

# Red hydrogen peroxide assay Kit for microplates

## Product Information

### Common Name

Peroxide

### Cat.No.

Kit-0677

## Product Overview

This Fluorimetric Hydrogen Peroxide Assay Kit uses our non-fluorescent Red peroxidase substrate to quantify hydrogen peroxide in solutions and cell extracts. It can also be used to detect a variety of oxidase activities through enzyme-coupled reactions. The kit is an optimized "mix and read" assay that is compatible with HTS liquid handling instruments. It provides a sensitive, one-step fluorometric assay to detect as little as 3 picomoles of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in a 100 µL assay volume (30 nM). The assay can be performed in a convenient 96-well or 384-well microtiter-plate format and readily adapted to automation. Its signal can be easily read by either a fluorescence microplate reader at Ex/Em = ~540/590 nm or an absorbance microplate reader at ~570 nm.

## Description

Hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) is a reactive oxygen metabolic by-product that serves as a key regulator for a number of oxidative stress-related states. It is involved in a number of biological events that have been linked to asthma, atherosclerosis, diabetic vasculopathy, osteoporosis, a number of neurodegenerative diseases and Down's syndrome. Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> biology is the recent report that antibodies have the capacity to convert molecular oxygen into hydrogen peroxide to contribute to the normal recognition and destruction processes of the immune system. Measurement of this reactive species will help to determine how oxidative stress modulates a variety of intracellular pathways.

## Applications

Fluorescence microscopy, HTS

## Stability

Stable for at least one year after receipt when stored as recommended.



## Red hydrogen peroxide assay Kit for microplates

### Storage

Keep in freezer. Avoid exposure to light

### Size

500 assays

### Kit Components

- A. Red Peroxidase Substrate (1 vial)
- B. Hydrogen Peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) (1 vial (3% stabilized solution, 200 μL))
- C. Assay Buffer (100 ml)
- D. Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) (20 units)
- E. DMSO (1 ml)

### Features & Benefits

**Broad Application:** Can be used for quantifying hydrogen peroxide in solutions, in cell extracts and in live cells; and can also be used for detecting a variety of oxidase activities through enzyme-coupled reactions.

**Sensitive:** Detect as low as 10 picomoles of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in solution.

**Continuous:** Easily adapted to automation without a separation step.

**Convenient:** Formulated to have minimal hands-on time. No wash is required.

**Non-Radioactive:** No special requirements for waste treatment.

### Preparation

1. Prepare stock solutions:

1.1 100X Red peroxidase substrate stock solution: Add 250 μL of DMSO (Component E) into the vial of Red Substrate (Component A). The stock solution should be used promptly; any remaining solution should be aliquoted and refrozen at -20°C.

Note: Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles and protect from light.

1.2 20 U/mL Peroxidase stock solution: Add 1 mL of Assay Buffer (Component C) into the vial of Horseradish Peroxidase (Component D).

Note: The unused HRP solution should be divided into single use aliquots and stored at -20°C.

1.3 20 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> stock solution: Add 22.7 μL of 3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (0.88 M, Component B) into 977 μL of Assay



## Red hydrogen peroxide assay Kit for microplates

Buffer (Component C).

Note: The diluted H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution is not stable. The unused portion should be discarded.

2. Prepare H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction mixture:

Prepare the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction mixture according to the following table and keep from light:

Table 1 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Reaction mixture for one 96-well plate (2X)

Components Volume

Red Peroxidase Substrate Stock Solution (100X, from Step 1.1) 50  $\mu$ L

20 U/ml Peroxidase Stock Solution (from Step 1.2) 200  $\mu$ L

Assay Buffer (Component C) 4.75 mL

Total volume 5 mL

3. Prepare serial dilutions of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard (0 to 10  $\mu$ M):

3.1 Add 1  $\mu$ L of 20 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution (from Step 1.3) into 1999  $\mu$ L of Assay Buffer (Component C) to get a 10  $\mu$ M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard.

3.2 Take 200  $\mu$ L of 10  $\mu$ M H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard to perform 1:3 serial dilutions to get 3, 1, 0.3, 0.1, 0.03, 0.01 and 0  $\mu$ M serial dilutions of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard.

3.3 Add serial dilutions of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-containing test samples into a solid black 96-well microplate as described in Tables 2 and 3

Table 2 Layout of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standards and test samples in a solid black 96-well microplate

BL BL TS TS ..... ..

HS1 HS1 ..... ..

HS2 HS2

HS3 HS3

HS4 HS4

HS5 HS5

HS6 HS6

HS7 HS7

Note: HS= H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Standards; BL=Blank Control; TS=Test Samples

Table 3 Reagent composition for each well

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Standard: Serial dilutions\* 50  $\mu$ L

Blank Control: Assay Buffer (Component C) 50  $\mu$ L



## Red hydrogen peroxide assay Kit for microplates

Test Sample: 50  $\mu$ L

\*Note: Add the serially diluted H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standards from 0.01  $\mu$ M to 10  $\mu$ M into wells from HS1 to HS7 in duplicate. High concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (e.g., > 100  $\mu$ M, final concentration) may cause reduced fluorescence signal due to the overoxidation of Red (to a non-fluorescent product).

### Assay Protocol

4. Run H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> assay in supernatants reaction:

4.1 Add 50  $\mu$ L of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction mixture (from Step 2) into each well of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard, blank control, and test samples (see Step 3.3) to make the total H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> assay volume of 100  $\mu$ L/well.

Note: For a 384-well plate, add 25  $\mu$ L of sample and 25  $\mu$ L of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction mixture in each well.

4.2 Incubate the reaction at room temperature for 15 to 30 minutes, protected from light.

4.3 Monitor the fluorescence increase with a fluorescence plate reader at Ex/Em = 540  $\pm$  10 / 590  $\pm$  10 nm (optimal Ex/Em = 540/590 nm).

Note: The contents of the plate can also be transferred to a white clear bottom plate and read by an absorbance microplate reader at the wavelength of 576  $\pm$  5 nm. The absorption detection has lower sensitivity compared to fluorescence reading.

5. Run H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> assay for cells:

The Fluorimetric Hydrogen Peroxide Assay Kit can be used to measure the release of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> from cells. The following is a suggested protocol that can be modified to meet the specific research needs.

5.1 The H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction mixture should be prepared as Step 2 except that the Assay Buffer (Component C) should be replaced with the media that is used in your cell culture system.

Suggested media including (a) Krebs Ringers Phosphate Buffer (KRPB); (b). Hanks Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS); or (c) Serum-free media.

5.2 Prepare cells in a 96-well plate (50 - 100  $\mu$ L/well), and activate the cells as desired.

Note: The negative controls (media alone and non-activated cells) are included for measuring background fluorescence.

5.3 Add 50  $\mu$ L of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction mixture (from Step 5.1) into each well of cells and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standards (from Step 3.3).

Note: For a 384-well plate, add 25  $\mu$ L of cells and 25  $\mu$ L of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reaction mixture into each



## Red hydrogen peroxide assay Kit for microplates

well.

5.4 Incubate the reaction at room temperature for 15 to 30 minutes, protected from light.

5.5 Monitor the fluorescence increase with a fluorescence plate reader at Ex/Em=  $540 \pm 10/590 \pm 10$  nm (optimal Ex/Em = 540/590 nm).

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### Analysis

The fluorescence in blank wells (with the assay buffer only) is used as a control, and is subtracted from the values for those wells with the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reactions.

Note: The fluorescence background increases with time, thus it is important to subtract the fluorescence intensity value of the blank wells for each data point.

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