

## Anthocyanin Reductase Activity Assay Kit

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

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer /Microplate Reader

**Cat No:** AK0351

**Size:**100T/48S

### Components:

Extract solution: 50mL×1. Storage at 4°C, shake thoroughly before use.

Reagent I: 25mL×1. Storage at 4°C .

Reagent II: Powder×2. Storage at 4°C, dissolve thoroughly with 1 ml of distilled water before use.

Reagent III: Powder×1. Storage at -20°C, dissolve thoroughly with 1 ml of distilled water and 1 ml of alcohol before use. It can be stored at -20°C after dispensing to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Reagent IV: 1mL×1. Storage at 4°C .

### Product Description:

Anthocyanin reductase (ANR) is a key enzyme in the biosynthesis pathway of procyanidins, which converts anthocyanins into the cis-flavan-3-alcohol. It plays an important role in plants regulation.

ANR converts cyanidin chloride to flavane-3-alcohol under the action of NADPH. The activity of ANR can be reflected by measuring the reduction rate of NADPH at 340nm.

### Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Spectrophotometer/ microplate reader, micro quartz cuvette/96 well flat-bottom UV plate, water bath, low temperature centrifuge, adjustable transferpette, mortar/homogenizer, ice, alcohol and distilled water.

### Sample preparation:

1. Tissue: Add 1 ml of extract solution into 0.1g of tissue, fully grinding on ice. Centrifuge at 12000rpm and 4C for 15min, supernatant on ice is used for test.
2. Cells or microbial sample: collect cells or microbial sample to centrifuge and remove supernatant. Suggested 5 million with 1mL of extract solution, split bacteria and cells with ultrasonication (power 20%, work time 3s, interval 10s, for 30 times), 12000rpm 4C centrifuge at 12000rpm and 4C for 15min, supernatant on ice is used for test.

### Procedure:

1. Preheat spectrophotometer/ microplate reader for 30min, adjust the wavelength to 340 nm, set the counter to zero with distilled water.
2. Add the following reagents:

Reagent name	Test tube (T)	Contrast tube (C)
Reagent I(μL)	170	170
Reagent II (μL)	10	10
Reagent III (μL)	5	5
Sample (μL)	10	-
Mix thoroughly at 37°C for 30 min		

Reagent IV( $\mu\text{L}$ )	5	5
Sample( $\mu\text{L}$ )	-	10

Mix thoroughly, detect absorbance of test tube and contrast tube at 340nm, named A(T), A(C),  
 $\Delta A = A(C) - A(T) = A_2 - A_1$ .

### Calculation:

#### ultra-micro quartz cuvette

##### 1. Protein concentration:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the decreasing of 1 nmol of NADPH per minutes every milligram tissue protein in the reaction system.

$$\text{ANR (U/mg prot)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \times V_{rv} \div (V_s \times C_{pr}) \div T = 107.18 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr}$$

##### 2. Sample weight:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the decreasing of 1 nmol of NADPH per min every gram tissue in the reaction system.

$$\text{ANR (U/g)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \times V_{rv} \div (W \div V_{sv} \times V_s) \div T = 107.18 \times \Delta A \div W$$

##### 3. Cells or bacteria:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the decreasing of 1 nmol of NADPH every  $10^4$  cells or bacteria in the reaction system per min.

$$\text{ANR (U/}10^4\text{cell)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \times V_{rv} \div (500 \div V_{sv} \times V_s) \div T = 0.2144 \times \Delta A$$

$V_{rv}$ : total reaction volume, 0.0002 mL;

$\epsilon$  : NADPH molar extinction coefficient,  $6.22 \times 10^3 \text{ L/mol/cm}$ ;

$d$ : light path of cuvette, 1cm;

$V_s$ : supernatant volume (mL), 0.01 mL;

$C_{pr}$ : sample protein concentration (mg/mL);

$T$ : Reaction time (min), 30 min;

$W$ : Sample weight(g);

$V_{sv}$ : Extraction volume, 1 mL;

500: 5 million cells.

$10^9$ : unit conversion coefficient, 1 mol =  $10^9$  nmol.

#### 96 well UV plate

Change  $d=1\text{cm}$  to  $d=0.6\text{cm}$  in the formula.

#### Note:

- Dilute react mixture with reagent 1 or decrease sample volume if  $\Delta A > 0.4$  or  $A(C) > 1$  ( $\Delta A > 0.2$  or  $A(C) > 1$  with 96 well UV plate). Increase react time (45min or 60min) and sample volume if  $\Delta A$  is too low.
- After adding reagent 4, the determination should be completed within 15 minutes.
- Detect sample concentrate separately.

#### Experimental Examples:

---

1. Take 0.1g of apple and add 1mL extract to homogenize and grind, take the supernatant and operate according to the measurement procedure, measure by the micro quartz cuvette and calculate  $\Delta A = A_c - A_t = 0.9333 - 0.8095 = 0.1238$ , calculate the enzyme based on the sample weight:

ANR Activity (U/g weight) =  $107.18 \times \Delta A \div W = 107.18 \times 0.1238 \div 0.1 = 132.69$  U/g U/g weight.

**Related Products:**

AK0446/AK0445 Uric Acid(UA) Content Assay Kit

AK0450/AK0449 Plant Total Phenol Content Assay Kit

AK0452/AK0451 Plant Flavonoids Content Assay Kit