

## Enolase Activity Assay (Colorimetric and Fluorometric)

(Catalog: TBS2092, 100 Assays, Store at -20°C)

### DESCRIPTION

Enolase is a key glycolytic enzyme in the cytoplasm of cells. It catalyzes the dehydration of 2-phosphoglycerate (2-PG) to phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP), in the catabolic glycolytic pathway. Besides its glycolytic function, enolase plays a variety of roles in pathophysiological settings including oncogenesis, tumor progression, ischemia, and bacterial infection. In addition, neuron-specific enolase is released into the cerebrospinal fluid and the systemic circulation upon traumatic brain injury and ischemic episodes. Thus, the measurement of the enolase activity of enolase is a good predictor for patient outcome post cardiac arrest.

Tribioscience's Enolase Activity Assay is designed to be a flexible, accurate, simple, and time-saving method in which enolase catalyzes 2-PG into PEP, resulting in an intermediate formation through a coupled enzyme reaction. It is catalyzed and reacts with the probe, to generate a colorimetric (570 nm) or fluorometric (Ex/Em=530/590 nm) intensity proportional to the enolase activity which can be measured.

### APPLICATIONS

**Direct Assays:** Enolase activity in cells, serum and other biological samples.

### KIT CONTENTS

Name	Size (100 tests)
Hydrogen Peroxide standard (0.88M)	20 $\mu$ L
Enzyme Mix (5X)	0.5 mL
Enolase Substrate	0.3 mL
Assay Developer	0.2mL
Assay Cofactor	0.2 mL
Assay buffer	25 mL
Enolase Probe	60 $\mu$ L
Enolase Positive Control	50 $\mu$ L

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

Store kit at -20°C. Shelf life of 24 months.

### ASSAY PROTOCOL

Except Enzyme, warm all the components to room temperature before use. Briefly centrifuge all small vials prior to opening.

#### 1. Sample Preparation:

Tissue (1-10 mg) or cells ( $1 \times 10^6$ ) can be lysed in 100  $\mu$ L of Assay Buffer. Centrifuge ice cold at 15,000 x g for 2 minutes to pellet insoluble materials and collect supernatant. For more accurate assays, the sample should be quickly frozen using liquid N<sub>2</sub> or dry ice if it is to be assayed later.

#### 2. Colorimetric Standard Curve Preparations:

2.1 Dilute 2.0 $\mu$ L of 0.88M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> into 218  $\mu$ L of 1x Assay buffer to generate 8 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> stock solution (*Note: 8mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> stock solution prepared in this step will be less stable and should be used within a few hours of preparation, although the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> stock solution (0.88M) has been stabilized to slow its degradation.*)

2.2 Label 1.5mL tubes 1-7 for a standard curve preparation displayed as Table 1.

Add 380 $\mu$ L of 1x Assay Buffer to Std 1 and 200 $\mu$ L to Std 2-7.  
2.3 Add 20  $\mu$ L of 8mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Stock solution to Std1 then transfer 200 $\mu$ L of Std1 to Std2. Carry out a 2x serial dilution for Std 3-6. Leave Std 7 as the 0 standard (the assay buffer alone). The standards concentrations are 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, and 0 nmole/well for Std 1-7.

**Table 1: Colorimetric Standard Preparation**

Tubes	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ( $\mu$ L)	Buffer	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> nmole/well
1	20 $\mu$ L 8mM stock	380 $\mu$ L	20
2	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#1	200 $\mu$ L	10
3	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#2	200 $\mu$ L	5
4	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#3	200 $\mu$ L	2.5
5	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#4	200 $\mu$ L	1.25
6	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#5	200 $\mu$ L	0.625
7	0	200 $\mu$ L	0

#### 3. Standard Preparation for Fluorometric Assay:

The H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard preparation is like the colorimetric assay, but this method is more sensitive than the colorimetric approach. The H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentration is adjusted as Table 2:

**Table2: Fluorometric Assay Standard Preparation**

Tubes	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ( $\mu$ L)	Buffer	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> pmole/well
1	2 $\mu$ L 8mM stock	398 $\mu$ L	2000
2	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#1	200 $\mu$ L	1000
3	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#2	200 $\mu$ L	500
4	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#3	200 $\mu$ L	250
5	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#4	200 $\mu$ L	125
6	200 $\mu$ L of Tube#5	200 $\mu$ L	62.5
7	0	200 $\mu$ L	0

Add 50  $\mu$ L/well standards or samples to 96-well plate (Note: use black plate for fluorometric assay).

#### 4. Enolase Reaction Mix:

Prepare 50  $\mu$ L of reaction mix for each test well as Table 3:

**Table 3: Reaction Mix Preparation**

Reaction Components	Volume
Enolase Assay Buffer	40 $\mu$ L
Enzyme Mix	2 $\mu$ L
Enolase Probe	2 $\mu$ L
Enolase Substrate	2 $\mu$ L
Assay Cofactor	2 $\mu$ L
Assay Developer	2 $\mu$ L
<b>Final Volume (<math>\mu</math>L)</b>	<b>50 <math>\mu</math>L</b>

Add 50  $\mu$ L of the Enolase Reaction Mix to each well containing the enolase Standards, Positive Control, and test samples. Tap plate lightly to mix. Protect the plate from light during incubation.

#### 5. Measurement:

Measure the absorbance value at 570 nm (OD 570 nm) or fluorescence at Ex/Em = 530/590 nm in kinetic model for 20-

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60 min at 25°C (Note: the incubation time is dependent on the enolase activity in the samples). Choose two time points (T1 and T2) in the linear range to calculate the enolase activity of the samples.

**6. Calculation:**

Correct background by subtracting the value of the 0 standard (blank) from all readings. Plot the standard curve. Apply the corrected sample value to the standard curve to get B nmole of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> generated by enolase during the reaction time ΔT=T-T<sub>2</sub>.

**Sample Enolase Activity =  $N * B / (\Delta T * V) = \text{nmole/ul or pmol/min/uL} = \text{mU/ul or uU/ul} = \text{U/mL or mU/ml}$**

**Where: B=H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> amount from Standard Curve (nmole or pmole).**

**V= Sample volume in the reaction well (uL)**

**N= Dilution Factor.**

**Unit Definition:** One milliunit (mU) is the amount of enzyme that will generate 1.0 nmole of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> per minute at pH7.5 at 25 °C.

**7. Typical Standard Curve for Colorimetric and Fluorometric Assays:**

The typical standard curves are only used as a reference for assay. It cannot be used for real standard curve for assay.

**RELATED PRODUCTS**

- Resazurin Cell Viability Kit (TBS2001)
- LDH Cytotoxicity Assay (TBS2002)
- ATP Colorimetric/Fluorometric Assay (TBS2010)
- ADP Colorimetric/Fluorometric Assay (TBS2020)
- XTT Cell Viability Assay (TBS2021)
- Cell Count Kit -8 (TBS2022)
- Thiol Fluorometric Assay (TBS2026)
- GSH Assay (TBS2028)
- NAD/NADH Colorimetric Assay (TBS2029)
- Caspase-3 Colorimetric Assay (TBS2030)
- Pyruvate Colorimetric Assay (TBS2023C)
- Glycerol Colorimetric Assay (TBS2204C)
- Triglyceride Colorimetric Assay (TBS2205C)
- NNMT Inhibitor Screening Assay (TBS2097)
- NNMT Activity Fluorometric Assay (TBS2098)
- G6PDH Activity Colorimetric Assay (TBS2102)
- Cytochrome c Reductase Activity Assay (TBS2116)
- Mitochondria Complex 1 Activity Assay (TBS2017)
- Mitochondria Oxidase Activity (TBS2105)
- Mitochondrial Membrane Potential Assay (TBS2049)
- Cytochrome C Oxidase (Complex IV) Activity Assay (TBS2115)

**This product is for research only.**

