

Lipid Hydroperoxide (LPO) Content Assay Kit

Note: The reagents have been changed, please be aware of and follow this instruction strictly.

Operation Equipment: Spectrophotometer

Cat No: BC5240

Size: 50T/48S

Components:

Extract solution: Liquid 60 mL×1. Store at 2-8°C.

Reagent I: Liquid 20 mL×1. Store at 2-8°C.

Reagent II: Powder×2. Store at 2-8°C. Before use, take one and add 14 ml distilled water to fully dissolve it. This reagent is difficult to dissolve. It can be heated at 70 °C and vibrated violently to promote dissolution, or it can be treated by ultrasound to promote dissolution. Before each use, check whether there is powder precipitation. The unused reagent can be stored at 2-8°C for 1 month

Reagent III: Liquid 7 mL×1. Store at 2-8°C.

Standard Solution: Liquid 1 mL×1. Store at 2-8°C. Standard solution with concentration of 1000nmol/mL.

Diluent: Liquid 20 mL×1. Store at 2-8°C.

Product Description:

Lipid Hydroperoxide (LPO) is a kind of peroxide produced by unsaturated fatty acid chain through the action of free radicals or reactive oxygen species. Under pathological conditions, the enhancement of lipid peroxidation can lead to the increase of LPO with low content. The increase of LPO content will damage the structure and function of cells. LPO content is closely related to the immune system and aging.

LPO is heated under acidic conditions to produce malondialdehyde (MDA). MDA is condensed with thiobarbituric acid (TBA) to produce a brownish red substance named 3,5,5-trimethyloxazole-2,4-dione. Its maximum absorption wavelength is 532nm. The content of LPO in the sample can be estimated after colorimetry.

Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Spectrophotometer, Desk centrifuge, Adjustable Transferpettor, Water Bath, Micro Quartz Cuvette/96 Well Flat-Bottom UV Plate, Mortar/Homogenizer, Ice, Distilled Water.

Procedure:

I. Sample preparation:

1. Tissue:

Add 1 mL of Extract reagent to 0.1 g of tissue, and fully homogenized on ice bath. Centrifuge at 8000×g for 10 minutes at 4°C to remove insoluble materials, and take the supernatant on ice before testing.

2. Bacteria or cells:

Collecting bacteria or cells into the centrifuge tube. Discard the supernatant after centrifugation. Suggest add 1 mL of Extract reagent to 5 million of bacteria or cells. Use ultrasonication to splitting bacteria and cells (placed on ice, ultrasonic power 200W, working time 3 seconds, interval 7 seconds, repeat for 18 times). Centrifuge at 8000 ×g for 10 minutes at 4°C to remove insoluble materials and take the supernatant on ice before testing.

3. Culture medium or other liquid: detect directly. If the solution is turbid, centrifuge and take the supernatant for determination.

II. Determination procedure:

1. Preheat spectrophotometer for 30 minutes, adjust the wavelength to 532 nm and 600nm, set zero with distilled water.

2. Dilute the MDA standard solution with a concentration of 1000nmol/mL with **diluent** to 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, 0.3125, 0.15625nmol/mL for standby.

3. Add the following reagents

Reagent (μL)	Test Tube (T)	Contrast Tube (C)	Standard Tube (S)	Blank Tube (B)
Sample	400	-	-	-
Distilled Water	-	400	-	-
Standard Solution	-	-	400	-
Diluent	-	-	-	400
Reagent I	300	300	300	300
Reagent II	200	200	200	200
Reagent III	100	100	100	100

Mix thoroughly, culture for 60 minutes in 45°C(plant samples)/100°C(other samples) water-bath. After cooling, Centrifuge at 8000 g for 10 minutes at room temperature. Take 900μL of the supernatant to glass cuvette. Detect the absorbance at 532 nm and 600 nm. $\Delta A = (A_{T532} - A_{C532}) - (A_{T600} - A_{C600})$, $\Delta A_s = (A_{S532} - A_{B532}) - (A_{S600} - A_{B600})$. The contrast tube, standard tube and blank tube only need to be measured 1-2 times.

III. Calculation:

1. Make standard curve: Get the standard curve according to concentration of standard solution(x,nmol/mL) and absorbance (y, ΔAs). According to the standard curve, take ΔA(y) into the formula to get the concentration of sample (x,nmol/mL).

2. Protein Concentration:

$$\text{LPO content (nmol/mg prot)} = x \times V_s \div (C_{pr} \times V_s) = x \div C_{pr}$$

3. Sample Weight:

$$\text{LPO content (nmol/g weight)} = x \times V_s \div (W \times V_s \div V_e) = x \div W$$

4. Bacteria or Cultured Cells:

$$\text{LPO content (nmo/10}^4\text{cell)} = x \times V_s \div (V_s \div V_e \times N) = x \div N$$

5. Serum(plasma):

LPO content (nmol/mL)= x

Vs: Sample volume, 0.4 mL;

Ve: Extract volume, 1 mL;

N: Number of cells (Unit: 10^4);

Cpr: Sample protein concentration (mg/mL);

W: Sample weight(g);

Note:

1. If there are dense small bubbles in the liquid to be measured, it is recommended to stand for about 20min and wait for the bubbles to disappear before measuring, so as not to affect the measurement results. If there are a small number of bubbles, they can be eliminated by low-speed centrifugation or light knocking.
2. If the solution to be tested has not been clarified, the supernatant can be centrifuged again.
3. In order to prevent water loss during the 60min water bath, it is recommended to use centrifuge tube with screw cap or wrap the EP tube with sealing film.
4. If high temperature is used to help dissolve reagent II, it shall be used after it is cooled to room temperature.
5. If the absorption value is too low or close to blank, the reaction time shall be appropriately prolonged or the sample size shall be increased, and the measurement shall be repeated. If $A_{532} > 1.5$, please dilute the sample to appropriate concentration, multiply dilute times in the formula.

Experimental Example:

1. Weigh 0.1192 g of Epipremnum aureum, follow the steps of the assay, measured and calculated $A_{T532} = 0.143$, $A_{C532} = 0.005$, $A_{T600} = 0.023$, $A_{C600} = 0.004$, $\Delta A = 0.119$, substitute ΔA into the standardized formula $y = 0.0289x + 0.0032$, $R^2 = 0.9993$, calculated $x = 4.007$, calculated by sample mass:

LPO content (nmol/g mass) = $x \div W = 33.616$ nmol/g mass.

2. Weigh 0.1209 g of rat heart and follow the assay procedure to calculate $A_{T532} = 0.122$, $A_{C532} = 0.008$, $A_{T600} = 0.051$, $A_{C600} = 0.003$, $\Delta A = 0.066$, substitute ΔA into the standardized formula $y = 0.0289x + 0.0032$, $R^2 = 0.9993$, calculated from sample mass.

LPO content (nmol/g mass) = $x \div W = 6.071$ nmol/g mass.

References:

Hiroshi Ohkawa, Nobuko Ohishi, Kunio Yagi, Assay for lipid peroxides in animal tissues by thiobarbituric acid reaction[J], Analytical Biochemistry, 1979.

Related Products:

BC0200/BC0205 Catalase (CAT) Activity Assay Kit
BC0090/BC0095 Peroxidase(POD) Activity Assay Kit
BC0190/BC0195 Polyphenol Oxidase (PPO) Activity Assay Kit
BC0210/BC0215 Phenylalanine Ammonia-lyase (PAL) Activity Assay Kit