

# Fatty Acid Synthase (FAS) Activity Assay Kit

**Note:** Before the experiment, it is recommended to select 2-3 sample with large expected differences for pre-experiment.

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer

**Catalog Number:** BC0550

**Size:** 50T/48S

**Product Composition:** Before use, please carefully check whether the volume of the reagent is consistent with the volume in the bottle. If you have any questions, please contact Solarbio staff in time.

| Reagent name     | Size             | Storage |
|------------------|------------------|---------|
| Extract Solution | Solution 60 mL×1 | 2-8°C   |
| Reagent I        | Powder×2         | -20°C   |
| Reagent II       | Powder×2         | -20°C   |
| Reagent III      | Solution 55 mL×1 | 2-8°C   |
| Reagent IV       | Powder×2         | -20°C   |

## Solution preparation:

1. Reagent I: Add 2.5 mL Reagent III before use. Mix thoroughly. Unused reagents should be store at -20°C for two weeks. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
2. Reagent II: Add 2.5 mL Reagent III before use. Mix thoroughly. Unused reagents should be store at -20°C for two weeks. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
3. Reagent IV: Add 1.25 mL Reagent III before use. Mix thoroughly. Unused reagents should be store at -20°C for two weeks. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Product Description:

Fatty Acid Synthetase (FAS) is a rate limiting enzyme that plays an important role in the regeneration of fatty acids. It catalyzes the production of long-chain fatty acids and NADP<sup>+</sup> from acetyl CoA, acetyl CoA, and NADPH, with NADPH exhibiting a characteristic absorption peak at 340nm. By detecting the rate of decrease in absorbance under 340nm conditions, FAS activity can be calculated.

## Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Ultraviolet spectrophotometer, water-bath/constant temperature incubator, desk centrifuge, adjustable pipette, 1 ml quartz cuvette, mortar/homogenizer/cell ultrasonic crusher, ice and distilled water.

## Procedure

### I. Sample preparation:

1. Bacteria or cells: According to the ratio of cells (10<sup>4</sup>): Extract solution (mL) =500~1000:1. It is suggested to collect 5 million of cells and add 1 mL of Extract solution. Breaking cells on ice with ultrasonic wave (power 300W, ultrasonic wave 3s, interval 9s, total time 5 minutes).

Centrifuge at 12000×g, 4°C for 20min. Take the supernatant, placed on ice for testing.

2. Tissue: According to the ratio of tissue weight (g): Extract solution (mL) =1:5~10. It is suggested to weigh about 0.1 g of tissue and add 1 mL of Extract solution. Homogenize on ice. Centrifuge at 12000 ×g, 4°C for 20 min. Take the supernatant, placed on ice for testing.

3. Serum (plasma) and other liquid samples: direct determination. (If the solution is turbid, centrifuge to take the supernatant and then measure).

## II. Determination procedure:

1. Preheat ultraviolet spectrophotometer for 30 min, adjust wavelength to 340 nm, set zero with distilled water.

2. Preheat the Reagent III at 37°C for 15 min.

3. Operation table (Add the following reagents to a 1mL quartz cuvette):

| Reagent name    | Test tube (T) | Blank tube (B) |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Sample          | 100           | -              |
| Distilled water | -             | 100            |
| Reagent I       | 80            | 80             |
| Reagent II      | 80            | 80             |
| Reagent III     | 700           | 700            |
| Reagent IV      | 40            | 40             |

Mix them immediately and time them. Record the absorbance value at 15s A<sub>1T</sub> (A<sub>1B</sub>) and 1 min 15s A<sub>2T</sub> (A<sub>2B</sub>) at 340 nm. Calculation  $\Delta A = (A_{1T} - A_{2T}) - (A_{1B} - A_{2B})$ .

The blank tube only needs to be tested for 1-2 times. If the number of samples is too much, reagents I to IV can be mixed according to the above ratio to prepare a working solution for measurement.

## III. Calculations:

### 1. Calculate by sample protein concentration

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FAS (U/mg prot)} &= \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^9 \div (V_s \times C_{pr}) \div T \times F \\ &= 1607.7 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr} \times F \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Calculate by sample weight

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes production of 1 nmol of NADPH in the reaction system per minute every gram tissue.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FAS (U/g weight)} &= \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^9 \div (W \times V_s \div V_e) \div T \times F \\ &= 1607.7 \times \Delta A \div W \times F \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Calculate by the amount of cells

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes production of 1 nmol of NADPH in the reaction system per minute every 10<sup>4</sup> cell.

$$\text{FAS (U/10}^4 \text{ cell)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^9 \div (N \times V_s \div V_e) \div T \times F$$

$$=1607.7 \times \Delta A \div N \times F$$

#### 4. Calculate by the volume of liquid

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes production of 1 nmol of NADPH in the reaction system per minute every milliliter liquid.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FAS (U/mL)} &= \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{rv} \times 10^9 \div V_s \div T \times F \\ &= 1607.7 \times \Delta A \times F \end{aligned}$$

$V_s$ : Add sample volume, 0.1 mL;

$\epsilon$ : Micromolar extinction coefficient of NADPH,  $6.22 \times 10^3$  L/mol/cm;

$d$ : Optical path of cuvette, 1 cm;

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

$V_e$ : Extract solution volume,  $1000 \mu\text{L} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$  L;

$T$ : Reaction time, 1 min;

$C_{pr}$ : Protein concentration of sample, mg/mL;

$W$ : Sample weight, g;

$N$ : Number of cells,  $\times 10^4$ ;

$F$ : Dilution ratio.

#### Note:

1. There is BSA (about 2mg/mL) in the Extract solution. When determining the protein concentration in the supernatant, the protein concentration in the Extract solution should be subtracted.

2. If the measured absorbance value  $A > 1.2$  or  $\Delta A > 0.5$ , it is recommended to dilute the sample before measuring, and multiply the dilution factor in the calculation formula; if the measured absorbance value is low or close to the blank OD value, it is recommended to increase the sample volume before performing the measurement.

#### Experimental example

1. Take 0.1 g of mouse lung. Add 1 mL of Extract solution. Homogenize on ice. Centrifuge at  $12000 \times g$ ,  $4^\circ\text{C}$  for 20 min. Take the supernatant for test. Following the measurement procedure. Calculate  $\Delta A_B = A_1 - A_2 = 0.533 - 0.532 = 0.001$ ,  $\Delta A_T = A_3 - A_4 = 1.221 - 1.195 = 0.026$ . Calculate the activity of FAS according to the formula:

$$\text{FAS (U/g weight)} = 1607.7 \times \Delta A \div W \times F = 418 \text{ U/g weight.}$$

#### Recent Product Citations:

[1] Gao R, Li Y, Xu Z, Zhang F, Xu J, Hu Y, Yin J, Yang K, Sun L, Wang Q, He X, Huang K. Mitochondrial pyruvate carrier 1 regulates fatty acid synthase lactylation and mediates treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology*. 2023 Dec 1;78(6):1800-1815. doi: 10.1097/HEP.0000000000000279. Epub 2023 Jan 19. PMID: 36651176.

- [2] Qu H, Shan K, Tang C, Cui G, Fu G, Qi Y, Cui J, Li J, Wang R, Feng N, Chen YQ. A novel small-molecule fatty acid synthase inhibitor with antitumor activity by cell cycle arrest and cell division inhibition. *Eur J Med Chem.* 2021 Jul 5;219:113407. doi: 10.1016/j.ejmech.2021.113407. Epub 2021 Apr 20. PMID: 33901805.
- [3] Yang L, Zhao M, Liu M, Zhang W, Zhi S, Qu L, Xiong J, Wang L, Qin C, Nie G. Effects of Genistein on Lipid Metabolism, Antioxidant Activity, and Immunity of Common Carp (*Cyprinus carpio* L.) Fed with High-Carbohydrate and High-Fat Diets. *Aquac Nutr.* 2023 Mar 31;2023:9555855. doi: 10.1155/2023/9555855. PMID: 37034827; PMCID: PMC10081910.

### Reference

- [1] Robinson J D, Bradley R M, Brady R O. Biosynthesis of Fatty Acids[J]. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 1960, 238(2).
- [2] Tcl B. Purification and crystallization of rat liver fatty acid synthetase[J]. *Archives of Biochemistry & Biophysics*, 1981, 209(2):613-619.

### Related products

|               |  |
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| BC2340/BC2345 | Lipase (LPS) Activity Assay Kit                |
| BC1080/BC1085 | Alcohol Dehydrogenase (ADH) Activity Assay Kit |
| BC0590/BC0595 | Free fatty Acids (FFA) Content Assay Kit       |