AD457/IFCC
Prostatic acid phosphatase	BCR 410
Adenosine deaminase	BCR 647
Pancreatic lipase	BCR 693
Recombinant lipase	BCR 694

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ERM-AD457/IFCC (AST)

Recombinant AST (E. Coli) in buffer



Test batch

- Processing (FD) & reconstitution
- Homogeneity
- Short-term stability
- Characterisation (routine procedure)



Final batch

- Homogeneity
- Short- & long-term stability
- Stability on reconstituted CRM
- Characterisation (IFCC Ref. Proc.)
 - Feasibility study
 - Value assignment



Released CRM

- Stability monitoring

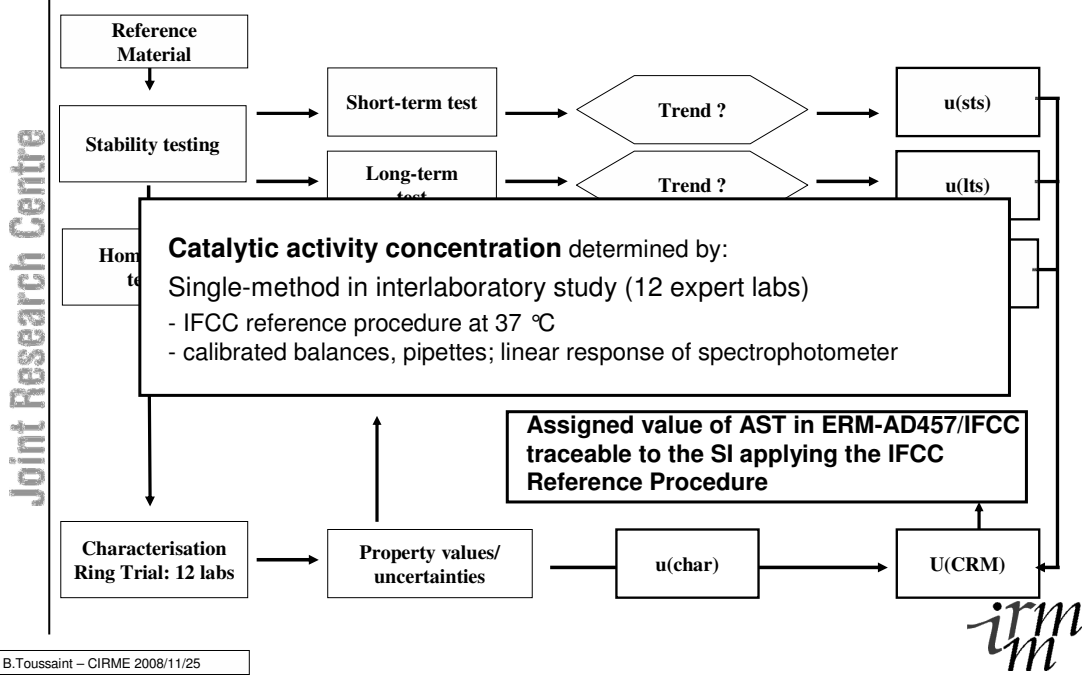
Characterisation

**Target is the material property/quantity –
not the analytical method !**

Strategies:

- multi-method approaches in interlaboratory study
(with truly independent methods, “expert” labs)
- multi-method approach in one laboratory
(including a “primary” method)
- single method in interlaboratory study
(for method-defined measurands)
- single method in one laboratory
(not for certification)

Method-defined measurand



ERM-AD457/IFCC (AST)

Uncertainty budget	ERM-AD457/IFCC
Relative u_{bb} [%]	0.72
Relative u_{lts} [%]	0.39
Relative u_{char} [%]	0.84

Certified value	1.74 $\mu\text{kat/L}$ 104.7 U/L
Expanded uncertainty of the certified value $U_{CRM} (k=2)$	0.04 $\mu\text{kat/L}$ 2.5 U/L

1 $\mu\text{kat/L}$ = 60 U/L

1 U = 10^{-6} mol/60 s = 16.7×10^{-9} mol/s



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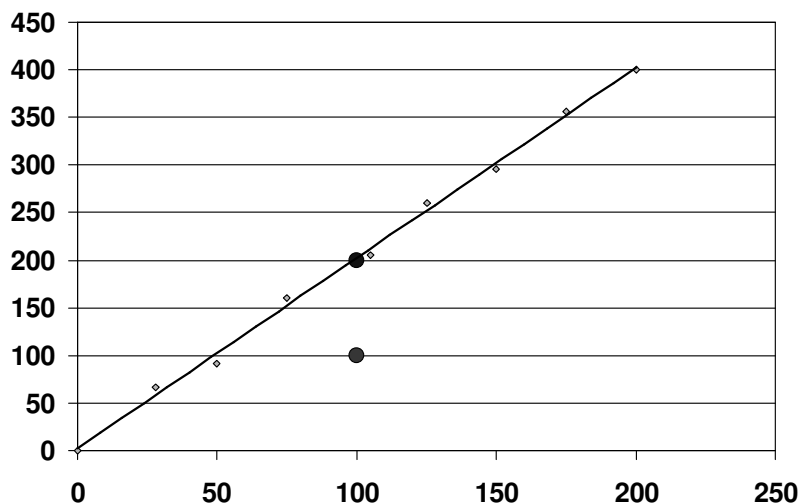


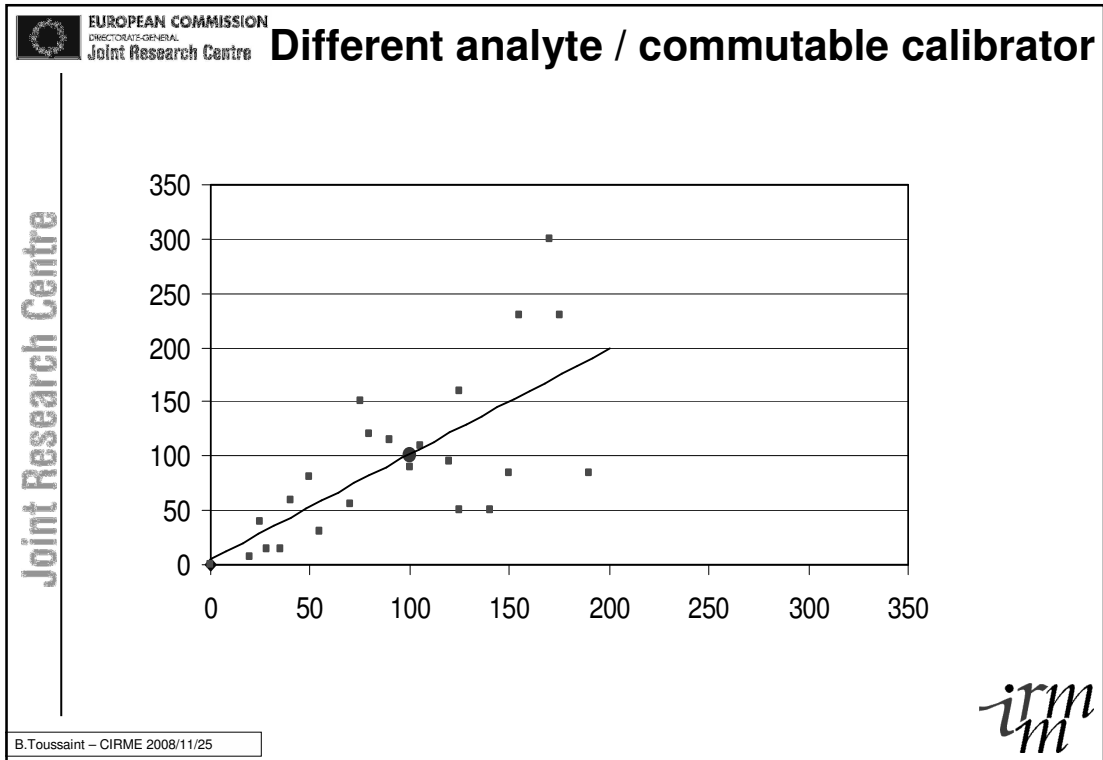
Commutability

Wide spread belief:

- Use of a common standard (eventually with an arbitrarily assigned unit) to calibrate different methods will improve comparability of measurement results
- Only true under the condition that
 - the methods to be compared measure the same analyte or different analytes but in a constant relationship in the samples to be analysed
 - the common standard is commutable

Non commutable / commutable calibrator





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- ## Limitations in standardisation
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- In case of commutable calibrators harmonisation (conventional standards) or standardisation (SI traceable standards) is possible.
 - If analytical specificity of assays is different (large scatter in commutability plots) tighter definition of the measurand and eventually reformulation of assays is necessary, otherwise differences on individual samples will remain even with a commutable standard (only means of sample populations will agree).
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Comparison of result and CRM data

1. Determine difference (Δ_m) measured vs. certified value

$$\Delta_m = |C_m - C_{CRM}|$$

2. Determine uncertainty of the cert. value (u_{CRM}): U_{CRM}/k

3. Determine uncertainty of the measurements (u_m):
reproducibility standard deviation = rough estimate

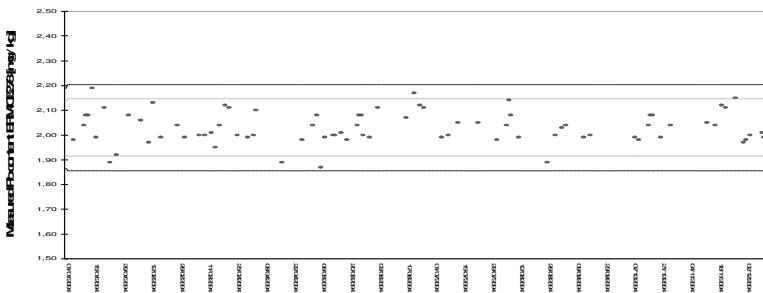
3. Combine u_{CRM} and u_m to u_Δ : $U_\Delta = \sqrt{u_m^2 + u_{CRM}^2}$

4. Compare Δ_m with $2 * u_\Delta$

if $\Delta_m < 2 * u_\Delta$: no difference

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Control charts



Out-of control
Alarm
Expected value
Alarm
Out-of control

Added value using a CRM for QC Charts:

- guaranteed homogeneity
- usually better stability
- immediate trueness check

Control limits should reflect uncertainty of certified value and variation of results

$$U_c = \sqrt{U_{CRM}^2 + s^2}$$

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Conclusion

- The catalytic activity of an enzyme is a property, not an amount of substance
- The result is method-dependent
- CRMs are a key component of the Reference Measurement System for enzymes, ensuring the traceability of the measurement result to the reference procedure..
- ..under the condition that the reference procedure and the routine procedures have the same specificities for the enzyme

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