

NADP/NADPH Quantitation Colorimetric Kit

Cat. No. Kit-2377 **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	Assays of nicotinamide nucleotides are of continual interest in the studies of energy transforming and redox state of cells or tissue. The NADP/NADPH Quantification Kit provides a convenient tool for sensitive detection of the intracellular nucleotides: NADP, NADPH and their ratio. The enzymes in the system specifically recognize NADP/NADPH in an enzyme cycling reaction (It does not recognize NAD ⁺ /NADH). There is no need to purify NADP/NADPH from sample mix. The enzyme cycling reaction significantly increases detection sensitivity. Results can be quantified using plate reader at OD450 nm.
Applications	Convenient tool for sensitive detection of the intracellular nucleotides: NADP, NADPH and their ratio
Storage	-70°C
Shipping	Dry Ice
Size	100 assays
Kit Components	NADP/NADPH Extraction Buffer, 50 ml; NADP Cycling Buffer, 15 ml; NADP Cycling Enzyme Mix, 0.2 ml; NADPH Developer, 1 vial; Stop Solution, 1.2 ml; NADPH Standard (MW:833.36), 166.7 g

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Target Species	Mammalian
Detection method	Absorbance (450 nm)
Features & Benefits	Simple procedure; takes ~2 hours; Fast and convenient; Kit contains the necessary reagents for accurate measurement of NADP and NADPH and their ratio; Enzymes in the system specifically recognize NADP/NADPH in an enzyme cycling reaction (It does not recognize NAD/NADH)
Assay Protocol	A. Reagent Reconstitution and General Consideration: 1. Reconstitute NADPH developer with 1.2 ml of ddH₂O. Pipet up and down several times to completely dissolve the pellet into solution. Aliquot enough NADP Cycling Enzyme mix (2 µl per assay) for the number of assays to be performed in each experiment and aliquot and freeze the stock solution immediately at –70°C for future use. The reconstituted enzymes are stable for up to 2 months at –70°C. Reconstitute NADPH standard with 200 µl pure DMSO to generate 1 nmol/ul NADPH standard stock solution. 3. Ensure that the NADP Cycling Buffer is at room temperature before use. The optimal temperature is 22°C. Keep other enzymes on ice during the assay and protect from light as much as possible. B. Sample Preparation: 1. For cell samples*, wash cells with cold PBS. Pellet 4x10⁶ cells for each assay in a microcentrifuge tube (2000 rpm for 5 min). Lyse the cells with 800 µl of NADP/NADPH Extraction Buffer in a microfuge tube and keep on ice for 10 min. Spin down at 10,000 x g for 10 min, and collect the supernatant. Transfer the extracted NADP/NADPH solution into a new labeled tube. 2. For tissue samples*, weight ~50 mg tissue for each assay, wash with cold PBS,

homogenize with 500 μ l of NADP/NADPH Extraction Buffer in a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice for 10 min. Spin the sample at 10000xg for 10 min. Transfer the extracted NADP/NADPH solution into a new labeled tube.

* Note: Cell or tissue lysates may contain enzymes that consume NADPH rapidly. We suggest removing these enzymes from the sample either by filtering the samples through 10 kDa molecular weight cut off filters or deproteinizing the sample using Deproteinizing Sample preparation Kit before performing the assays.

C. NADP/NADPH Assay Protocol:

1. Standard Curve: Dilute 10 μ l of the 1 nmol/ μ l NADPH standard with 990 μ l NADP/NADPH Extraction Buffer to generate 10 pmol/ μ l standard NADPH (Note: diluted NADPH solution is unstable, must be used within 4 hours). Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 μ l of the diluted NADPH standard into labeled 96-well plate in duplicate to generate 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 pmol/well standard. Make the final volume to 50 μ l with NADP/NADPH extraction buffer.

Samples: To detect total NADP/NADPH (NADPt), transfer 50 μ l of extracted samples into labeled 96-well plate in duplicates. (Note: several sample dilutions should be performed to ensure the reading can be within the standard curve range.)

Decompose of NADP from extraction: To detect NADPH only, aliquot 200 μ l samples into eppendorf tubes. Heat samples to 60°C for 30 min in a water bath or a heating block. Under the conditions, all NADP will be decomposed while NADPH will still be intact. Cool samples on ice. Quick spin samples if precipitates occur. Transfer 50 μ l of NADPH samples into labeled 96-well plate in duplicates (Note: several sample dilutions should be performed to ensure the reading can be within the standard curve range).

2. Prepare a NADP Cycling Mix for each reaction: NADP Cycling Buffer Mix: 98 μ l NADP Cycling Enzyme Mix: 2 μ l Mix well and add 100 μ l of the mix into each well, mix

well.

3. Incubate the plate at room temperature for 5 min to convert NADP to NADPH.

4. Add 10 µNADPH developer into each well. Let the reaction develop for 1 to 4 hours. Read the plate at OD450 nm.

Note: The signal increases as the reaction time. The plate can be read multiple times while the color is in developing. The reaction can be stopped by addition of 10 µStop Solution each well and mix well. The color should be stable within 48 hours in a sealed plate, after the reactions are stopped.

5. Calculation: Subtract 0 Standard reading from all readings. Apply the sample OD450 nm reading to standard curve. The amount of NADPt or NADPH can be expressed in pmol/10⁶ cells or ng/mg protein (NADPH molecular weight 745.4).
NADP/NADPH Ratio is calculated as: $(\text{NADPt} - \text{NADPH}) / \text{NADPH}$