Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Activity Colorimetric Assay Kit

(Catalog #K744-100; 100 assays; Store kit at -20°C)

I. Introduction:

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) is a peroxidase enzyme (EC 1.11.1.7) most abundantly expressed in neutrophil granulocytes. It is a lysosomal protein stored in the azurophilic granules of the neutrophil. MPO contains a heme pigment which causes its green color in secretions rich in neutrophils, such as pus and some forms of mucus. MPO catalyzes the production of hypochlorous acid (HClO) from hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) and chloride anion (Cl^-, or the equivalent from a non-chlorine halide). MPO also oxidizes tyrosine to a tyrosyl radical using hydrogen peroxide as oxidizing agent. In BioVision's MPO Assay Kit, HClO produced from H_2O_2 and Cl^- reacts with taurine to generate the taurine chloramine, which subsequently reacts with the TNB^{2-} probe to eliminate color (λ = 412 nm). The kit provides a rapid, simple, sensitive, and reliable test suitable for high throughput activity assay of MPO. This kit can be used to detect MPO as low as 0.05 mU per well.

II. Kit Contents:

Component	100 Assays	Cap Code	Part Number
MPO Assay Buffer	25 ml	WM	K744-100-1
DTNB Probe (100 mM)	50 µl	Red	K744-100-2
TCEP (50 mM)	50 µl	Clear	K744-100-3
MPO Substrate	50 µl	Blue	K744-100-4
Stop Mix	20 µl	Green	K744-100-5
MPO Positive Control (lyophilized)	1 vial	Purple	K744-100-6

III. Storage and Handling:

Store kit at -20°C protected from light. Allow Assay Buffer to warm to room temperature before use. Briefly centrifuge small vials before opening. **Read the entire protocol prior to performing the assay**.

IV. Reagent Preparation:

TNB Reagent/Standard: TNB is easily oxidizable so it needs to be prepared from DTNB Probe as needed. Use the same day as prepared, discard any unused TNB reagent/standard. Take 0.5µl DTNB Probe for each well (standard, sample and background control) to be used. Add 0.5 µl TCEP and 49 µl Assay Buffer for a total of 50 µl per well. (Example: For 10 wells, take 5 µl DTNB Probe, 5 µl TCEP and 490 µl Buffer, mix and set aside.)

MPO Substrate: Aliquot and store at -20°C. Stable for 2 months. For working solution, add 5 µl MPO Substrate to 300 µl dH_2O, mix. Aliquot and store at -20°C. The working solution is stable for one week.

Stop Mix: Add 200 µl dH_2O to the 20 µl of Stop Mix vial. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Use within two months.

MPO Positive Control: Reconstitute the positive control with 100 µl MPO Assay Buffer. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Use within two months.

V. MPO Assay Protocol:

1. **Standard Curve Preparation:** Add 150, 140, 130, 120, 110 and 100 µl of MPO Assay Buffer into a series of wells. The Standard will be added to the wells (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 µl respectively) at the end of the sample incubation period (see (4) below).
2. **Sample Preparation:** Tissues or cells can be homogenized in 4 volumes of MPO Assay Buffer, centrifuged (13,000g, 10 min) to remove insoluble material. Serum samples can be directly diluted in the MPO Assay Buffer. Add 1-50 µl test samples in 96 well plate & 5 - 10 µl of the reconstituted MPO Positive Control to the Positive Control well(s) (optional). Prepare parallel sample well(s) as background control. Adjust the final volume of sample, Positive Control & sample background control wells to 50 µl/well with MPO Assay Buffer. We suggest testing several doses of a sample to ensure the readings are within the standard curve range.
4. **Reaction Mix:** Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each well, prepare a total 50 µl Reaction Mix:

Reaction Mix	Sample Background Control Mix
40 µl MPO Assay Buffer	40 µl MPO Assay Buffer
10 µl MPO Substrate	10 µl dH_2O

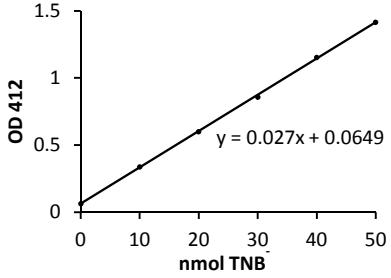
Add 50 µl of the Reaction Mix to each well containing the Samples & Positive Control & 50 µl of the Sample Background Control Mix to the sample background controls. Mix well. **Note: DO NOT ADD REACTION MIX TO STANDARDS.** Incubate at 25°C for 30 to 120 min. (record this time as **T**), then add 2 µl Stop Mix to all (sample, Standard & Positive Control) wells and mix. Incubate another 10 min to stop the reaction & add 50 µl TNB Reagent/Standard to each of the sample & Positive Control wells. Add 0-10-20-30-40-50 µl TNB (0-10-20-30-40-50 nmol respectively) to the Standard wells at this time. We suggest running samples for 30, 60 and 120 min followed by the Stop Mix and TNB Reagent additions at each time point to ensure values will fall within the linear range of the Standard Curve.

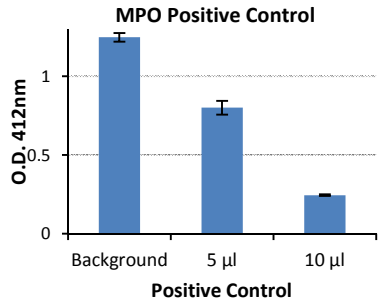
5. **Measurement:** After 10 min, read at 412 nm. The Positive Controls and samples will show decreased color proportional to the amount of enzyme present, calculated as $\Delta A_{412nm} = A_{sample\ background} - A_{sample}$. It is recommended to use the ΔA values which are in the linear range of the Standard Curve.
6. **Calculation:** Subtract 0 Standard reading from all Standard readings. Plot the TNB Standard Curve. Apply the $\Delta A_{412\ nm}$ of samples to the Standard Curve to get B nmol of TNB consumed in the sample reaction during the given time.

$$\textbf{Sample MPO Activity} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{V}} \times \textbf{Sample Dilution Factor} = \textbf{nmol/min/ml} = \textbf{mU/ml}$$

Where: **B** = TNB amount calculated from the Standard Curve (in nmol).
T = time of the first incubation (**i.e., pre-Stop Mix, in min**).
V = pre-adjusted sample volume added into the reaction well (in ml).

Unit Definition: One unit of MPO is defined as the amount of MPO which generates taurine chloramine to consume 1.0 µmol of TNB per minute at 25 °C.





VI. RELATED PRODUCTS:

NAD/NADH Quantification Kit	NADP/NADPH Quantification Kit
Fatty Acid Assay Kit	Uric Acid Assay Kit
Triglyceride Assay Kit	Free Glycerol Assay Kit
Lipase Assay Kit	Ethanol Assay Kit
Adipogenesis Assay Kit	Cholesterol Assay Kits
Lactate assay Kits	Pyruvate Assay Kit
Glycogen Assay Kit	Glucose Assay Kits
Creatine & Creatinine Assay Kits	Sarcosine Assay Kit
Amino Acid Assay Kits	Protein Quantitation Kit

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE:

Problems	Cause	Solution
Assay not working	• Use of ice-cold assay buffer	• Assay buffer must be at room temperature
	• Omission of a step in the protocol	• Refer and follow the data sheet precisely
	• Plate read at incorrect wavelength	• Check the wavelength in the data sheet and the filter settings of the instrument
	• Use of a different 96-well plate	• Fluorescence: Black plates (clear bottoms) ; Luminescence: White plates ; Colorimeters: Clear plates
Samples with erratic readings	• Use of an incompatible sample type	• Refer data sheet for details about incompatible samples
	• Samples prepared in a different buffer	• Use the assay buffer provided in the kit or refer data sheet for instructions
	• Cell/ tissue samples were not completely homogenized	• Use Dounce homogenizer (increase the number of strokes); observe for lysis under microscope
	• Samples used after multiple free-thaw cycles	• Aliquot and freeze samples if needed to use multiple times
	• Presence of interfering substance in the sample	• Troubleshoot if needed
	• Use of old or inappropriately stored samples	• Use fresh samples or store at correct temperatures until use
Lower/ Higher readings in Samples and Standards	• Improperly thawed components	• Thaw all components completely and mix gently before use
	• Use of expired kit or improperly stored reagents	• Always check the expiry date and store the components appropriately
	• Allowing the reagents to sit for extended times on ice	• Always thaw and prepare fresh reaction mix before use
	• Incorrect incubation times or temperatures	• Refer datasheet & verify correct incubation times and temperatures
	• Incorrect volumes used	• Use calibrated pipettes and aliquot correctly
Readings do not follow a linear pattern for Standard curve	• Use of partially thawed components	• Thaw and resuspend all components before preparing the reaction mix
	• Pipetting errors in the standard	• Avoid pipetting small volumes
	• Pipetting errors in the reaction mix	• Prepare a master reaction mix whenever possible
	• Air bubbles formed in well	• Pipette gently against the wall of the tubes
	• Standard stock is at an incorrect concentration	• Always refer the dilutions in the data sheet
	• Calculation errors	• Recheck calculations after referring the data sheet
	• Substituting reagents from older kits/ lots	• Use fresh components from the same kit
Unanticipated results	• Measured at incorrect wavelength	• Check the equipment and the filter setting
	• Samples contain interfering substances	• Troubleshoot if it interferes with the kit
	• Use of incompatible sample type	• Refer data sheet to check if sample is compatible with the kit or optimization is needed
	• Sample readings above/below the linear range	• Concentrate/ Dilute sample so as to be in the linear range
Note: The most probable list of causes is under each problem section. Causes/ Solutions may overlap with other problems.		