



## Free Glycerol Assay Kit

### Product Information

#### Common Name

Glycerol

#### Cat.No.

Kit-0377

### Product Overview

Free Glycerol Assay Kit uses a single Working Reagent that combines glycerol kinase, glycerol phosphate oxidase and color reactions in one step. The color intensity of the reaction product at 570nm or fluorescence intensity at  $\lambda_{em}/\lambda_{ex} = 585/530\text{nm}$  is directly proportional to glycerol concentration in the sample.

### Description

GLYCEROL [GLYCERIN or GLYCERINE,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_3$ ] is widely used in foods, beverages and pharmaceutical formulations. It is also a main byproduct of biodiesel production. Simple, direct and automation-ready procedures for measuring glycerol concentrations find wide applications.

### Applications

Direct Assays: glycerol in biological samples (e.g. serum and plasma).

Drug Discovery/Pharmacology: effects of drugs on glycerol metabolism.

Food and Beverages: glycerol in food, beverages, pharmaceutical formulations etc.

### Usage

For research use only (RUO)

### Storage

The kit is shipped on ice. Store all components at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ . Shelf life of 12 months after receipt.

### Kit Components

Assay Buffer: 24 mL

Enzyme Mix: 500  $\mu\text{L}$

ATP: 250  $\mu\text{L}$



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Dye Reagent: 220  $\mu$ L

Standard: 100  $\mu$ L 100 mM Glycerol

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### Materials Required but Not Supplied

Pipeting devices, centrifuge tubes, Clear flat-bottom 96-well plates, black 96-well plates and plate reader.

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**Detection method** Colorimetric, Fluorometric

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### Features & Benefits

Sensitive and accurate. Use as little as 10  $\mu$ L samples. Linear detection range in 96-well plate: 10 to 1000  $\mu$ M (92  $\mu$ g/dL to 9.2 mg/dL) glycerol for colorimetric assays and 2 to 50  $\mu$ M for fluorimetric assays.

Simple and convenient. The procedure involves addition of a single working reagent and incubation for 20 min at room temperature, compatible for HTS assays.

Improved reagent stability. The optimized formulation has greatly enhanced the reagent and signal stability.

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### Assay Protocol

#### COLORIMETRIC 96-WELL PROCEDURE

Note: SH-group containing reagents (e.g. mercaptoethanol, DTT) may interfere with this assay and should be avoided in sample preparation.

1. Equilibrate all components to room temperature. Keep thawed Enzyme Mix in a refrigerator or on ice. Dilute standard in distilled water as follows (diluted standards can be used for future assays when stored refrigerated).

No STD + H<sub>2</sub>O Vol ( $\mu$ L) Glycerol (mM)

1 10  $\mu$ L + 990  $\mu$ L 1000 1.0

2 6  $\mu$ L + 994  $\mu$ L 1000 0.6

3 3  $\mu$ L + 997  $\mu$ L 1000 0.3

4 0  $\mu$ L + 1000  $\mu$ L 1000 0

Transfer 10  $\mu$ L standards and 10  $\mu$ L samples into separate wells of a clear 96-well plate.

2. For each reaction well, mix 100  $\mu$ L Assay Buffer, 2  $\mu$ L Enzyme Mix, 1  $\mu$ L ATP and 1  $\mu$ L Dye Reagent in a clean tube. This Working Reagent should be used on the same day of preparation. Transfer 100  $\mu$ L



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Working Reagent into each reaction well. Tap plate to mix.

3. Incubate 20 min at room temperature. Read optical density at 570nm (550-585nm).

Note: if the Sample OD is higher than the Standard OD at 1.0 mM, dilute sample in water and repeat the assay. Multiply result by the dilution factor.

### CALCULATION

Subtract blank OD (water, #4) from the standard OD values and plot the OD against standard concentrations. Determine the slope using linear regression fitting. The glycerol concentration of Sample is calculated as

$$[\text{Glycerol}] = (\text{ODSAMPLE} - \text{ODH}_2\text{O}) / \text{Slope (mM)}$$

ODSAMPLE and ODH<sub>2</sub>O are optical density values of the sample and water.

Conversions: 1mM glycerol equals 9.2 mg/dL, 92 ppm.

### FLUORIMETRIC 96-WELL PROCEDURE

For fluorimetric assays, the linear detection range is 2 to 50 μM glycerol. Mix 10 μL 100 mM Standard with 990 μL H<sub>2</sub>O (final 1 mM).

No 1 mM STD + H<sub>2</sub>O Vol (μL) Glycerol (mM)

1 50 μL + 950 μL 1000 0.050

2 30 μL + 970 μL 1000 0.030

3 15 μL + 985 μL 1000 0.015

4 0 μL + 1000 μL 1000 0

Dilute standards as above. Transfer 10 μL standards and 10 μL samples into separate wells of a black 96-well plate.

Add 100 μL Working Reagent (see Colorimetric Procedure). Tap plate to mix.

Incubate 20 min at room temperature and read fluorescence at λ<sub>ex</sub> = 530nm and λ<sub>em</sub> = 585nm.

The glycerol concentration of Sample is calculated as

$$[\text{Glycerol}] = (\text{FSAMPLE} - \text{FH}_2\text{O}) / \text{Slope (mM)}$$