



**Abnova**

# alpha-Amylase Assay Kit

Catalog Number KA1643

100 assays

Version: 04

Intended for research use only

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## Introduction

### Intended Use

- ✓ Applications:
  - Direct assays of  $\alpha$ -amylase activity in serum, heparinized plasma, saliva, urine and other biological samples.
  
- ✓ Features:
  - Sensitive and accurate: Linear detection range 2 to 300 U/L  $\alpha$ -amylase in 96-well plate assay.
  - Convenient: The procedure involves adding a single working reagent, and reading the optical density at 5 min at room temperature or 37°C.

### Background

AMYLASE belongs to the family of glycoside hydrolase enzymes that break down starch into glucose molecules by acting on  $\alpha$ -1,4-glycosidic bonds. The  $\alpha$ -amylases (EC 3.2.1.1) cleave at random locations on the starch chain, ultimately yielding maltotriose and maltose, glucose and "limit dextrin" from amylose and amylopectin. In mammals,  $\alpha$ -amylase is a major digestive enzyme. Increased enzyme levels in humans are associated with salivary trauma, mumps due to inflammation of the salivary glands, pancreatitis and renal failure.

### Principle of the Assay

Simple, direct and automation-ready procedures for measuring  $\alpha$ -amylase activity are very desirable. Alpha-Amylase Assay Kit uses an insoluble dye-coupled substrate amylose azure, which is cleaved by  $\alpha$ -amylase into soluble colored products. The color intensity, measured at 595 nm, is proportionate to the enzyme activity in the sample.

## General Information

### Materials Supplied

List of component

Component	Amount
Substrate (pH 7.0)	20 mL
Stop Reagent	10 mL
Calibrator	2 mL (equivalent to 550 U/L)

### Storage Instruction

Store all reagents at 2-8 °C. Shelf life of 6 months after receipt.

### Materials Required but Not Supplied

- ✓ Pipeting (multi-channel) devices.
- ✓ 1.5-mL Eppendorf tubes. Centrifuge.
- ✓ Clear-bottom 96-well plates (e.g. Corning Costar) and plate reader.

### Precautions for Use

Reagents are for research use only. Normal precautions for laboratory reagents should be exercised while using the reagents.

## Assay Protocol

### Assay Procedure

Sample preparation. Ideally samples are assayed fresh. When stored frozen,  $\alpha$ -amylase is stable for one month. EDTA, EGTA and citrate are  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitors and should be avoided in sample preparation.

1. Reaction. In appropriately labeled 1.5-mL Eppendorf tubes, transfer 10  $\mu$ L sample. Add 190  $\mu$ L Substrate, vortex briefly to mix and incubate for 5 min.

Caution: the substrate contains blue insoluble materials that tend to settle. It is important to invert the bottle ten times to maintain the substrate in suspension and then quickly transfer the substrate into sample tubes. If the assay is to be performed at 37°C, warm up the Substrate to this temperature prior to sample addition.

As a blank control, use 10  $\mu$ L water plus 190  $\mu$ L Substrate and 80  $\mu$ L Stop Reagent. Alternatively a blank control can be prepared in the order: 10  $\mu$ L sample, 80  $\mu$ L Stop Reagent and 190  $\mu$ L Substrate. This would be necessary if the sample has a background color that is visibly blue.

2. Add 80  $\mu$ L Stop Reagent to each sample tube to terminate the reaction. Vortex to mix and centrifuge for 5 min at 14,000 rpm. Carefully transfer 200  $\mu$ L supernatant into wells of a clear bottom 96-well plate. In separate wells, transfer 200  $\mu$ L water and 200  $\mu$ L Calibrator.
3. Read OD595nm (580 to 600nm) on a plate reader.

✓ General Considerations

For assays in standard 1 mL cuvet, use 1 mL water and 1 mL Calibrator. Sample reactions: 40  $\mu$ L sample + 720  $\mu$ L Substrate and 320  $\mu$ L Stop Reagent, after incubation and centrifugation, remove 1 mL for OD determination.

## Data Analysis

### Calculation of Results

Calculation:  $\alpha$ -amylase activity is calculated as follows,

$$\text{Activity} = \frac{\text{OD}_{\text{SAMPLE}} - \text{OD}_{\text{BLANK}}}{\text{OD}_{\text{CAL}} - \text{OD}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} \times n \times 550 \text{ (U/L)}$$

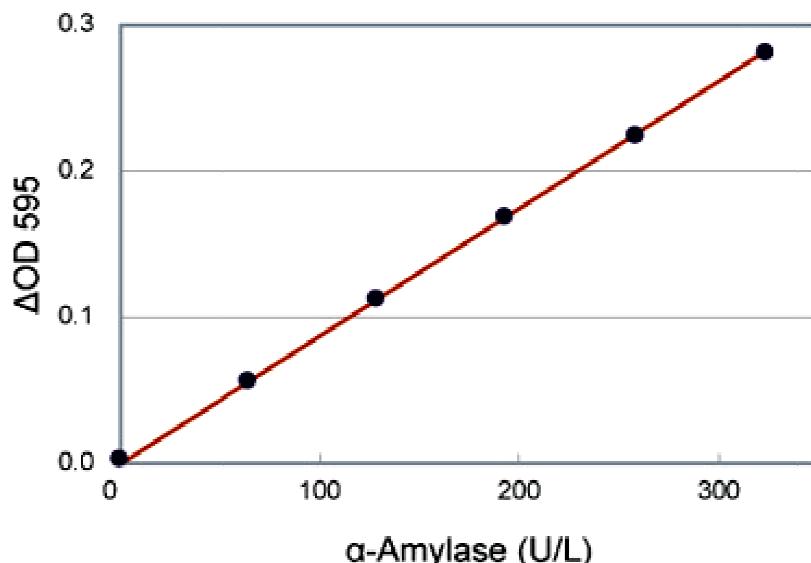
where  $\text{OD}_{\text{SAMPLE}}$  and  $\text{OD}_{\text{BLANK}}$  are the  $\text{OD}_{595\text{nm}}$  values of the sample and blank, respectively.  $\text{OD}_{\text{CAL}}$  and  $\text{OD}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  are the  $\text{OD}_{595\text{nm}}$  values of the Calibrator and water.  $n$  is the dilution factor. The number "550" is the equivalent activity (U/L) of the calibrator under the assay conditions.

*Note: if the calculated activity is higher than 300 U/L, dilute sample in water and repeat assay. Multiply the results by the dilution factor (n).*

*Unit definition: one unit of enzyme catalyzes the production of 1  $\mu\text{mole}$  of product per minute under the assay conditions (pH 7.0).*

✓ Examples

Samples were assayed in duplicate using the 96-well plate protocol.  $\alpha$ -amylase activities were  $149 \pm 3$  U/L for rat plasma,  $172 \pm 6$  U/L for rat serum,  $164 \pm 2$  U/L for mouse serum,  $28.4 \pm 0.8$  U/L for human serum,  $29.9 \pm 0.4$  U/L for human plasma,  $27.9 \pm 0.4$  U/L for human urine and  $10,578 \pm 390$  U/L for a human saliva sample.



## Resources

### References

1. Rinderknecht H, Wilding P, Haverback BJ. (1967) A new method for the determination of alpha-amylase. *Experientia*. 23(10):805
2. Klein B, Foreman JA. (1980) Amylolysis of a chromogenic substrate, Cibachron Blue F3GA-amylose: kinetics and mechanism. *Clin Chem*. 26(2):250-3.
3. Klein B, Foreman JA, Searcy RL. (1970) New chromogenic substrate for determination of serum amylase activity. *Clin Chem*. 16(1):32-8.