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### **Product Information**

#### **Adenosine Quantification Assay Kit**

Catalog Number **MAK433** Storage Temperature -20 °C

#### **TECHNICAL BULLETIN**

#### **Product Description**

Adenosine is a purine nucleoside base, which is the precursor of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and is utilized thoroughly throughout the entire body in general metabolism. Extracellular adenosine acts as a local modulator with a generally cytoprotective function in the body. Its effects on tissue protection and repair fall into four categories: increasing the ratio of oxygen supply to demand; protecting against ischaemic damage by cell conditioning; triggering anti-inflammatory responses; and the promotion of angiogenesis.

The Adenosine Quantification Assay Kit provides a simple and quick fluorometric method for the detection of adenosine. The kit is based on a multi-step enzymatic approach, resulting in the formation of fluorescent product that is measured at  $\lambda_{\text{Ex}} = 550 \text{ nm}/\lambda_{\text{Em}} = 585. \text{The kit has a linear range of } 0.5 to 20 \, \mu\text{M}.$ 

The kit is suitable for the quantification of adenosine in plasma.

#### Components

The kit is sufficient for 100 fluorometric assays in 96-well plates.

| Assay Buffer<br>Catalog Number MAK433A        | 50 mL  |
|---|--------|
| Adenosine Deaminase<br>Catalog Number MAK433B | 200 μL |
| Enzyme Mix<br>Catalog Number MAK433C          | 2×1 mL |
| Probe<br>Catalog Number MAK433D               | 100 μL |
| Adenosine Standard                            | 50 սL  |

Catalog Number MAK433E

## Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided.

- Pipetting devices and accessories (e.g., multichannel pipettor)
- Multiwell plate reader (equipped with 535 nm and 585 nm filters)
- Flat-bottom black 96-well plates. Cell culture or tissue culture treated plates are **not** recommended.
- Corning® Spin-X® UF concentrators (Catalog Number CLS431478)

#### **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.

#### Storage/Stability

The kit is shipped on dry ice. Upon receipt, store all components at -20 °C. Assay Buffer should be stored at 2-8 °C upon thawing. The unopened kit is stable for 2 years as supplied.

#### **Preparation Instructions**

#### **Assay Buffer**

Ready-to-use. Upon thawing, store at 2–8 °C.

#### Adenosine Deaminase

Ready-to-use solution. Store at -20 °C.

#### Enzyme Mix

Provided as a 2.5× concentrate. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. It is recommended to prepare aliquots, and store the aliquots at –20 °C.

#### Probe

Provided as a 50× concentrate. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. It is recommended to prepare aliquots, and store the aliquots at –20 °C, protected from light.

#### Adenosine Standard

Provided as a 10 mM solution. Store at -20 °C.

#### **Procedure**

#### Notes

- The assay is formatted for a 96-well microplate.
- Black 96-well microplates suitable for fluorescence plate reader should be used.
- All standards and samples should be run in duplicate.
- Equilibrate all reagents to room temperature before use.
- A fresh set of standards should be prepared for every use.
- Briefly centrifuge vials before opening.
- All assays (samples, standards and blank) require 50 μL for each reaction (well). Samples and standards should be diluted with Assay Buffer.
- Collect blood using either EDTA or heparin treated tubes.
- For unknown samples, it is suggested to test several sample dilutions to ensure the readings are within the linear range of the standard curve.
- For each sample, an additional reaction without Adenosine Deaminase should be prepared and measured simultaneously as a sample blank.
   Adenosine concentration is calculated from the difference between readings of sample and its appropriate blank.
- For convenience, an Excel-based calculation sheet is available on the MAK433 Product Detail Page. Use this sheet to calculate the amounts of reagents required, as well as to calculate the test results.

#### Standard Curve Preparation

- 1. Prepare two adenosine standard working solutions:
  - a. 100  $\mu$ M adenosine working solution Dilute the Adenosine Standard (10 mM) 100-fold with Assay Buffer: 5  $\mu$ L of Adenosine Standard with 495  $\mu$ L of Assay Buffer.
  - b. 10  $\mu$ M adenosine working solution Dilute the 100  $\mu$ M adenosine working solution 10-fold with Assay Buffer: 20  $\mu$ L of Adenosine Standard with 180  $\mu$ L of Assay Buffer.
- 2. Add 0, 5, 12.5 and 25  $\mu$ L of 10  $\mu$ M adenosine working solution, and 5, 10, 15, and 20  $\mu$ L of 100  $\mu$ M adenosine working solution into wells of a 96-well plate, generating 0 (blank), 0.5, 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10, 15 and 20  $\mu$ M/well standards. Bring the volume to 100  $\mu$ L with Assay Buffer (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** Preparation of adenosine standards

| Adenosine<br>working<br>solution | Adenosine<br>volume<br>(μL) | Assay<br>Buffer<br>volume<br>(μL) | Final<br>conc.<br>(µM) | well |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------|
|                                  | 20                          | 80                                | 20                     | A1   |
| 100 μΜ                           | 15                          | 85                                | 15                     | B1   |
|                                  | 10                          | 90                                | 10                     | C1   |
|                                  | 5                           | 95                                | 5                      | D1   |
|                                  | 25                          | 75                                | 2.5                    | E1   |
| 10 μΜ                            | 12.5                        | 87.5                              | 1.25                   | F1   |
|                                  | 5                           | 95                                | 0.5                    | G1   |
| N/A                              | 0                           | 100                               | 0<br>(blank)           | H1   |

3. Transfer 50  $\mu$ L from each well to its adjacent well, to generate duplicates with a final volume of 50  $\mu$ L per well: From well A1 transfer 50  $\mu$ L to well A2, from well B1 transfer 50  $\mu$ L to well B2, etc.

#### Sample Preparation:

- Prepare deproteinated plasma by passing fresh plasma through a 10 kDa filter such as Corning Spin-X UF concentrator. Collect the flow-through. Note: To avoid adenosine loss, the plasma should be deproteinated immediately upon collection.
- Dilute the deproteinated plasma with Assay Buffer 2- to 10-fold.

#### Reaction mix preparation:

Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each well, prepare 50  $\mu$ L of reaction mix according to Table 2. Multiply the volumes in Table 2 according to the number of wells in the assay. Note: For each sample, a sample blank should be prepared. This blank is devoid of adenosine deaminase.

**Table 2.** Preparation of reaction mix

| Reagent      | Catalog<br>Number | Standards<br>& Samples | Sample<br>Blank |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Assay Buffer | MAK433A           | 28 μL                  | 29μL            |
| Adenosine    | MAK433B           | 1 μL                   | -               |
| Deaminase    |                   | ·                      |                 |
| Enzyme Mix   | MAK433C           | 20 μL                  | 20 μL           |
| Probe        | MAK433D           | 1 μL                   | 1 μL            |

#### Assay protocol:

- 1. Add 50  $\mu$ L of sample to each sample well.
- 2. Add 50  $\mu$ L of sample to each sample blank well.
- 3. Add 50  $\mu$ L of reaction mix to each standard and sample well. Do **not** add reaction mix containing Adenosine Deaminase to each sample blank well.
- Add 50 μL of reaction mix devoid of Adenosine Deaminase to each sample blank well.
- 5. Incubate the reaction for 15 minutes at room temperature, protected from light.
- 6. Measure the fluorescence with an excitation of 550-570 nm and emission of 585-595 nm.

#### Results

#### Notes

- An Excel-based calculation sheet is available at the MAK433 Product Detail Page. Use this sheet to calculate the test results.
- If the Excel-based calculation sheet at the Product Detail Page is not used, calculations should be performed as follows:
- Average the Relative Fluorescence Units (RFU) for each standard, sample and sample blank.
- 2. Subtract the averaged zero standard blank value (no adenosine) from all standards.
- Subtract the averaged sample blank RFU value of each sample from its respective averaged sample value:

Corrected RFU = RFU<sub>(sample)</sub> - RFU<sub>(sample blank)</sub>

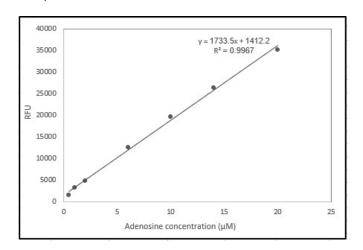
- 4. Plot the average RFU measured for each standard against the standard concentration and determine the linear regression equation.
- 5. Use the linear regression equation to calculate the adenosine concentration of the sample:

#### Where:

<u>DF</u> = Sample dilution factor (if sample is not diluted, the <u>DF</u> value is 1)

<u>Corrected RFU</u> = Value of subtracted RFU (see Step 3 above)

# **Figure 1.** Typical adenosine standard curve using MAK433 kit and protocol.



#### References

- Samsel, M., et al., Adenosine, its analogues and conjugates. *Posteph. Hig. Med. Dosw.*, 67, 1189-203 (2013).
- 2. Fredholm, B.B., et al., Nomenclature and classification of adenosine receptors. *Pharmacol. Rev.*, **53**, 527–552 (2001).
- 3. Jacobson, K.A. and Gao, Z.-G. Adenosine receptors as therapeutic targets. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.*, **5(3)**, 247-264 (2006).

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