

## ABS\_Bio™ Urinary Indican Test Kit (Cat# T158-20; 20 assays; store kit at RT)

### Introduction

The essential amino acid tryptophan is converted to indole by intestinal bacteria. Most indoles are excreted in the feces. The remainder is absorbed, metabolized by the liver, and excreted as indican in the urine. By using the Obermeyer reagent can measure the amount of indican present in the urine. High amounts of indican can indicate overgrowth of bacterial organisms in the intestines. Elevated levels are considered as an indicator of intestinal toxemia and overgrowth of anaerobic bacteria. Conditions that lead to excess urine Indican include: Maldigestion and/or malabsorption of protein; Bacterial overgrowth in the small and/or large intestine; Liver Dysfunction.

The ABS\_Bio™ Urinary Indican Test Kit provides a simple, accurate, inexpensive screening tool to allow the quick identification of the putrefaction of protein in the gastrointestinal tract. In this assay, indican is treated with Obermeyer's reagent, and be oxidized to indigo blue, then the sufficient indigo blue will concentrated into the bottom organic layer for easier measurement. The intensity of the color is directly proportional to the amount of indican in the sample. This single test may be used for initial diagnosing and follow-up, as well as a primary test for monitoring therapeutic digestive protocols.

### Kit Components (20 tests)

Reagent: 20 vials    Dispose pipette: 20

Storage and Handling: Store kit at room temperature.    Shelf Life: 12 months after receipt.

### The Test

#### 1. Sample preparation

- 1) Urine sample must be the first morning urine sample.
- 2) The urine sample needs to be stored in the refrigerator and tested on the same day of collection for accurate results. This ensures indican levels have not deteriorated.
- 3) Alcohol consumption in the previous 24 hours may cause a false negative result.
- 4) Iodine or bile supplements taken in high doses within 3 to 4 days of testing may cause a false positive

#### 2. Instructions

**The reagent contains concentrated hydrochloric acid, is corrosive, always wear safety goggles, gloves, and protective clothing when performing this test to avoid getting the reagents on your skin.**

- 1) Obtain first morning urine specimen in a clean container.
- 2) Unscrew the Cap off the reagent vial.
- 3) Using enclosed pipette to transfer 5 mL of urine to the reagent vial. Avoid spillage.
- 4) Securely screw the cap on the vial and invert the vial once, unscrew cap slightly to relieve pressure and retighten.
- 5) Repeat Step 4 six to ten times.
- 6) Set the vial stand for 10 - 15 minutes.
- 7) Compare the color at the very bottom of the test vial to the color chart below.
- 8) Record the results and dispose the materials properly.

	-	Negative (Normal)	= Clear or blue tinge, urine color
	+	(Slightly Positive)	= Slight blue, yellow, mint green
	++	(Positive)	= Blue, light green, golden brown
	+++	(High Positive)	= Violet, indigo, dark brown
	++++	(Very High Positive)	= Jet black



### References

Curzon, G. et al. 1966, Gut 7:711  
 Novis, BH. Et al. 1971, S Afr Med J. 45(41):1167-70.  
 Todd, J. et al. 1979, Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods. WB Saunders, Phil, Pa. pp 592-3

### Related Products:

**Indican Colorimetric Detection Kit (#K334-100)**