

## Xanthine Oxidase(XOD) Activity Assay Kit

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

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer

**Catalog Number:** AK0490

**Size:** 50T/48S

### Product composition:

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

Reagent I: 20 mL×1, Storage at 4°C .

Reagent II: Powder×1, Storage at 4°C .

### Product Description:

XOD (EC 1. 17.3.2) catalyzes the oxidation of xanthine to uric acid and superoxide anion, which is one of the main sources of active oxygen and is also one of the key enzymes of nucleotide metabolism. XOD is mainly distributed in mammalian heart, lung, liver and other tissues. When liver function impaired, XOD is released into serum in a large amount, which has specific significance for the diagnosis of liver damage. XOD catalyzes the production of uric acid from jaundice, which has a characteristic absorption peak at 290 nm.

### Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

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

### Sample preparation:

#### A. Bacteria or cells

Collecting bacteria or cells into the centrifuge tube, after centrifugation discard supernatant. Accordance ratio bacteria or cell amount ( $10^4$ ): Extractsolution volume(mL)=500~1000:1. Suggested 5 million with 1 mL of Extract solution. Use ultrasonic to splitting bacteria or cell (placed on ice, powder 20% or 200W, work time 3s , interval 10s , repeat for 30 times). Centrifuge at 8000g for 10 min at 4°C . The supernatant is placed on ice for test.

#### B. Tissue

Accordance ratio tissue weight(g) : Extract solution volume(mL)=1 : 5~10. Suggested 0. 1g of tissue with 1mL of Extract solution. Fully grind on ice, centrifuge at 8000g for 10 min at 4°C . Supernatant is placed on ice for test. Or directly use 0.5mg/mL enzyme solution for direct measurement. To ensure the accuracy of the experiment, it is recommended to use a gradient dilution of the extraction solution for determination.

#### C. Serum (plasma) sample

Detect sample directly.

### Procedure:

1. Preheat spectrophotometer for 30min, adjust the wavelength to 290 nm and set the counter to zero with distilled water.
2. Preparation of working solution: add 9.375 mL of Reagent I into each bottle of Reagent II when using, Fully dissolved for use; the unused reagent can be stored for one week at 4 °C . Dilute 10 times of distilled water as required, and then set aside.
3. Take a certain amount of working solution at 37°C (mammal) or 25°C (other species) water bath for 30 min before the measurement.
4. Blank tube: Take 1 mL of working solution and add 35 μL of distilled water, immediately mix well,measure the initial absorbance value A1 at 290 nm and the absorbance value A2 after 1 min, calculate  $\Delta A_B = A_2 - A_1$ .
5. Test tube: Take 1 mL of working solution and add 35 μL of sample, immediately mix well, measure the initial absorbance value A1 at 290nm and the absorbance value A2 after 1min, calculate  $\Delta A_T = A_2 - A_1$ .

**Calculation:**

**1. XOD calculation of serum (plasma): :**

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the production of 1μmol of uric acid per minute every milliliter of serum.

$$\text{Tyrosinase (U/mL)} = (\Delta A_T \cdot \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^6 \div V_s \div T = 2.242 \times \Delta A$$

**2. XOD calculation in tissues, bacteria or cells:**

(1) Protein concentration:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the production of 1μmol of uric acid per minute every milligram of tissue protein.

$$\text{Tyrosinase (U/mg prot)} = (\Delta A_T \cdot \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^6 \div (V_s \times C_{pr}) \div T = 2.242 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr}$$

(2) Sample weight:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the production of 1μmol of uric acid per minute every gram of tissue.

$$\text{Tyrosinase (U/g)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^6 \div (W \div V_{sv} \times V_s) \div T = 2.242 \times \Delta A \div W$$

(3) Cells or bacteria:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the production of 1μmol of uric acid per minute every 10<sup>4</sup> cell.

$$\text{Tyrosinase (U/10}^4 \text{ cell)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^6 \div (500 \div V_{sv} \times V_s) \div T = 4.484 \times 10^{-3} \times \Delta A$$

$\epsilon$ : molar extinction coefficient of uric acid,  $1.22 \times 10^4 \text{L/mol/cm}$ ;

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

$V_{rv}$ : total reaction volume,  $1.035 \times 10^{-3} \text{L}$ ;

$V_s$ : add the volume of sample(mL), 0.035 mL;

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

$T$ : Reaction time (min), 1 min;

$W$ : Sample weight (g);

Vsv: Extraction volume, 1 mL;

500: 5 million cells.

10<sup>9</sup>: 1 mol=10<sup>6</sup> μmol;

**Note:**

1. Before formal determination, 2-3 samples with large expected difference must be taken for prediction to ensure that the change of absorbance value is between 0.01 and 0.9.
2. After Reagent II is added into Reagent I , there will be some small particles, which can be used directly or after centrifugation, it has little effect on the experimental results.

**Experimental instances:**

1. Take 0. 1g of rat liver, add 1mL of extract solution, fully grind on ice, centrifuge at 8000g for 10 min at 4°C . Supernatant is placed on ice for test. Take the supernatant and detect according to the measured steps. Calculate  $\Delta A_B = A_2 - A_1 = 0.482 - 0.474 = 0.008$  ,  $\Delta A_T = A_4 - A_3 = 0.882 - 0.860 = 0.022$ , calculate the enzyme activity according to sample weight:  
XOD (U/g weight) =  $2.424 \times \Delta A \div W = 0.339$  U/g weight.

**References:**

[1] Zhao X, Zhu J X, Mo S F, et al. Effects of cassia oil on serum and hepatic uric acid levels in oxonate-induced mice and xanthine dehydrogenase and xanthine oxidase activities in mouse liver[J]. Journal of ethnopharmacology, 2006, 103(3): 357-365.

**Related products:**

AK0362/AK0361	Hydrogen Peroxide (H2O2) Content Assay Kit
AK0522/AK0521	Glucose oxidase (GOD) Assay Kit
AK0460/AK0459	Protein Carbonyl Assay Kit
AK0458/AK0457	Diamine oxidase(DAO) Assay Kit