

## Soil Peroxidase(S-POD) Activity Assay Kit

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

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer

**Catalog Number:** AK0508

**Size:**50T/24S

### Components:

Reagent I: Powder×2, storage at 4°C . Add 10 mL of distilled water when the solution will be used. It is suggested that the inexhaustible reagents should still be preserved at 4°C .

Reagent II: 5 mL×1, storage at 4°C .

Reagent III: 10 mL×1, storage at 4°C .

Reagent IV: Diethyl ether 100 mL×1, storage at 4°C (self-provided reagent).

Standard: 10 mL×1, storage at 4°C . Equivalent to 0.1 mg/mL of purple gallnut in per milliliter of diethyl ether.

### Product Description:

S-POD is mainly derived from soil microorganisms, which can oxidize organic matter in soil to produce peroxide, which plays an important role in the process of humus formation. S-POD catalyze the oxidation of organic substances to quinones which has an absorption peak at 430 nm.

### Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Spectrophotometer, desk centrifuge, adjustable pipette, 1 mL glass cuvette, diethyl ether, mortar/homogenizer, ice and distilled water.

### Procedure:

#### I Sample preparation:

Fresh soil sample: Air-drying or drying at 37°C oven, then passing through a 30-50 meshes sieve.

#### II Determination procedure:

1. Preheat the spectrophotometer/microplate reader for 30 minutes, adjust the wavelength to 430 nm, set zero with Reagent IV,
2. Standards preparation: Dilute the standard with 0.5 mol/L HCl to 0. 1, 0.08, 0.06, 0.04, 0.02, 0.01, 0 mg/mL.
3. Establishment of standard curve: determine the absorbance of each concentration standard tube, and establish the standard curve according to the absorbance (x, minus the absorbance value of 0 concentration) and concentration (y).
- 4.

| Reagent name (μL)        | Test tube (A <sub>T</sub> ) | Substrate-free tube (A <sub>S</sub> ) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Air-dried soil sample(g) | 0.05                        | 0.05                                  |

|   |      |      |
|---|------|------|
| Distilled water   | -    | 100  |
| Regent I (μL)   | 400  | 400  |
| Regent II (μL)  | 100  | -    |
| Shake to mix thoroughly, incubate at 30°C for 1 hour.   |      |      |
| Regent III (μL)   | 200  | 200  |
| Regent IV (μL)  | 1750 | 1750 |
| Mix thoroughly, place at room temperature for 30 minutes, set zero with distilled water. Take 1 mL of supernatant to detect the absorbance, record as $A_T, A_S$ respectively, $\Delta A = A_T - A_S$ . |      |      |

### III Calculation:

According to the standard curve, bring  $\Delta A(x)$  into the formula to calculate the y-value(mg/mL).

Unit definition: One unit of soil peroxidase activity is defined as the amount enzyme catalyzes the produce of 1 mg of purple gallnut every gram of soil sample per day.

$$S\text{-POD (U /g soil sample)} = y \times V \div W \div T = 840 \times y$$

V: The total volume of Extract solution, 1.75 mL;

T: Reaction time, 1 hour = 1/24 day;

W: Sample weight, 0.05 g.

### Note:

Each sample should provide one opposite substrate-free tube.

### References:

[1] Doxey D L. The use of pyrogallol to demonstrate peroxidase in mammalian blood eosinophils[J]. Stain Technology, 1962, 37(6): 367-371.

[2] Nozaki O, Ji X, Kricka L J. New enhancers for the chemiluminescent peroxidase catalysed chemiluminescent oxidation of pyrogallol and purpurogallin[J]. Journal of bioluminescence and chemiluminescence, 1995, 10(3): 151- 156.

### Related Products:

AK0594/AK0593 Soil Polyphenoloxidase Activity Assay Kit

AK0596/AK0595 Soil Catalase(S-CAT) Activity Assay Kit