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**Technical Bulletin** 

# Choline Assay Kit

#### Catalogue number MAK508

# **Product Description**

Choline and its metabolites play an important role in membrane structure integrity, cellular signaling and cholinergic neurotransmission. Aberrant regulation in choline metabolism has been associated with mental illness such as anxiety. The Choline Assay kit provides a simple, direct and high-throughput assay for measuring choline in biological samples.

In this assay, free choline is oxidized by choline oxidase to betaine and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> which reacts with a specific dye to form a pink colored product. The color intensity at 570 nm or fluorescence intensity at  $\lambda_{\text{Ex}} = 530 \text{ nm}/\lambda_{\text{Em}} = 585 \text{ nm}$  is directly proportional to the choline concentration in the sample.

The linear detection range of the kit is 1 to 100  $\mu$ M choline for colorimetric assays and 0.2 to 10  $\mu$ M for fluorometric assays. The kit is suitable for choline determination in biological samples such as serum, plasma, urine, saliva, milk, tissue, and cell culture, as well as for studying the effects of drugs on choline metabolism.

# Components

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

Catalogue Number MAK508D

•	Assay Buffer Catalogue Number MAK508A	10 mL
•	Enzyme Mix Catalogue Number MAK508B	1 vial
•	Dye reagent Catalogue Number MAK508C	120 µL
•	Standard (2 mM Choline)	400 µL

# Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided

- Pipetting devices and accessories (for example multichannel pipettor)
- Multiwell plate reader.
- Clear flat-bottom 96-well plates for colorimetric assay or black flat-bottom 96-well plates for fluorometric assay. Cell culture or tissue culture treated plates are not recommended.
- 1.5 mL centrifuge 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 small vials prior to opening. Equilibrate all components to room temperature prior to use.

Enzyme mix: Reconstitute Enzyme Mix with 120  $\mu$ L Assay Buffer. Reconstituted Enzyme Mix is stable for 1 month when stored at -20 °C. Keep thawed tubes on ice during assay.

#### Note:

- 1. Yellow precipitate may form after thawing reconstituted Enzyme Mix. If a precipitate forms, pellet it by centrifuging for 2 minutes at 14000 rpm and use the clear supernatant.
- This assay is based on an enzyme catalyzed kinetic reaction. The addition of a Working Reagent should be quick, and mixing should be brief but thorough.



# Procedure

#### Sample Preparation

**Note:** SH-containing reagents (for example  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, dithiothreitol, >5  $\mu$ M) are known to interfere in this assay and should be avoided in Sample preparation.

- 1. Liquid Samples such as serum and plasma can be assayed directly.
- Tissue and cell (10<sup>6</sup>-10<sup>7</sup>) lysates can be prepared by homogenization in cold 1 × PBS and centrifuge at 14,000 rpm for 5 minutes. Use clear supernatant for assay.
- 3. Milk Samples should be cleared by mixing 600  $\mu$ L milk with 100  $\mu$ L of 6 N HCl. Centrifuge mixture for 5 minutes at 14,000 rpm. Transfer 300  $\mu$ L supernatant into a clean tube and neutralize with 50  $\mu$ L of 6 N NaOH. The neutralized supernatant is ready for assay (dilution factor n = 1.36)

Transfer 20  $\mu L$  of each Sample into separate wells of the plate.

#### Colorimetric Standard Curve Preparation

- Prepare 100 μM Standard by diluting 12 μL of 2 mM standard with 228 μL purified water.
- 2. Dilute Standard in purified water as mentioned in Table 1.

#### Table 1.

Preparation of Colorimetric Choline Standards

Well No.	100 µM Standard	Purified Water	Choline (µM)
1	100 µL	0 µL	100
2	60 µL	40 µL	60
3	30 µL	70 µL	30
4	0 µL	100 µL	0

3. Transfer 20  $\mu$ L Standards into separate wells of a clear flat-bottom 96-well plate.

#### Fluorometric Standard Curve Preparation

- 1. Prepare Standards according to Colorimetric Standard Curve Preparation section.
- 2. Mix 10  $\mu$ L of the Standards from Colorimetric Procedure with 90  $\mu$ L of purified water according to Table 2.

#### Table 2.

Preparation of Choline Standards

Well No.	Colorimetric Standard	Assay Buffer	Choline (µM)
1	10 μL of 100 μM Std	90 µL	10
2	10 μL of 60 μM Std	90 µL	6
3	10 μL of 30 μM Std	90 µL	3
4	-	100µL	0

 Transfer 20 µL Standards separate wells of a black 96-well plate.

#### Working Reagent Preparation

Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each Sample and Standard well, according to Table 3.

#### Table 3.

Preparation of Working Reagent

Reagent	Volume
Assay Buffer	85 µL
Enzyme mix	1 µL
Dye reagent	1 µL

Transfer 80  $\mu L$  of Working Reagent into each Sample and Standard well. Tap plate to mix.

#### Measurement

- 1. Incubate the plate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
- 2. Measure the optical density at 570 nm for colorimetric assay or fluorescence intensity at  $\lambda_{\text{Ex}} = 530 \text{ nm}/\lambda_{\text{Em}} = 585 \text{ nm}.$

#### Results

- 1. Calculate  $\triangle OD$  or  $\triangle F$  by subtracting the reading (OD or fluorescence intensity F) of Standard #4 (Blank) from the remaining Standard reading values.
- 2. Plot the  $\Delta F$  or  $\Delta OD$  against the standard concentrations and determine the slope of the Standard curve.
- 3. Calculate the Choline concentration of samples using the below equation:

$$[Choline] = \frac{R_{Sample} - R_{Blank}}{Slope(\mu M^{-1})} \times n \quad (\mu M)$$

Where:

- $R_{SAMPLE} = OD$  or fluorescence intensity (F) reading of Sample
- $R_{BLANK} = OD$  or fluorescence intensity (F) reading of Blank
- DF = Sample dilution factor (DF = 1 for undiluted Samples)

**Note:** If the calculated Choline concentration of a sample is higher than 100  $\mu$ M for the colorimetric assay or 10  $\mu$ M in the fluorometric assay, dilute sample in purified water and repeat the assay. Multiply result by the dilution factor (DF).

Conversions: 1 mM choline equals 10.4 mg/dL, 0.010% or 104 ppm.

#### Figure 1.

Typical Colorimetric Choline Standard Curve



#### Figure 2.

Typical Fluorometric Choline Standard Curve



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