

Mitochondrial Aldehyde Dehydrogenase-2(ALDH2) Activity Assay Kit

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

Operation Equipment: Spectrophotometer/microplate reader

Cat No: BC5515

Size: 100T/96S

Components:

Extract solution: Liquid 110 mL×1, Storage at 2-8°C;

Reagent I: Liquid 15 mL×1, Storage at 2-8°C;

Reagent II: Powder×2, Storage at -20°C. Before use, take a bottle of Reagent II and add 1.5 mL of distilled water to dissolve it. Unused reagents can be stored in aliquots at -20°C for 4 weeks, avoiding repeated freezing and thawing;

Reagent III: Liquid 0.5 mL×1, Storage at 2-8°C;

Reagent IV: Liquid 1 mL×1, Storage at 2-8°C.

Reagent V: Liquid 2.8 mL×1, Storage at 2-8°C. Low boiling point, keep low temperature during use to ensure correct absorption. Seal immediately after use.

Working Solution: According to the amount of Reagent I: Reagent II: Reagent III: Reagent IV: Reagent V =110μL: 20μL: 4μL: 6μL: 20μL (160μL, about 1T) mixed for standby, ready for use.

Product Description:

Mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase protein family, which exists in many tissues, especially the liver. This enzyme is mainly involved in the second step of ethanol metabolism process, which oxidizes acetaldehyde into carboxylic acid in mitochondria, and then enters the tricarboxylic acid cycle, which is completely decomposed to remove the toxic effect of acetaldehyde on organisms. In addition, ALDH2 can also participate in the metabolism of nitroglycerin as an esterase, and is an important bioactive agent of nitroglycerin.

ALDH2 catalyzes the conversion of acetaldehyde and NAD⁺ to acetic acid and NADH, and the activity of ALDH2 can be calculated by using the change of absorption value of NADH at 340nm.

Required but Not Provided:

Ultraviolet spectrophotometer/microplate reader, desk centrifuge, water-bath/ constant temperature incubator, adjustable pipette, micro quartz cuvette/96 well flat-bottom UV plate, mortar /homogenizer/ sonicator, ice and distilled water.

Protocol

I. Preparation:

1. Weigh about 0.1g tissue or collect 5 million cells, add 1mL Extract solution, and homogenize quickly

on the ice with a homogenizer or mortar (the homogenizer can grind up and down for about 30

times).

2. Centrifuge 600 g at 4°C for 10minutes (if higher purity mitochondria are needed, change the centrifugation speed to 1000g).
3. Transfer the supernatant to another centrifuge tube, centrifuge at 4°C 11000 g for 15minutes, discard the supernatant and leave the precipitation.
4. 400μL Extract solution was added to the precipitation, ultrasonic crushing (200W power, 5 seconds ultrasonic, 10 seconds interval, repeat 15 times), for the determination of ALDH2 activity, if using protein concentration calculation, take 20μL for the determination of protein content.

II. Determination procedure:

1. Preheat ultraviolet spectrophotometer/microplate reader for 30 minutes, adjust wavelength to 340 nm, set the counter to zero with distilled water.
2. Preheat Working Solution in 37°C (mammal) or 25°C (other species) for 10 minutes.
3. Operation table:

Reagent Name (μL)	Blank tube (A _B)	Test tube (A _T)
Sample	-	40
Distilled water	40	-
Working Solution	160	160

The above reagents are added into the micro quartz cuvette/96 well flat-bottom UV plate in sequence. Mix thoroughly. Measure the absorbance A₁ at 340 nm for 1minutes. Put it in a water bath or incubator at 37°C(mammal) or 25°C (other species) for 30 minutes (if the microplate reader has the function of temperature control, adjust the temperature to 37°C or 25°C). Take it out and dry it quickly, and then measure the absorption value A₂ at 31minutes. $\Delta A_T = A_{2T} - A_{1T}$. $\Delta A_B = A_{2B} - A_{1B}$. $\Delta A = \Delta A_T - \Delta A_B$. Blank tube just need to test once or twice.

III. ALDH2 Calculation:

a. Micro quartz cuvette

- 1) Protein concentration:

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

$$\text{ALDH2(U/mg prot)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \div V_{RT} \div (C_{pr} \times V_{SA}) \div T \times F = 26.795 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr} \times F$$

- 2) Sample weight:

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

$$\text{ALDH2(U/g weight)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \div V_{RT} \div (V_{SA} \times W \div V_E) \div T \times F = 10.718 \times \Delta A \div W \times F$$

- 3) Cells or germ

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the production of 1 nmol NADH per minute in the reaction system every 10⁶ cells or germ.

$$\text{ALDH2(U/10}^6 \text{ cell)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \div V_{RT} \div (V_{SA} \div V_E \times N) \div T \times F = 10.718 \times \Delta A \div N \times F$$

ϵ : NADH molar extinction coefficient, 6.22×10^3 L/mol/cm;

d : Light path of cuvette, 1 cm;

V_{RT} : Total reaction volume, 0.0002 L;

V_{SA} : Sample volume, 0.04 mL;

V_E : Extract solution volume, 0.4 mL;

T : Reaction time, 30 minutes;

C_{pr} : Protein concentration, mg/mL, self determination;

W : Sample weight, g.

N : The total number of cells, 10^6 ;

10^9 : unit conversion factor, $1\text{mol}=10^9\text{nmol}$;

F : Dilution ratio.

b. 96 well flat-bottom UV plate

The optical diameter $d=1$ cm of the cuvette in the above formula is changed to 0.6 cm of the 96 well flat-bottom UV plate.

Note:

1. Reagent IV is toxic, during the experiment, please wear good protective equipment.
2. Since the extract contains a certain concentration of protein (about 1mg/mL), it is necessary to subtract the protein content of the extract itself (measured separately) when measuring the protein concentration of the sample.
3. When the sample $\Delta A > 1$, it is recommended to dilute the sample with Extraction solution before testing. When $\Delta A < 0.01$, the reaction time can be extended (60min or longer) to determine. Change the formula synchronously during calculation.

Experimental example:

1. Take 0.1067g mouse liver was processed, diluted 4 times with the extract. Operate according to the determination steps. Calculated with 96 well flat-bottom UV plate $\Delta A_T = A_{2T} - A_{1T} = 0.743 - 0.169 = 0.574$, $\Delta A_B = A_{2B} - A_{1B} = 0.102 - 0.102 = 0$, $\Delta A = \Delta A_T - \Delta A_B = 0.574 - 0 = 0.574$, Enzyme activity calculated by sample mass:

$$\text{ALDH2 activity (U/g mass)} = 0.574 \div (6.22 \times 10^3 \times 0.6) \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 10^{-4} \div (0.04 \times 0.1067 \div 0.4) \div 30 \times 4 = 384.388 \text{ U/g mass.}$$

2. Take 0.1069g *Ziziphus jujuba Mill. cv. Dongzao* pulp was processed. Operate according to the determination steps. Calculated with 1mL quartz cuvette $\Delta A_T = A_{2T} - A_{1T} = 0.177 - 0.119 = 0.058$, $\Delta A_B = A_{2B} - A_{1B} = 0.102 - 0.102 = 0$, $\Delta A = \Delta A_T - \Delta A_B = 0.058 - 0 = 0.058$, Enzyme activity calculated by sample mass:

$$\text{ALDH2 activity (U/g mass)} = 0.058 \div (6.22 \times 10^3 \times 0.6) \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 10^{-4} \div (0.04 \times 0.1069 \div 0.4) \div 30 = 9.692 \text{ U/g mass.}$$

3. 8×10^6 cells were collected for sample processing. Operate according to the determination steps. Calculated with 1mL quartz cuvette $\Delta A_T = A_{2T} - A_{1T} = 0.160 - 0.109 = 0.051$, $\Delta A_B = A_{2B} - A_{1B} = 0.102 - 0.102 = 0$, $\Delta A = \Delta A_T - \Delta A_B = 0.051 - 0 = 0.051$, Enzyme activity calculated by sample mass:

ALDH2 activity(U/ 10^6 cell) = $0.051 \div (6.22 \times 10^3 \times 0.6) \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 10^{-4} \div (0.04 \times 8 \div 0.4) \div 30 = 0.114$ U/ 10^6 cell.

Reference:

[1] Feng Liu, Xiangqin Cui, Harry Horner, et al. Mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase activity is required for male fertility in maize. *The Plant Cell*. May 2001, 13:1063-1078

[2] Ying Hu, Jinbin Yin, Mingzhi Zheng, et al. Mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase activity protects against lipopolysaccharide induced cardiac dysfunction in rats. *Molecular Medicine Reports*. February 2015, 11:1509-1515

[3] Amit Joshi, Lauren Wassenhove, Kelsey Logas, et al. Aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 activity and aldehydic load contribute to neuroinflammation and Alzheimer's disease related pathology. *Acta Neuropathologica Communications*. December 2019, 7:190

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