

Quantitative protein estimation of Urine

- In a healthy renal and urinary tract system, the urine contains **no protein or only trace amounts.**
- The presence of increased amounts of protein in the urine can be an important indicator of renal disease.
- It may be the first sign of a serious problem and may appear before any other clinical symptoms.
- **However,** there are other physiologic conditions (eg, exercise, fever) that can lead to increased protein excretion in urine.
- Also, there are some renal disorders in which **proteinuria** is absent.

- Proteinuria:

- Proteinuria means **protein in urine**.
- Protein in normal urine should be less than 150 mg/L.
- **Proteinuria is defined** as urinary protein excretion of greater than 150 mg per day(per one litre).

- Notes:

- Dipsticks (is the most common **initial** screening test for proteinuria) can only detect around 150 mg/L of albumin.
- ➔ The dipstick will not detect non-albumin proteins.
- /L = /24-hour = /day [**for normal , because the average normal output per day is 1000ml or 1L**]

- Types of Proteinuria as related to the cause:

➤ Some of the causes of proteinuria are:

1. Primary kidney disease called nephritis.

2. Secondary kidney disease due to :

- Diabetes.
- Hypertension.
- Cancer.
- Pregnancy.
- Medication.

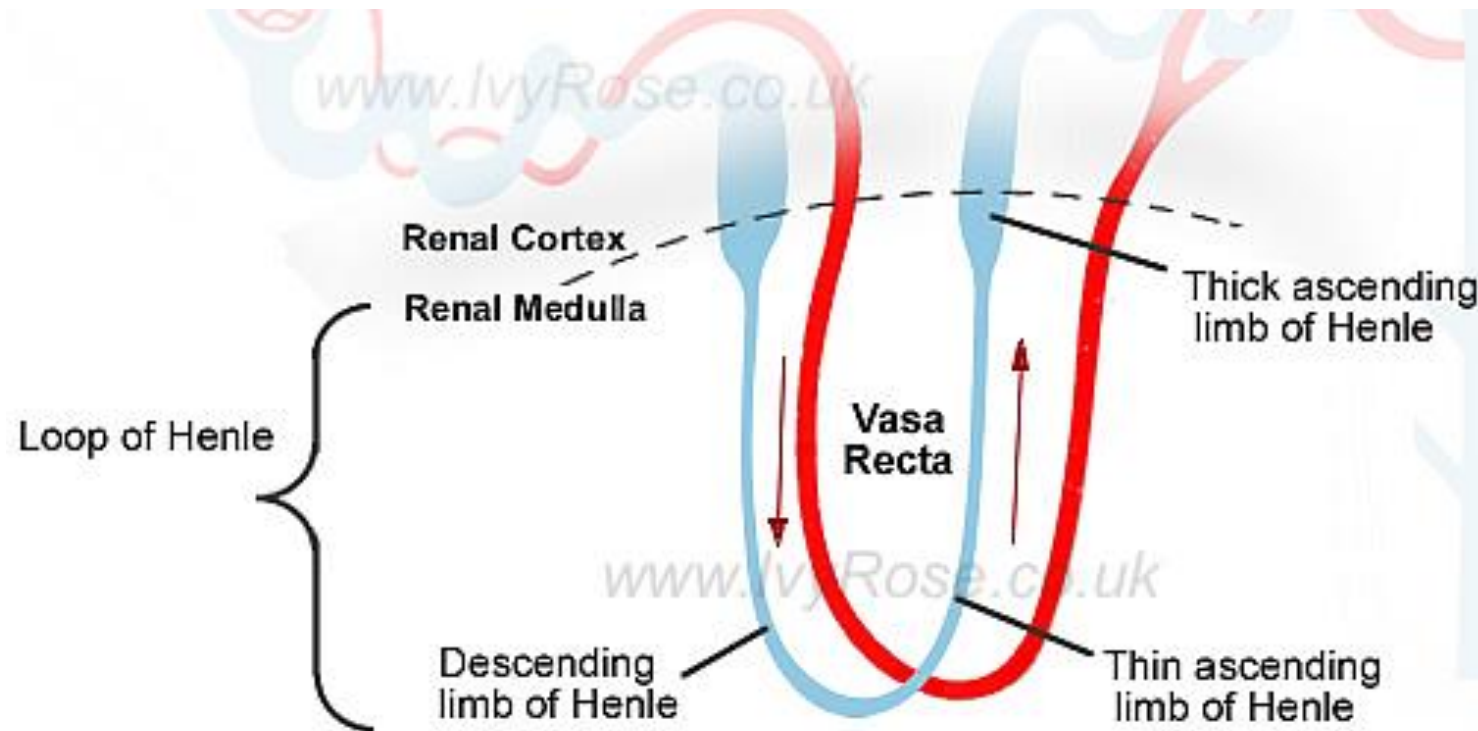
3. Others:

- Excessive weight gain.
- Heart failure.
- Fever.
- Acute infection.

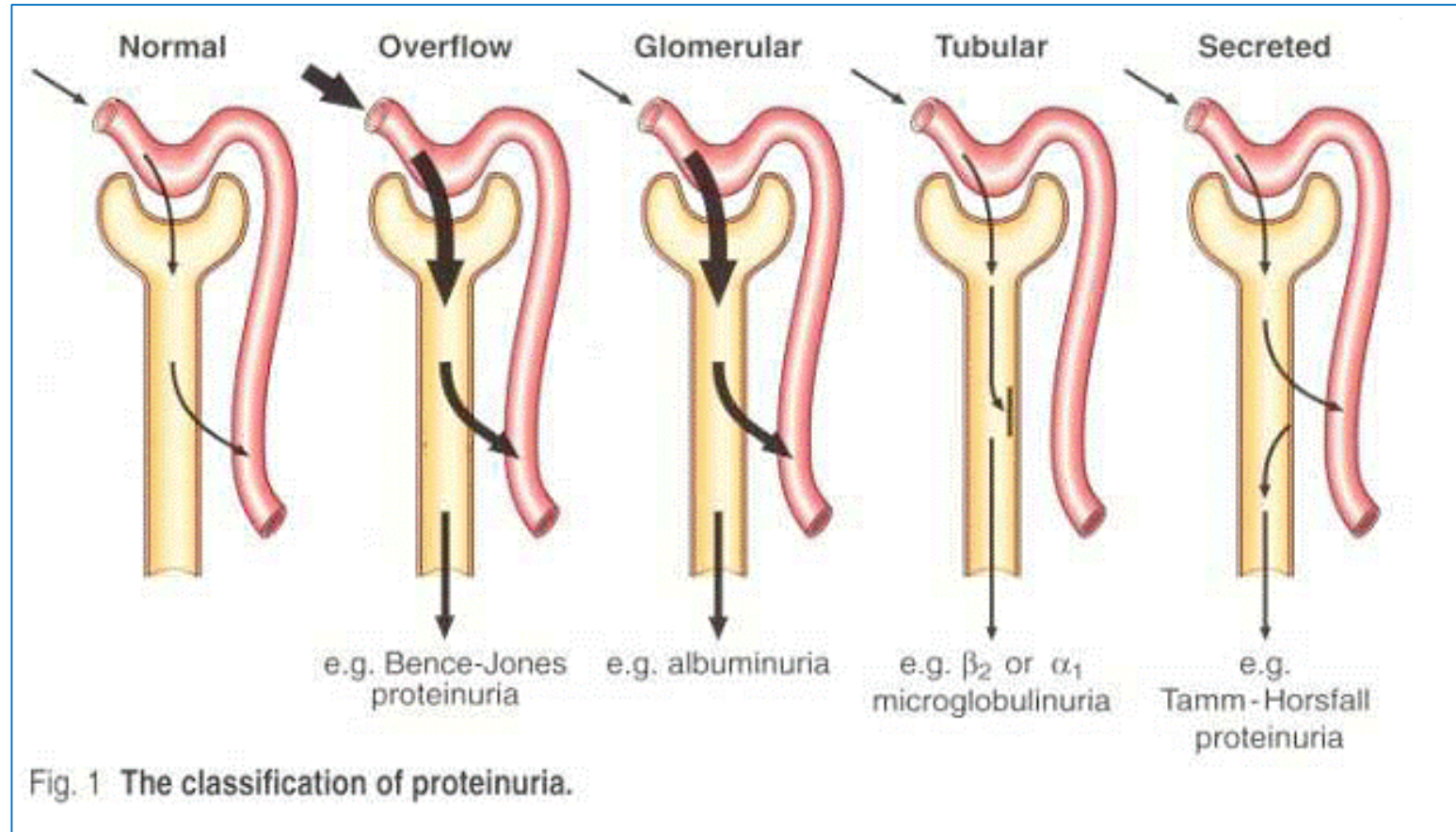
Mechanisms of proteinuria

Type	
Glomerular proteinuria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause: due to glomerular disease and abnormal permeability of the glomerular capillaries to protein lead to increased filtration of normal plasma protein and because albumin has the highest concentration in the plasma it is called albuminuria eg. Malignant hypertension. • The most common kind of proteinuria.
Tubular proteinuria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause: Defect in the reabsorption process eg, Fanconi Syndrom. • Signe: Low molecular weight protein that is found in urine eg, beta-2 microglobulin. • Note: The amount of proteinuria is < 2 g and dipstick may be negative.
Secretory proteinuria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause : Over secretion of certain proteins in the tubules, most notably the over secretion of <u>Tamm-Horsfall</u> proteins eg, in interstitial nephritis.
Overflow proteinuria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause: Commonly associated with increased production of abnormal low molecular weight proteins (eg, light chains in multiple myeloma) i.e Overflow of high plasma, that exceeds the reabsorption capacity of the tubules. • Signe: concentrations of low molecular weight protein found in urine.

- **Tamm-Horsfall proteins** are localized to the thick ascending limbs of the loop of Henle.



Mechanisms of proteinuria



- Cause of Proteinuria as Related to Quantity:

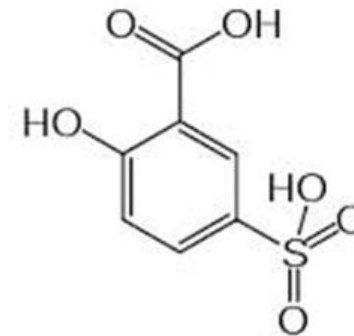
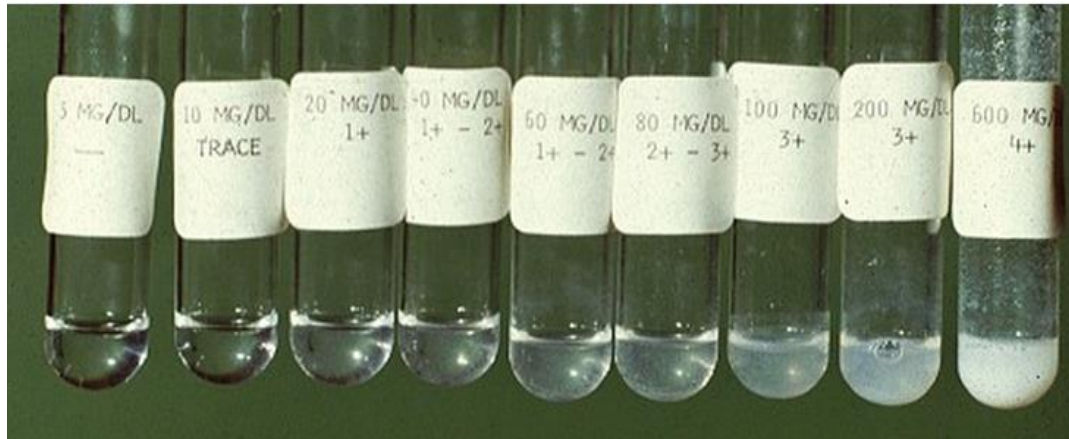
Protein amount per 24-hour	Type of proteinuria
0.15 to 2.0 g	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tubular proteinuria.• Overflow proteinuria (an increased proportion of low molecular weight proteins).
2.0 to 4.0 g	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Usually glomerular.
> 4.0 g	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Always glomerular (mainly albumin).

- The quantitative estimation of the daily excretion of protein is value to the clinician in order to give a general idea of the type of renal disease (HOW?) its severity and to monitor the results of treatment given.
- The protein content can be determined by numerous methods **eg, Biuret, Lowry...**
- In this lab turbidimetric method will be used.
- Determination of total protein by measurement of protein turbidity produce by mixed with an **anionic organic acid** such as sulfosalicylic acid, TCA, or benzethonium chloride.
- Sulphosalicylic acid is used in this experiment to precipitate the protein in a **24 hour sample of urine**. The turbidity is proportional to the concentration of the protein, and may be measured with a spectrophotometer at 500 nm.

Practical Part

- Sulfosalicylic acid (SSA) test:

- The sulfosalicylic acid (SSA) **turbidity** test quantitatively screens for proteinuria.
- The advantage of this easily performed test is its greater sensitivity for proteins such as Bence Jones.
- The SSA reaction will detect **globulin and Bence-Jones proteins, in addition to albumin** (although it is more sensitive to albumin).



- Objective:

1-Quantitative Estimation of Protein in Urine By Turbidimetric methods using sulfosalicylic acid.

- principle:

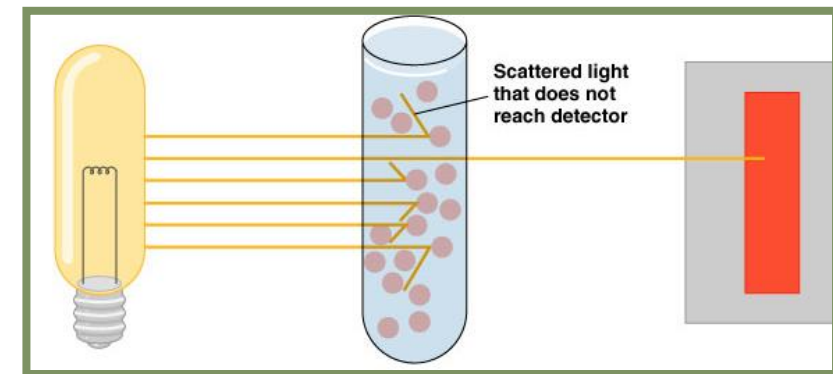
Sulfosalicylic acid is an **anion(-)** which neutralizes the protein **cations(+)** leading to its precipitation (pH in highly acidic media, the protein will be positively charged, which is attracted to the acid anions that cause them to precipitate).

Then the radiation of a wavelength which is not absorbed by the solution is made to pass through the suspension and the apparent absorption will be solely because of the scattering by the particles.

(The higher protein concentration, the lower transmittance value).



Increased concentration
decreased transmission



- Method:

1-Set up a series of test tube as follows, label from 1- 7:

Tube	Sample	Protein Stock Solution(140 mg/dl)	0.85% Saline	Protein concentration mg/dl
1	--	4.5 ml	1.5 ml	
2	--	3 ml	3 ml	
3	--	2.4 ml	3.6 ml	
4	--	1.5 ml	4.5 ml	
5	--	0.9 ml	5.1 ml	
6	--	0.3 ml	5.7 ml	
7(Blank)	--	0	6 ml	
Urine Sample	-	-	-	

2-Set another 8 test tube labelled 1-7 and pipette in each one Add 8 ml of sulfosalicylic acid :

Tube	sulfosalicylic acid
1	8 ml
2	8 ml
3	8 ml
4	8 ml
5	8 ml
6	8 ml
7(Blank)	8 ml
Urine Sample	8 ml

3-Into tube 1 pipette 2 ml of protein solution 1 (that you prepared before), into tube 2 pipette 2 ml of protein solution 2 ect.

- For the Urine Sample pipette 2ml of the Sample.

4-Mix contents of each tube well and allow standing for 10 minutes.

5-Using solution 7 (Blank) to set transmittance 100% at 500nm.

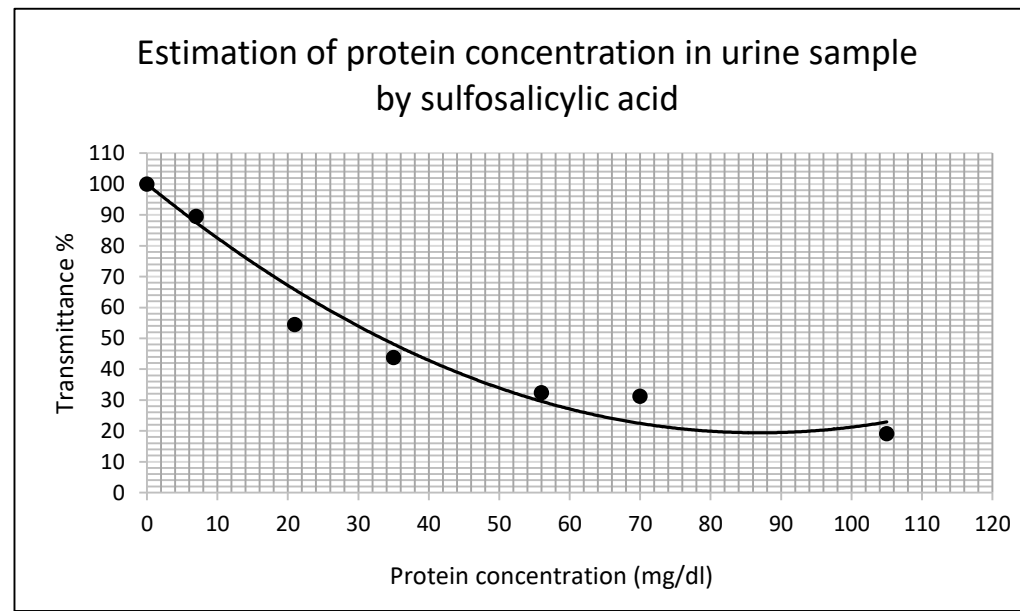
6-Then use solutions from 1-6, to recorded respective transmittance of each suspension.

7- Record your results.

Tube	Transmittance at 500 nm	Protein concentration mg/dl
7(Blank)	100 %	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
Urine Sample		

- Results:

- Plot Transmittance against Protein concentration (mg/dl).
- Read the Protein concentration of Urine Sample from the standard curve.
- Compare the result you got with the normal range of protein excretion in 24 h urine specimen, you must **convert the unit into g/L** if you know that the protein excretion in healthy sample (0-less than 0.150g/24 h). Where as $1 \text{ g/L} = 100 \text{ mg/dL} \rightarrow 1 \text{ mg/dL} = 0.01 \text{ g/L}$
- Note: Assuming that the 24 hour urine sample for the patient = 1000 ml



- Discussion:

- Comment on the clinical conditions of the patient if it is present.