

# Catalase Activity Colorimetric/Fluorometric Assay Kit

## Product Information

### **Cat**

Kit-0178

### **Cat.No.**

Kit-0178

### **Description**

Catalase (EC 1.11.1.6) is a ubiquitous antioxidant enzyme that is present in nearly all living organisms. It functions to catalyze the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ) to water and oxygen. Catalase Assay Kit provides a highly sensitive, simple, direct and HTS-ready assay for measuring Catalase activity in biological samples. In the assay, catalase first reacts with  $H_2O_2$  to produce water and oxygen, the unconverted  $H_2O_2$  reacts with OxiRed probe to produce a product, which can be measured at 570 nm (Colorimetric method) or at Ex/Em=535/587nm (fluorometric method). Catalase activity is inversely proportional to the signal. The kit detects high pico-unit of catalase in samples.

### **Applications**

The kit detects high pico-unit of catalase in samples.

### **Storage**

Store kit at 4°C, protect from light. Warm the assay buffer to room temperature before use. Briefly centrifuge vials before opening. Read the entire protocol before performing the assay.

### **Shipping**

Gel Pack

### **Size**

100 assays

### **Handling**

OxiRed Probe: Briefly warm to completely melt the DMSO solution. Store at 4°C, protected from light. Use within two months.

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HRP: Dissolve with 220  $\mu$ l Assay Buffer. Store at 4°C. Use within two months.

Positive Control Solution: Add 500  $\mu$ l Assay Buffer to Positive Control. Aliquot and store at -20°C.

Diluted Positive Control solution is stable for 2-3 days at 4°C & for 2 months at -20°C.

Note: Keep samples, HRP and Catalase on ice while in use.

## Kit Components

- Catalase Assay Buffer
- OxiRed Probe (in DMSO)
- HRP (lyophilized)
- H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (3%; 0.88M)
- Stop Solution
- Catalase Positive Control (lyophilized)

## Target Species

Mammalian

**Detection method** Absorbance (570 nm) or Fluorescence (Ex/Em 535/587 nm)

## Features & Benefits

- Simple procedure; takes ~ less than 40 minutes
- Fast and convenient

## Preparation

### 1. Sample and Positive Control Preparations:

Homogenize 0.1 gram tissues, or 10<sup>6</sup> Cells, or 0.2 ml Erythrocytes on ice in 0.2 ml cold Assay Buffer; Centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 15 min at 4°C; Collect the supernatant for assay, keep on ice. Liquid samples can be tested directly. Store samples at -80°C to assay later.

Add 2 - 78  $\mu$ l of samples or 1 - 5  $\mu$ l Positive Control Solution into each well, and adjust volume to total 78  $\mu$ l with Assay Buffer. Prepare sample High Control (HC) with the same amount of sample in separate wells then bring total volume to 78  $\mu$ l with Assay Buffer. Add 10  $\mu$ l of Stop Solution into the sample HC, mix and incubate at 25°C for 5 min to completely inhibit the catalase activity in samples as High Control. For unknown samples, we suggest testing several doses of your sample to ensure the readings are within the linear range. Reducing agents in samples interfere with the assay. Keep

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DTT or  $\beta$ -ME below 5  $\mu$ M.

## Assay Protocol

### 2. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Standard Curve:

Dilute 5  $\mu$ l of 0.88M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> into 215  $\mu$ l dH<sub>2</sub>O to generate 20 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, then take 50  $\mu$ l of the 20 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and dilute into 0.95 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O to generate 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10  $\mu$ l of 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution into 96-well plate to generate 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 nmol/well H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard. Bring the final volume to 90  $\mu$ l with Assay Buffer. Add 10  $\mu$ l Stop Solution into each well. For the fluorometric assay, dilute the standard H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 10-fold for the standard curve (0-1 nmol range).

Note: Diluted H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is unstable, prepare fresh dilution each time.

### 3. Catalase Reaction:

Add 12  $\mu$ l fresh 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> into each well (samples, positive control, and sample HC) to start the reaction, incubate at 25°C for 30 min, and then add 10  $\mu$ l Stop Solution into each sample well (Sample, Positive Control; do not add Stop Solution to the HC) to stop the reaction (Note: High Control and standard curve wells already contain Stop Solution).

### 4. Develop Mix:

Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each well prepare a 50  $\mu$ l Developer Mix containing:

46  $\mu$ l Assay Buffer

2  $\mu$ l OxiRed Probe

2  $\mu$ l HRP solution

Add 50  $\mu$ l of the Developer Mix to each test samples, controls, and standards. Mix well and incubate at 25°C for 10 min. Measure OD 570 nm in a plate reader. Note: For low amounts of catalase, you can either increase the incubation time prior to adding the Stop Solution or use the fluorometric method. For the fluorometric method, decrease the 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> amount to 1.5  $\mu$ l and OxiRed Probe to 0.3  $\mu$ l in the reaction; compensate the volume with Assay Buffer.

## Analysis

### 6. Calculation:

Signal change by catalase in sample is  $\Delta A = A_{HC} - A_{sample}$ . A<sub>HC</sub> is the reading of sample High Control, A<sub>Sample</sub> is the reading of sample in 30 min. Plot the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Standard Curve. Apply the  $\Delta A$  to

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the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard curve to get B nmol of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> decomposed by catalase in 30 min reaction.  
Catalase activity can be calculated:

Catalase Activity = B/(30\*V)\*Sample Dilution Factor = nmol/min/ml = mU/mL

Where: B is the decomposed H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> amount from H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Standard Curve (in nmol).

V is the pretreated sample volume added into the reaction well (in ml).

30 is the reaction time 30 min.

Unit definition: One unit of catalase is the amount of catalase that decomposes 1.0 µmol of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> per min at pH 4.5 at 25 °C.

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