

Fatty Acid Synthase Activity Assay Kit

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

Operation Equipment: Ultraviolet spectrophotometer

Catalog Number: AK0289

Size: 50T/48S

Components:

Reagent	Size	Storage
Extract solution	Solution 60 mL×1	4°C
Reagent I	Powder×2	-20°C
Reagent II	Powder×2	-20°C
Reagent III	Solution 55 mL×1	4°C
Reagent IV	Powder×2	-20°C

Solution preparation:

1. Reagent I: Add 2.5 mL Reagent III before use. Mix thoroughly. Unused reagents should be store at -20°C for two weeks. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
2. Reagent II: Add 2.5 mL Reagent III before use. Mix thoroughly. Unused reagents should be store at -20°C for two weeks. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
3. Reagent III: Add 1.25 mL Reagent III before use. Mix thoroughly. Unused reagents should be store at -20°C for two weeks.

Product Description:

Fatty acid synthase (FAS) is an important enzyme in the synthesis of long-chain saturated fatty acids. It can catalyze malonyl coenzyme A, acetyl coenzyme A and NADPH to produce long chain fatty acids and NADP⁺. NADPH has a characteristic absorption peak at 340nm. The activity of FAS can be calculated by measuring the decreasing rate of absorbance at 340nm.

Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Ultraviolet spectrophotometer, desk centrifuge, pipette, water bath/ incubator, 1 mL quartz cuvette, mortar/ homogenizer, ice and distilled water.

Procedure

I. Sample preparation:

1. Bacteria or cells: According to the ratio of cells (10^4): Extract solution (mL) =500~1000:1. It is suggested to collect 5 million of cells and add 1 mL of Extract solution. Breaking cells on ice with ultrasonic wave (power 300W, ultrasonic wave 3 seconds, interval 9 seconds, total time 5 minutes) Centrifuge at 12 000 g, 4°C for 20 min. Take the supernatant for test.
2. Tissue: According to the ratio of tissue weight (g): Extract solution (mL) =1:5~10. It is suggested to weigh about 0.1 g of tissue and add 1 mL of Extract solution. Homogenize on ice. Centrifuge at 12 000 g,

4°C for 20 min. Take the supernatant for test.

3. Serum (plasma) and other liquid samples: direct determination.

II. Determination procedure:

1. Preheat ultraviolet spectrophotometer for 30 min, adjust wavelength to 340 nm, set zero with distilled water.
2. Preheat the Reagent III at 37°C(mammal) or 25°C(other species) for 15 min.
3. Blank tube: Add 100 μ L distilled water, 80 μ L Reagent I, 80 μ L Reagent II, 700 μ L Reagent III and 40 μ L Reagent IV in the 1 mL quartz cuvette. Mix them immediately and time them. Record the absorbance value at 15s A1 and 1 min 15s A2 at 340 nm. Calculation $\Delta A_B = A1 - A2$.
4. Test tube: Add 100 μ L supernatant, 80 μ L Reagent I, 80 μ L Reagent II, 700 μ L Reagent III and 40 μ L Reagent IV in the 1 mL quartz cuvette. Mix them immediately and time them. Record the absorbance value at 15s A3 and 1 min 15s A4 at 340 nm. Calculation $\Delta A_T = A3 - A4$.
5. The blank tube only needs to be tested for 1-2 times. If the number of samples is too much, reagents one to four can be mixed according to the above ratio to prepare a working solution for measurement.

III. Calculations:

1. Calculate by sample protein concentration

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

$$\text{FAS (U/mg prot)} = (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_R \times 10^9 \div (V_S \times \text{Cpr}) \div T \times F = 1608 \times \Delta A \div \text{Cpr} \times F$$

2. Calculate by sample weight

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

$$\text{FAS (U/g weight)} = (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_R \times 10^9 \div (W \times V_S \times V_E) \div T \times F = 1608 \times \Delta A \div W \times F$$

3. Calculate by the amount of cells

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes production of 1 nmol of NADPH in the reaction system per minute every 10^4 cell.

$$\text{FAS (U/10}^4 \text{ cell)} = (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_R \times 10^9 \div (\text{cell} \times V_S \times V_E) \div T \times F = 1608 \times \Delta A \div \text{cell} \times F$$

4. Calculate by the volume of liquid

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes production of 1 nmol of NADPH in the reaction system per minute every milliliter liquid.

$$\text{FAS (U/mL)} = (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_R \times 10^9 \div V_S \div T \times F = 1608 \times \Delta A \times F$$

V_S : Add sample volume, 0.1 mL;

ϵ : Micromolar extinction coefficient of NADPH, 6.22×10^3 L/mol/cm;

d : Optical path of cuvette, 1 cm;

V_R : Total reaction volume, 200 μ L = 2×10^{-4} L;

V_E : Extract solution volume, 1000 μ L = 1×10^{-3} L;

T : Reaction time, 1 min;

Cpr : Protein concentration of sample, mg/mL;

W : Sample weight, g;

F: Dilution ratio.

Note:

1. There is BSA (about 2mg/mL) in the Extract solution. When determining the protein concentration in the supernatant, the protein concentration in the Extract solution should be subtracted.
2. If the measured absorbance value $A > 1.2$ or $\Delta A > 0.5$, it is recommended to dilute the sample before measuring, and multiply the dilution factor in the calculation formula; if the measured absorbance value is low or close to the blank OD value, it is recommended to increase the sample volume before performing the measurement.

Experimental example

1. Take 0.1 g of mouse lung. Add 1 mL of Extract solution. Homogenize on ice. Centrifuge at 12 000 g, 4°C for 20 min. Take the supernatant for test. Following the measurement procedure. Calculate $\Delta A_B = A_1 - A_2 = 0.533 - 0.532 = 0.001$, $\Delta A_T = A_3 - A_4 = 1.221 - 1.195 = 0.026$. Calculate the activity of FAS in mouse liver according to the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FAS (U/g weight)} &= (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times VR \times 10^9 \div (W \times V_S \times V_E) \div T \times F \\ &= 1608 \times \Delta A \div W \times F = 402 \text{ U/g weight.} \end{aligned}$$

2. Take 0.1 g of mouse liver. Add 1 mL of Extract solution. Homogenize on ice. Centrifuge at 12 000 g, 4°C for 20 min. Take the supernatant for test. Following the measurement procedure. Calculate $\Delta A_B = A_1 - A_2 = 0.533 - 0.532 = 0.001$, $\Delta A_T = A_3 - A_4 = 1.194 - 1.127 = 0.067$. Calculate the activity of FAS in mouse lung according to the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FAS (U/g weight)} &= (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times VR \times 10^9 \div (W \times V_S \times V_E) \div T \times F \\ &= 1608 \times \Delta A \div W \times F = 1061.280 \text{ U/g weight.} \end{aligned}$$

Reference

[1] Robinson J D, Bradley R M, Brady R O. Biosynthesis of Fatty Acids[J]. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1960, 238(2).

[2] Tel B. Purificati

on and crystallization of rat liver fatty acid synthetase[J]. Archives of Biochemistry & Biophysics, 1981, 209(2):613-619.

Related products

- AK0384/AK0383 Lipase (LPS) Activity Assay Kit
- AK0262/AK0261 Alcohol Dehydrogenase (ADH) Activity Assay Kit
- AK0536/AK0535 Free fatty Acids (FFA) Content Assay Kit