Revised: 01-October-2004

# Amplex® Red Catalase Assay Kit (A22180)

# Quick Facts

# Storage upon receipt:

- -20°C
- Desiccate
- Protect from light

Abs/Em of reaction product: 571/585 nm

## Introduction

The Amplex® Red Catalase Assay Kit (A22180) provides an ultrasensitive yet simple assay for measuring catalase activity. Catalase is a heme-containing redox protein found in nearly all animal and plant cells as well as in aerobic microorganisms. In eukaryotic cells it is concentrated in the peroxisomes. Catalase is an important enzyme because  $H_2O_2$  is a powerful oxidizing agent that is potentially damaging to cells. By preventing excessive  $H_2O_2$  buildup, catalase allows important cellular processes which produce  $H_2O_3$  as a by-product to take place safely.

In the assay, catalase first reacts with  $H_2O_2$  to produce water and oxygen  $(O_2)$ .<sup>1</sup> Next the Amplex Red reagent reacts with a 1:1 stoichometry with any unreacted  $H_2O_2$  in the presence of

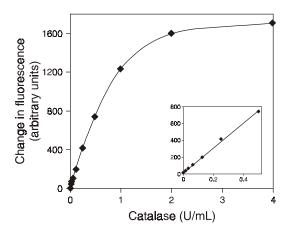


Figure 1. Detection of catalase using the Amplex Red reagent—based assay. Initially each reaction contained the indicated amounts of catalase and 20  $\mu$ M  $H_2O_2$  in 1X Reaction Buffer and was incubated for 30 minutes. The final reaction containing 50  $\mu$ M Amplex Red reagent and 0.2 U/mL HRP and was incubated at 37°C. After 30 minutes, fluorescence was measured in a fluorescence microplate reader using excitation at 530  $\pm$  12.5 nm and fluorescence detection at 590  $\pm$  17.5 nm. Change in fluorescence is reported as the observed fluorescence intensity subtracted from that of a no-catalase control.

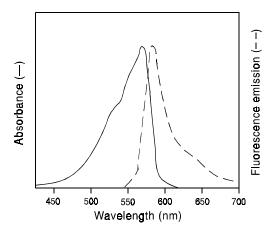


Figure 2. Normalized absorption and fluorescence emission spectra.

horseradish peroxidase (HRP) to produce the highly fluorescent oxidation product, resorufin. <sup>2,3</sup> Therefore as catalase activity increases, the signal from resorufin decreases. The results are typically plotted by subtracting the observed fluorescence from that of a no-catalase control (Figure 1). Using the kit, one can detect catalase in a purified system at levels as low as 50 mU/mL.

Resorufin has absorption and fluorescence emission maxima of approximately 571 nm and 585 nm, respectively (Figure 2). Because the absorbance is strong, the assay can be performed either fluorometrically or spectrophotometrically.

## Materials

#### **Kit Contents**

- Amplex Red reagent (MW = 257, Component A) two vials, each containing 0.26 mg
- Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), anhydrous (Component B), 500 μL
- Horseradish peroxidase (Component C), 20 U, where 1 unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that will form 1.0 mg purpurogallin from pyrogallol in 20 seconds at pH 6.0 at 20°C
- Hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) (MW = 34, Component D),
  500 μL of a stabilized ~3% solution; the actual concentration is indicated on the component label
- 5X Reaction Buffer (Component E), 20 mL of 0.5 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5)
- Catalase (Component F), 100 U, where 1 unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that will decompose 1.0 μmole of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> per minute at pH 7.0 at 25°C

Each kit provides sufficient reagents for approximately 400 assays using either a fluorescence or absorbance microplate reader and reaction volumes of 100  $\mu$ L per assay.

# Storage and Handling

Upon receipt, the kit should be stored frozen at -20°C, protected from light. Stored properly, the kit components should remain stable for at least six months. Allow reagents to warm to room temperature before opening vials. The Amplex Red reagent is somewhat air sensitive. Once a vial of Amplex Red reagent is opened, the reagent should be used promptly. PROTECT THE AMPLEX RED REAGENT FROM LIGHT.

## **Experimental Protocol**

The following procedure is designed for use with a fluorescence or absorbance multiwell plate scanner. For use with a standard fluorometer or spectrophotometer, volumes must be increased accordingly. Please note that the product of the Amplex Red reaction is unstable in the presence of thiols such as dithiothreitol (DTT) and 2-mercaptoethanol. For this reason, the final DTT or 2-mercaptoethanol concentration in the reaction should be no higher than  $10~\mu M$ .

The absorption and fluorescence of resorufin are pH-dependent. Below the pK $_{\rm a}$  (~6.0), the absorption maximum shifts to ~480 nm and the fluorescence quantum yield is markedly lower. In addition, the Amplex Red reagent is unstable at high pH (>8.5). For these reasons, the reactions should be performed at pH 7-8. We recommend using the included Reaction Buffer (pH 7.5) for optimal performance of the Amplex Red reagent.

## Stock Solution Preparation

- 1.1 Prepare a 10 mM stock solution of Amplex Red reagent: Allow one vial of Amplex red reagent (Component A) and DMSO (Component B) to warm to room temperature. Just prior to use, dissolve the contents of the vial of Amplex Red reagent (0.26 mg) in 100  $\mu$ L DMSO. Each vial of Amplex Red reagent is sufficient for approximately 200 assays, with a final reaction volume of 100  $\mu$ L per assay. This stock solution should be stored frozen at -20°C, protected from light.
- **1.2** Prepare a 1X working solution of Reaction Buffer by adding 4 mL of 5X Reaction Buffer stock solution (Component E) to 16 mL of deionized water (dH $_2$ O). This 20 mL volume of 1X Reaction Buffer is sufficient for approximately 100 assays of 100  $\mu$ L each, with a 10 mL excess for making stock solutions and dilutions.
- **1.3** Prepare a 100 U/mL solution of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) by dissolving the contents of the vial of HRP (Component C) in 200  $\mu$ L of 1X Reaction Buffer. After use, the remaining solution should be divided into small aliquots and stored frozen at -20°C.
- **1.4** Prepare a 20 mM  $\rm H_2O_2$  working solution by diluting the ~3%  $\rm H_2O_2$  stock solution (Component D) into the appropriate volume of  $\rm dH_2O$ . The actual  $\rm H_2O_2$  concentration is indicated on the component label. For instance, a 20 mM  $\rm H_2O_2$  working solution can be prepared from a 3.0%  $\rm H_2O_2$  solution by diluting 23  $\rm \mu L$  of 3.0%  $\rm H_2O_2$  into 977  $\rm \mu L$  of  $\rm dH_2O$ . Please note that although the ~3%  $\rm H_2O_2$  stock solution has been stabilized to slow degradation, the 20 mM  $\rm H_2O_2$  working solution will be less stable and should be used promptly.

**1.5** Prepare a 1000 U/mL solution of catalase by dissolving the contents of the vial of catalase (Component F) in 100  $\mu$ L of dH<sub>2</sub>O. After use, the remaining solution should be divided into small aliquots and stored frozen at -20°C.

### Catalase Assay

The following protocol provides a guideline for using the Amplex Red Catalase Assay Kit to measure catalase activity. The volumes recommended here are sufficient for  $\sim 100$  assays, each containing a volume of  $100 \, \mu L$ .

- **2.1** Prepare a catalase standard curve: Dilute an appropriate amount of the 1000 U/mL catalase solution (prepared in step 1.5) into 1X Reaction Buffer to produce catalase concentrations of 0 to 4.0 U/mL. Use 1X Reaction Buffer without catalase as a negative control (Table 1). A volume of 25  $\mu$ L will be used for each reaction. Please note that the catalase concentrations will be fourfold lower in the final reaction volume.
- **2.2** Dilute the catalase-containing samples in 1X Reaction Buffer. A volume of 25  $\mu$ L will be used for each reaction. Please note that the samples' catalase concentrations will be fourfold lower in the final reaction volume.
- **2.3** Pipet 25  $\mu$ L of the diluted experimental samples, standard curve samples and controls into separate wells of a 96-well microplate.
- **2.4** Prepare a 40  $\mu$ M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution by adding 10  $\mu$ L of the 20 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution (prepared in step 1.4) to 4.99 mL 1X Reaction Buffer
- **2.5** Pipet 25  $\mu$ L of the 40  $\mu$ M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution to each microplate well containing the samples and controls.
- **2.6** Incubate the reaction for 30 minutes at room temperature.
- 2.7 Prepare a working solution of 100  $\mu M$  Amplex Red reagent containing 0.4 U/mL HRP by adding 50  $\mu L$  of the Amplex Red reagent stock solution (prepared in step 1.1) and 20  $\mu L$  of the HRP stock solution (prepared in step 1.3) to 4.93 mL 1X Reaction Buffer. This 5 mL volume is sufficient for ~100 assays. Note that the final concentrations for the Amplex Red reagent and the HRP will be twofold lower in the final reaction volume.

Table 1. Sample protocol for catalase standard curve.

Volume of catalase solution *	Volume of 1X Reaction Buffer	Final catalase concentration †
0 μL	25 μL	0 mU/mL
6.25 μL of 1 U/mL	18.75 μL	62.5 mU/mL
12.5 μL of 1 U/mL	12.5 μL	125 mU/mL
2.5 μL of 10 U/mL	22.5 μL	250 mU/mL
5 μL of 10 U/mL	20 μL	500 mU/mL
10 μL of 10 U/mL	15 μL	1000 mU/mL

<sup>\*</sup> Dilutions of the 1000 U/mL catalase solution should be made in the 1X Reaction Buffer.  $\dagger$  The catalase solution is diluted fourfold in the final reaction volume.

- **2.8** Begin the second phase of the reaction by adding 50  $\mu$ L of the Amplex Red/HRP working solution to each microplate well containing the samples and controls.
- **2.9** Incubate the reaction for 30 minutes or longer at 37°C, protected from light. Because the Amplex Red reaction is continuous (not terminated), fluorescence or absorbance may be measured at multiple time points to follow the kinetics of the reactions.
- **2.10** Measure the fluorescence or absorbance in a microplate reader using excitation in the range of 530–560 nm and emission detection at ~590 nm or absorbance at ~560 nm (see Figure 2).
- **2.11** Report the change in fluorescence or absorbance by subtracting the sample value from that of the no-catalase control (see Figure 1).

## References

1. Anal Biochem 245, 55 (1997); 2. Anal Biochem 253, 162 (1997); 3. J Immunol Methods 202, 133 (1997).

## **Product List** Current prices may be obtained from our Web site or from our Customer Service Department.

Cat #	Product Name	Unit Size
A22180 A12222 A22177 A36006	Amplex® Red Catalase Assay Kit *400 assays*	10 x 10 mg

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