SigmaAldrich.com

Sigma-Aldrich.

Product Information

# Peroxidase from horseradish

Sigma Type II, essentially salt-free, lyophilized powder, 150-250 units/mg solid (using pyrogallol)

### P8250

## Product Description

EC Number: 1.11.1.7 CAS Registry Number: 9003-99-0 Synonym: Hydrogen peroxide oxidoreductase; HRP

Horseradish peroxidase (HRP) is isolated from the roots of horseradish (*Amoracia rusticana*) and belongs to the ferroprotoporphyrin group of peroxidases. HRP readily combines with hydrogen peroxide  $(H_2O_2)$ . The resultant [HRP-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>] complex can oxidize a wide variety of hydrogen donors:

 $Donor + H_2O_2 \rightarrow Oxidized \ Donor + 2 \ H_2O$ 

HRP will oxidize various substrates (see Table 1):

- Chromogenic
- Chemiluminescent (such as luminol or isoluminol)
- Fluorogenic (such as tyramine, homovanillic acid, or 4-hydroxyphenyl acetic acid)

HRP is a single chain polypeptide that contains four disulfide bridges. HRP is a glycoprotein that contains 18% carbohydrate. The carbohydrate composition consists of galactose, arabinose, xylose, fucose, mannose, mannosamine, and galactosamine, depending upon the specific isozyme.<sup>1</sup>

HRP is a widely used label for immunoglobulins in many different immunochemistry applications, including immunoblotting, immunohistochemistry, and ELISA. HRP can be conjugated to antibodies by several different methods, including glutaraldehyde, periodate oxidation, through disulfide bonds, and also via amino and thiol directed cross-linkers. HRP is the most desired label for antibodies, since it is the smallest and most stable of the three most popular enzyme labels (peroxidase,  $\beta$ -galactosidase, alkaline phosphatase) and its glycosylation leads to lower non-specific binding.<sup>2</sup> A review of glutaraldehyde and periodate conjugation methods has been published.<sup>3</sup>

Peroxidase is also utilized for the determination of glucose<sup>4</sup> and peroxides<sup>5</sup> in solution. Several theses<sup>6-8</sup> and dissertations<sup>9-14</sup> have cited use of P8250 in their research protocols.

## Precautions and Disclaimer

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

## Reagent

This product is supplied as an essentially salt-free, lyophilized powder.

Specific Activity: 150-250 units/mg solid (pyrogallol as substrate)

Unit definition (purpurogallin): One unit will form 1.0 mg of purpurogallin from pyrogallol in 20 seconds at pH 6.0 at 20 °C. This unit is equivalent to ~18  $\mu$ M units per minute at 25 °C.

RZ (Reinheitszahl):  $\geq 1.8$ 

RZ is the absorbance ratio  $A_{403}/A_{275}$  determined at 0.5-1.0 mg/mL in deionized water. RZ is a measure of hemin content, **not** enzymatic activity. Even preparations with high RZ values may have low enzymatic activity.

Total molecular mass:<sup>15</sup> ~44 kDa (~44,000 Da)

- Polypeptide chain: 33,890 Da
- Hemin plus Ca<sup>2+</sup>: ~700 Da
- Carbohydrate: 9,400 Da

Extinction coefficient:  $^{16} E^{mM} = 100 (403 nm)$ 

Optimal pH range:<sup>17</sup> 6.0-6.5 (activity at pH 7.5 is 84% of the maximum)

The enzyme is most stable in the pH range of 5.0-9.0. Isoelectric point:<sup>1</sup> isozymes range from 3.0-9.0 (at least seven isozymes)

Inhibitors:<sup>18</sup> sodium azide; cyanide; L-cystine; dichromate; ethylenethiourea; hydroxylamine; sulfide; vanadate; *p*-aminobenzoic acid; Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions



## **Preparation Instructions**

This product is soluble in water or 0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH 6.0.

# Storage/Stability

Store the product at 2-8 °C. The enzyme remains active for at least 2 years. Solutions show a loss of <2% of activity per week if stored at -20 °C.

## References

- Shannon, L.M. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 241(9), 2166-2172 (1966).
- 2. Deshpande, S.S., *Enzyme Immunoassays, From Concept to Product Development*. Chapman and Hall (New York, NY), pp. 169-171 (1996).
- 3. Harlow, E. and Lane, D., *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (Cold Spring Harbor, NY), pp. 346-348 (1988).
- Bergmeyer, H.-U. *et al.*, *Methods of Enzymatic Analysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Bergmeyer, H.-U., ed.). Verlag Chemie/Academic Press, pp. 1205-1227 (1974).
- Bernt, E. and Bergmeyer, H.-U., *Methods of Enzymatic Analysis*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 2246-2248 (1974).
- de Mooy, Anthony Brett, "Mechanism and subpopulation specificity of mitochondrial reactive oxygen species release in the post-ischemic hyperthyroid myocardium". Colorado State University, M.S. thesis, p. 26 (2012).
- Buchholz, Martina Irene, "Increased Stabiliity and Activity of Alcohol Oxidase Under High Hydrostatic Pressure". University of Georgia, M.S. thesis, p. 34 (2016).
- Hubert, Matthew, "Investigating the Effects of 2-Aminoadipic Acid on Beta-Cell and Human Islet Function". University of Alberta, M.Sc. thesis, p. 14 (2020).
- Kim, Dong-Beon, "Production and Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide by Marine Phytoplankton". Old Dominion University, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 166 (1993).
- Hartman, Angela D., "Effect of Metabolic Enzymes on Amylopectin Content and Infectivity of *Cryptosporidium parvum*". Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 45 (2006).
- Annan, Bernard Derek, "Optical Modulation of High-Affinity Biomolecules Function via Photochromic Dyes: A Step towards an Artificial Control of Biological Activity". Cranfield University, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 93 (2008).

- Bharadwaj, Vimala Nagabhushana, "Comprehensive Assessment of Nanoparticle Delivery after Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury". Arizona State University, Ph.D. dissertation, pp. 23, 46, 65 (2018).
- Pelili, Maria, "NADPH Oxidase and Xanthine Oxidoreductase as Targets and Regulators of the Nitrate-Nitrite-Nitric Oxide Pathway". Karolinska Institute, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 31 (2018).
- Christensen, David George, "Regulation of Acetyl Phosphate-Dependent Acetylation and Identification of Novel Lysine Acetyltransferases in *Escherichia coli*". Loyola University, Ph.D. dissertation, p. 61 (March 2019).
- Welinder, K.G., *Eur. J. Biochem.*, **96(3)**, 483-502 (1979).
- Delincée, H. and Radola, B.J., *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 52(2), 321-330 (1975).
- 17. Schomberg, D., Salzmann, M., and Stephan, D., Enzyme Handbook 7, EC 1.11.1.7, 1-6 (1993).
- Zollner, H., Handbook of Enzyme Inhibitors, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Part A. VCH Verlagsgesellschaft, pp. 367-368 (1993).

## Notice

We provide information and advice to our customers on application technologies and regulatory matters to the best of our knowledge and ability, but without obligation or liability. Existing laws and regulations are to be observed in all cases by our customers. This also applies in respect to any rights of third parties. Our information and advice do not relieve our customers of their own responsibility for checking the suitability of our products for the envisaged purpose.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by the manufacturing or selling entity, or an affiliate. We assume no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

#### **Technical Assistance**

Visit the tech service page at <u>SigmaAldrich.com/techservice</u>.

#### Standard Warranty

The applicable warranty for the products listed in this publication may be found at <u>SigmaAldrich.com/terms</u>.

#### Contact Information

For the location of the office nearest you, go to <u>SigmaAldrich.com/offices</u>.



#### **Table 1. Peroxidase Substrates**

Substrate	Cat. No. or Cat. Nos.	Color Reaction	End Product	Applications
2,2'-Azino-bis(3- Ethylbenzthiazoline-6- Sulfonic Acid; ABTS)	A3219, A9941	Green	Soluble	ELISA
o-Phenylenediamine (OPD)	P9187	Orange	Soluble	ELISA
3,3',5,5'- Tetramethylbenzidine (TMB)	T8665, T3405	Blue	Soluble	ELISA
	T0565	Deep Blue	Insoluble	Blotting
o-Dianisdine	D9154	Yellow-Orange	Soluble	ELISA
5-Aminosalicylic Acid (5AS)	A79809, A3537	Brown	Soluble	ELISA
3,3'-Diaminobenzidine (DAB)	D7304, D5905, D4168, D4293, D4418, D7679	Brown	Insoluble	Blotting, Histochemistry
	D0426	Blue-Black		
4-Chloro-1-Naphthol (4C1N)	C6788	Blue	Insoluble	Blotting
3-Amino-9-Ethylcarbazole (AEC)	AEC101, A6926	Red	Insoluble	Blotting
CPS-1	CPS160, CPS1A120, CPS1A300	Chemiluminescent	Soluble	Blotting
CPS-3	CPS350, CPS3100, CPS3500			
CPS-2	CPS260	Chemiluminescent	Soluble	ELISA

### Table 2. Other Grades of HRP Available

Cat. No.	RZ value	Specific Activity (*)	
P6782	2.5 - 4.0	$\geq$ 250 units/mg solid	
P2088	2.6 - 3.4	200-300 units/mg solid	
P8415	≥ 3.0	≥ 250 units/mg solid	
P8125	≥ 1.0	50-150 units/mg solid	
P8375	2.5 - 4.0	≥ 250 units/mg solid	
P6140	2.5 - 3.5	≥ 225 units/mg protein	

(\*) Specific activity is reported in terms of purpurogallin units.

The life science business of Merck operates as MilliporeSigma in the U.S. and Canada.

Merck and Sigma-Aldrich are trademarks of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany or its affiliates. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Detailed information on trademarks is available via publicly accessible resources.

© 2022 Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany and/or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved. P8250dat Rev 02/22 RBG,CS,MAM,GCY

