



Alpha-Mannosidase Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric)

rev 03/20

(Catalog # K2041-100; 100 assays; Store at -20°C)

I. Introduction:

Alpha-Mannosidase (α -Man; EC 3.2.1.24) is a glycoside hydrolase involved in the cleavage of the alpha-mannose. α -Man can be applied in studies that determine the effects of mannose on specific molecules, such as recombinant proteins that are used for vaccine development. Lysosomal α -Man is essential for catabolizing the Asn-linked glycans of glycoproteins and is actively involved in maintaining the cellular homeostasis. α -Man deficiency results in Alpha-Mannosidosis, an acquired lysosomal storage disorder in which α -Man fails to break down mannose-containing oligosaccharides. These oligosaccharides, therefore, accumulate in lysosomes thereby leading to cellular malfunction and apoptosis. **BioVision's Alpha-Mannosidase Activity Assay Kit** provides a facile, rapid way to monitor total α -Man activity in various biological samples. In this kit, α -Man cleaves a synthetic specific substrate and releases a fluorophore, which can be easily quantified (Ex/Em = 360/445 nm). The substrate is specific to α -Man and can differentiate from β -mannosidase. The assay is simple, sensitive and can detect as low as 1.0 μ U of alpha mannosidase activity.



II. Application:

- Measurement of alpha-mannosidase activity in various samples

III. Sample Types:

- Biological fluids: Human plasma, etc.
- Cell Lysates: 3T3 cells, etc.
- Tissue homogenates: Rat liver, etc.

IV. Kit Contents:

Components	K2041-100	Cap Code	Part Number
α -Man Assay Buffer	25 ml	NM	K2041-100-1
α -Man Stop Buffer	25 ml	WM	K2041-100-2
α -Man Substrate	100 μ l	Blue	K2041-100-3
4-Methylumbelliferone Standard	35 μ l	Yellow	K2041-100-4
α -Man Positive Control	1 vial	Green	K2041-100-5

V. User Supplied Reagents and Equipment:

- Multi-well spectrophotometer (ELISA reader)
- 96-well clear plate with flat bottom
- Dounce Tissue Homogenizer (BioVision Cat. #1998)

VI. Storage Conditions and Reagent Preparation:

Store kit at -20°C, protect from light. Briefly centrifuge small vials prior to opening. Read the entire protocol before performing the assay. Upon opening, use within two months.

- **α -Man Assay Buffer and α -Man Stop Buffer:** Store at 4°C or -20°C. Bring to room temperature (RT) before use.
- **α -Man Substrate:** Light sensitive, protect from light. Thaw at RT. Store at -20°C.
- **4-Methylumbelliferone Standard:** Light sensitive, protect from light. Thaw at RT. Store at -20°C.
- **α -Man Positive Control:** Reconstitute with 100 μ l α -Man Assay Buffer and mix thoroughly. Divide into aliquots & store at -20°C. Keep on ice while in use. Avoid multiple free-thaw cycles. Use within two months.

VII. α -Man Activity Assay Protocol:

1. Sample Preparation: For tissues and cells: Homogenize tissues (10 mg) or pelleted cells ($\sim 5 \times 10^5$) with 100 μ l ice-cold α -Man Assay Buffer and keep on ice for 10-15 min. Centrifuge samples at 12,000 x g and 4°C for 10 min and collect the supernatant. Dilute the supernatant 5-10 fold in α -Man Assay Buffer. Add 2-10 μ l of diluted samples into a 96-well clear plate designated as Sample(s).

For biological fluids: Undiluted fluids can be added directly to the wells. Add 2-10 μ l of samples into well(s) of a 96-well clear plate designated as Samples. **For Reagent Background Control:** Add same volume of α -Man Assay Buffer in parallel well(s).

For Positive Control: Dilute the reconstituted α -Man Positive Control 10 fold with α -Man Assay Buffer prior to the assay. Add 2-6 μ l of the diluted α -Man Positive Control into desired wells(s).

Adjust the volume of Positive Control, Sample(s), and Reagent Background Control wells to **50 μ l/well** with α -Man Assay Buffer.

Notes:

- We suggest using several dilutions of the Samples to ensure the readings are within the Standard Curve range.
- Do not re-use the diluted α -Man Positive Control.

2. Standard Curve Preparation: Prepare a 100 μ M 4-Methylumbelliferone (4-MU) Standard by adding 10 μ l of 4-MU stock solution to 490 μ l α -Man Assay Buffer. Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 μ l of 100 μ M 4-MU standard into a series of wells to generate 0, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000 pmol/well of 4-MU Standard respectively. Adjust the volume to **60 μ l/well** with α -Man Assay Buffer.

3. Substrate Hydrolysis: Prepare sufficient volume of 10-fold dilution of the α-Man Substrate (i.e. dilute 10 μl of α-Man Substrate with 90 μl of α-Man Assay Buffer), vortex briefly. Add 10 μl of the diluted α-Man Substrate to each well containing the Sample(s), Positive Control and Reagent Background Control. The total volume of each well (i.e. Samples, Positive Control and Reagent Background Control) should be 60 μl. **Mix well and incubate at 37°C for 15 min, protected from light.** After incubation, add 200 μl of α-Man Stop Buffer to all the wells including Sample(s), Positive Control, Reagent Background Control, and Standards. Mix well.

Note: Standards can be prepared at the end of the incubation time and measured in end-point mode.

4. Measurement: Measure fluorescence intensity (Ex/Em = 360/445 nm) at 37°C in end-point mode.

5. Calculation: Subtract 0 Standard reading from all Standard readings. Plot the 4-MU Standard Curve. Subtract the Reagent Background Control reading from all Sample readings to get the corrected Sample readings (ΔRFU). Apply the corrected Sample readings (ΔRFU) to 4-MU Standard Curve to obtain the corresponding pmol of product formed (**B, in pmol**) and calculate the activity of α-Mannosidase in the Sample as:

$$\text{Sample } \alpha\text{-Mannosidase Activity} = B / (0.25 \times V \times P) \times D \text{ (pmol/hr/mg} \equiv 0.0167 \mu\text{U/mg)}$$

Where: **B** = 4-MU amount in Sample well from the Standard Curve (pmol)

0.25 = Reaction time (hr)

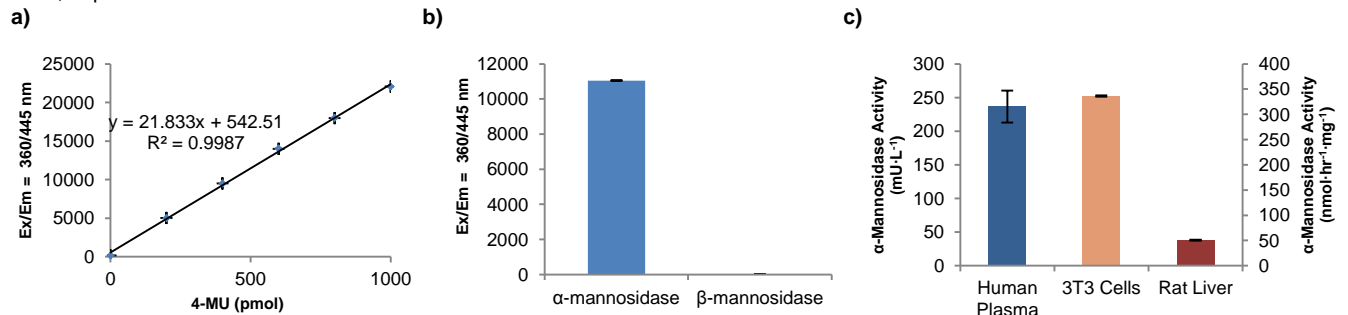
V = Sample volume added into the reaction well (ml)

P = Initial Sample concentration (mg/ml)

D = Sample dilution factor (D= 1 for undiluted samples)

1 pmol/hr = 0.0167 pmol/min = 0.0167 μU

Unit Definition: One unit of alpha-mannosidase activity is the amount of enzyme that generates 1.0 μmol of 4-Methylumbelliferone per min., at pH 4.5 at 37°C.



Figures: (a). 4-Methylumbelliferone (4-MU) Standard Curve. (b). Measurement of purified α-Mannosidase (0.6 ng) and β-Mannosidase (43 ng) activities using our proprietary substrate. The kit can efficiently distinguish α-Mannosidase activity from β-Mannosidase. (c). α-Mannosidase activity in human plasma (10 μl), 3T3 cells (2 μg protein), and rat liver (10 μg protein). All assays were performed following the kit protocol.

VIII. Related Products:

- Alpha Galactosidase (α-Gal) Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric) (K407)
- Beta Galactosidase (β-Gal) Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric) (K821)
- Glucosylceramidase Activity Assay Kit (Fluorometric) (K2003)
- Alkaline Sphingomyelinase Activity Assay Kit (Colorimetric) (K987)
- Acid Sphingomyelinase Assay Kit II (Colorimetric) (K192)
- α-L-Fucosidase (FUCA1) Assay Kit (Colorimetric) (K224)
- α-Glucosidase Activity Colorimetric Assay Kit (K690)
- Dounce Tissue Homogenizer (1998)

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