



alpha-L-Fucosidase Activity Colorimetric Microplate Assay Kit User Manual

Catalog # CAK1204

(Version 1.4A)

Detection and Quantification of alpha-L-Fucosidase (AFU) Activity in
Serum, Plasma, 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

alpha-L-Fucosidase (AFU) is an enzyme coded by the FUCA1 gene in humans and catalyzes the breakdown of L-Fucose. A genetic deficiency in this enzyme results in a neurovisceral storage disease, fucosidosis, which is characterized by the accumulation of fucose. Low serum activity of fucosidase has also been linked to ovarian carcinoma. Elevated fucosidase serum activity has been observed in patients with diabetes, hyperthyroidism, cirrhosis, and hepatitis. Increased activity has been associated with lung, breast, stomach, ovary, uterus, and liver carcinomas.

alpha-L-Fucosidase Activity Colorimetric Microplate Assay Kit is based on the cleavage of 4-nitrophenol from the synthetic substrate. Nitrophenol becomes intensely colored after addition of the stop reagent. The increase in absorbance at 405 nm after addition of the stop reagent is directly proportional to the enzyme activity.

II.KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well Microplate	1 plate	
Assay Buffer	30 ml x 4	4 °C
Substrate	Powder x 1	-20 °C
Reaction Buffer	20 ml x 1	4 °C
Stop Solution	10 ml x 1	4 °C
Standard	Powder x 1	4 °C
Positive Control	0.1 ml 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 405 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor, multi-channel pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Ice
7. Centrifuge
8. Timer

IV. REAGENT PREPARATION

Standard: Briefly centrifuge prior to opening. Dissolve in 1 ml Reaction Buffer to generate 10 mmol/L of standard stock solution, store at 4 °C for 1 day or -20°C for 3 days after reconstitution. Then dilute to 0.3 mmol/L standard top solution by adding 30 µl stock solution into 970 µl Reaction Buffer. Perform 2-fold serial dilutions of the top standard solution using Reaction Buffer to make the standard curve. The concentration of standard curve could be 300/150/75/37.5/18.8/9.4/4.7 µmol/L.

Substrate: Add 8 ml Reaction Buffer to dissolve before use. Keep in dark and store at 4 °C for 2-3 weeks or -20°C for 4-5 months 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 8000g 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 8000g 4°C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

3. For liquid samples

Detect directly.

VI. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Warm all reagents to room temperature before use.

Add following reagents into the microplate:

Reagent*	Sample**	Control	Standard	Blank	Positive Control
Sample	20 μ l	--	--	--	--
Distilled water	--	20 μ l	--	100 μ l	--
Positive Control	--	--	--	--	20 μ l
Standard	--	--	100 μ l	--	--
Substrate	80 μ l	80 μ l	--	--	80 μ l
Mix, put it into the oven, 37°C for 30 minutes.					
Stop Solution	100 μ l	100 μ l	100 μ l	100 μ l	100 μ l
Mix, record absorbance measured at 405 nm.					

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.

VII. CALCULATION

Unit Definition: One unit of AFU activity is defined as the enzyme generates 1 μ mol of p-nitrophenol per minute.

1. According to the slope of the standard curve

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

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

2.1 According to the protein concentration of sample

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

2.2 According to the weight of sample

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

2.3 According to the volume of sample

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

2.4 According to the quantity of cells or bacteria

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

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

C_{Standard}: the concentration of standard, μ mol/mL

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

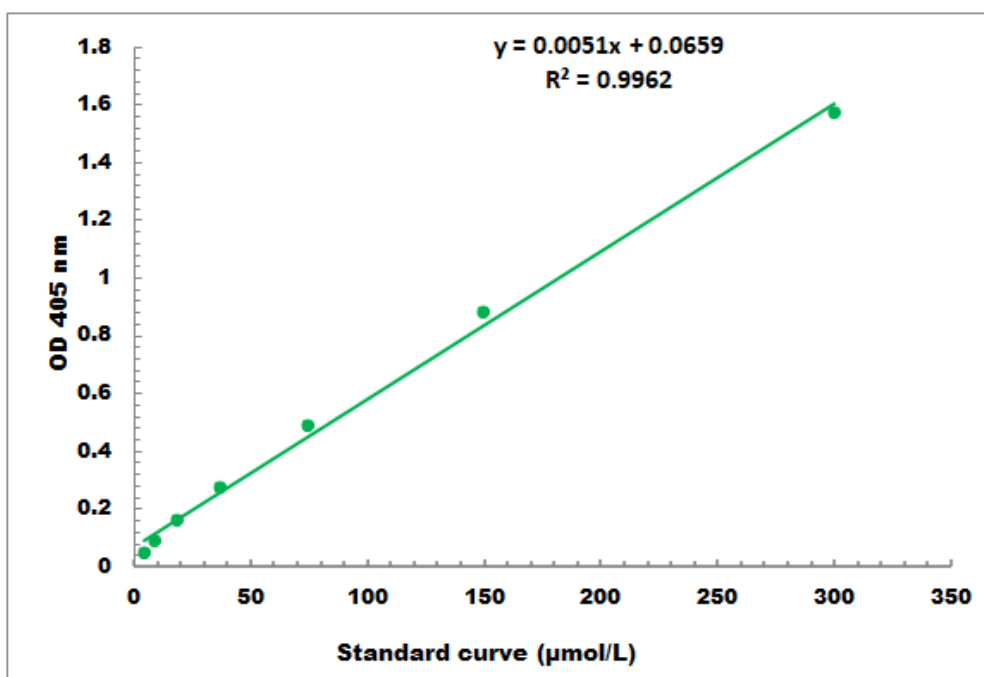
V_{Sample}: the volume of sample in assay procedure, mL

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

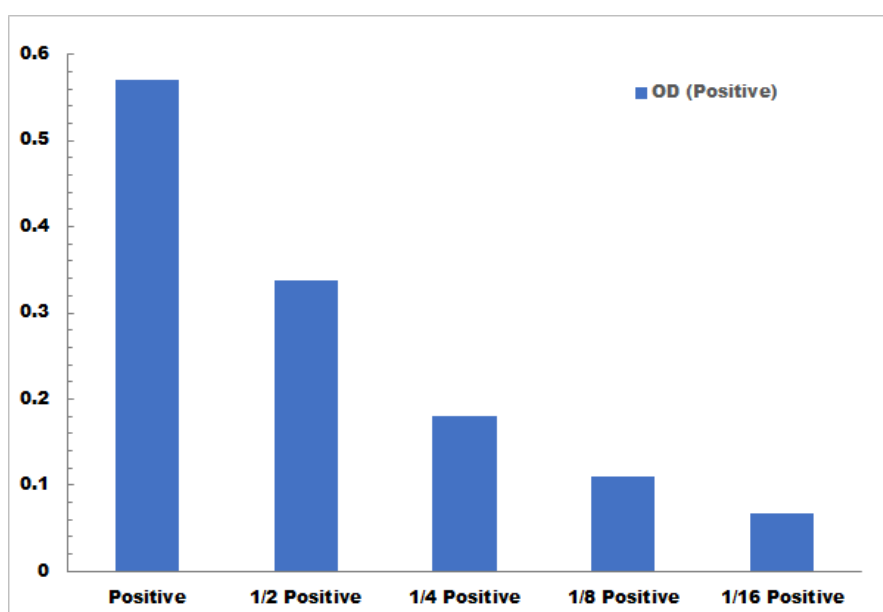
T: the reaction time, minute

VIII. TYPICAL DATA

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



Detection Range: 3μmol/L -300μmol/L



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