



# Acidic Protease Microplate Assay Kit

## User Manual

Catalog # ASK1077

Detection and Quantification of Acidic Protease (ACP) Activity in  
Urine, Serum, Plasma, Tissue extracts, Cell lysate, Cell culture media  
and Other biological fluids Samples.

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

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

Acidic protease (ACP) can act on interior bond -C-NH- to hydrolyze the proteins of vegetable and animal in acid environment to form small peptides and amino acids. The addition of this product to the processing of alcohol and distilled spirit can promote the growth of yeast to accelerate fermentation speed and improve alcohol productivity. In feedstuff industry, this product can be used as an additive by combined with other enzymes (such as cellulase, pectinase and  $\beta$ -glucanase, etc) for the preparation of complex feedstuff enzymes. It can further improve the nutrition value of feedstuff to accelerate the growth and increase the weight of livestock and poultry.

The assay is initiated with the enzymatic catalysis of casein by ACP in acid environment. The enzyme catalysed reaction products can be measured at a colorimetric readout at 660 nm.



II. KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well Microplate	1 plate	
Assay Buffer	30 ml x 4	4 °C
Substrate	Powder x 1	4 °C
Stop Solution	12 ml x 1	4 °C
Reaction Buffer	6 ml x 1	4 °C
Dye Reagent	4 ml x 1	4 °C, keep in dark
Standard	Powder x 1	4 °C
Standard Diluent	5 ml x 1	4 °C
Positive Control	Powder x 1	4 °C
Plate Adhesive Strips	3 Strips	
Technical Manual	1 Manual	

**Note:**

**Substrate:** add 4 ml Assay Buffer to dissolve before use.

**Standard:** add 1 ml Standard Diluent to dissolve before use, mix; then add 500 µl into 500 µl Standard Diluent, the concentration will be 5 mmol/L.

**Positive Control:** add 100 µl Assay Buffer to dissolve before use.



**III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED**

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 660 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Centrifuge
7. Timer
8. Ice

**IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION**

1. For cell and bacteria samples

Collect cell or bacteria into centrifuge tube, discard the supernatant after centrifugation, add 1 ml Assay buffer for  $5 \times 10^6$  cell or bacteria, sonicate (with power 20%, sonication 3s, interval 10s, repeat 30 times); centrifuged at 8000g 4 °C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

2. 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.

3. For serum or plasma samples

Detect directly.

**V. ASSAY PROCEDURE**

Add following reagents into the microcentrifuge tubes:

Reagent	Sample	Control	Positive Control	Standard	Blank
Sample	40 $\mu$ l	--	40 $\mu$ l	--	--
Standard	--	--	--	40 $\mu$ l	--
Standard Diluent	--	--	--	--	40 $\mu$ l
Assay Buffer	--	40 $\mu$ l	--	40 $\mu$ l	40 $\mu$ l
Substrate	40 $\mu$ l	40 $\mu$ l	40 $\mu$ l	--	--
Mix, put it in the oven, 40 °C for 15 minutes.					
Stop Solution	120 $\mu$ l	120 $\mu$ l	120 $\mu$ l	120 $\mu$ l	120 $\mu$ l
Mix, centrifuged at 10,000g 4 °C for 10 minutes, add the supernatant into the microplate.					
Supernatant	100 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l
Reaction Buffer	60 $\mu$ l	60 $\mu$ l	60 $\mu$ l	60 $\mu$ l	60 $\mu$ l
Dye Reagent	40 $\mu$ l	40 $\mu$ l	40 $\mu$ l	40 $\mu$ l	40 $\mu$ l
Mix, incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes, measured at 660 nm and record the absorbance.					

**Note:** If the sample's activity is lower, please increase the reaction time in first step.

If there is any precipitation or floc before read out, please centrifuged it in the microcentrifuge tubes at 4000g for 5 minutes, then add the supernatant into the plate, measured at 660 nm.

**VI. CALCULATION**

**Unit Definition:** One unit of ACP activity is the enzyme that generates 1 nmol of Tyrosine per minute.

1. According to the protein concentration of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ACP (U/mg)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / \\ &\quad (V_{\text{Sample}} \times C_{\text{Protein}}) / T \\ &= 333.3 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / C_{\text{Protein}} \end{aligned}$$

2. According to the weight of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ACP (U/g)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (W \times \\ &\quad V_{\text{Sample}} / V_{\text{Assay}}) / T \\ &= 333.3 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / W \end{aligned}$$

3. According to the quantity of cells or bacteria

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ACP (U}/10^4) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (N \times \\ &\quad V_{\text{Sample}} / V_{\text{Assay}}) / T \\ &= 333.3 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / N \end{aligned}$$

4. According to the volume of serum or plasma

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ACP (U/ml)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / V_{\text{Sample}} \\ &\quad / T \\ &= 333.3 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Control}}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$W$ : the weight of sample, g;

$C_{\text{Standard}}$ : the concentration of Standard, 5 mmol/L = 5000 nmol/ml;

$N$ : the quantity of cell or bacteria,  $N \times 10^4$ ;

$V_{\text{Sample}}$ : the volume of sample, 0.04 ml;

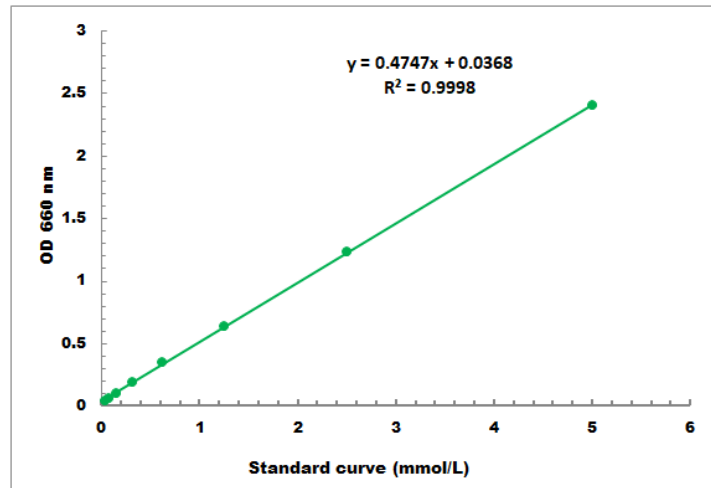
$V_{\text{Standard}}$ : the volume of standard, 0.04 ml;

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

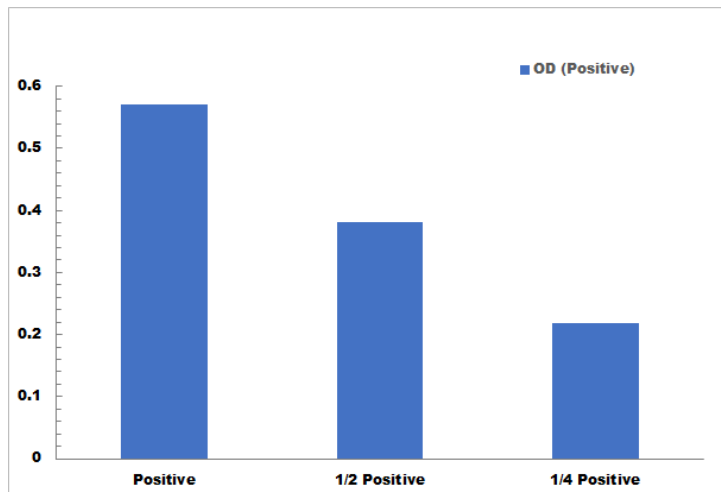
T: the reaction time, 15 minutes.

### VII. TYPICAL DATA

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Detection Range: 0.05 mmol/L - 5 mmol/L



Positive Control reaction in 96-well plate assay with decreasing Positive Control concentration