## Principle

Copper in the sample reacts with DiBr-PAESA [4-(3,5-dibromo-2-pyridylazo)-N-ethyl-N-sulfopropylaniline-monosodium salt] under acidic conditions with a reducing agent. The intensity of the coloured complex is proportional to the copper concentration in the sample.

## Assay specifications

| Wavelength: | 580 nm ( $575-600 \mathrm{~nm}$ ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cuvettes: | 1.00 cm (glass; plastic) |
| Temperature: | 20 to $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Method: | end point |
| Reaction: | 10 min. |
| Measurement: | against air or against water |
| Linearity: | up to $5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ |

## Reagents

\# 1: Buffer, 2 bottles with approx. 50 ml each (buffer pH 4.9 )
NOTE: at $<10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ might present a precipitate; always dissolve before use by gently swirling and warming at a temperature $>10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
\# 2: Chromogen, 2 bottles with approx. 13 ml (Di-Br-PAESA)
\# 3: $\quad$ Standard, liquid approx. 5 mL (Copper, $5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ ).
The reagents are stable up to the end of the indicated month of expiry, if stored at $2-8{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Do not freeze the reagents. Let the reagents reach the laboratory temperature before use (20-25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).

The general safety rules for working in chemical laboratories should be applied. Do not swallow! Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.

This kit may contain hazardous substances. For hazard notes on the contained substances, please refer to the appropriate material safety data sheets (MSDS) for this product, available online at www.r-biopharm.com. After use, the reagents can be disposed of with the laboratory waste. Packaging materials may be recycled.

## Sample preparation

- Wine can be used directly
- Use colorless, clear and neutral liquid samples directly if Copper conc. is between $0.25-5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$; otherwise, dilute with water to reduce it in this range
- Strongly coloured samples have to be treated with PVPP (polyvinylpolypyrrolidone e.g. $1 \mathrm{~g} / 100 \mathrm{~mL}$ sample)
- For application on biochemistry analysers, it is recommended to add PVP (polyvinylpyrrolidone) at a final concentration of $5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$ into R1 ( 1.25 ml of a stock solution $200 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$ in each vial)
- Turbid solutions have to be filtered or centrifuged
- Samples containing carbon dioxide have to be degassed
- Acid samples have to be adjusted by adding KOH or NaOH until approx. pH 5 is reached
- Alkaline samples have to be adjusted by adding HCl until approx. pH 5 is reached

Procedure

| Pipette into cuvettes: | Reagent <br> blank <br> $(\mathrm{RB})$ | Standard | Samples |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buffer (reagent 1) | $2000 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | $2000 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | $2000 \mu \mathrm{l}$ |
| Distilled water | $200 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | - | - |
| Standard (reagent 3) | - | $200 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | - |
| Sample | - | - | $200 \mu \mathrm{l}$ |

Mix carefully. Read the absorbance $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ after 5 min . at 20 to $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$,
then add:

| Chromogen reagent <br> (reagent 2) | $500 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | $500 \mu \mathrm{l}$ | $500 \mu \mathrm{l}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Mix carefully. Read the absorbance $\mathrm{A}_{2}$ after 10 min . at 20 to $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
The colour is stable 30 min . at room temperature.

## Calculation

$\Delta A=\left(A_{2}-d f \times A_{1}\right)_{\text {sample or standard }}-\left(A_{2}-d f \times A_{1}\right)_{R B}$
with $\mathrm{df}=$ dilution factor of the optical densities by reagent volumes: $\mathrm{df}=($ sample volume $+\mathrm{R} 1) /($ sample volume $+\mathrm{R} 1+\mathrm{R} 2)=0.815$
and $C_{\text {sample }}[\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}]=\mathrm{C}_{\text {standard }}[\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}] \times \Delta \mathrm{A}_{\text {sample }}$
$\Delta \mathrm{A}_{\text {standard }}$
Since the concentration of the standard is fixed at $5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$, this gives the following calculation formula:
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {sample }}[\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}]=5 \times\left(\Delta \mathrm{A}_{\text {sample }} / \Delta \mathrm{A}_{\text {standard }}\right)$

## Notes

1. For concentrations higher than the limit of linearity, dilute the sample with distilled water in the mentioned ranges; repeat the determination and multiply the result by the dilution factor.
2. Use one way cuvettes or very clean tubes washed with diluted HCl and distilled water.
3. Specificity: this test is specific for Copper, no interferences were detected.

## Disclaimer

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