

## Water-Soluble Pectin (WSP) Content Assay Kit

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

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer/microplate reader

**Catalog Number:** AK0113

**Size:**100T/48S

### Components:

Extract solution I: 125 mL of 80% ethanol. Take 100 mL of ethanol and add 25mL of distilled water, self-provided reagent.

Extract solution II: 50 mL×1, stored at 4°C .

Extract solution III: 120 mL×1, stored at 4°C .

Reagent I: 25 mL of concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, self-prepared.

Reagent II: 2.5 mL×1, stored at 4°C .

Reagent III: 5 mL×1, stored at 4°C .

Standard: Powder×1, 10 mg of galacturonic acid, stored at 4°C . Before use, add 0.943 mL of extract solution III to prepare a standard solution of 50 μmol/mL.

### Product Description

Pectin is the main component of primary cell wall and mesosol, which softens and binds cells. The pectin are crosslinked by Ca<sup>2+</sup> bridge and other ion bonds, hydrogen bonds, glycoside bonds, ester bonds and benzene ring coupling. Various pectin can be extracted by different extraction methods, such as water-soluble pectin (WSP), ion-bound pectin (ISP) and covalently bound pectin (CSP).

The water-soluble pectin is hydrolyzed to galacturonic acid in acid condition, and the latter condensed with carbazole in sulfuric acid solution to form a purplish red compound. The product has the maximum absorption peak at 530 nm.

### Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided.

Spectrophotometer/microplate reader, desktop low temperature centrifuge, water bath, micro glass cuvette/96 well flat-bottom plate, adjustable pipette, mortar/homogenizer, acetone, concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, anhydrous ethanol and distilled water.

### Procedure

#### I. Extraction of protopectin:

Take about 0.1 g of sample, add 1 mL of extract solution I, rapidly homogenization at room temperature, water bath at 95°C for 20 minutes, cool to room temperature. Centrifuge at 4000 ×g for 10 minutes at 25°C, discard the supernatant. Add 1.5 mL of extract solution I and acetone to the precipitate and wash them twice alternately (vortex oscillation for 2 minutes, centrifuge at 4000×g for 10 minutes at 25°C, discard supernatant). The precipitate is the rough cell wall. Add 1 mL of extract II (starch removal) to soak

for 15 hours. Centrifuge at  $4000 \times g$  for 10 minutes at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , discard the supernatant, add 1 mL of extract solution III, and fully homogenize. Centrifuge at  $8000 \times g$  for 10 minutes at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and take the supernatant for test.

## II. Measurement steps:

- Preheat the spectrophotometer/microplate reader for 30 minutes, adjust the wavelength to 530 nm and adjust zero with distilled water.
- Dilute 50  $\mu\text{mol/mL}$  standard solution to 3、2、1、0.5、0.25、0.125、0.0625  $\mu\text{mol/mL}$  standard solution for standby.
- Operation table:

Reagent name ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	Blank tube (B)	Standard tube (S)	Contrast tube (C)	Test tube(T)
Sample	-	-	25	25
Standard	-	25	-	-
Distilled water	25	-	-	-
Reagent I	200	200	200	200
Mix well, place at $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 10 minutes, take out and cool down.				
Reagent II	-	-	25	-
Reagent III	25	25	-	25
Mix well, let it stand at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 minutes, and measure the absorbance value at 530 nm, and record it as $A_B$ , $A_S$ , $A_C$ and $A_T$ respectively. $\Delta A_S = A_S - A_B$ , $\Delta A_T = A_T - A_C$ .				

## III. Calculation of Betaine Content:

- Drawing of standard curve:

Take  $\Delta A_S$  as y-axis, standard solution concentration as x-axis, draw standard curve, get standard equation  $y = kx + b$ , bring  $\Delta A_T$  into the equation, get x (mg/mL).

- Calculation of protopectin content:

protopectin content ( $\mu\text{mol/g}$  Fresh weight)  $= x \times V_{EIII} \div W = 2x \div W$ .

$V_{EIII}$ : volume of extract solution III, 2 mL;

W: Fresh weight of sample, g.

### Note:

- Concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  is highly corrosive, so special attention shall be paid during operation. After heating at  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ , take it out, cool it and then open the cover to prevent liquid splashing and burning.
- If  $\Delta A$  is more than 1, the sample can be appropriately diluted with extract solution III and then determined, and multiplied by the dilution multiple in the calculation formula.

## Experimental Examples:

- Take 0.1g of poplar leaves and add 1 mL of extraction solution one to sample processing. Dilute the supernatant by 5 times and follow the measurement procedure, measure by the 96 well plate and calculate  $\Delta A_t = A_t - A_c = 0.087 - 0.054 = 0.033$ , Bring in the standard curve  $y = 0.431x - 0.0256$   $x = 0.136$ , and calculate: Water-Soluble Pectin content ( $\mu\text{mol/g}$  mass)  $= 2x \div W \times 5 = 13.6 \mu\text{mol/g}$  mass.



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