



# Lactate Dehydrogenase Microplate Assay Kit

**Catalog # AS0007**

Detection and Quantification of Lactate Dehydrogenase Activity in Urine, Serum, Plasma, Tissue extracts, Cell lysate, Cell culture media and Other biological fluids Samples.

This instruction must be read in its entirety before using this product.

For research use only, Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) is an oxidoreductase present in a wide variety of organisms. It catalyses the interconversion of pyruvate and lactate with concomitant interconversion of NADH and NAD. When disease or injury or toxic material damages tissues, cells release LDH into the bloodstream. Since LDH is a fairly stable enzyme, LDH has been widely used to evaluate the presence of damage and toxicity of tissue and cells. Quantification of LDH has broad range of applications.

In this colorimetric LDH quantification assay, LDH reduces NAD to NADH, which then interacts with a specific probe to produce a color ( $\lambda_{max} = 450 \text{ nm}$ ). The kit quantifies LDH activity in variety of biological samples such as in serum or plasma, cells, culture medium and fermentation, etc. The assay is quick, convenient, and sensitive.

## II. KIT COMPONENTS

| Component             | Volume     | Storage |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 96-Well Microplate    | 1 plate    |         |
| Assay Buffer          | 30 ml x 4  | 4 °C    |
| Reaction Buffer       | 3 ml x 1   | 4 °C    |
| Substrate             | Powder x 1 | -20 °C  |
| Dye Reagent I         | Powder x 1 | 4 °C    |
| Dye Reagent I Diluent | 10 ml x 1  | 4 °C    |
| Dye Reagent II        | 10 ml x 1  | 4 °C    |
| Standard              | Powder x 1 | 4 °C    |
| Plate Adhesive Strips | 3 Strips   |         |
| Technical Manual      | 1 Manual   |         |

### Note:

**Substrate:** add 1 ml distilled water to dissolve before use, store at -20°C.

**Dye Reagent I:** add 10 ml Dye Reagent I Diluent to dissolve before use.

**Standard:** add 1 ml Assay Buffer to dissolve before use, then add 0.1 ml into 0.9 ml Assay Buffer, the concentration will be 5µmol/ml.

## III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 450 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Ice
7. Centrifuge
8. Timer

#### IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION

##### 1. For cell and bacteria samples

Collect cell or bacteria into centrifuge tube, discard the supernatant after centrifugation, add 1 ml Assay buffer for  $5 \times 10^6$  cell or bacteria, sonicate (with power 20%, sonication 3s, interval 10s, repeat 30 times); centrifuged at 8000g 4°C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

##### 2. For tissue samples

Weigh out 0.1 g tissue, homogenize with 1 ml Assay buffer on ice, centrifuged at 8000g 4°C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

##### 3. For serum or plasma samples

Detect directly.

## V. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Add following reagents into the microplate:

| Reagent   | Sample      | Standard    | Blank       |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sample  | 10 $\mu$ l  | --          | --          |
| Standard  | --          | 10 $\mu$ l  | --          |
| Reaction Buffer   | 30 $\mu$ l  | 30 $\mu$ l  | 30 $\mu$ l  |
| Substrate   | 10 $\mu$ l  | --          | --          |
| Distilled water   | --          | 10 $\mu$ l  | 20 $\mu$ l  |
| Mix, put it in the oven, 37 °C for 15 minutes.                                      |             |             |             |
| Dye Reagent I   | 100 $\mu$ l | 100 $\mu$ l | 100 $\mu$ l |
| Dye Reagent II  | 100 $\mu$ l | 100 $\mu$ l | 100 $\mu$ l |
| Mix, stand at room temperature for 5 minutes, record absorbance measured at 450 nm. |             |             |             |

## VI. CALCULATION

**Unit Definition:** one unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that generates 1nmol pyruvate in the reaction system per minute.

1. According to the volume of serum or plasma

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LDH (U/ml)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / V_{\text{Sample}} / T \\ &= 333.3 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) \end{aligned}$$

2. According to the protein concentration of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LDH (U/mg)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / \\ &\quad (V_{\text{Sample}} \times C_{\text{Protein}}) / T \\ &= 333.3 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / C_{\text{Protein}} \end{aligned}$$

3. According to the weight of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LDH (U/g)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (W \times V_{\text{Sample}} / \\ &\quad V_{\text{Assay}}) / T \\ &= 333.3 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / W \end{aligned}$$

4. According to the quantity of cell or bacteria

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LDH (U/10}^4\text{)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (N \times V_{\text{Sample}} / \\ &\quad V_{\text{Assay}}) / T \\ &= 333.3 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / N \end{aligned}$$

$C_{\text{Standard}}$ : the concentration of Standard, 5 $\mu$ mol/ml = 5000nmol/ml;

$C_{\text{Protein}}$ : the protein concentration, mg/ml;

W: the weight of sample, g;

$V_{\text{Sample}}$ : the volume of sample, 0.01 ml;

$V_{\text{Standard}}$ : the volume of standard, 0.01 ml;

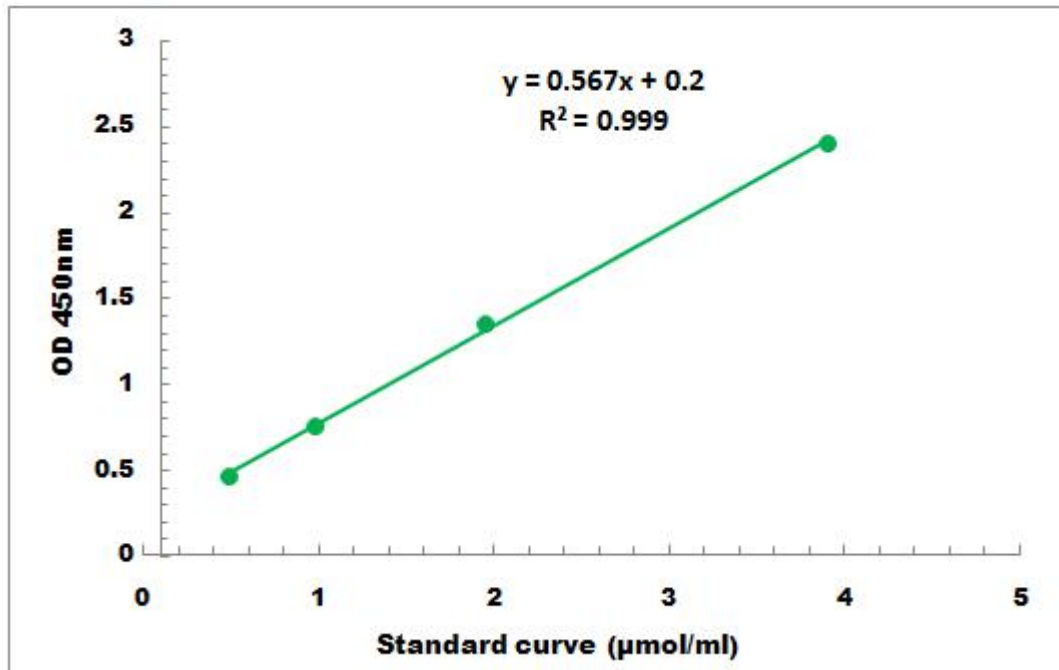
$V_{\text{Assay}}$ : the volume of Assay buffer, 1 ml;

T: the reaction time, 15 minutes;

N: the quantity of cell or bacteria,  $N \times 10^4$ .

## VII. TYPICAL DATA

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Detection Range: 0.1µmol/ml - 4µmol/ml

## VIII. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For troubleshooting, information or assistance, please go online to [www.sabbiotech.cn](http://www.sabbiotech.cn) or contact us at [techcn@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:techcn@signalwayantibody.com)

## IX. NOTES