

Pyrophosphate: Fructose 6-phosphate-1 Phosphotransferase Assay Kit

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

Detection instrument: Spectrophotometer

Cat No: AK0135

Size: 50T/48S

Components:

Extract solution: 55mL × 1, stored at 4 °C.

Reagent 1: 40mL × 1, stored at 4 °C and protected from light.

Reagent 2: Powder × 1, stored at -20°C and protected from light. Just before use, add 6 mL of distilled water to fully dissolve. Unused reagents are stored at -20°C for 1 weeks after dispensing to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reagent 3: powder × 1, stored at -20°C and protected from light. Just before use, add 6 mL of distilled water to fully dissolve. Unused reagents are stored at -20°C after dispensing. Prohibition of repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reagent 4: 91μL × 2, stored at 4°C and protected from light. Just before use, add 0.209 mL of distilled water to fully dissolve. stored at 4°C for 1 weeks.

Reagent 5: Powder × 2, stored at -20°C and protected from light. Just before use, add 0.3 mL of distilled water to fully dissolve. Unused reagents are stored at -20 °C for 1 weeks after dispensing.

Reagent 6: 60 μL × 1, stored at 4 °C and protected from light. Just before use, add 0.6 mL of distilled water to fully dissolve. stored at 4°C for 1 weeks.

Product Description:

Pyrophosphate: Fructose-6-phosphate- 1-phosphotransferase (PFP, EC2.7. 1.90) is a cytosolic enzyme that is widely present in plant tissues and Catalyzes the phosphorylation of fructose-6-phosphate like phosphofructokinase. As a result, the single PEP catalytic reaction is a reversible reaction, and pyrophosphate is used instead of ATP, which plays an important role in carbon metabolism of photosynthesis.

PFP catalyzes the conversion of fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-diphosphate, which is converted to dihydroxyacetone phosphate by the action of aldolase and triose phosphate isomerase, and then catalyzed by α-phosphate glycerol dehydrogenase and NADH to from Glycerol 3-diphosphate and NAD. The change in absorbance at 340 nm reflects the level of PFP activity.

Required material

Low temperature centrifuge, spectrophotometer, water bath/constant temperature incubator, mortar/homogenizer, 1 mL quartz cuvette, transferpettor, ice and distilled water, EP tube.

Procedure:

I. Sample Extraction:

1. Tissue sample:

According to the mass of the tissue (g): the volume of the extract solution (mL) is 1: 5 ~ 10. Suggested 0.1g of tissue with 1mL of extract solution. Fully grind on ice, centrifugated at 20000g and 4C for 15 min. Supernatant is placed on ice for test.

2. Bacteria or cells:

According to the number of cells (10^4): the volume of the extract solution (mL) is 500 ~ 1000: 1. Suggest 5 million with 1mL of Extract Solution. Use ultrasonication to split bacteria or cells (power 300W, work time 3s , interval 7s , total time 3 min). centrifugated at 20000g and 4C for 15 min. Supernatant is placed on ice for test.

3. Liquids: direct detection.

II. Determination procedure:

1 Preheat the spectrophotometer 30 min, adjust wavelength to 340 nm, set zero with distilled water.

2 Add reagents with the following list:

Reagent name (μL)	Test tube (T)	Blank tube (T)
Reagent 1	670	670
Reagent 2	100	100
Reagent 3	100	100
Reagent 4	10	10
Reagent 5	10	10
Reagent 6	10	10
Sample	100	-
Distilled water	-	100

After thorough mixing, measure the initial value A_1 at 340 nm and the absorbance A_2 at 30 minutes at 37°C in a 1 mL quartz cuvette, and record them as A_{1T} , A_{1B} , and A_{2T} , A_{2B} . Calculate $\Delta A = (A_{1T} - A_{2T}) - (A_{1B} - A_{2B})$.

Note: Reagents 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 can also be formulated into working fluids according to the proportions of the operation table, which is now prepared for use; The blank tubes need only be made 1-2 times.

III. Calculation of PFP activity:

1 Calculated by micro quartz cuvette

1) Calculated by protein concentration:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as that 1 mg of tissue protein per minute consumes 1 nmol of NADH.

$$\text{PFP activity (U/mg prot)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{RT} \times 10^9 \div (V_S \times C_{pr}) \div T = 53.59 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr}$$

2) Calculated by sample weight

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as that 1g of tissue per minute consumes 1 nmol of NADH.

$$\text{PFP activity (U/g fresh weight)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{RT} \times 10^9 \div (W \times V_S \div V_E) \div T = 53.59 \times \Delta A \div W$$

3) Calculated by bacteria or cell amount:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as that 10 thousand bacteria or cells per minute consumes 1 nmol of NADH.

$$\text{PFP activity (U/10}^4 \text{ cell)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{RT} \times 10^9 \div (V_S \times N \div V_E) \div T = 53.59 \times \Delta A \div N \quad (10^4)$$

4) Calculated by serum and other liquids:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as that 1 mL of liquids per minute consumes 1 nmol of NADH.

$$\text{PFP activity (U/mL)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{RT} \times 10^9 \div V_S \div T = 53.59 \times \Delta A$$

V_{RT} : total volume of reaction system, 0.001 L;

ϵ : NADH molar extinction coefficient, 6.22×10^3 L/mol/cm;

d : cuvette light path, 1 cm;

V_S : added sample volume, 0.1 mL;

V_E : volume of extract solution added, 1 mL;

T : reaction time, 30 min;

C_{pr} : sample protein concentration, mg/mL;

W : sample mass, 0.1 g;

10^9 : conversion factor, 1 mol = 10^9 nmol

N : number of cell

2. Calculated by 96-well UV plate:

Modify $d = 1\text{cm}$ in the above formula to $d=0.6\text{cm}$ (the light path of a 96-well plate) for calculation.

Note:

1. The number of samples should not be too large to avoid delaying the enzymatic reaction time.

Experimental examples:

1. Take 0.1 g of bean sprouts and add 1 mL of Extract solution for sample processing. After centrifugation to take the supernatant, proceed according to the determination procedure. Calculate $\Delta A = (A_{1T} - A_{2T}) - (A_{1B} - A_{2B}) = (1.041 - 0.963) - 0 = 0.078$. The enzyme activity is calculated according to the sample mass.

$$\text{PFP activity (U/g fresh weight)} = 53.59 \times \Delta A \div W = 41.8 \text{ U/g fresh weight.}$$

Related products:

AK0302/AK0299 Plant Chlorophyll Content Assay Kit

AK0250/AK0241 Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate Dehydrogenase(GAPDH) Activity Assay Kit

AK0080/AK0079 Plant Carotenoid Content Assay Kit