

Malic Acid Synthase (MS) Activity Assay Kit

Detection Equipment: Spectrophotometer

Catalog Number: BC5760

Size: 50T/24S

Components:Please carefully check the volume of the reagent and the volume in the bottle before use. If you have any questions, please contact Solarbio staff in time.

Reagent name	Size	Preservation condition
Extract	Liquid 30 mL×1	2-8°C storage
Reagent I	Liquid 40 mL×1	2-8°C storage
Reagent II	Liquid 1.5 mL×1	2-8°C storage
Reagent III	Powder ×1	-20°C storage
Reagent IV	Liquid 3 mL×1	2-8°C storage
Reagent V	Liquid 15 mL×1	2-8°C storage
Reagent VI	Liquid 3 mL×1	2-8°C storage

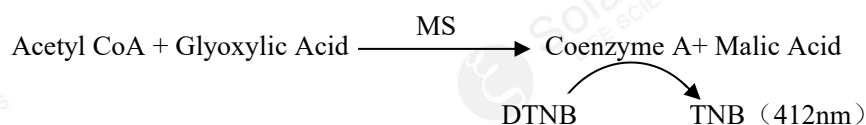
Solution reparation :

1. Reagent III: Before use, add 1.5mL distilled water to fully dissolve, and store the unused reagent for 4 weeks at -20°C to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Description:

Malate Synthase (EC2.3.3.9) belongs to a class of acyltransferases in transferases and mainly exists in plants and microorganisms. It is one of the key enzymes in the glyoxylate cycle. Glyoxylate reacts with acetyl-coa to form malate under the catalysis of MS.

MS catalyzes the production of malic acid from acetyl CoA and glyoxylate, along with the production of coenzyme A, which converts colorless DTNB to yellow TNB. At 412nm, there are characteristic absorption peaks at, from which MS activity can be calculated.



Note: Before the experiment, it is recommended to select 2-3 sample with large expected differences for pre-experiment. If the absorbance value of the sample is not within the measurement range, it is recommended to dilute or increase the sample size for detection.

Reagents and Equipment Required but Not Provided:

Spectrophotometer, 1 mL glass cuvette, balance, cryogenic centrifuge, water bath, mortar/homogenizer/ cell ultrasonicator, ice and distilled water.

Protocol:

I. Sample processing (The sample size to be tested can be appropriately adjusted, and the specific proportion can be referred to the literature)

1. **Tissue:** According to the ratio of tissue mass (g) : extraction liquid volume (mL) of 1:5-10 (it is recommended to weigh about 0.1g of tissue and add 1 ml of extraction liquid) for ice bath

homogenization. The sample were centrifuged **2. Bacteria/cell:** According to the nat 12000g for 10 min at 4°C, and the supernatant was removed and placed on ice until measured.

umber of bacteria/cell (10^6) : the ratio of the volume of the extraction liquid (mL) is 5~ 10:1 (it is recommended that 5 million bacteria/cell add 1mL of the extraction solution), the ice bath is broken by ultrasonic (the power is 200W, the ultrasonic is 3 s, the interval is 7 s, the total time is 5 min); Then the sample were centrifuged at 12000 g for 10 min at 4°C, and the supernatant was removed and placed on ice until measured.

3. Culture supernatant and other liquids: Direct detection, if there is turbidity, the supernatant can be taken after centrifugation for determination.

II. Measurement Steps

1. Preheat the visible spectrophotometer for more than 30min, adjust the wavelength to 412nm, and adjust the distilled water to zero.
2. Preheat Reagent I at 25°C for 15min.
3. Operation table: (Add the following reagents to 1.5mL EP tube)

1) Enzymatic Reaction

Reagent name (μL)	Control tube	Test tube
Reagent I	700	600
Reagent II	-	50
Reagent III	-	50
Sample	250	250
Thoroughly mixed, react at 25°C for 20min		
Reagent IV	50	50
Thoroughly mixed, centrifuged at 4°C 12000g for 5min, supernatant was taken into 1.5mL EP tube.		

2) Color Reaction

Reagent name (μL)	Control tube	Test tube
Supernate	700	700
Reagent V	250	250
Reagent VI	50	50
Thoroughly mixed and allowed to stand for 5min, and measured absorbance at 412nm. Recorded as A_{control} and $A_{\text{determination}}$, respectively. $\Delta A = A_{\text{determination}} - A_{\text{control}}$ was calculated. One monitor is required for each measuring tube.		

III. Calculations

1. Calculated by sample protein concentration:

Enzyme activity definition: The catalytic production of 1nmol TNB per min per mg of tissue protein in the reaction system at 25°C was defined as one unit of enzyme activity.

$$\text{MS activity (U/mg prot)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{\text{color development}} \div V_{\text{supernatant}} \times V_{\text{enzymatic}} \div (C_{\text{pr}} \times V_{\text{sample}}) \div T \times F = 21 \times \Delta A \div C_{\text{pr}} \times F$$

2. Calculated by sample quality:

Enzyme activity definition: The catalytic production of 1nmol TNB per min per g of tissue in the reaction system at 25°C was defined as one unit of enzyme activity.

$$\text{MS activity (U/g)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{\text{color development}} \div V_{\text{supernatant}} \times V_{\text{enzymatic}} \div (W \div V_{\text{extraction}} \times V_{\text{sample}}) \div T \times F = 21 \times \Delta A \div W \times F$$

3. Calculated by bacteria/cell:

Enzyme activity definition: The catalytic production of 1nmol TNB per min per 106 bacteria/cell in the reaction system at 25°C was defined as one unit of enzyme activity.

$$\text{MS activity (U/106 cell)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{\text{color development}} \div V_{\text{supernatant}} \times V_{\text{enzymatic}} \div (N \div V_{\text{extraction}} \times V_{\text{sample}}) \div T \times F = 21 \times \Delta A \div N \times F$$

4. Calculated by liquid volume:

Enzymatic activity definition: The catalytic production of 1nmol TNB per min per mL of liquid in the reaction system at 25°C was defined as one unit of enzyme activity.

$$\text{MS activity (U/mL)} = \Delta A \div (\epsilon \times d) \times V_{\text{color development}} \div V_{\text{supernatant}} \times V_{\text{enzymatic}} \div V_{\text{sample}} \div T \times F = 21 \times \Delta A \div N \times F$$

ϵ : Molar extinction coefficient of TNB, $13.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mL}/(\text{nmol} \cdot \text{cm})$;

d : Light diameter of the cupola, 1cm;

$V_{\text{color development}}$: Total volume of color reaction, 1mL;

$V_{\text{supernatant}}$: Supernatant liquid volume in color reaction, 0.7mL;

$V_{\text{enzymatic}}$: Total volume of enzymatic reaction, 1mL;

V_{sample} : The sample volume added to the reaction system, 0.25mL;

$V_{\text{extraction}}$: Add the volume of extraction liquid, 1mL;

T : Reaction time, 20min;

C_{pr} : Sample protein concentration, mg/mL;

W : Sample quality, g;

N : Total number of bacteria or cells, as 10^6 ;

F : Dilution ratio.

Note:

1. The sample and all reagents were placed on ice during the assay to avoid denaturation and inactivation.
2. It is best for two people to do this experiment at the same time, one person to compare colors, and one person to time, so as to ensure the accuracy of the experimental results.
3. If sample $\Delta A < 0.01$, the sample volume can be appropriately increased to re-extract or increase the sample volume of the sample table (can simultaneously reduce the volume of the reagent to ensure that the total volume is unchanged) before determination; If sample $\Delta A > 1.0$ or $A_{\text{determination}} > 1.5$, the supernatant can be diluted with distilled water for determination, and the dilution multiple in the calculation formula should be modified simultaneously.

Experimental example:

1. Take 0.1141g of mold was added to 1mL of extract for homogenization in an ice bath, and the supernatant was taken and followed the determination steps. The $\Delta A = A_{\text{text}} - A_{\text{control}}$

=0.338-0.270=0.068 was measured by using 1mL glass cuvette.

MS activity (U/g mass) = $21 \times \Delta A \div W \times F = 12.515$ U/g mass.

2. Take 0.1169g of germinated mung beans and add 1mL of extract for ice bath homogenate, take the supernatant and dilute it with distilled water for 2 times and follow the determination steps.

Using 1mL glass cuvette to measure $\Delta A = A_{\text{text}} - A_{\text{control}} = 0.634 - 0.398 = 0.236$, the MS activity is calculated according to the sample mass:

MS activity (U/g mass) = $21 \times \Delta A \div W \times F = 84.790$ U/g mass.

3. Take 0.1102g of mango and add 1mL of extract for ice bath homogenization, take the supernatant and follow the determination steps, using 1mL glass cuvette to measure $\Delta A = A_{\text{text}} - A_{\text{control}} = 0.507 - 0.201 = 0.306$, calculated MS activity according to the sample mass:

MS activity (U/g mass) = $21 \times \Delta A \div W \times F = 58.312$ U/g mass.

References:

[1] Roucourt B, Minnebo N, Augustijns P, Hertveldt K, Volckaert G, Lavigne R. Biochemical characterization of malate synthase G of *P. aeruginosa*. BMC Biochem. 2009 Jun 24;10:20.

[2] Miernyk JA, Trelease RN, Choinski JS. Malate synthase activity in cotton and other ungerminated oilseeds: a survey. Plant Physiol. 1979 Jun;63(6):1068-71.

Related products:

- BC1040 NAD Kinase(NADK) Activity Assay Kit
- BC1045 NAD-Malate Dehydrogenase(NAD-MDH) Activity Assay Kit
- BC1120 NADP Phosphatase(NADPase) Activity Assay Kit
- BC1125 NADP Malic Enzyme(NADP-ME) Activity Assay Kit
- BC5490 Fluoride Resistant Acid Phosphatase (FRAP) Activity Assay Kit
- BC5495 Fluoride Resistant Acid Phosphatase (FRAP) Activity Assay Kit