



# Product Manual

## **ALDetect™ Lipid Peroxidation Assay Kit**

**Instruction Manual**

**BML-AK170**

*For research use only*



# Product Manual

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Carefully note the handling and storage conditions of each kit component.



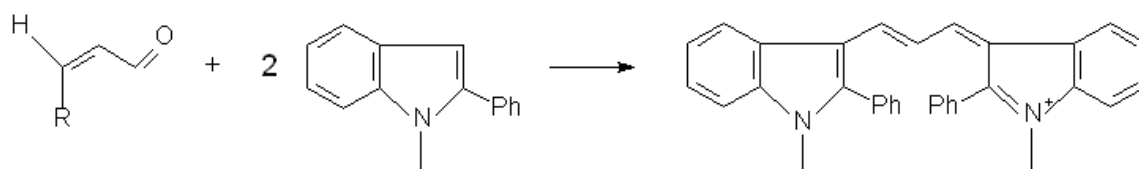
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## INTRODUCTION

Lipid peroxidation is a well-established mechanism of cellular injury in both plants and animals, and is used as an indicator of oxidative stress in cells and tissues. Lipid peroxides are unstable and decompose to form a complex series of compounds including reactive aldehydes. Polyunsaturated fatty acid peroxides generate malondialdehyde (MDA) and 4-hydroxyalkenals (HAE) upon decomposition. Measurement of malondialdehyde and 4-hydroxyalkenals has been used as an indicator of lipid peroxidation<sup>1</sup>. The BML-AK170 assay is designed to measure either MDA alone (in hydrochloric acid) or MDA in combination with 4-hydroxyalkenals (in methanesulfonic acid.)

## ASSAY PRINCIPLE

The BML-AK170 assay is based on the reaction of a chromogenic reagent, N-methyl-2-phenylindole (R1), with MDA and 4-hydroxyalkenals at 45°C. One molecule of either MDA or 4-hydroxyalkenal reacts with 2 molecules of reagent R1 to yield a stable chromophore with maximal absorbance at 586 nm. For simultaneous determination of MDA and 4-hydroxyalkenals, one must use the procedure utilizing methanesulfonic acid (MSA) as the acid solvent. The procedure in which HCl is used will only detect MDA, since the 4-hydroxyalkenals do not form a chromophore with reagent R1 under those conditions.



MDA : R = OH  
4-hydroxyalkenal : R = hydroxyalkyl

$\lambda_{\max} = 586_{\max} \text{ nm}$

## KIT CONTENTS

- BML-KI527 Reagent R1 (3 X 18mL) (N-methyl-2-phenylindole, in acetonitrile)
- BML-KI528 Reagent R2 (1 X 16.5mL) (Conc. Methansulfonic acid)
- BML-KI529 MDA Standard (1 mL) (1,1,3,3-tetramethoxypropane (TMOP) in Tris-HCl)
- BML-KI533 Diluent (30 mL) (Ferric Iron in methanol)

## STORAGE AND HANDLING

Do not leave the reagent bottles open. Replace the caps as soon as the desired volume is removed. Do not allow the capped reagent bottles to sit at room temperature for long periods of time. When not in use, place the bottles at 4°C. Reagent R2, methanesulfonic acid (MSA), freezes at 19°C or colder. This reagent does not need to be refrigerated, but, if it is stored with the rest of the assay kit at 2-8°C, it may easily be thawed by leaving at room temperature for a few hours prior to use.

New pipettes or pipette tips should be used when removing reagents from the stock bottle. Avoid contaminating the stock bottles as this could affect assay performance. It is good practice to transfer the desired volume of reagents for an experiment to a clean glass test tube or other vessel and return the stock reagent bottles to 4°C.

If reagents are handled and stored properly as described above, they are stable until the indicated expiration date.

## OTHER MATERIALS NEEDED

- Spectrophotometer for measuring absorbance at 586 nm from 0-2 absorbance units.
- Spectrophotometric cuvettes with a 1 cm optical path length.
- Water bath, set to control temperature at  $45 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ .
- Disposable glass test tubes and stoppers compatible with acetonitrile, methanol, and acid.
- HCl, 37%
- Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT)
- Acetonitrile
- Microcentrifuge
- Acid/acetonitrile resistant (e.g., polypropylene) microcentrifuge tubes.
- Micropipetters

## PRECAUTIONS



Important/  
Warning

1. Wear appropriate personal protective apparel. Avoid contact with clothes and exposed skin. In case of accidental skin exposure, flush with water immediately. Consult a physician if required.
2. Do not pipette reagents or samples by mouth.
3. Do not smoke, eat or drink in areas where samples and reagents are handled.
4. In case of accidental exposure of skin, mucous membranes or eyes to **R1** or **R2** reagents, thoroughly wash the exposed area with water.
5. For *in vitro* use only. For research purposes only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
6. **Acetonitrile** (R1) is a flammable liquid and is harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Causes irritation. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of contact with skin or eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water. Seek medical advice.

## LIMITATIONS

- Assay kit intended for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures
- Do not use kit or components if it has exceeded the expiration date on the kit labels
- Do not mix or substitute reagents or materials from other kit lots or vendors. Kits are QC tested as a set of components and performance cannot be guaranteed if utilized separately or substituted
- Any variation in operator, pipetting technique, washing technique, incubation time or temperature, and kit age can cause variation in results
- Sucrose or fructose at concentrations of 50mM or greater in the sample will cause a high bias in the assay. Vitamin E, when present at 15 $\mu$ M or greater, can cause a diminution in the values obtained for the 4-hydroxyalkenals.
- Although the standards in this assay will usually appear blue, at the time of analysis, samples or blanks can sometimes appear another color, such as pink or green. This is due to chromophores that form other than those producing the 586 nm peak. Ordinarily, these chromophores will not interfere with the absorbance at 586 nm.
- The BML-AK170 assay measures only free malondialdehyde or 4-HNE in samples. The conditions of the assay do not provide for liberation of MDA bound to proteins via Schiff Base<sup>5</sup>. 4-HNE is sufficiently reactive that it rapidly combines with proteins in tissues,

forming stable adducts that are not liberated by heating at high temperatures in acid; as a consequence, there is very little free 4-HNE in tissue<sup>1</sup>.

- Normal tissues have very low levels of free malondialdehyde or 4-HNE, typically 10-100 pmol/mg protein<sup>2, 6</sup>. Assay of a 0.2 mL sample containing 10mg of protein derived from normal tissue will give absorbance values at 586 nm of 0.01 or less in the assay. Caution must be taken not to interpret very low absorbance values (near zero) as an accurate reflection of analyte concentrations in biological samples.
- In setting up the BML-AK170 assay for the first time on a particular biological sample, the kinetics of color development on the sample should be followed in comparison with that of the TMOP standard. The A586 of the sample should reach a plateau and then remain stable. If the A586 continues to go up after the standards have achieved a stable color, the researcher should be concerned that non-MDA reactivity (interference) is occurring in the sample.
- In setting up the assay for the first time on a particular biological sample, a wavelength scan from 450 to 700 nm should be performed on the clarified sample reaction mixture and compared to that obtained with the TMOP standard. The lack of a peak at 586 nm or lack of reasonable definition to the sample profile compared to the standard would suggest interference or non-specific reactivity in the sample.
- If no antioxidant is added to the samples during homogenization and subsequent assay, a high bias due to new sample oxidation may result.
- If turbid or hazy reaction mixtures do not clarify upon centrifugation, further efforts should be made to purify the sample. Turbid samples will give biased values in the assay.

## REAGENT PREPARATION

Dilution of the R1 solution for use in the assay. Add one volume (6 mL) of Diluent to three volumes (18 mL) reagent R1. Prepare this solution immediately before use. Do not leave the R1 reagent bottle uncapped (open to the atmosphere).

### 37% HCl Preparation

37% HCl is approximately 12 N acid in concentration. This is the strength of concentrated HCl available from many chemical companies. **DO NOT**

**DILUTE THE HCl PRIOR TO USE IN THE ASSAY.**

## **SAMPLE PREPARATION**

Note: Please read the appropriate **Limitations** sections before starting sample preparation procedure.

### Preservative To Prevent Sample Oxidation

Enzo Life Sciences recommends that the researcher add BHT to a final concentration of 5 mM in the buffer prior to homogenization of tissue or cells. BHT can be made as a 100X stock 0.5 M solution in acetonitrile. If no antioxidant is added, new lipid peroxidation can occur during homogenization and biased values will result<sup>2</sup>.

### Concentration Of Tissue Homogenate/Sensitivity

Sample homogenates should be made as concentrated as possible. The concentration of protein in the homogenate should be determined. It is recommended that 0.2 mL of a homogenate containing 15-60 mg/mL protein be assayed for initial studies in a previously untested biological sample. For tissue culture cells, it is recommended that a sample derived from  $10^7$  cells be added to the BML-AK170 assay (i.e., 0.2 mL of  $1 \times 10^7$  per mL).

### Sample Stability

Unless assayed immediately, samples should be frozen at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  to prevent loss of MDA and

4-hydroxyalkenals (HAE)<sup>3, 4</sup> and prevent new sample oxidation. Samples should not be stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Once thawed from  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  storage, the sample should not be refrozen.

Samples should be protected from light to avoid photooxidation.

### Tissue Homogenates<sup>7, 8</sup>

1. If necessary, remove blood, *in situ* by perfusion or *in vitro* by rinsing, with ice-cold isotonic saline (i.e. 0.9% NaCl)
2. Weigh Tissue. Researchers must determine the optimal amount of tissue to use for their particular application, but a reasonable starting point would be 1 gram tissue per 10 mL of buffer.
3. Prepare tissue homogenate. Appropriate buffers could be ice-cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, 20 mM, pH 7.4) or ice-cold Tris buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4). Other buffers may be used, but the researcher should confirm non-interference in the assay by comparing the performance of the TMOP standard diluted in the chosen buffer with the standard in PBS.



4. Prior to homogenization, 10  $\mu\text{L}$  0.5 M BHT in acetonitrile should be added per 1 mL of tissue homogenate. This is to prevent sample oxidation during homogenization. A precipitate is expected. This precipitate will be removed by centrifugation and will not affect the outcome of the assay.
5. After homogenization, centrifuge the homogenate. 3000 X g at 4°C for 10 minutes, which should be sufficient, but more may be required if this does not remove all the turbidity from the supernatant.
6. The clear supernatant is used for the assay. Aliquots of this should be taken for sample replicates, as well as for protein determination. 200  $\mu\text{L}$  portions are required for use in this assay.
7. The supernatant should be kept on ice prior to analysis or, if not analyzed immediately after preparation, frozen at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$  for longer storage.

### **Cell Culture**<sup>9, 10</sup>

1. Remove cells using a rubber policeman. Lysis buffers have a high potential of interfering in this assay. Cells should be washed well in ice-cold PBS or Tris buffer (20 mM, pH 7.4), and resuspended in the same buffer. Researchers should determine the optimal number of cells to use in this assay, but a recommended starting point is  $5 \times 10^7$  cells per mL.
2. Enzo Life Sciences recommends cell lysis by sonication, but other researchers have used homogenization or freeze-thaw cycles. To prevent sample oxidation during preparation, lysis should be done in the presence of 10 $\mu\text{L}$  0.5 M BHT per 1mL of cell homogenate.
3. After homogenization, follow steps 5-7 of tissue homogenization procedure.

Cells cultured in serum-containing medium should be washed several times to remove serum components prior to homogenization.

### **Plasma or Serum**

**The amount of free MDA or HAE in normal plasma or serum is at or below the limit of detection of the BML-AK170 assay.**

### **Preparation of Standards**

Malondialdehyde is provided as an acetal because the aldehyde itself is not stable. The acetal form (TMOP) is hydrolyzed during the acid incubation step at 45°C, which will generate MDA.

**The TMOP standard is provided as a 10 mM stock solution which will need to be diluted 1/500 (v/v) in deionized water just prior to use to yield a 20  $\mu\text{M}$  stock solution for use in the assay.** For a standard curve, pipette the volumes shown in table 1 to give a total of 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of

each standard.

Use the zero concentration standard ( $A_0$ ) as a blank to zero the spectrophotometer or plate reader that the assay is to be run on. If it is easier, one may also subtract the absorbance value of the blank from the absorbance value of each of the standards, as described in the calculations section on page 9.

**Table 1: Standard Curve Dilution Volumes**

<b>Target concentration of standard in reaction mixture, <math>\mu\text{M}</math></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Volume of 20<math>\mu\text{M}</math> standard to add (mL)</b>	0	25	50	100	150	200
<b>Volume of diH<sub>2</sub>O or buffer used for diluting or mixing sample to add (mL)</b>	200	175	150	100	50	0

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

### For MDA (Hydrochloric Acid Solvent Procedure)

1. Prepare the standards according to Table 1 in clean glass test tubes or polypropylene microcentrifuge tubes. Preferably, standards should be run in triplicate.
2. Add 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of sample to a clean glass test tube or polypropylene microcentrifuge tube. Unknowns should be run in triplicate.
3. Add 650  $\mu\text{L}$  of diluted R1 reagent.
4. Mix gently by vortexing the sample.
5. Add 150  $\mu\text{L}$  concentrated (12 N) HCl.
6. Mix well and stopper the tube.
7. Incubate at 45°C for 60 minutes.
8. Centrifuge turbid samples (e.g. 15,000 x g for 10 minutes) to obtain a clear supernatant.
9. Transfer the clear supernatant to a cuvette.
10. Measure the absorbance at 586 nm.\*

### Assay Procedure for MDA + HAE (MSA Solvent Procedure)

In running an assay for the sum of MDA + HAE, ENZO LIFE SCIENCES recommends the use of MDA as the standard. Most studies that report concentrations of free MDA and HAE indicate an approximate 10-fold excess of MDA. Since the slopes of the calibration curves for MDA and HNE are not identical, some error is unavoidable in the determination of the two compounds together. However, the use of an MDA standard curve will minimize the error involved.

1. Prepare standards according to Table 1 in clean glass test tubes or polypropylene microcentrifuge tubes. Preferably, standards should be run in triplicate.
2. Add 200  $\mu\text{L}$  of sample to a clean glass test tube or polypropylene microcentrifuge tube. Unknowns should be run in triplicate.
3. Add 650  $\mu\text{L}$  of diluted R1 reagent.
4. Mix gently by vortexing the sample.
5. Add 150  $\mu\text{L}$  R2 reagent.
6. Mix well and stopper the tube.
7. Incubate at 45°C for 60 minutes.
8. Centrifuge turbid samples (e.g., 15,000 x  $g$  for 10 minutes) to obtain a clear supernatant.
9. Transfer the clear supernatant to a cuvette.
10. Measure absorbance at 586 nm.\*

\*The color is stable for at least an hour at room temperature or 2 hr at 4°C if the samples are stored in the dark and no evaporation occurs.

### Sample Blank

A sample blank should be measured to correct for any  $A_{586}$  contribution due to the sample. This blank is made by adding 650  $\mu\text{L}$  of 75% acetonitrile/25% Diluent instead of the diluted R1 reagent to the assay tube. The acid addition and sample incubation steps are then carried out as described above.

### Calculations

1. Using the standard data, calculate the net  $A_{586}$  for each standard by subtracting the blank ( $A_o$ ) value from each of the standard  $A_{586}$  values. Plot net  $A_{586}$  vs. [MDA], and perform a linear regression analysis of  $A_{586}$  on [MDA]:  
$$[A_{586}] = a[\text{MDA}] + b$$
2. Calculate the concentration of analyte in each unknown from the net  $A_{586}$  of the sample (If a sample blank was required, subtract  $A_{sb}$  from the net sample absorbance.):

$$[\text{MDA}] = \frac{A_{586} - b}{a} \cdot df$$

Where:

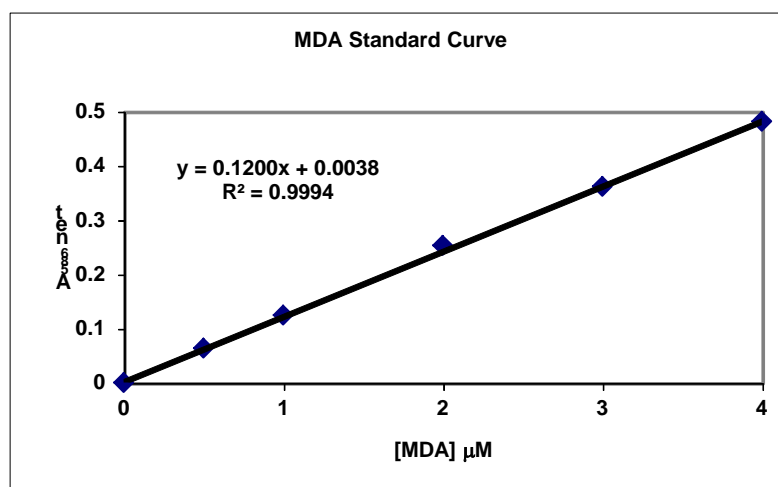
[MDA] is the  $\mu\text{M}$  concentration of MDA in the sample

$A_{586}$  = Net absorbance at 586 nm of the sample

$a$  = regression coefficient (slope)

$b$  = intercept

$df$  = dilution factor



**Figure 1:** Example of MDA Standard Curve

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### Least Detectable Concentration

Experiments on enaldehyde standards and blanks suggest that the analytical limit of detection in a purified system will be 0.1 nmol/mL final concentration (0.5 nmol/mL in the sample), corresponding to an absorbance value of approximately 0.011. The limit for biological samples will generally be higher and it is recommended that the researcher assess this parameter in their system.

### Reproducibility

Experiments in which standard samples (0-20 $\mu\text{M}$ ) were assayed using the same protocol over a period of 10 days established the standard error of the measurement (SEM) at less than 5%.

### BML-AK170 Assay in microtiter plates

For those who are interested in the application of the BML-AK170 assay in microtiter plates, we provide the following information.

1. Enzo Life Sciences has not validated the use of the BML-AK170 assay in microtiter plates.
2. The 45°C incubation and sample clarification (e.g. centrifugation)

MUST be performed in stoppered test tubes/microcentrifuge tubes to ensure adequate mixing, a minimum loss of solvent due to evaporation, and successful sample clarification.

3. Measuring the absorbance of clarified samples in microtiter plates:
  - a. The extinction coefficient for MDA/4-HNE will be different according to the effective path length in the particular microtiter plate reader.
  - b. The absolute absorbance as a function of enaldehyde concentration will be lower, decreasing the assay sensitivity.
  - c. If continuous wavelength monitoring is not available, 580 nm or 590 nm filters should be obtained to measure the samples.
  - d. The user must establish that the particular microtiter plate to be used is chemically resistant to acetonitrile and strong acid.
4. Volume of the reaction mixture: A minimum of 0.5 mL total reaction mixture should be used to assure 0.2-0.3 mL of clarified sample be available for determining absorbance.

Once the conditions for measuring the absorbance of clarified samples in microtiter plates are established, they must be performed the same way each time.

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# Product Manual

## NOTES



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## NOTES



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