



# Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate Fluorometric Assay Kit

## Product Information

### Cat.No.

Kit-0278

### Product Overview

Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate Assay Kit (Fluorometric) is used to measure Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate.

### Description

Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate (DHAP) is an important intermediate in both lipid biosynthesis and glycolysis. In glycolysis, Fructose-1,6-diphosphate is converted to DHAP and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (GAP) by aldolase. Both DHAP and GAP serve as the intracellular triose phosphate pool. DHAP can be further converted into GAP by Triose Phosphate Isomerase (TPI). In humans, TPI deficiency is a rare autosomal disease. It causes hemolytic anemia, neurological diseases, and even death due to blockage of the glycolytic pathway and accumulation of DHAP in erythrocytes. The Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate Assay Kit (Fluorometric) is suitable for measuring low levels of DHAP typically found in a variety of samples. In this kit, TPI converts DHAP to GAP that undergoes a series of reaction and reduces PicoProbe to generate fluorescence. The fluorescence intensity generated is directly proportional to the amount of Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate. This simple, sensitive, and easy to use assay kit can detect Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate as low as 0.5  $\mu$ M in a variety of samples.

### Applications

Measurement of Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate in various tissues/cells. Analysis of metabolic pathways such as glycolysis, Calvin cycle in plants, methylglyoxal pathway and lipid biosynthesis. Mechanistic study of human TPI deficiency.

### Target Species

Mammals

### Usage

For research use only (RUO)



## Dihydroxyacetone Phosphate Fluorometric Assay Kit

### Storage

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Store the kit at -20°C, protected from light.

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### Kit Components

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DHAP Assay Buffer 25 mL PicoProbe (in DMSO) 0.4 mL DHAP Enzyme Mix (Lyophilized) 1 vial  
DHAP Developer (Lyophilized) 1 vial DHAP Standard (Lyophilized) 1 vial

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**Detection method** Fluorometric

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### Compatible Sample Types

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Animal tissues: e.g. Liver, Muscle, etc  
Cell culture: Adherent or Suspension cells  
Biological fluids:  
Serum, Plasma, etc

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