

Lipoproteinlipase (LPL) Activity Assay Kit

Note: Take two or three different samples for prediction before test.

Operation Equipment: Spectrophotometer/Microplate reader

Catalog Number: BC2445

Size:100T/48S

Components:

Reagent I: 80 mL×1. Storage at 4°C.

Reagent II: Powder×1. Storage at 4°C, dissolve it with 1 mL of acetone when the solution will be used.

Reagent III: 20 mL×1. Storage at 4°C.

Standard: 1 mL×1, 5 μmol/mL p-nitrophenol standard solution, stored at 4°C.

Product Description:

Lipoproteinlipase (LPL) is a speed reducing enzyme for the degradation of triglycerides. It can catalyze the hydrolysis of triglycerides to fatty acids and monoglycerides. It is mainly synthesized in liver parenchymal cells and plays an important role in lipid metabolism and transport.

Lipoproteinlipase catalyzes the hydrolysis of 4-nitrophenylpalmitate to produce 4-nitrophenol with a characteristic absorption peak at 400 nm.

Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Spectrophotometer/Microplate reader, low temperature centrifuge, water-bath, micro glass cuvette/96 well flat-bottom plate, transferpette, mortar/homogenizer, ice, distilled water.

Operation procedure:

I. Sample Preparation

1. Bacteria/cultured cells:

First collect bacteria or cells into the centrifuge tube and discard the supernatant after centrifugation. According to the number of bacteria or cells (10^4): the volume of Reagent I (mL) is 500-1000:1 (it is recommended to add 1 mL of Reagent I to 5 million bacteria/cells), ultrasound breaks bacteria/cells (ice bath, power 20%/200W, ultrasound 3s, interval 10s, repeat 30 times). Centrifuge at 10000 ×g for 10 minutes at 4°C, take the supernatant and put it on ice for testing.

2. Tissue:

According to the mass of tissue (g): the volume of Reagent I (mL) of 1:5~10 (it is recommended to weigh about 0.1 g of tissue and add 1 mL of Reagent I), carry out ice bath homogenization. Centrifuge at 10000 ×g for 10 minutes at 4°C, take the supernatant and place it on ice for testing.

3. Serum sample:

Direct detection.

II. Detection

1. Preheat spectrophotometer/microplate reader for 30 minutes, adjust wavelength to 400 nm, set zero with distilled water.
2. Dilute the standard solution of 5 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$ with Reagent I for 16 times to 0.3125 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$ for standby.
3. Operation table: carry out the following operations in 1.5 mL EP tube:

Reagent Name (μL)	Contrast tube (C)	Test tube (T)	Standard tube (S)	Blank tube (B)
Sample	30	30	-	-
Standard solution	-	-	30	-
Distilled water	-	-	-	30
Reagent I	120	108	120	120
Reagent II	-	12	-	-
Mix well, water bath at 45°C for 10 minutes.			-	-
Reagent III	150	150	150	150

After fully mixing and placing for 2 minutes, centrifugate at 8000 $\times g$ of the contrast tube and the test tube at room temperature for 10 minutes. Take 200 μL of the supernatant of the contrast tube and the test tube, the standard tube and the blank tube to micro glass cuvette/96 well flat-bottom plate, measure the light absorption value at 400 nm, record as A_C , A_T , A_S , A_B , $\Delta A = A_T - A_C$, $\Delta A_S = A_S - A_B$.

III. LPL activity calculations

1. Serum:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzymes hydrolysis the generation of 1 nmol of 4-nitrophenol in the reaction system per minute at 45°C and pH 7.5 every mL serum.

$$\text{LPL (U/mL)} = \Delta A \div (\Delta A_S \div C_S) \div T \times 1000 = 31.25 \times \Delta A \div \Delta A_S.$$

2. Tissues, bacteria or cells:

(1) Fresh weight of sample

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzymes hydrolysis the generation of 1 nmol of 4-nitrophenol in the reaction system per minute at 45°C and pH 7.5 every g sample.

$$\text{LPL (U/g fresh weight)} = \Delta A \div (\Delta A_S \div C_S) \times V_E \div W \div T \times 1000 = 31.25 \times \Delta A \div \Delta A_S \div W.$$

(2) Sample protein concentration

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzymes hydrolysis the generation of 1 nmol of 4-nitrophenol in the reaction system per minute at 45°C and pH 7.5 every mg protein.

$$\text{LPL (U/Mg prot)} = \Delta A \div (\Delta A_S \div C_S) \times V_E \div (V_E \times C_{pr}) \div T \times 1000 = 31.25 \times \Delta A \div \Delta A_S \div C_{pr}.$$

(3) Density of bacteria or cells:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzymes hydrolysis the generation of 1 nmol of 4-nitrophenol in the reaction system per minute at 45°C and pH 7.5 every 10^4 bacteria or cells.

$$\text{LPL (U/10}^4 \text{ cell)} = \Delta A \div (\Delta A_S \div C_S) \times V_E \div 500 \div T \times 1000 = 0.0625 \times \Delta A \div \Delta A_S.$$

C_S : Concentration of standard solution, 0.3125 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$;

V_E : Add the volume of Reagent, 1 mL;

T: Reaction time, 10 minutes;

Cpr: Concentration of sample protein, mg/mL;

W: Sample mass, g;

500: Total number of bacteria/cells, 5 million;

1000: Unit conversion coefficient, 1 $\mu\text{mol} = 1000 \text{ nmol}$.

Note:

1. After Reagent II is added to the test tube, it becomes turbid that is normal normal.
2. If A is greater than 2, dilute the crude enzyme solution with Reagent I and then determine.

Experimental example:

1. Take 0.1g rat muscle and add 1 mL of Reagent I, take it up and operate according to the measurement procedure. The calculation of ΔA a tube a is calculated by 96 well plate. The results show that $\Delta A = A_T - A_C = 0.367 - 0.128 = 0.239$, $\Delta A_S = A_S - A_B = 0.378 - 0.046 = 0.332$, The enzyme activity is calculated according to the sample quality

$$\text{LPL (U/g mass)} = 31.25 \times \Delta A \div \Delta A_S \div W = 31.25 \times 0.239 \div 0.332 \div 0.1 = 224.96 \text{ U/g mass.}$$

2. The rabbit serum is directly operated according to the measurement procedure. The enzyme activity is calculated by 96 well plate, $\Delta A = A_T - A_C = 0.750 - 0.152 = 0.598$, $\Delta A_S = A_S - A_B = 0.378 - 0.046 = 0.332$, and the enzyme activity was calculated according to the volume of serum (plasma):

$$\text{LPL (U/mL)} = 31.25 \times \Delta A \div \Delta A_S \div W = 31.25 \times 0.598 \div 0.332 = 56.29 \text{ U/mL.}$$

Related products:

BC0590/BC0595 Free fatty Acids(FFA) Content Assay Kit

BC1080/BC1085 Alcohol Dehydrogenase(ADH) Activity Assay Kit

BC0320/BC0325 Plant Lipoxygenase(LOX) Activity Assay Kit