

Glucose Assay Kit II

(Catalog #K686-100; 100 assays; Store at -20°C)

I. Introduction:

Glucose is an important fuel source to generate the universal energy molecule ATP. Serum glucose level is a key diagnostic parameter for many metabolic disorders. BioVision's Glucose Assay Kit II provides direct measurement of glucose in various biological samples (e.g., serum, plasma, other body fluids, food, growth media, etc.). In this assay, glucose is specifically oxidized to generate a product which reacts with a dye to generate color ($\lambda = 450 \text{ nm}$) whose intensity is proportional to glucose concentration. The method is rapid, simple, sensitive, and suitable for high throughput. This assay is particularly suitable for serum and urine samples since it is unaffected by reducing substances which can interfere with other suppliers offering oxidase-based kits. The assay is also suitable for monitoring glucose level during fermentation and glucose feeding in protein expression processes. The kit can detect glucose concentrations in the range of 20 μM – 10 mM.

II. Kit Contents:

Components	K686-100	Cap Color	Part Number
Glucose Assay Buffer	25 ml	WM	K686-100-1
Glucose Substrate Mix (lyophilized)	1 vial	Red	K686-100-2
Glucose Enzyme Mix (lyophilized)	1 vial	Green	K686-100-3
Glucose Standard (100 mM)	100 μl	Yellow	K686-100-4

III. Storage and Handling:

Store kit at -20°C , protect from light. Warm the Glucose Assay Buffer to room temperature and briefly centrifuge vials before opening. Read the entire protocol before performing the assay.

IV. Reagent Preparation:

Glucose Substrate Mix: Dissolve in 220 μl Glucose Assay Buffer. Aliquot and store at -20°C , protect from light and moisture. Use within two months.

Glucose Enzyme Mix: Dissolve in 220 μl Glucose Assay Buffer. Aliquot and store at -20°C . Keep on ice while in use. Use within two months.

V. Glucose Assay Protocol:

1. Standard Curve Preparations:

Dilute the Glucose Standard to 1 nmol/ μl by adding 10 μl of the Glucose Standard to 990 μl of Glucose Assay Buffer, mix well. Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 μl into a series of wells of a 96 well plate. Adjust volume of all wells to 50 μl with Glucose Assay Buffer to generate 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 nmol/well of Glucose Standard.

2. Sample Preparations:

Prepare test samples in 50 μl /well with Glucose Assay Buffer in a 96-well plate. If using serum sample, serum (0.5 - 2 μl /assay. Normal serum contains ~ 5 nmol/ μl glucose) can be directly diluted in the Glucose Assay Buffer. It is recommended to deproteinate samples by centrifugation using a 10 kDa spin column (Cat#1997-25) to remove enzymes and interfering proteins. For unknown sample, we suggest testing several doses of your sample to make sure the readings are within the standard curve range.

3. Glucose Reaction Mix:

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

46 μl Glucose Assay Buffer
2 μl Glucose Enzyme Mix
2 μl Glucose Substrate Mix

4. Mix well.

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

5. Incubate the reaction for 30 min, protect from light.

6. Measure absorbance at 450 nm in a microplate reader.

7. Calculations:

Correct background by subtracting the value derived from the 0 glucose control from all readings (Note: The background reading can be significant and must be subtracted from sample readings). Plot the standard curve. Apply the sample readings to the standard curve. Glucose concentrations of the test samples can then be calculated:

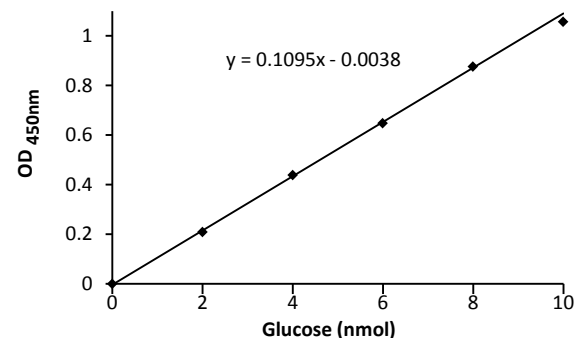
$$C = Sa/Sv \quad (\text{nmol}/\mu\text{l} \text{ or } \mu\text{mol}/\text{ml}, \text{ or } \text{mM})$$

Where: Sa is sample amount (in nmol) calculated from standard curve.

Sv is sample volume (in μl) added into the sample wells.

(Note: if sample was pre-diluted before added to reaction well-must correct for this dilution factor)

Glucose Molecular Weight 180.16. Normal serum glucose range: 3 - 7 mM. Normal urine glucose range: 0 - 0.8 mM.



Standard Curve for Glucose Run Using the Kit Protocol

VI. RELATED PRODUCTS:

Glutathione Assay Kit
Cell Proliferation & Senescence
Cholesterol and Obesity Assay Kits
Sucrose Assay Kit
Galactose Assay Kit
Lactate Assay Kit

Cell Fractionation Kits
Cell Damage & Stress Products
Glucose Colorimetric/Fluorometric Assay
Fatty Assay Kit
Ethanol Assay Kit
Pyruvate Assay Kit

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE:

Problems	Cause	Solution
Assay not working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of ice-cold assay buffer • Omission of a step in the protocol • Plate read at incorrect wavelength • Use of a different 96-well plate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay buffer must be at room temperature • Refer and follow the data sheet precisely • Check the wavelength in the data sheet and the filter settings of the instrument • Fluorescence: Black plates (clear bottoms) ; Luminescence: White plates ; Colorimeters: Clear plates
Samples with erratic readings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of an incompatible sample type • Samples prepared in a different buffer • Samples were not deproteinized (if indicated in datasheet) • Cell/ tissue samples were not completely homogenized • Samples used after multiple free-thaw cycles • Presence of interfering substance in the sample • Use of old or inappropriately stored samples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer data sheet for details about incompatible samples • Use the assay buffer provided in the kit or refer data sheet for instructions • Use the 10 kDa spin cut-off filter or PCA precipitation as indicated • Use Dounce homogenizer (increase the number of strokes); observe for lysis under microscope • Aliquot and freeze samples if needed to use multiple times • Troubleshoot if needed, deproteinize samples • Use fresh samples or store at correct temperatures till use
Lower/ Higher readings in Samples and Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improperly thawed components • Use of expired kit or improperly stored reagents • Allowing the reagents to sit for extended times on ice • Incorrect incubation times or temperatures • Incorrect volumes used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thaw all components completely and mix gently before use • Always check the expiry date and store the components appropriately • Always thaw and prepare fresh reaction mix before use • Refer datasheet & verify correct incubation times and temperatures • Use calibrated pipettes and aliquot correctly
Readings do not follow a linear pattern for Standard curve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of partially thawed components • Pipetting errors in the standard • Pipetting errors in the reaction mix • Air bubbles formed in well • Standard stock is at an incorrect concentration • Calculation errors • Substituting reagents from older kits/ lots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thaw and resuspend all components before preparing the reaction mix • Avoid pipetting small volumes • Prepare a master reaction mix whenever possible • Pipette gently against the wall of the tubes • Always refer the dilutions in the data sheet • Recheck calculations after referring the data sheet • Use fresh components from the same kit
Unanticipated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measured at incorrect wavelength • Samples contain interfering substances • Use of incompatible sample type • Sample readings above/below the linear range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the equipment and the filter setting • Troubleshoot if it interferes with the kit • Refer data sheet to check if sample is compatible with the kit or optimization is needed • 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.