

DESCRIPTION

Adenosine-5'-triphosphate (ATP) is a multifunctional nucleotide used in cells as a coenzyme. ATP is the main energy source for the majority of cellular functions. ATP also is critically involved in maintaining cell structure by facilitating the assembly and disassembly of elements of the cytoskeleton. Tribioscience's ATP Colorimetric and Fluorometric Assay kit is designed to be a robust, simple method that utilizes the phosphorylation of glycerol to generate a product that is easily quantified by colorimetric (OD = 570 nm) or fluorometric (Ex/Em = 535/590 nm) methods. The assay can detect down to 0.5 μM of ATP in various samples.

APPLICATIONS

Direct Assays: as low as 0.5 μM of ATP in cells and other biological samples. Assay of enzymes that produce or degrade ATP.

KEY FEATURES

Sensitive and accurate. Use 10 μL samples. Detection range 0.5-1000μM in 96-well plate assay.

Simple and high-throughput. Simple procedure; takes less than 30 minutes. Kit is designed to be a robust method.

KIT CONTENTS

Assay buffer: 24 mL; Probe: 120 μL; Substrate: 120 μL; Enzyme: 240 μL; ATP standard(50mM): 100μL.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Store kit at -20°C. Shelf life of three months. Except Enzyme warm all of the component to room temperature before use. Briefly centrifuge all small vials prior to opening.

ASSAY PROTOCOL

1. Standard Curve Preparations:

For the colorimetric assay, dilute 2 μL of the ATP Standard with 98 μL of ddH₂O to generate 1 mM ATP standard. Add 0, 3, 6 and 10 μL into a Clear flat-bottom 96-well plate and adjust volume to 10 μL/well with assay buffer to generate 0, 0.3, 0.6 and 1 mM of ATP Standard.

For the fluorometric assay (Detection sensitivity is 10-100 fold higher than with colorimetric assay), further dilute the ATP Standard to 0- 50 μM with theddH₂O; transfer 10 μL series dilute ATP std into a blank 96-well plate.

2. Sample Preparation:

Tissue (1-10 mg) or cells (1 x 10⁶) can be lysed in 100 μL of Assay Buffer. Due to the liability of ATP, for more accurate assays, the sample should be quick frozen using liquid N₂ or dry ice if it is to be assayed at a later date. Centrifuge ice cold at 15,000xg for 2 minutes to pellet insoluble materials. Collect supernatant and add 10 μL to 96-well plate.

3. ATP Reaction Mix: Prepare enough mix for each well by mixing 90 μL assay buffer, 1 μL substrate, 1 μL probe, 2 μL enzyme for the number of samples and standards. Mix well. Add 90 μL of the Reaction Mix to each well containing the ATP Standard and test samples.

4. Tap plate lightly to mix. Incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes, protect from light.

5. Measure OD at 570 nm for colorimetric assay or Ex/Em = 530/590 nm for fluorometric assay.

6. Calculation: Correct background by subtracting the value of the 0 ATP standard (blank) from all standard readings. Plot the value against standard concentration. Determine the slope using linear regression fitting.

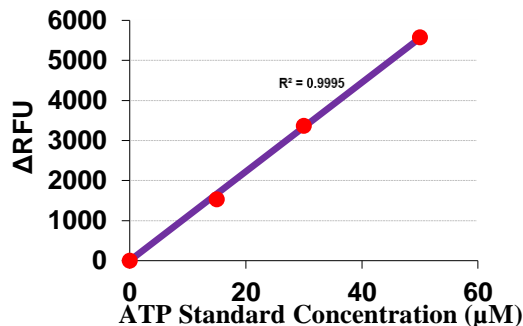
ATP = (OD_{sample}-OD_{blank})/Slope (mM), Or

ATP = (RFU_{sample}-RFU_{blank})/Slope (μM)

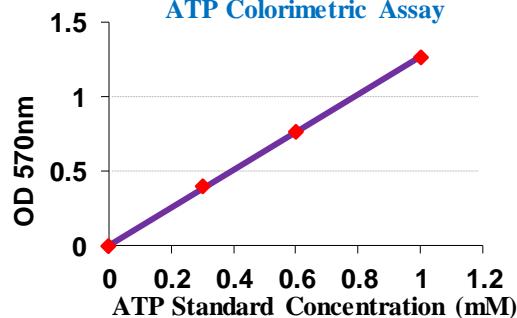
Where: OD_{SAMPLE} and OD_{blank} are optical density values of the sample and buffer; RFU_{SAMPLE} and RFU_{blank} are optical fluorescence values of the sample and buffer.

If unknown sample results over standard curve range, dilute sample in assay buffer. Repeat the assay; multiply the results by the dilution factor *n*.

ATP Fluorometric Assay



ATP Colorimetric Assay



RELATED PRODUCTS:

- Cell Count Kit -8 (TBS2022)
- Resazurin Cell Viability (TBS2001)
- LDH Cytotoxicity Assay (TBS2002)
- MTT Cell Viability Assay (TBS 2003)
- MTS Cell Viability Assay (TBS2004)
- Catalase Assay (TBS2006)
- ADP Colorimetric/Fluorometric Assay (TBS3020)
- XTT Cell Viability Assay (TBS2021)
- Caspase-3 Colorimetric Assay (TBS2030)
- BrdU Cell Proliferation Colorimetric Assay (TBS2086)
- Cytochrome c Reductase Activity Assay (TBS2116)
- AOPI Viability Assay for Flow Cytometry (TBS2069)

Research use only