

## Technical Bulletin

# Carbonyl Assay Kit

**Catalogue Number MAK486**

## Product Description

Carbonyl groups, such as ketones and aldehydes, are a common indicator of protein oxidation. Protein oxidation is caused by exposure to reactive oxygen species (ROS) and is a common marker in various diseases, as well as aging.

The Carbonyl Assay Kit is based on an improved method, where 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) reacts with carbonyl groups to produce a colored compound at 375 nm. The intensity of this colored compound is directly proportional to the carbonyl groups in the sample.

The linear detection range of the kit is 12 – 250 µM. The kit is suitable for the quantification of carbonyl groups (for example, ketones, aldehydes) or protein carbonyls in biological samples (for example, oxidized BSA, etc.).

## Components

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

- |                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| • Reagent                   | 12 mL |
| Catalogue Number MAK486A    |       |
| • Standard (50 mM Carbonyl) | 50 µL |
| Catalogue Number MAK486B    |       |

## Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided

- Pipetting devices and accessories (for example, multichannel pipettor)
- Spectrophotometric multiwell plate reader
- Clear flat-bottom 96-well plates. Cell culture or tissue culture treated plates are not recommended.
- 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes

## 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 wet ice. Store components at -20 °C.

## Preparation Instructions

Briefly centrifuge the Standard vial prior to opening. Equilibrate all components to room temperature prior assay.

## Procedure

All Samples and Standards should be run in duplicate.

### Sample Preparation

Transfer 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of each Sample into separate wells of a clear 96-well plate.

### Standard Curve Preparation

1. Prepare a 250  $\mu\text{M}$  Carbonyl Standard by mixing 5  $\mu\text{L}$  of 50 mM Carbonyl Standard and 995  $\mu\text{L}$  of purified water.
2. Prepare Carbonyl Standards in 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes according to Table 1.

**Table 1.**

Preparation of Carbonyl Standards

| Well | 250 $\mu\text{M}$ Standard | Purified Water    | Carbonyl ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) |
|------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1    | 500 $\mu\text{L}$          | -                 | 250                        |
| 2    | 300 $\mu\text{L}$          | 200 $\mu\text{L}$ | 150                        |
| 3    | 150 $\mu\text{L}$          | 350 $\mu\text{L}$ | 75                         |
| 4    | -                          | 500 $\mu\text{L}$ | -                          |

3. Mix well and transfer 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of each Standard into separate wells of a clear 96-well plate.

### Reaction

Transfer 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of Reagent to each Standard and Sample well. Tap plate to mix briefly and thoroughly.

### Measurement

1. Incubate the plate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
2. Measure the optical density (OD) at 375 nm.

## Results

1. Calculate  $\Delta\text{OD}$  by subtracting the OD reading of the Blank (Standard #4) from the remaining Standard reading values.
2. Plot the  $\Delta\text{OD}$  against Standard concentrations and determine the slope of the standard curve.
3. Calculate the carbonyl concentration of the Sample:

Carbonyl ( $\mu\text{M}$ ) =

$$\frac{\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}}{\text{Slope } (\mu\text{M}^{-1})} \times \text{DF}$$

where:

$\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}}$  = Optical density reading of Sample

$\text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}$  = Optical density reading of Blank (Standard #4)

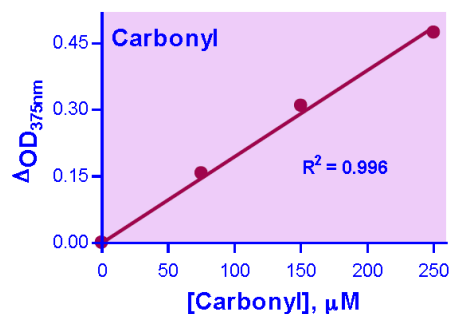
DF = Sample dilution factor (DF = 1 for undiluted Samples)

Conversions: 10  $\mu\text{M}$  Carbonyl equals 10 nmol/mL.

Note: It is recommended to normalize the carbonyl content to protein if measuring carbonyl protein.

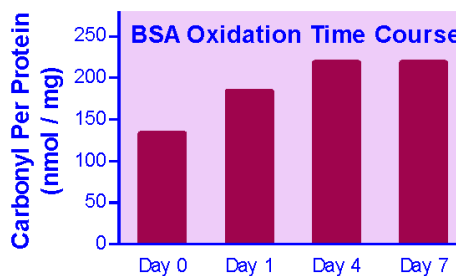
**Figure 1.**

Typical Carbonyl Standard Curve



**Figure 2.**

BSA Oxidation Time Course. BSA (1 mg/mL) was incubated with 12 mM acetaldehyde at 37 °C for 1 week. Carbonyl and protein content were measured. Carbonyl was normalized to protein content.



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