



# Phenylalanine ammonia-lyase Microplate Assay Kit User Manual

**Catalog # ASK1018**

Detection and Quantification of Phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (PAL)  
activity in Tissue extracts, Cell lysate Samples.

**For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

PAL widely found in various plants and a few micro-organisms, is a key enzyme in plants phenylpropanoid metabolism, and closely related to some important secondary substances synthetic such as lignin, isoflavones phytoalexin, flavonoid pigments , and play an important role in normal growth and development in plants and against the bacteria resist.

PAL catalytic cracking L- phenylalanine for trans-cinnamic acid and ammonia, trans-cinnamic acid has the maximum absorption value at 290 nm, PAL activity is calculated by measuring the absorbance increased rate.



II. KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well UV Microplate	1 plate	
Assay Buffer	30 ml x 4	4 °C
Reaction Buffer	30 ml x 1	4 °C
Substrate	Powder x 1	4 °C
Stop Solution	4 ml x 1	4 °C
Plate Adhesive Strips	3 Strips	
Technical Manual	1 Manual	

**Note:**

**Substrate:** add 10 ml Distilled water to dissolve before use, store at 4 °C.

III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 290 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Ice
7. Centrifuge
8. Timer



**IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION**

1. For tissue samples

Weigh out 0.1 g tissue, homogenize with 1 ml Assay buffer on ice, centrifuged at 8000g 4 °C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.



**V. ASSAY PROCEDURE**

Add following reagents into the microplate:

Reagent	Sample	Control
Sample	10 µl	--
Reaction Buffer	120 µl	120 µl
Substrate	50 µl	50 µl
Mix, put it in the oven, 30 °C for 30 minutes.		
Stop Solution	20 µl	20 µl
Sample	--	10 µl
Mix, record absorbance measured at 290nm immediately.		

**VI. CALCULATION**

**Unit Definition:** one unit is defined as the OD value changed 0.01 in the reaction system per minute.

1. According to the protein concentration of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PAL (U/mg)} &= (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) \times V_{\text{Total}} / (V_{\text{Sample}} \times C_{\text{Protein}}) / 0.01 / T \\ &= 66.7 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / C_{\text{Protein}} \end{aligned}$$

2. According to the weight of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PAL (U/g)} &= (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) \times V_{\text{Total}} / (V_{\text{Sample}} \times W / V_{\text{Assay}}) / 0.01 / T \\ &= 66.7 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / W \end{aligned}$$

$C_{\text{Protein}}$ : the protein concentration, mg/ml;

$W$ : the weight of sample, g;

$V_{\text{Total}}$ : the total volume of the enzymatic reaction, 0.2 ml;

$V_{\text{Sample}}$ : the volume of sample, 0.01 ml;

$V_{\text{Assay}}$ : the volume of Assay buffer, 1 ml;

$T$ : the reaction time, 30 minutes.