

# Vitamin E(VE) Content Assay Kit

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

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer

**Catalog Number:** BC1420

**Size:**50T/24S

## Components:

**Reagent I:** 30 mL×1 of anhydrous ethanol, self-prepared, stored at room temperature.

**Reagent II:** 30 mL×1 of n-heptane, self-prepared, stored at room temperature.

**Reagent III:** 30 mL×1, storage at 4°C.

**Reagent IV:** 7 mL×1 of liquid, stored at 4°C and protected from light.

**Reagent V:** powder×1, storage at 4°C and protected from light.

**Preparation of Reagent V stock solution:** the powder of Reagent V is dissolved in 2 mL of absolute ethanol to prepare the stock solution, which is stored at 4°C and protected from light for future use.

**Preparation of Reagent V application solution:** take the Reagent V stock solution and dilute it with anhydrous ethanol to 20 times before use. It is recommended to configure it for use on the same day.

**Reagent VI:** 20 mL×1, stored at 4°C.

**Standard:** Liquid 20 mg×1, stored at -20°C and protected from light. Add 1 mL of Reagent III into standard before use to prepare 20 mg/mL standard solution.

## Product Description

Vitamin E (vitamin E) is a kind of natural fat soluble antioxidant, which can block the peroxidation of unsaturated fatty acids, maintain the integrity and normal function of the membrane of unsaturated fatty acids, and remove superoxide anion free radicals. It has the functions of anti-aging, preventing hemolytic anemia and so on. It has a high application value in medicine, cosmetics, health products and food industry.

$\text{Fe}^{3+}$  is reduced to  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  by VE.  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  can react with 1,10-Phenanthroline to produce colored complex, which has a characteristic absorption peak at 510 nm.

## Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided.

Spectrophotometer, scales, desktop centrifuge, 1 mL glass cuvette, adjustable pipette, mortar/homogenizer, vortex shaker, absolute ethanol, n-heptane, distilled water and EP tube.

## Procedure

### I. Extraction of vitamin E

1. Tissue samples

Reagent name	
Tissue (g)	0.1
Distilled water ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	200
Reagent I ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	300
Reagent II ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	500
After homogenization, shake for 5 minutes on the vortex mixer (full extraction), centrifuge at $5000 \times g$ for 5 minutes at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , take $300 \mu\text{L}$ of the upper n-heptane extract solution and add it to $900 \mu\text{L}$ of absolute ethanol (the upper extraction: absolute ethanol = 1:3), mix and wait for measurement.	

Note: after centrifugation, do not inhale the liquid phase layer of anhydrous ethanol and water when drawing the upper n-heptane extract.

## 2. Serum (plasma) sample

Reagent name	
Serum (plasma) (g)	200
Distilled water ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	200
Reagent I ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	300
Reagent II ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	500
After homogenization, shake for 5 minutes on the vortex mixer (full extraction), centrifuge at $5000 \times g$ for 5 minutes at $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , take $300 \mu\text{L}$ of the upper n-heptane extract solution and add it to $900 \mu\text{L}$ of absolute ethanol (the upper extraction: absolute ethanol = 1:3), mix and wait for measurement.	

Note: after centrifugation, do not inhale the liquid phase layer of anhydrous ethanol and water when drawing the upper n-heptane extract.

## II. Measurement steps

1. Preheat the spectrophotometer/microplate reader for more than 30 minutes, adjust the wavelength to 510 nm, and adjust zero with absolute ethanol.

2. Dilute 20 mg/mL standard solution with Reagent III to 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25 and  $3.125 \mu\text{g/mL}$  standard solution for standby.

3. Operation table: add the following reagents in turn

Reagent name ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	Contrast tube (C)	Test tube (T)	Standard tube (S)	Blank tube (B)
Sample to be tested	500	500	-	-
Standard	-	-	500	-
Reagent III	-	-	-	500
Reagent IV	100	100	100	100
Reagent V	-	100	100	-
Reagent I	100	-	-	100

Mix well, record the time immediately, react at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 5 minutes.

Reagent VI ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	300	300	300	300
Mix well, measure the absorbance at 510 nm in 1 mL glass cuvette, measure, record as $A_C$ and $A_T$ , $A_S$ and $A_B$ . Calculate $\Delta A_T = A_T - A_C$ , $\Delta A_S = A_S - A_B$ . Each measuring tube shall be provided with a Contrast tube.				

### III. Calculation of Vitamin E(VE) Content:

#### 1. Drawing of standard curve:

Take the concentration of each standard solution as the x-axis, and the corresponding  $\Delta A_S$  as the y-axis, draw the standard curve, get the standard equation  $y=kx+b$ , and bring  $\Delta A$  into the equation to get x ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ).

#### 2. Calculation of vitamin E content:

##### (1) Calculated by sample mass

$$\text{VE content } (\mu\text{g/g fresh weight}) = x \times 4 \times V_{ST} \div W = 2x \div W$$

##### (2) Calculated by the volume of serum (plasma)

$$\text{VE content } (\mu\text{g/mL}) = x \times 4 \times V_{ST} \div V_{S(P)} = 10x$$

4: The sample to be tested is 300  $\mu\text{L}$  of n-heptane extract plus 900  $\mu\text{L}$  of anhydrous ethanol, which is equivalent to diluting the extracted sample four times before testing;

$V_{ST}$ : The volume of n-heptane added in the extraction process, 0.5 mL;

W: The sample mass, g;

$V_{S(P)}$ : The volume of serum (plasma) added in the extraction process, 0.2 mL.

#### Note:

1. After centrifugation, when the upper n-heptane extract is absorbed, do not inhale the liquid phase layer of anhydrous ethanol and water in the middle to avoid affecting the test results.
2. If  $A > 0.8$ , it is recommended to dilute the sample to be tested with Reagent III appropriately and multiply the dilution multiple in the calculation formula.
3. If the reaction system produces precipitation, it is recommended to dilute the sample to be tested with Reagent III appropriately, and multiply the dilution multiple in the calculation formula.
4. The cuvette shall be rinsed with anhydrous ethanol, and distilled water shall not be used to prevent layering from affecting the test data.
5. The determination shall be completed as soon as possible after the completion of color development.

#### Examples:

1. Take 0.1g liver, add 200 $\mu\text{L}$  distilled water, 300 $\mu\text{L}$  Reagent I and 500 $\mu\text{L}$  Reagent II and grind thoroughly, shake on vortex mixer for 5 min(full extraction), centrifuge with 5000rpm at 25 $^\circ\text{C}$  for 5min, take 300 $\mu\text{L}$  upper extract solution and add it to 900 $\mu\text{L}$  ethanol absolute(extract solution:ethanol absolute=1:3), follow the determination procedure to operate, and calculate:  $\Delta A = A(T) - A(B) = 0.214 - 0.006 = 0.208$ , standard curve:

$y=0.011x+0.1058$ , calculate  $x=9.29$ , according with mass of sample to calculate: VE content ( $\mu\text{g/g}$  mass) $=2 \times x \div W = 2 \times 9.29 \div 0.1 = 185.8 \mu\text{g/g}$  mass.

2. Take 0.1g walnut, add 200 $\mu\text{L}$  distilled water, 300 $\mu\text{L}$  Reagent I and 500 $\mu\text{L}$  Reagent II and grind thoroughly, shake on vortex mixer for 5 min(full extraction), centrifuge with 5000rpm at 25°C for 5min, take 300 $\mu\text{L}$  upper extract solution and add it to 900 $\mu\text{L}$  ethanol absolute(extract solution:ethanol absolute=1:3), follow the determination procedure to operate, and calculate:  $\Delta A = A(T)-A(B)=0.464-0.005 = 0.459$ , standard curve:  $y=0.011x+0.1058$ , calculate  $x=32.11$ , according with mass of sample to calculate: VE content ( $\mu\text{g/g}$  mass) $=2 \times x \div W = 2 \times 32.11 \div 0.1 = 642.2 \mu\text{g/g}$  mass.

**Related Products:**

BC4190/BC4195 Vitamin B1 (VB1) Content Assay Kit

BC2110/BC2115 Vitamin B6(VB6) Content Assay Kit