



Pectinase Activity Colorimetric Microplate Assay Kit User Manual

Catalog # CAK1087

(Version 1.3F)

Detection and Quantification of Pectinase Activity in Tissue extracts,
Cell lysate, Cell culture media and Other biological fluids Samples.

For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Pectinase is an enzyme that breaks down pectin, a polysaccharide found in plant cell walls. Commonly referred to as pectic enzymes, they include pectolyase, pectozyme and polygalacturonase. One of the most studied and widely used commercial pectinases is polygalacturonase. It is useful because pectin is the jelly-like matrix which helps cement plant cells together and in which other cell wall components, such as cellulose fibrils, are embedded. Therefore, pectinase enzymes are commonly used in processes involving the degradation of plant materials, such as speeding up the extraction of fruit juice from fruit, including apples and sapota. Pectinases have also been used in wine production since the 1960s.

Pectinase Activity Colorimetric Microplate Assay Kit provides a simple and direct procedure for measuring pectinase activity in a variety of samples. The assay is initiated with the enzymatic hydrolysis of the pectin by pectinase. The enzyme catalysed reaction products react with DNS, and can be measured at a colorimetric readout at 540 nm.

II. KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well Microplate	1 plate	
Assay Buffer	30mlx 4	4 °C
Diluent	10 ml x 1	4 °C
Substrate	Powderx 1	4 °C
Dye Reagent	10 ml x 1	4 °C, keep in dark
Standard	Powder x 1	4 °C
Positive Control	Powder x 1	-20 °C
Plate Adhesive Strips	3 Strips	
Technical Manual	1 Manual	

III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 540 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor, multi-channel pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Centrifuge
7. Timer
8. Ice
9. Convection oven

IV. REAGENT PREPARATION

Standard: Briefly centrifuge prior to opening. Dissolve in 1 ml Diluent to generate 4 mg/ml of standard top solution, store at 4 °C for 1 day or -20°C for 3 days after reconstitution. Perform 2-fold serial dilutions of the top standard solution using Diluent to make the standard curve. The concentration of standard curve could be 4/2/1/0.5/0.25/0.125 mg/ml.

Substrate: Add 8 ml Diluent to dissolve before use. Store at 4 °C for 1-2 weeks or -20°C for 1 month after reconstitution.

Positive Control: Briefly centrifuge prior to opening. Add 0.1 ml distilled water to dissolve before use, mix. Store at -80°C for 1 month after reconstitution.

Note: Divide into small aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

V. SAMPLE PREPARATION

1. For cell and bacteria samples

Collect cell or bacteria into centrifuge tube, discard the supernatant after centrifugation, add 1 ml Assay Buffer for 5×10^6 cell or bacteria, sonicate (with power 20%, sonicate 3s, interval 10s, repeat 30 times); centrifuged at 10,000g 4°C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

2. For tissue samples

Weigh out 0.1 g tissue, homogenize with 1 ml Assay Buffer on ice, centrifuged at 10,000g 4°C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

VI. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Add following reagents into the microplate:

Reagent*	Sample**	Control	Standard	Blank	Positive Control
Substrate	80 µl	80 µl	--	--	80 µl
Put it in the oven, 50°C for 5 minutes.					
Sample	20 µl	--	--	--	--
Standard	--	--	20 µl	--	--
Distilled water	--	20 µl	80 µl	100 µl	--
Positive Control	--	--	--	--	20 µl
Mix, put it in the oven, 50°C for 30 minutes.					
Dye Reagent	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
Mix, put it into the convection oven, 90 °C for 10 minutes, record absorbance measured at 540nm.					

Note:

*Reagents must be added sequentially and should not be premixed prior to addition.

**For unknown samples, we recommend doing a pilot experiment & testing several doses to ensure the readings are within the standard curve range. If the enzyme activity is lower, please add more samples into the reaction system; or increase the reaction time; if the enzyme activity is higher, please dilute the sample, or decrease the reaction time.

**For colored samples, we recommend setting a parallel sample background control well with same volume of sample only. Other reagents were replaced by distilled water to the same total volume. Subtract the OD value of the sample background control from the OD value of the sample to correct for interference from the sample's own color.

VI. CALCULATION

Unit Definition: One unit of pectinase activity is the enzyme generates 1mg of galacturonic acid per minute at 50°C, pH 3.5.

1. According to the slope of the standard curve

$$\text{Activity} = \frac{(\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) - \text{Intercept}}{\text{Slope} \times T} \times n (\text{U/mL})$$

2. According to one point of the standard OD value and concentration

2.1 According to the protein concentration of sample

$$\text{Activity} = \frac{(C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}})}{(\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) \times V_{\text{Sample}} \times C_{\text{Protein}} \times T} (\text{U/mg})$$

2.2 According to the quantity of cells or bacteria

$$\text{Activity} = \frac{(C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}})}{(\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) \times N \times (V_{\text{Sample}} / V_{\text{Assay}}) \times T} (\text{U}/10^4)$$

2.3 According to the weight of sample

$$\text{Activity} = \frac{(C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}})}{(\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) \times W \times (V_{\text{Sample}} / V_{\text{Assay}}) \times T} (\text{U/g})$$

2.4 According to the volume of sample

$$\text{Activity} = \frac{(C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}})}{(\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) \times V_{\text{Sample}} \times T} (\text{U/mg})$$

Slope: the absorbance slope of standard curve

n: the dilution factor

C_{Protein} : the protein concentration of sample, mg/mL

W: the weight of total sample, g

N: the quantity of total cell or bacteria sample, 10^4

C_{Standard} : the concentration of standard, mg/ml

V_{Standard} : the volume of standard in assay procedure, mL

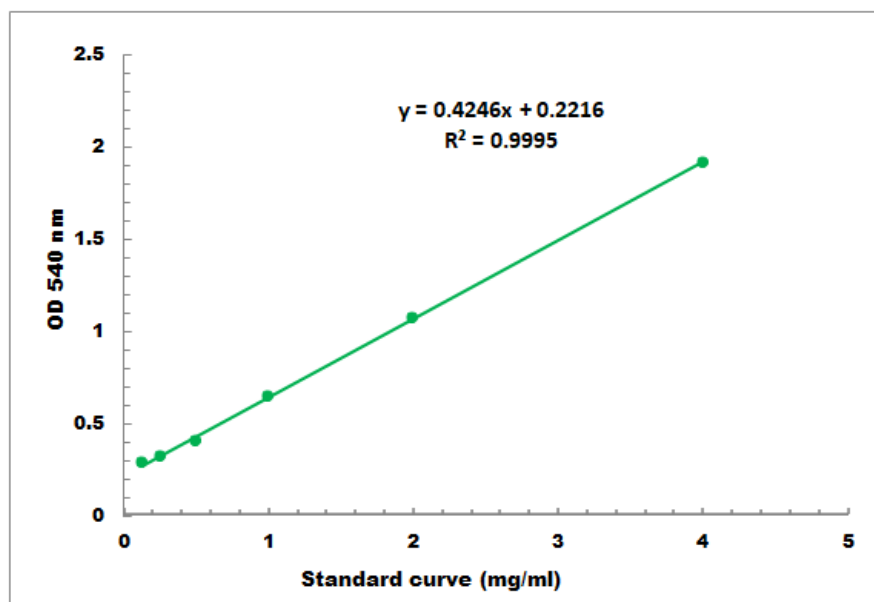
V_{Sample} : the volume of sample in assay procedure, mL

V_{Assay} : the volume of Assay Buffer in sample preparation, mL

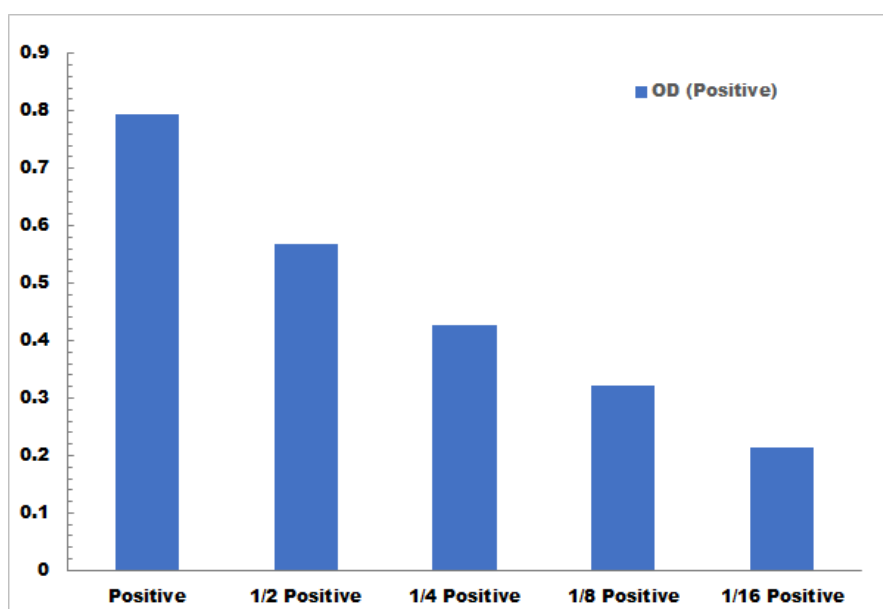
T: the reaction time, minute

VIII. TYPICAL DATA

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Detection Range: 0.1mg/ml -4 mg/ml



Positive Control reaction in 96-well plate assay with decreasing the concentration