

## **$\beta$ -glucosidase ( $\beta$ -GC) Assay Kit**

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

**Operation Equipment:** Microplate Reader/ Spectrophotometer

**Catalog Number:** AK0206

**Size:**100T/48S

### **Components:**

Extract solution: Liquid 100 mL $\times$ 1. Storage at 4°C .

Solution I: Powder $\times$ 1. Storage at -20°C . Add 12 mL of distilled water to per bottle before use and dissolve it fully. The left reagent store at -20°C .

Solution II : Liquid 15 mL $\times$ 1. Storage at 4°C .

Solution III: Liquid 15 mL $\times$ 1. Storage at 4°C .

Standard: Liquid 1 mL $\times$ 1. Storage at 4°C . 5  $\mu$ mol/mL p-nitrophenol solution.

### **Product Description**

$\beta$ -glucosidase ( $\beta$ -GC, EC 3.2. 1.21) is an enzyme found broadly in animals, plants, microorganisms and cultured cells, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of base-glycosidic bonds and has many physiological functions. In cellulose saccharification,  $\beta$ -GC is responsible for further hydrolysis of cellulose disaccharides and cellulose oligosaccharides to produce glucose.  $\beta$ -GC hydrolyzes the aroma precursors of terpenes, making the glycoside turns from bond state to free state, thus producing the fragrance.  $\beta$ -GC can also hydrolyze wild sakuraside in plants and release HCN, thereby preventing insects from eating.

$\beta$ -GC can catalyze the p-nitrophenyl- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside to p-nitrophenol. The product has characteristic of absorption at 400 nm. In this kit, the  $\beta$ -GC activity is quantified by measuring the increase in the color development at 400 nm.

### **Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided.**

Microplate reader or spectrophotometer, centrifuge, water-bath, transferpettor, micro glass cuvette/96 well flat-bottom plate, ice, mortar/homogenizer and distilled water.

### **Procedure**

#### **I. Preparation of standard samples:**

##### 1. Bacteria or cells

Collecting bacteria or cells into the centrifuge tube, after centrifugation discard supernatant. Suggest add 1 mL of Extract solution to 10 million of bacteria or cells. Use ultrasonication to splitting bacteria and cells (placed on ice, ultrasonic power 20%, working time 3 seconds, interval 10 seconds, repeat for 30 times). Centrifuge at 15000 $\times$ g for 20 minutes at 4°C to remove insoluble materials and take the supernatant on ice before testing.

##### 2. Tissue

Add 1 mL of Extract solution to 0.2 g of tissue, and fully homogenized on ice bath. Centrifuge at 15000×g for 20 minutes at 4°C to remove insoluble materials, and take the supernatant on ice before testing.

## II. Determination

1. Preheat microplate reader or spectrophotometer for more than 30 minutes, adjust the wavelength to 400 nm, set zero with distilled water.

### 2. Standard

Take 100 μL standard solution and add it to 400 μL Solution III to get 1 μmol/mL standard solution.

Dilute the solution for 10 times to 100 nmol/mL, and dilute it to 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25 nmol/mL with the distilled water. Detect the standard solutions of 100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25 and 0 nmol/mL.

3. Add reagents with the following list:

Reagent	Test Tube (T)	Contrast Tube (C)	Standard Tube (S)
Solution I (μL)	120	-	
Solution II (μL)	150	150	
Sample (μL)	30	30	
Mix thoroughly and incubate the reaction for 30 minutes at 37°C water bath, then take the reaction solution in a boiling water bath for 5 minutes immediately (tightly close to prevent moisture loss), flowing water to cool. Mix thoroughly (keep the concentration unchanged).			
Solution I (μL)		120	
Mix thoroughly, centrifuge at 8000 ×g for 5 minutes 4°C and take the supernatant. Add the following reagents to EP tube or 96 well flat-bottom plate:			
Supernatant (μL)	70	70	
Standard (μL)			70
Solution III (μL)	130	130	130

Mix thoroughly and stand at room temperature for 2 minutes. Detect the absorbance of each tube at 400 nm and noted as  $A_T$ ,  $A_C$ ,  $A_S$  and  $A_B$ . Calculate  $\Delta A_T = A_T - A_C$ ,  $\Delta A_S = A_S - A_B$ . Each test tube should be provided with one contrast tube.

## III. Calculate:

### 1. Standard curve

Standard curve established: According to the concentration of the standard tube (y) and absorbance  $\Delta A_S = A_S - A_B$  (x), establish standard curve. Add  $\Delta A$  into the standard curve, and calculate the amount of product generated by the sample (nmol/mL).

### 2. Calculation

#### 1) Tissue protein concentration

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzymes catalyzes the generation of 1 nmol of p-nitrophenol in the reaction system per hour every mg protein.

$$\beta\text{-GC Activity (U/mg prot)} = (y \times V_{rv}) \div (V_s \times C_{pr}) \div T = 20 \times y \div C_{pr}$$

#### 2) Tissue weight

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzymes catalyzes the generation of 1 nmol of p-nitrophenol in the reaction system per hour every g sample.

$\beta$ -GC Activity (U/g weight)=(y×Vrv)÷(W×Vs÷Ve)÷T=20×y÷W

3) Bacteria or cultured cells

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzymes catalyzes the generation of 1 nmol of p-nitrophenol in the reaction system per hour every 10<sup>4</sup> bacteria or cells.

$\beta$ -GC Activity (U/10<sup>4</sup> cell)=(y×Vrv)÷(1000×Vs÷Ve)÷T=0.02×y

Cpr: Supernatant sample protein concentration (mg/mL);

Vrv: Total reaction volume, 0.3 mL;

Vs: Supernate volume, 0.03 mL;

Ve: Extract solution volume, 1 mL;

W: Sample weight, g;

1000: 10 million cells or bacteria;

T: Reaction time (min), 30 minutes = 0.5 hour.

#### Recent Products Citations:

[1] Yu Qian,Jiale Song,Peng Sun,et al. Lactobacillus casei Strain Shirota Enhances the In Vitro Antiproliferative Effect of Geniposide in Human Oral Squamous Carcinoma HSC-3 Cells. Molecules. 2018;(IF3.06)

[2] Zhang Q A, Shi F F, Yao J L, et al. Effects of ultrasound irradiation on the properties of apricot kernels during accelerated debitterizing[J]. RSC Advances, 2020, 10(18): 10624- 10633.

#### References:

[1] Faria M L, Kolling D, Camassola M, et al. Comparison of Pennicillium echinulatum and Trichoderma reesei cellulases in relation to their activity against various cellulosic substrates[J]. Biores. Technol, 2008, 99: 1417- 1424.

#### Related Products:

AK0291/AK0290 Glucogen Content Assay Kit

AK0556/AK0555  $\beta$ - 1,3-glucanase( $\beta$ - 1,3-GA) Activity Assay Kit

AK0218/AK0217 Trehalase Activity Assay Kit