



# Pectinase Microplate Assay Kit

## User Manual

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Detection and Quantification of Pectinase Activity in 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**

Pectinase is an enzyme that breaks down pectin, a polysaccharide found in plant cell walls. Commonly referred to as pectic enzymes, they include pectolyase, pectozyme and polygalacturonase. One of the most studied and widely used commercial pectinases is polygalacturonase. It is useful because pectin is the jelly-like matrix which helps cement plant cells together and in which other cell wall components, such as cellulose fibrils, are embedded. Therefore pectinase enzymes are commonly used in processes involving the degradation of plant materials, such as speeding up the extraction of fruit juice from fruit, including apples and sapota. Pectinases have also been used in wine production since the 1960s.

The assay is initiated with the enzymatic hydrolysis of the pectin by pectinase. The enzyme catalysed reaction products react with DNS, and can be measured at a colorimetric readout at 540 nm.



II. KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well Microplate	1 plate	
Assay Buffer	30 ml x 4	4 °C
Diluent	10 ml x 1	4 °C
Substrate	Powder x 1	4 °C
Dye Reagent	10 ml x 1	4 °C, keep in dark
Standard	Powder x 1	4 °C
Plate Adhesive Strips	3 Strips	
Technical Manual	1 Manual	

**Note:**

**Substrate:** add 8 ml Diluent to dissolve before use.

**Standard:** add 1 ml Diluent to dissolve before use, the concentration will be 2 mg/ml.

III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 540 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Centrifuge
7. Timer
8. Ice
9. Convection oven



**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 10,000g 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 10,000g 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	Standard	Blank
Substrate	80 $\mu$ l	80 $\mu$ l	80 $\mu$ l
Put it in the oven, 50 °C for 5 minutes.			
Sample	20 $\mu$ l	--	--
Standard	--	20 $\mu$ l	--
Distilled water	--	--	20 $\mu$ l
Mix, put it in the oven, 50 °C for 30 minutes.			
Dye Reagent	100 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l
Mix, put it into the convection oven, 90 °C for 10 minutes, record absorbance measured at 540nm.			

**VI. CALCULATION**

**Unit Definition:** One unit of Pectinase activity is the enzyme that generates 1 mg of galacturonic acid per hour at 50 °C, pH 3.5.

1. According to the protein concentration of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pectinase (U/mg)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / \\ &\quad (V_{\text{Sample}} \times C_{\text{Protein}}) / T \\ &= 4 \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / C_{\text{Protein}} \end{aligned}$$

2. According to the weight of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pectinase (U/g)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (W \times \\ &\quad V_{\text{Sample}} / V_{\text{Assay}}) / T \\ &= 4 \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / W \end{aligned}$$

3. According to the quantity of cells or bacteria

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pectinase (U/10}^4\text{)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (N \\ &\quad \times V_{\text{Sample}} / V_{\text{Assay}}) / T \\ &= 4 \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / N \end{aligned}$$

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

$W$ : the weight of sample, g;

$C_{\text{Standard}}$ : the concentration of standard, 2 mg/ml;

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

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

$V_{\text{Standard}}$ : the volume of standard, 0.02 ml;

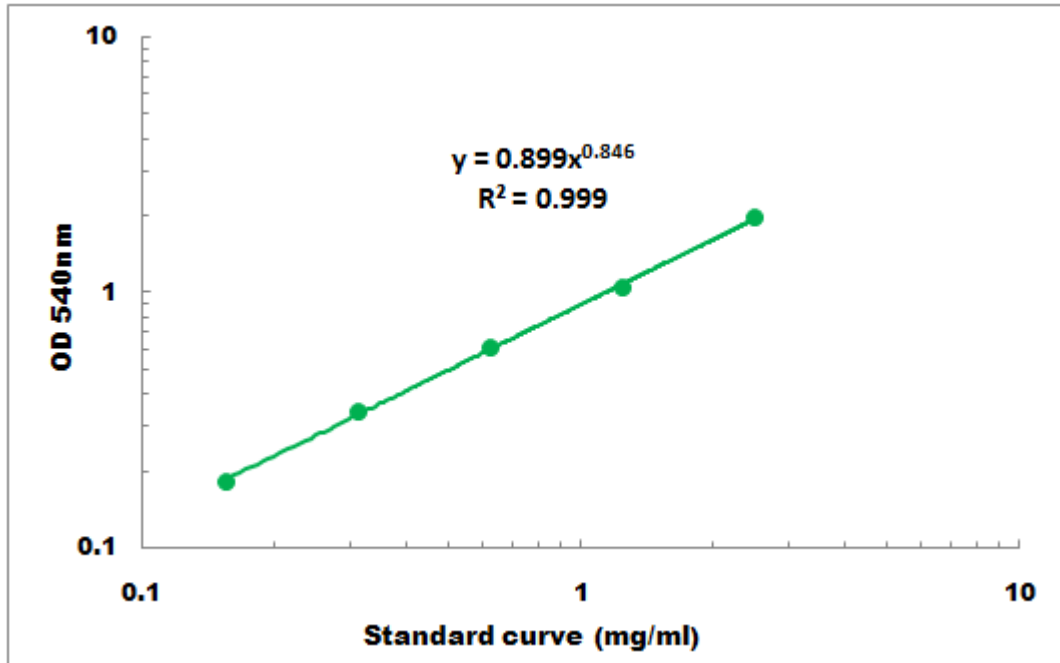
$V_{\text{Sample}}$ : the volume of sample, 0.02 ml;

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

$T$ : the reaction time, 0.5 h.

**VII. TYPICAL DATA**

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



Detection Range: 0.1 mg/ml - 2 mg/ml