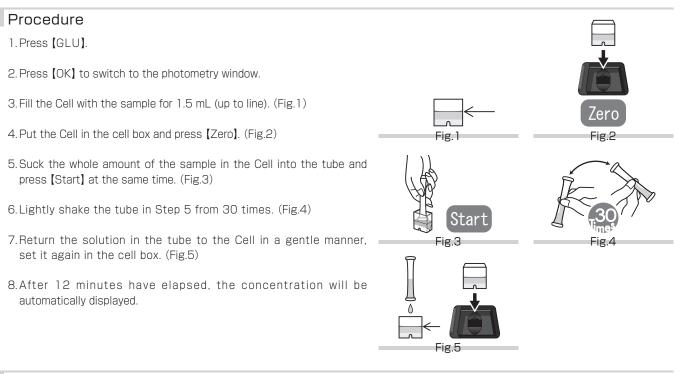
GLU Glucose

Color development:Light yellow → Light purple → PurpleMethod:4-Aminoantipyrine with enzymeRange:0.5 - 20.0 mg/L(ppm)Reagent:WAK-GLUReaction time:12 min. after drawing sample into the tube.

Cell: PACKTEST Square Cup Wavelength: 539 nm, 610 nm



CAUTION

- 1. The optimum pH during color development is 7. If the pH of the sample is not within the range from 6 to 9, neutralize the sample with dilute sulfuric acid or dilute sodium hydroxide solution, etc.
- 2. Perform measurement with the sample temperature set to 20 to 30 $\! ^{\circ}\! ^{\circ}\! ^{\circ}\! ^{\circ}$.

Influence of coexisting substance

The stored calibration curve has been created by using the standard solution. If the influence of other substance is considered, check the measurement value by comparing it with the official method or by standard addition method. The right chart is the list of interference data for acceptable level by adding each of the single substances to the standard solution.

It is not possible to measure seawater.

Oxidizing substances such as residual chlorine and hydrogen peroxide cause a positive error.

Reductive substances sometimes cause a negative measurement error.

≤ 1000mg/L,: B (Ⅲ) , Cl ⁻ , F ⁻ , l ⁻ , K ⁺ , Mg ²⁺ , Na ⁺ , NH ₄ ⁺ , NO ₃ ⁻ , PO ₄ ³⁻ , SO ₄ ⁻²⁻ , Citric acid, Succinic acid, Tartaric acid, Fructose, Sucrose, Lactose
\leq 500mg/L,: Mo (VI), NO ₂ ⁻ , Zn ²⁺ , Silica
≤ 200mg/L,: Mn ²⁺ , Ni ²⁺ , Starch
≤ 100mg/L,: Ba ²⁺ , Co ²⁺ , Cr ³⁺ , Phenol
≤ 50mg/L,: Ca ²⁺ , Cr (Ⅵ) , Anionic Surfactant
≤ 20mg/L,: Al ³⁺ , CN ⁻ , Galactose
≤ 10mg/L,: Ag ⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , Mannose, Cationic Surfactant
≤ 5mg/L,: Fe ³⁺
< 1mg/L,: Fe ²⁺ , Residual Chlorine, Maltose

Information on reagent

Refer to the usage that comes with PACKTEST. The pH of the solution is about 7.