

Amylase/laboratory determination

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In the laboratory, protein concentration can be determined by immunological techniques or enzyme catalytic concentration using specific substrates. The presence of inhibitors in the serum and the formation of enzyme macroforms should be considered when determining both mass and catalytic enzyme concentrations. The commonly used determination of α -amylase activity is based on the cleavage of a chromogenic substrate. Older processes that used derivatives of the natural substrate, starch, were difficult to standardize and are no longer used. Current synthetic substrates are derived from maltose, as chromogen is the most commonly used 4-nitrophenyl phosphate. The determination of α -amylase isoenzymes is made possible by the inhibition of one of the two isoenzymes by a specific monoclonal antibody.

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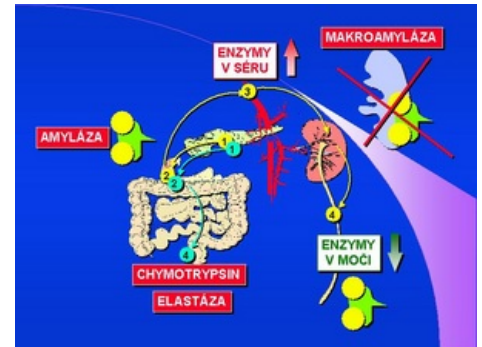
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