

## Total cholesterol (TC) Content Assay Kit

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

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer

**Catalog Number:** AK0327

**Size:** 50T/48S

### Components:

Extract: Isopropyl alcohol 50 mL ×1. Required but not provided. Store at 4°C .

Reagent I: Liquid 60 mL×1. Store at 4°C .

Reagent II : Liquid 400 μL×1. Store at 4°C .

Reagent III: Liquid 60 μL×1. Store at 4°C .

Standard solution : Powder ×1 bottle, 10 mg cholesterol. Store at 4°C . Add 517 μL of Extract before use, and shake to dissolve. It is prepared into a cholesterol standard solution of 50 μmol/mL.

Working solution: According to the ratio of Reagent I: Reagent II : Reagent III=3 mL: 20 μL: 3 μL to prepare when the solution will be used.

### Product Description

Total cholesterol (TC) refers to the total cholesterol of all lipoproteins. It includes free cholesterol and cholesterol esters.

Esterase can catalyze the hydrolysis of cholesterol ester to produce free cholesterol (FC) and free fatty acid (FFA), thus transforming cholesterol ester into FC; Furthermore, cholesterol oxidase can catalyze FC to form  $\Delta^4$ -cholesterone and  $H_2O_2$  ; Finally, peroxidase can catalyze the oxidation of 4-aminoantipyrine and phenol by  $H_2O_2$  to form red quinones. It has a characteristic absorption peak at 500 nm, and its color depth is directly proportional to TC content.

### Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided.

Spectrophotometer, balance, low temperature table centrifuge, water-bath, 1 mL glass cuvette, pipette, EP tube, distilled water, isopropyl alcohol.

### Procedure

#### I. Crude enzyme extraction :

1. Tissue: according to the tissue weight (g) : the Extract liquid volume (mL) is 1:5- 10. (It is recommended that add 1 mL of Extract to 0.1 g tissue). Homogenate in ice bath, then centrifuge at 10000 g for 10 minutes at 4°C . Take the supernatant for test.

2. Cells: according to the number of the cells ( $10^4$ ): the volume of the Extract (mL) is 500~1000:1. It is suggest that add 1 mL of Extract to 500 million of cells. Breaking cells by ultrasonic wave in ice bath (power 300W, ultrasonic 2s, interval 3s, total time 3 min). Centrifuge at 10000 g 4°C for 10 minutes. Take the supernatant on ice for test.

3. Serum (plasma) or urine: detect directly.

## II. Determination Procedure

1. Preheat the spectrophotometer for more than 30 minutes, adjust the wavelength to 500 nm and set the counter to zero with distilled water.

2. Dilute 50  $\mu\text{mol/mL}$  standard solution with distilled water to 1.25, 0.625, 0.3125, 0.15625, 0.078  $\mu\text{mol/mL}$  for standby.

3. Operation table: (Add the following reagents into 1.5 mL centrifuge tube)

Reagent Name ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	Test tube ( $A_T$ )	Standard tube ( $A_S$ )	Blank tube ( $A_B$ )
Sample	100	-	-
Standard	-	100	-
Extract	-	-	100
Working solution	900	900	900

Mix thoroughly. React in 37°C water bath or constant temperature incubator for 15 min. Use 1 mL glass cuvette to measure the absorption value A at 500 nm. Record as  $A_T$ ,  $A_S$ ,  $A_B$ .  $\Delta A = A_T - A_B$ .  $\Delta A_S = A_S - A_B$ . Each blank tube only needs to test once or twice.

## III. Calculation of UA:

1. Standard curve

Take the concentration of each standard solution as x-axis, and the corresponding  $\Delta A$  standard is y-axis. Then the linear regression equation  $y = kx + b$  is obtained. Bring  $\Delta A$  into the equation to get x ( $\mu\text{mol/mL}$ ).

2. Calculate of TC content

(1) Serum (plasma)

TC content ( $\mu\text{mol/dL}$ ) =  $x \times 100$

(2) Tissue

a. Calculate by protein concentration

TC content ( $\mu\text{mol/mg prot}$ ) =  $x \times V_E \div (C_{pr} \times V_E) = x \div C_{pr}$

b. Calculate by sample weight

TC content ( $\mu\text{mol/g fresh weight}$ ) =  $x \times V_E \div W = x \div W$

3. Cells

TC content ( $\mu\text{mol}/10^4 \text{ cell}$ ) =  $x \times V_E \div 500 = 0.002x$

100:1 dL=100 mL

$V_E$ : Extract volume, 1 mL;

W: Sample weight, g;

500: The number of cells, 500 million;

$C_{pr}$ : The concentration of protein, mg/mL.

**Note:**

1. When  $\Delta A$  is more than 1, diluted the sample with extract and then determined.
2. The protein concentration can be detected in another tissue.

**Technical Specifications:**

Minimum Detection Limit: 0.056  $\mu\text{mol/mL}$

Linear Range : 0.078-2  $\mu\text{mol/mL}$

**Experimental example:**

Take chicken plasma, operate as the procedure,  $\Delta A = A_T - A_B = 0.083 - 0.012 = 0.071$ , standard curve:  $y = 0.6686x - 0.035$ ,  $x = 0.1585$ , calculate content by plasma volumn: TC ( $\mu\text{mol/dL}$ ) =  $x \times 100 = 0.1585 \times 100 = 15.85 \mu\text{mol/dL}$ .

**Recent Product citations:**

[1]Qin Yuan,Shang Lin,Yuan Fu,et al. Effects of extraction methods on the physicochemical

---

characteristics and biological activities of polysaccharides from okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*).  
*International Journal of Biological Macromolecules*. April 2019;127:178- 186.(IF4.784)

[2]Wei Hu, Rui Wei, LiYue Wang,et al. Correlations of MMP- 1, MMP-3, and MMP- 12 with the degree of atherosclerosis, plaque stability and cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events. *EXPERIMENTAL AND THERAPEUTIC MEDICINE*. 2018;(IF1.448)

[3]Jieyong Xing, Yanshao Liu, Tao Chen, et al. Correlations of chemokine CXCL16 and TNF- $\alpha$  with coronary atherosclerotic heart disease. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine*. November 2017;(IF1.448)

[4]Jiabin Huang, Shangjun Chen, Dongliang, et al. Long noncoding RNA lncARSR promotes hepatic cholesterol biosynthesis via modulating Akt/SREBP-2/HMGCR pathway. *Life Sciences*. June 2018;(IF3.448)

[5]Li W, Li Y, Zhao Y, et al. The protective effects of aloperine against ox-LDL-induced endothelial dysfunction and inflammation in HUVECs[J]. *Artificial Cells, Nanomedicine, and Biotechnology*, 2020, 48(1): 107- 115.

**Related products:**

AK0412/AK0411 Free Cholestenone(FC) Content Assay Kit

AK0536/AK0535 Free fatty Acids(FFA) Content Assay Kit

AK0269/AK0268 Acetaldehyde Dehydrogenase(ALDH) Activity Assay Kit