

# Fructose 1,6-Bisphosphatase (FBP) Activity Assay Kit

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

**Operation Equipment:** Spectrophotometer

**Cat No:** NA0801

**Size:**50T/48S

## Components:

Extract solution: Liquid 60 mL×1. Store at 4°C.

Reagent I: Powder×1. Store at -20°C. Dissolve with 45 mL of Reagent IV before use. Unused reagent store at 4°C.

Reagent II: Liquid 18 μL×1. Store at -20°C. Dissolve with 2.5 mL of distilled water before use. Unused reagent can separate into small tubules and storage at -20°C, avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Reagent III: Liquid 245 μL×1. Store at -20°C. Dissolve with 2.5 mL of distilled water before use. Unused reagent can separate into small tubules and storage at -20°C, avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Reagent IV: Liquid 50 mL×1. Store at 4°C.

## Product Description:

Fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase(FBP) also known as fructose-1,6-diphosphatase, which plays a key role in the gluconeogenesis and the synthesis of photosynthetic assimilate sucrose.

FBP catalyzes fructose 1,6-diphosphate and water to produce 6-phosphate fructose and inorganic phosphorus. Glucose-phosphate isomerase and 6-glucose-phosphate dehydrogenase added to the reaction system that catalyze the formation of 6-glucose-phosphate gluconic acid and NADPH in turn. In this kit, the activity of FBP is determined by the increase rate of NADPH at 340 nm.

## Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Ultraviolet spectrophotometer, desk centrifuge, adjustable pipette, water bath, 1 mL quartz cuvette, mortar/homogenizers, ice and distilled water.

## Procedure:

### I. Sample preparation:

#### 1) Tissue

According to the tissue weight (g): the volume of the Extract solution (mL) is 1:5 ~ 10. Suggest add 1 mL of Extract solution to 0.1 g of tissue, fully homogenized on ice bath. Centrifuge at 8000 ×g for 10minutes at 4°C to remove insoluble materials, take the supernatant on ice before testing.

#### 2) Bacteria or cells

According to the Bacteria or cells ( $10^4$ ): the volume of the Extract solution (mL) is 500~1000:1. Suggest add 1mL of Extract solution to 5 million of bacteria or cells. Use ultrasonic to splitting bacteria and cells (placed on ice, ultrasonic power 300W, working time 3 seconds, interval 7 seconds, total time for 3 min).

Centrifuge at 8000 ×g for 10 minutes at 4°C to remove insoluble materials and take the supernatant on ice before testing.

## II. Determination procedure:

1. Preheat spectrophotometer for 30 minutes, adjust the wavelength to 340 nm, set zero with distilled water.
2. Preheat Reagent I at 37°C(mammal) or 25°C(other species) for 10 minutes
3. Add the following reagents in 1 mL quartz cuvette:

Reagent (μL)	Test tube(T)	Blank tube(B)
Sample	100	-
Extract solution	-	100
Reagent II	50	50
Reagent III	50	50
Reagent I	800	800

Add the above reagents to the 1 mL quartz cuvette in order, timing after add working solution, mix thoroughly. Detect the absorbance at 340 nm at the time of 10 seconds record as  $A_{T1}$  or  $A_{B1}$ . Then place dishes with the reaction solution in a 30°C water bath for 5 minutes. Take it out and wipe it clean, immediately measure the absorbance at the time of 310 seconds which record as  $A_{T2}$  or  $A_{B2}$ .  $\Delta A_T = A_{T1} - A_{T2}$ ,  $\Delta A_B = A_{B1} - A_{B2}$ ,  $\Delta A = \Delta A_T - \Delta A_B$ . The blank tube only need to be tested one or two times.

## III. Calculation:

### 1. Protein concentration:

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the produce of 1 nmol of NADPH per minute every milligram of protein.

$$FBP(U/mg \text{ prot}) = [\Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \times V_{rv}] \div (V_s \times C_{pr}) \div T = 321.5 \times \Delta A \div C_{pr}$$

### 2. Sample weight:

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

$$FBP(U/g \text{ weight}) = [\Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \times V_{rv}] \div (W \div V_e \times V_s) \div T = 321.5 \times \Delta A \div W$$

### 3. Bacteria or cultured cells

Unit definition: One unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme catalyzes the produce of 1 nmol of NADPH per minute every 1 0000 cells or bacteria.

$$FBP(U/10^4 \text{ cell}) = [\Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times 10^9 \times V_{rv}] \div (V_s \div V_e \times N) \div T = 321.5 \times \Delta A \div N$$

$\epsilon$ : NADPH molar extinction coefficient,  $6.22 \times 10^3$  L/mol/cm;

$d$ : Light path of cuvette, 1 cm;

$V_{rv}$ : Total reaction volume,  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  L;

$V_s$ : Sample volume, 0.1 mL;

$V_e$ : Extract volume, 1 mL;

$C_{pr}$ : Sample protein concentration (mg/mL);

T: Reaction time, 5 minutes;

W: Sample weight(g);

N: Numbers of cells or bacteria (unit:  $10^4$ );

$10^9$ : 1 mol =  $10^9$  nmol.

**Note:**

1. If  $\Delta A > 0.6$ , please dilute the sample to appropriate concentration, multiply dilute times in the formula.
2. The blank tube is a detection hole for detecting the quality of each reagent component, and normally that the change of  $\Delta A_B$  does not exceed 0.02.

**Experimental example:**

1. 1 mL of Extract solution is added to 0.1 g of liver for homogenization. After the supernatant is taken out, the operation is performed according to the determination steps. measure using a micro quartz colorimetric plate, the  $\Delta A_T = A_{2T} - A_{1T} = 0.756 - 0.647 = 0.109$ ,  $\Delta A_B = A_{2B} - A_{1B} = 0.074 - 0.062 = 0.012$ ,  $\Delta A = \Delta A_T - \Delta A_B = 0.109 - 0.012 = 0.097$ .

FBP (U/g mass) =  $321.5 \times \Delta A \div W = 321.5 \times 0.097 \div 0.1 = 311.855$  U/g mass.

2. 1 mL of Extract solution is added to 0.1 g of Ryegrass for homogenization. After the supernatant is taken out, the operation is performed according to the determination steps. measure using a micro quartz colorimetric plate, the  $\Delta A_T = A_{2T} - A_{1T} = 0.785 - 0.609 = 0.176$ ,  $\Delta A_B = A_{2B} - A_{1B} = 0.074 - 0.062 = 0.012$ ,  $\Delta A = \Delta A_T - \Delta A_B = 0.176 - 0.012 = 0.164$ .

FBP (U/g mass) =  $321.5 \times \Delta A \div W = 321.5 \times 0.164 \div 0.1 = 527.26$  U/g mass

**Related Products :**

NA0810/NA0568 Pyruvate Carboxylase(PC) Activity Assay Kit

NA0635/NA0393 Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxykinase(PEPCK) Activity Assay Kit

NA0634/NA0392 Glucose-6-phosphatase Activity Assay Kit