

alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitor Screening Kit (Colorimetric)

Cat. No. KITZ-006 **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	The assay kit provides a rapid, simple and reliable test for high-throughput screening of α -Glucosidase inhibitors.
Description	alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitor Screening Kit (Colorimetric) can be used to screen potential inhibitors of this enzyme. It utilizes the ability of an active α -Glucosidase to cleave a synthetic substrate thus, releasing a chromophore (OD: 410 nm). In the presence of an α -Glucosidase specific inhibitor, the enzymatic activity is greatly reduced which is detected by a decrease of absorbance readings.
Storage	On receipt entire assay kit should be stored at -20°C, protected from light. Kit has a storage time of 1 year from receipt, providing components have not been reconstituted.
Kit Components	α -Glucosidase Assay Buffer 25 mL α -Glucosidase Substrate Mix 300 mL α -Glucosidase 1 vial Acarbose 140 μ
Materials Required but Not Supplied	Temperature-controlled plate reader 96-well clear plate with flat bottom, UV transparent plate is preferred
Detection method	Colorimetric, OD = 410 nm
Assay Protocol	Reagent Preparation:

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Before using the kit, spin the tubes prior to opening.

1. α -Glucosidase Assay Buffer: Warm to room temperature (RT) before use. Store at 4°C or -20°C.
2. α -Glucosidase Substrate Mix: Ready to use as supplied. If precipitate is observed, briefly sonicate contents. Store at -20°C.
3. α -Glucosidase: Reconstitute with 100 μ dH₂O to prepare stock solution. Aliquot Stock Solution in 10 μ aliquots and store at -20°C. Use aliquot only once. Once aliquoted use within two months.
4. Acarbose: Ready to use. Keep on ice while in use. Use within two months.

Assay Protocol:

Screening Compounds, Inhibitor Control & Background Control preparations:

- Test Samples [S] and Inhibitor Control [IC]: Dissolve test samples to 100X in a proper solvent. Further dilute to 10X using α -Glucosidase Assay Buffer. Add 10 μ of Diluted test compound, 10 μ of Acarbose into wells of 96-well clear plate designated as test samples [S] or Inhibitor Control [IC], respectively.

- Enzyme Control [EC] and Background Control [BC]: Add 10 and 20 μ of α -Glucosidase Assay Buffer into designated well(s) of 96-well clear plate, respectively.

IC₅₀ estimation (Optional): prepare several dilutions of candidate(s) in α -Glucosidase Assay Buffer. Add 10 μ of each dilution into designated wells.

Δ Note: Various organic solvents may reduce the α -Glucosidase enzymatic activity.

Prepare parallel well(s) as Solvent Control [SC] to test the effect of the solvent on α -Glucosidase activity. If [SC] slope is significantly different when compared to EC, use [SC] values to determine effect of the respective tested compound (see Calculation section).

α -Glucosidase Enzyme Solution Preparation:

1. Prepare a 20-fold dilution of α -Glucosidase (i.e. Dilute of 2 μ of α -Glucosidase with 38 μ of α -Glucosidase Assay Buffer), mix thoroughly and keep on ice.
2. Add 10 μ of Diluted α -Glucosidase Enzyme Solution to each well containing Test Sample(s) [S], Inhibitor Control [IC], Enzyme Control [EC] and Solvent Control [SC].

Adjust the volume of each well to 80 μ /well with α -Glucosidase Assay Buffer.

3. Mix well and incubate at room temperature for 15-20 min. Protect from light.

Δ Note: Do not store Diluted α -Glucosidase Enzyme Solution. Discard unused solution.

Aldose Reductase Substrate Preparation: Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each well, prepare 20 μ Reaction Mix containing:

Mix & add 20 μ Reaction Mix to test sample(s) [S], Inhibitor Control [IC], Enzyme Control [EC], Solvent Control [SC] and Background Control [BC] wells and mix well.

Measurement:

Measure absorbance immediately at OD=410 nm in kinetic mode for 60 min at room temperature. Choose two time points (t1 & t2) in the linear range of the plot and obtain the corresponding values for the absorbance (OD1 and OD2).

Calculation:

1. Calculate the slope for all test samples [S], Enzyme Control [EC], Solvent Control [SC] and Background Control [BC] by dividing the net Δ OD (A2-A1) values with the time Δ t (t2-t1).

2. Subtract the Slope of Background Control from [S], [EC] and [SC]. If [SC] slope is significantly different when compared to [EC], use [SC] values to determine effect of tested compound.