

## Glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) Activity Assay Kit

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

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer

**Cat No:** AK0434

**Size:**50T/48S

### Components:

Extract solution: 60mL×1. Storage at 4C.

Reagent 1: 60mL×1. Storage at 4C.

Reagent 2: Powder×1. Storage at -20C.

### Product Description:

GDH (EC 1.4.1.2) is widely distributed in plants. GDH and glutamate synthetase (GOGAT) are involved in the synthesis of glutamate. It plays an important role in the assimilation of ammonia and the metabolism of organic nitrogen compounds.

GDH catalyzes the  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\alpha$ -ketoglutaric acid and NADH to form glutamic acid and  $\text{NAD}^+$ , which cause a decrease in absorbance at 340 nm. The GDH activity is calculated by measuring the rate of decrease in absorbance at 340 nm.

### Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Spectrophotometer, desk centrifuge, adjustable pipette, water bath, 1 mL quartz cuvette, mortar/homogenizer, ice and distilled water.

### Sample preparation:

1.Cells or bacterial: Collecting bacteria or cells into a centrifuge tube, discard supernatant after centrifugation. Suggest 5 million with 1 mL of Extract solution. Use ultrasonic to split bacteria or cells (power 20%, work time 3s , interval 10s , repeat for 30 times). centrifuge at 8000 g for 10 min at 4C. Supernatant is placed on ice for test.

2.Tissue: Add 1 mL of Extract solution into 0. 1g of tissue, fully grinding on ice. centrifuge at 8000 g for 10 min at 4C. Supernatant on ice is used for test.

### Procedure:

1. Preheat spectrophotometer for 30min, adjust the wavelength to 340 nm, set the counter to zero with distilled water.
2. Sample determination
  - (1) Preparation of working solution: before use, the Reagent2 is added to the Reagent1 to be dissolved, and placed in a water bath at 37°C (mammal) or 25°C (other species) for 5 min;
  - (2) Take 1 mL of working solution and 0.05 of mL of sample in a 1 mL quartz cuvette with a light path of 1 cm, mix well, start timing while adding the sample, and record the initial absorbance  $A_1$  of 20s and

A<sub>2</sub> of 320 s at 340 nm.  $\Delta A = A_1 - A_2$ .

Note: When  $\Delta A$  is greater than 0.5, the sample is diluted and measured.

### Calculation:

#### (1) Protein concentration:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the consumption of 1nmol of NADH per min every milligram of protein.

$$\text{GDH (U/mg prot)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^9 \div (V_s \times C_{pr}) \div T = 675 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr}$$

#### (2) Sample weight:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the consumption of 1nmol of NADH per min every gram of tissue.

$$\text{GDH (U/g)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^9 \div (V_s \div V_{sv} \times W) \div T = 675 \times \Delta A \div W$$

#### (3) Cells or bacterial:

One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the consumption of 1 nmol of NADH per min every 10<sup>4</sup> cells.

$$\text{GDH (U/mL)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^9 \div (V_s \div V_{sv} \times 500) \div T = 1.35 \times \Delta A$$

$\epsilon$ : tyrosine molar extinction coefficient, 6220 L/mol/cm;

d: light path of cuvette, 1cm;

V<sub>rv</sub>: total reaction volume, 0.00105L;

V<sub>s</sub>: supernate volume (mL), 0.05mL;

C<sub>pr</sub>: crude enzyme protein concentration (mg/mL); need to detect separately.

T: Reaction time (min), 5min;

W: Sample weight (g);

V<sub>sv</sub>: Extraction volume, 1 mL;

500: Number of cells, 5 million cells

### Note

1. When  $\Delta A$  is greater than 0.5, the sample shall be diluted for measurement.
2. Because the Extract solution contains a certain concentration of protein (about 1 mg/mL), the protein content of the Extract solution itself needs to be subtracted when determining the protein concentration of the sample.

### Recent Product citations:

[1] Fei Ding, Qiannan Hu, Meiling Wang, et al. Knockout of SISBPASE Suppresses Carbon Assimilation and Alters Nitrogen Metabolism in Tomato Plants. International Journal of Molecular Sciences. December 2018; (IF4. 183)

[2] Lin Y, Nan J, Shen J, et al. Canagliflozin impairs blood reperfusion of ischaemic lower limb partially by inhibiting the retention and paracrine function of bone marrow derived mesenchymal stem cells[J]. EBioMedicine, 2020, 52: 102637.

### References:

[1] Wen J F, Gong M, Liu Y, et al. Effect of hydrogen peroxide on growth and activity of some enzymes involved in proline metabolism of sweet corn seedlings under copper stress[J]. *Scientia horticulturae*, 2013, 164: 366-371.

**Related Products:**

AK0301/AK0300	Nitrate reductase (NR) Activity Assay kit
AK0436/AK0435	Glutaminase (GLS) Assay Kit
AK0432/AK0431	Nitrite Assay Kit (Water And Soil)