Galactose Colorimetric/Fluorometric Assay Kit

(Catalog #K621-100; 100 assays; Store at -20°C)

I. Introduction:

Galactose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$ FW: 180.16) is one the major naturally occurring sugars, involved in many biological processes. BioVision's Galactose Assay Kit provides a simple, convenient means for direct measurement of galactose levels in various biological samples (serum, plasma, other body fluids, food, growth media, etc.). In the assay kit, Galactose is specifically oxidized generating a product that produces color (OD 570 nm) and fluorescence (Ex/Em 535/587 nm). Liquid samples can be tested directly without purification. The assay is fast, convenient and sensitive. It can also be used as a high throughput assay.

II. Kit Contents

Components	K621-100	Cap Code	Part No.
Galactose Assay Buffer	25 ml	WM	K621-100-1
Galactose Probe (DMSO solution)	0.2 ml	Red	K621-100-2A
Galactose Enzyme Mix (Lyophilized)	1 Vial	Green	K621-100-4
HRP (Lyophilized)	1 Vial	Purple	K621-100-5
Galactose Standard (100 nmol/µl)	100 µl	Yellow	K621-100-6

III. Storage and Handling:

Store kit at –20°C, protect from light. Briefly centrifuge vials prior to opening. Allow buffer warm to room temperature before use, but keep enzymes on ice during the assay.

IV. Reagent Preparation:

Galactose Probe: Ready to use as supplied. Warm to room temperature prior to use. Store at -20°C, protect from light and moisture. Use within two months.

Galactose Enzyme Mix: Dissolve in 220 µl Galactose Assay Buffer. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Use within two months.

HRP: Dissolve in 220 µl Galactose Assay Buffer. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Use within two months.

V. Galactose Assay Protocol:

1. Standard Curve Preparation:

For the colorimetric assay, dilute the Galactose Standard to 1 nmol/µl by adding 10 µl of the 100 nmol/µl Galactose Standard to 990 µl of Galactose Assay Buffer and mix well. Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 µl into a series of wells. Adjust the volume to 50 µl/well with Galactose Assay Buffer to generate 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 nmol/well of Galactose Standard.

For the fluorometric assay, dilute the Galactose Standard solution to 0.1 nmol/µl by adding 10 µl of the Galactose Standard to 990 µl of Galactose Assay Buffer and mix well. Then take 20 µl into 180 µl of Galactose Assay Buffer and mix well. Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 µl into each well individually. Adjust volume to 50 µl/well with Galactose Assay Buffer to generate 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 nmol/well of the Galactose Standard.

2. **Sample Preparation:** Liquid samples can be directly added into the plate, then adjust to a total volume of 50 µl with Galactose Assay Buffer. For unknown samples, we suggest testing several doses of sample to ensure the readings are within the standard curve linear range.

3. **Galactose Reaction Mix:** Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each well, prepare a total 50 µl Reaction Mix containing:

44 µl Galactose Assay Buffer
2 µl Galactose Probe*
2 µl Galactose Enzyme Mix
2 µl HRP

***Note:** The fluorometric assay is ~10 fold more sensitive than the colorimetric assay. Use 0.4 µl of the probe in each reaction in the fluorometric assay to decrease background fluorescence significantly.

4. Mix well. Add 50 µl of the Reaction Mix to each well containing the Galactose Standard and test samples. Mix well.

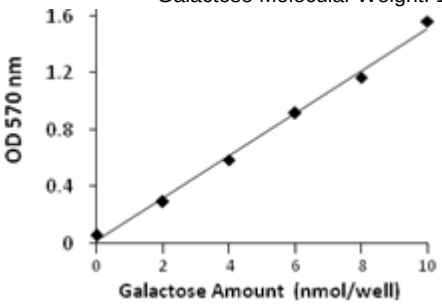
5. Incubate the reaction for 30 minutes at 37°C, protect from light.

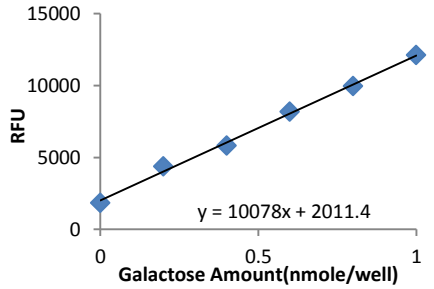
6. Measure OD 570nm for the colorimetric assay or Ex/Em = 535/590 nm for the fluorometric assay in a microplate reader.

7. **Calculations:** Correct background by subtracting the value of the 0 galactose control from all sample readings. Plot standard curve galactose amount (nmol) vs OD 570nm. Apply sample readings to the standard curve. Galactose concentration:

C = Ga/Sv nmol/µl or mM

Where Ga: Galactose amount in the sample wells (in nmol).
Sv: Sample volume added into the sample wells (in µl).
Galactose Molecular Weight: 180.16.





RELATED PRODUCTS:

Apoptosis Detection Kits & Reagents
Cell Proliferation & Senescence
Metabolism Assay Kits
Maltose Assay Kit
Fatty Acid Assay Kit
Ethanol Assay Kit
NAD(P)/NAD(P)H Assay Kit
Creatine & Creatinine Assay Kits
Sarcosine Assay Kit
Nitric Oxide Assay Kits
Cell Fractionation Kits
Cholesterol and Obesity Assay Kits
Glucose/Sucrose Assay Kit
L-Amino Acid assay Kit
NADH/NADPH Assay Kit
ADP/ATP Assay Kit
Uric Acid assay kit
Calcium Assay Kit
Glutathione Assay Kit
SOD Assay 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
	• Samples were not deproteinized (if indicated in datasheet)	• Use the 10 kDa spin cut-off filter or PCA precipitation as indicated
	• 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, deproteinize samples
	• Use of old or inappropriately stored samples	• Use fresh samples or store at correct temperatures till 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.		