

## **Granule-Bound Starch Synthase (GBSS) Assay Kit**

**Note:** Take two or three different samples for prediction before test.

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer/Microplate reader

**Cat No:** NA0394

**Size:**100T/96S

### **Components:**

Extract solution: Liquid 100mL×2, store at 4°C;

Reagent I: Liquid 35 mL×1, store at 4°C;

Reagent II: Powder×1, store at 4°C;

Reagent III: Powder×1, store at -20°C;

Reagent IV: Powder×2, store at 4°C. Add 5 mL of reagent I before use.

Reagent V: Powder×1, store at 4°C. Add 10 mL of reagent I before use.

Reagent VI: Powder×3, store at -20°C. Add 208 μL of distilled water before use, mix thoroughly.

Reagent VII: Liquid 250 μL×2, store at -20°C;

Reagent VIII: Liquid 12.5 μL×2. add 4 mL of dissolved reagent IV before use.

Preparation of reaction solution I: Add 14 mL reagent I to reagent II before use, heat slowly. Gradually heat-up make it dissolve. Add reagent III after cold, mix thoroughly. The reagents given can be formulated in two batches and assayed.

### **Description:**

Granule-Bound Starch Synthase (GBSS, EC 2.4.1.21) is present in the amyloid body in a bound state, catalyzing the elongation reaction of the starch chain, and is mainly responsible for the synthesis of amylose.

GBSS catalyzes the reaction of ADPG with starch primer (glucan), transferring glucose molecules to starch primers, and simultaneously generating ADP. Further, the pyruvate kinase, hexokinase and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase added in the reaction system sequentially catalyze the reduction of NADP<sup>+</sup> to NADPH, wherein the amount of NADPH is proportional to the amount of ADP produced by the previous reaction, and the NADPH is measured at 340 nm. Increase the amount to calculate GBSS activity.

### **Required but not provided:**

Spectrophotometer/Microplate reader, water bath, centrifuge, transferpettor, micro quartz cuvette/96 well flat-bottom plate (UV plate), mortar, ice and distilled water.

### **Protocol:**

I. Sample Preparation.

Add 1mL of Extract solution to 0.1g of tissue, homogenate on ice bath, centrifuge at 10000g for 10min at 4°C, discard supernatant, add 1ml of extract solution to precipitation and mix thoroughly. To be tested on

ice.

II. Preheat the spectrophotometer for 30min, adjust wavelength to 340 nm, set zero with distilled water.

III. Test procedure

Add following reagents in centrifuge tube.

Reagent ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	Tested tube
Sample	100
Reaction solution I	135
Mix thoroughly. Place at $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 20min. Place on boiled water for 1 min, cool on ice.	
Reagent VIII	75
Mix thoroughly. Place at $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30min. Place on boiled water for 1 min, cool on ice. Centrifuge at 10000g at room temperature for 10min, take supernatant. (If more samples are taken at one time, the reagents IV, V and VI can be proportioned into a mixture.)	
Supernatant	150
Reagent V	100
Reagent VI	5
Reagent VII	5

Mix thoroughly. Take 200  $\mu\text{L}$  into micro quartz cuvette/96 well plate (UV plate). Record the initial absorbance  $A_1$ , after 2 min's reaction record absorbance value  $A_2$ .  $\Delta A = A_2 - A_1$ .

Note: If reagent II had precipitation, mix thoroughly before added.

#### IV. GBSS activity calculation

##### A. micro quartz cuvette

###### 1. Sample protein concentration

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme that catalyzes the generation of 1nmol of NADPH per minute every mg tissue protein

$$\text{GBSS (U/mg prot)} = [\Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_t] \div (C_{pr} \times V_s \div V_{rt} \times V_{sp}) \div T = 43.2 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr}$$

###### 2. Sample weight

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme that catalyzes the generation of 1nmol of NADPH per minute every gram tissue weight

$$\text{GBSS (U/g)} = [\Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_t \times 10^9] \div (W \div V_e \times V_s \div V_{rt} \times V_{sp}) \div T = 43.2 \times \Delta A \div W$$

$V_t$ : Test volume, 0.26mL

$V_s$ : Sample volume, 0.1m L

$V_{rt}$ : Total reaction volume, 0.31mL

$V_{sp}$ : Supernatant volume, 0.15mL

$V_e$ : Extraction solution volume,  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  L

$\epsilon$ : the molar extinction coefficient of NADPH,  $6.22 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mL}/(\text{nmol} \cdot \text{cm})$

$d$ : The optical path of cuvette, 1cm

T: Reaction time, 20min

Cpr: Concentration of sample protein, mg/mL

W: Sample weight, g

## B. 96 well plate

### 1. Sample protein concentration

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme that catalyzes the generation of 1nmol of NADPH per minute every mg tissue protein

$$\text{GBSS (U/mg prot)} = [\Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_t] \div (C_{pr} \times V_s \div V_{rt} \times V_{sp}) \div T = 72 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr}$$

### 2. Sample weight

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme that catalyzes the generation of 1nmol of NADPH per minute every gram tissue weight

$$\text{GBSS (U/g)} = [\Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_t] \div (W \div V_e \times V_s \div V_{rt} \times V_{sp}) \div T = 72 \times \Delta A \div W$$

Vt: Test volume, 0.26mL

Vs: Sample volume, 0.1m L

Vrt: Total reaction volume, 0.31mL

Vsp: Supernatant volume, 0.15mL

Ve: Extraction solution volume,  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  L

$\epsilon$ : the molar extinction coefficient of NADPH,  $6.22 \times 10^{-3}$  mL/(nmol·cm)

d: The optical path of 96 well plate, 0.6 cm

T: Reaction time, 20min

Cpr: Concentration of sample protein, mg/mL

W: Sample weight, g

## Experimental example:

1. Take 0.1g liver, add 1 ml extract solution and homogenize in ice bath. centrifugation at 4°C and 10000g for 10 min, discard the supernatant, add 1 ml of extract solution into the precipitation, mix well, and place on ice. Then operate according to the determination steps, calculate  $\Delta A = A_2 - A_1 = 0.2685 - 0.2532 = 0$

GBSS activity (U/g mass) =  $43.2 \times \Delta A \div W = 6.6096$  U/g mass.

2. Take 0.1g willow and add 1ml extract solution, homogenize in ice bath. centrifugation at 4°C and 10000g for 10 min, discard the supernatant, add 1 ml extract solution into the precipitation, mix well, and put it on ice. Then, operate according to the determination steps, measure and calculate with micro quartz cuvette  $\Delta A = A_2 - A_1 = 2.2252 - 2.2184 = 0.0068$ , and calculate the enzyme activity according to the sample mass

GBSS activity (U/g mass) =  $43.2 \times \Delta A \div W = 2.9376$  U/g mass.

## References:

[1] Jiang H, Dian W, Wu P. Effect of high temperature on fine structure of amylopectin in rice endosperm by reducing the activity of the starch branching enzyme[J]. Phytochemistry, 2003, 63(1): 53-59.

**Related Products:**

NA0813/NA0571 Starch Content Assay Kit

NA0735/NA0493 Soluble Starch Synthase(SSS) Activity Assay Kit

NA0734/NA0492 Starch Branching Enzyme(SBE) Activity Assay Kit