

Ascorbate Peroxidase (APX) Activity Assay Kit

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

Detection equipment: Spectrophotometer

Cat No: BC0220

Size: 50T/48S

Components:

Reagent I: Liquid 90 mL×1, store at 4°C.

Reagent II: Powder×1, store at 4°C. Dissolved with 5 mL of distilled water before use.

Reagent III: Liquid 5 mL×1, store at 4°C.

Description:

Ascorbate Peroxidase (APX) is an important antioxidant of plant scavenging reactive oxygen, also is one key enzyme of ascorbic acid metabolism. APX has a variety of isozymes located in chloroplast, cytoplasm, mitochondria, peroxides and glyoxylate, peroxisome and thylakoid membrane respectively. APX is the main consumer of plant AsA, which catalyzes the oxidation of AsA by H₂O₂. The activity of APX directly affects the content of ASA, and there is a negative correlation between APX and ASA.

APX catalyzes the oxidation of ASA by H₂O₂. In this kit, the activity of APX is calculate by the oxidize rate of AsA.

Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Refrigerated centrifuge, spectrophotometer, 1 mL quartz cuvette, transferpettor, mortar/ homogenizer, ice and distilled water.

Protocol:

I. Sample extraction

Fully homogenized the tissue (mass, g) and Reagent I (volume, mL) on ice bath by the ratio of 1:5~10 (It is suggested that 0.1 g of tissue add 1 mL of Reagent I). Centrifuge at 13000 ×g for 20 minutes at 4°C, take the supernatant on ice for test.

II. Determination procedure

1. Preheat spectrophotometer for 30 minutes, adjust wavelength to 290 nm, set zero with distilled water.
2. Preheat Reagent I at 25°C water bath for 30 minutes.
3. Blank tube: Add 100 μL of distilled water, 700 μL of preheat Reagent I, 100 μL of Reagent II and 100 μL of Reagent III to 1 mL quartz cuvette. Mix thoroughly and timing, measure the absorption values at 10s and 130s at 290 nm, record as A1 and A2 respectively, $\Delta A_B = A1 - A2$.
4. Test tube: Add 100 μL of supernatant, 700 μL of preheat Reagent I, 100 μL of Reagent II and 100 μL of Reagent III to 1 mL quartz cuvette. Mix thoroughly and timing, measure the absorption values at 10s and 130s at 290 nm, record as A3 and A4 respectively, $\Delta A_T = A3 - A4$.

III. Calculation

1. Calculate by sample protein concentration

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

$$\text{APX(U/mg prot)} = (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{RT} \times 10^6 \div (\text{Cpr} \times V_S) \div T = 1.79 \times (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div \text{Cpr}$$

2. Calculate by fresh sample weight

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the oxidation of 1 μmol of ASA in the reaction system per minute every gram tissue sample.

$$\text{APX(U/g weight)} = (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{RT} \times 10^6 \div (W \times V_S \div V_{ST}) \div T = 1.79 \times (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \div W$$

ϵ : Molar absorption coefficient of AsA at 290 nm, 2.8×10^3 L/mol/cm;

d: Cuvette light path(cm), 1 cm;

V_{RT} : Total volume(L), $1000 \mu\text{L} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ L;

10^6 : $1 \text{ mol} = 1 \times 10^6 \mu\text{mol}$;

V_S : Supernatant volume(mL), $100 \mu\text{L} = 0.1 \text{ mL}$;

T: Reaction time(min), 2 minutes;

V_{ST} : Reagent I volume, 1 mL;

W: Sample weight, g.

Cpr: Supernatant protein concentration, mg/mL;

Recent Product Citations:

[1] Meng C, Quan T Y, Li Z Y, et al. Transcriptome profiling reveals the genetic basis of alkalinity tolerance in wheat[J]. BMC genomics, 2017, 18(1): 24.

[2] Qin Y, Djabou A S M, An F, et al. Proteomic analysis of injured storage roots in cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) under postharvest physiological deterioration[J]. PloS one, 2017, 12(3).

[3] Zhang Z, Liu H, Sun C, et al. A C_2H_2 zinc-finger protein OsZFP213 interacts with OsMAPK3 to enhance salt tolerance in rice[J]. Journal of plant physiology, 2018, 229: 100-110.

[4] Zhao Y, Yu W, Hu X, et al. Physiological and transcriptomic analysis revealed the involvement of crucial factors in heat stress response of *Rhododendron hainanense*[J]. Gene, 2018, 660: 109-119.

[5] Djabou A S M, Qin Y, Thaddee B, et al. Effects of Calcium and Magnesium Fertilization on Antioxidant Activities during Cassava Postharvest Physiological Deterioration[J]. Crop Science, 2018, 58(3): 1385-1392.

References:

[1] Shigeoka S, Nakano Y, Kitaoka S. Metabolism of hydrogen peroxide in *Euglena gracilis* Z by L-ascorbic acid peroxidase[J]. Biochemical Journal, 1980, 186(1): 377.

[2] Caverzan A, Passaia G, Rosa S B, et al. Plant responses to stresses: role of ascorbate peroxidase in the antioxidant protection[J]. Genetics and molecular biology, 2012, 35(4): 1011-1019.

Experimental Examples:

1. Take 0.1 g of clover and add 1mL of Reagent I for homogenization, take the supernatant, and then operate according to the determination steps. Calculate the $\Delta A_B = A_1 - A_2 = 0.786 - 0.776 = 0.01$, $\Delta A_T = A_3 - A_4 = 1.649 - 1.273 = 0.376$ with 1ml quartz cuvette, and calculate the enzyme activity according to the sample mass

$$\text{APX (U/g mass)} = 1.79 \times (\Delta A_T - \Delta A_B) \times W = 1.79 \times (0.376 - 0.01) \times 0.1 = 6.55 \text{ U/g mass}$$

Related Products:

BC1230/BC1235 Ascorbic Acid(AsA) Content Assay Kit

BC1240/BC1245 Dehydroascorbic Acid(DHA) Content Assay Kit

BC1250/BC1255 L-galactose-1,4-lactone Dehydrogenase(Gal LDH) Activity Assay Kit

BC1260/BC1265 Ascorbic Acid Oxidase(AAO) Activity Assay Kit

BC0650/BC0655 Monodehydroascorbate Reductase(MDHAR) Activity Assay Kit

