

Catalase (CAT) Activity Assay Kit

Cat No. CAT-M-50

Size: 50 Reactions

Store at 4°C

MOLEQULE-ON[®]

Components	Quantity
Extraction Reagent	60 ml
Reagent I	60 ml
Reagent II	100 µl x3

Description

Catalase (CAT) exists widely in animal, plant, microorganism and cultured cells, which is the main enzyme of clearing H₂O₂.

H₂O₂ has characteristic absorption peaks at 240nm, CAT resolves H₂O₂, make the absorbance of reagent at 240nm decreases, and the activity of CAT can be calculated according to the change rate of absorbance.

Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Spectrophotometer, benchtop centrifuge, micropipette, cuvette, mortar, ice and distilled water.

Protocol

I. Sample preparation:

1. Bacteria or cells:

Collect bacteria or cells into the centrifuge tube, after centrifugation discard supernatant. Accordance ratio Bacteria or cell amount(10⁴): Extraction reagent volume (mL) = 500~1000:1. Suggested 5 million with 1mL Extraction reagent. Use ultrasonication to splitting bacteria and cell (200W, work time 3s, interval 10s, repeat for 30 times). 8000 rpm 4°C centrifuge for 10min. Supernatant is used for test.

2. Tissue

Accordance ratio tissue weigh t(g): Extraction reagent volume (mL) = 1:5~10. Suggested 0.1g tissue with 1mL Extraction reagent. Fully grinding on ice, 8000g 4°C centrifuge for 10 min. Supernatant is used for test.

3. Serum (plasma) sample:

Detect sample directly.

III. Determination procedure:

1. Preheat the spectrophotometer 30 min, adjust wavelength to 240 nm, set zero with distilled water.
2. CAT working reagent: add 20 ml reagent I to 100µL reagent II before use, mix thoroughly.
3. Preheat CAT working reagent in water bath: 37°C (mammal cell), 25°C (other species).
4. Add 1ml CAT working reagent in 1 ml cuvette, add 35µL sample, mix for 5s, detect absorbance A1 and A2 (after 1 min) at 240nm, calculate $\Delta A = A1 - A2$.

Calculations

1. Serum (plasma) sample

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as catalyzing 1nmol H₂O₂ per min in 1 ml serum(plasma).

$$\text{CAT(U/mL)} = [\Delta A \times V \text{ sv} \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 109] \div V \text{ s} \div T = 678 \times \Delta A$$

2. Tissue, bacteria or cultured cells

A. Protein concentration:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as catalyzing 1nmol H₂O₂ per min in 1 mg protein.

$$\text{CAT(U/mg prot)} = [\Delta A \times V_{rv} \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9] \div (V_s \times C_{pr}) \div T = 678 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr}$$

B. Sample weight

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as catalyzing 1nmol H₂O₂ per min in 1 g tissue.

$$\text{CAT(U/g)} = [\Delta A \times V_{rv} \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9] \div (W \times V_s \div V_{sv}) \div T = 678 \times \Delta A \div W$$

C. Cell amount

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as catalyzing 1nmol H₂O₂ per min in 10000 cells.

$$\text{CAT(U/10}^4\text{cell)} = [\Delta A \times V_{rv} \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9] \div (500 \times V_s \div V_{sv}) \div T = 1.356 \times \Delta A$$

V_{rv}: reaction total volume, 1.035×10⁻³ L;

ε: molar extinction coefficient, 4.36×10⁴ L / mol /cm;

d: light path of cuvette, 1cm;

V_s: the sample volume, 0.035 ml;

V_{sv}: the extraction volume, 1 ml;

T: Reaction time, 1 min

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

W: sample weight, g;

500: the total number of bacteria and cells, 5 million.