

Technical Bulletin

α -Amylase Activity Assay Kit

Catalogue Number MAK478

Product Description

Amylase belongs to the family of glycoside hydrolase enzymes that break down starch into glucose molecules by acting on α -1,4-glycosidic bonds. The α -amylases cleave at random locations on the starch chain, ultimately yielding maltotriose and maltose, glucose and "limit dextrin" from amylose and amylopectin. In mammals, α -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.

Simple, direct, and automation-ready procedures for measuring amylase activity are useful. The α -Amylase Activity Assay Kit method involves two steps. First, α -amylase in the sample hydrolyses starch and the product is rapidly converted to glucose by α -glucosidase and hydrogen peroxide by glucose oxidase. Next, the hydrogen peroxide concentration is determined with a colorimetric reagent at 585 nm.

The linear detection range of the kit is 0.3 – 50 units/liter (U/L) α -amylase. The kit is suitable for the determination of α -amylase activity in blood, saliva, urine, grains, and other agricultural samples.

Components

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

- Assay Buffer (pH 7.0) 20 mL
Catalogue Number MAK478A
- Substrate 120 μ L
Catalogue Number MAK478B
- Detection Reagent 20 mL
Catalogue Number MAK478C

- Enzyme A 120 μ L
Catalogue Number MAK478D
- Enzyme B 120 μ L
Catalogue Number MAK478E
- Glucose Standard (300 mg/dL) 1 mL
Catalogue Number MAK478F

Equipment Required but Not Provided

- Pipetting devices and accessories (such as, 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

For samples containing glucose only:

- Microcon-10kDa Centrifugal Filter Unit with Ultracel-10 membrane (Catalogue Number MRCPRT010 or equivalent)
- Microcentrifuge capable of RCF $\geq 14,000 \times g$

Precautions and Disclaimer

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures. 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 A and Enzyme B: Keep thawed enzymes on ice during the assay.

Substrate: The substrate may have precipitates. Prior to use, vortex the tube to dissolve precipitates.

Detection Reagent: Gently swirl the Detection Reagent bottle prior to use.

Procedure

All samples and standards should be run in duplicate.

Sample Preparation

Ideally samples are assayed fresh. When stored frozen, α -amylase is stable for one month. Ascorbic acid, heparin, EDTA, EGTA, citrate, SDS, Tris (>8 mM) and ethanol (>0.4%) interfere with the assay and should be avoided in sample preparation.

For unknown Samples, perform a pilot experiment by testing several dilutions to ensure the readings are within the linear detection range of the kit.

Recommended dilutions: serum 50-fold, saliva 2,000-fold. Perform dilutions in Assay Buffer prior to assay.

Add 10 μ L of each Sample into separate wells of a clear flat-bottom 96-well plate.

Samples Containing Glucose

1. For samples known to contain glucose, use a membrane filter (such as, Micron-10kDa Centrifugal Filter Unit with Ultracel-10 membrane) to remove the glucose.
2. Load 50 μ L of Sample into the membrane filter.
3. Add 500 μ L of Assay Buffer.
4. Centrifuge at 14,000 $\times g$ for 30 minutes at room temperature.
5. Check the level of sample in the membrane filter. Ideally the sample level will be less than 50 μ L.
6. Add 500 μ L of Assay Buffer and repeat the centrifugation.
7. Measure the final sample volume with a calibrated pipette.
8. Calculate the dilution factor (DF). $DF = \text{Final sample volume}/50 \mu\text{L}$.
9. Add 10 μ L of each prepared Sample into separate wells of a clear flat-bottom 96-well plate.

400 μ M Glucose Standard

Prepare a 400 μ M Glucose Standard by mixing 10 μ L of the 300 mg/dL Glucose Standard with 406 μ L of Assay Buffer. Mix well. Transfer 10 μ L of the 400 μ M Glucose Standard into separate wells of the plate.

Blank

Transfer 10 μ L of Assay Buffer into separate wells of the plate.

Working Reagent

Note: This assay is based on an enzyme-catalyzed kinetic reaction. To ensure identical incubation time, addition of Working Reagent should be quick, and mixing should be brief but thorough. Use of a multi-channel pipettor is recommended.

1. Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each well, prepare 42.5 μ L of Working Reagent according to Table 1.

Table 1.
Preparation of Working Reagent

Reagent	Volume
Assay Buffer	40 μ L
Substrate	0.5 μ L
Enzyme A	1 μ L
Enzyme B	1 μ L

2. Transfer 40 μ L of Working Reagent into each well. Tap plate to mix.

Detection and Measurement

1. Incubate the plate for 15 minutes at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.
2. Add 150 μ L of Detection Reagent to each well and mix.
3. Incubate the plate for 20 minutes at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.
4. Read optical density (OD) at 585 nm.

Results

Calculate the α -Amylase activity of Sample.

α -Amylase (U/L) =

$$\frac{OD_{Sample} - OD_{Blank}}{OD_{Standard} - OD_{Blank}} \times \frac{400}{T \text{ (min)}} \times DF$$

where:

OD_{Sample} = Optical density reading of Sample

OD_{Blank} = Optical density reading of Blank

$OD_{Standard}$ = Optical density reading of Standard

400 = Concentration of the standard in mg/dL

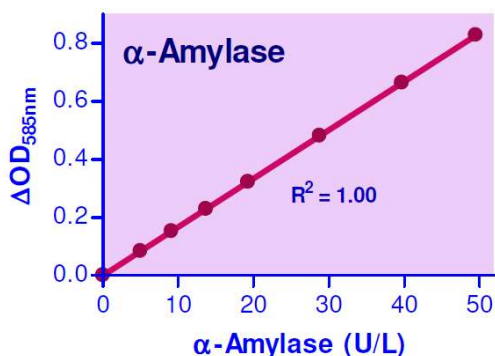
T = Incubation time in minutes

DF = Sample dilution factor (for example,
DF = 50 for serum and 2000 for saliva)

If the calculated activity is higher than 50 U/L, dilute Sample in Assay Buffer and repeat the assay. Multiply the results by the dilution factor (DF).

Unit Definition: One unit of α -amylase catalyzes the production of 1 μ mole of glucose per minute under the assay conditions.

Typical α -Amylase Activity Standard Curve



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mak478pis Rev 09/22

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