

# DATA SHEET

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## 1. Identification

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Catalase Activity Assay Kit</b>
	100 assays
<b>Cat. No:</b>	CA063

## 2. Description

Catalase is a heme enzyme that is present in nearly all living organisms. Catalase converts the reactive oxygen species hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen and thereby mitigates the toxic effects of hydrogen peroxide. Oxidative stress is hypothesized to play a role in the development of many chronic or late-onset diseases such as diabetes, asthma, Alzheimer's disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, and cancers.

Catalase Activity Assay Kit provides a highly sensitive and simple assay for measuring Catalase activity in biological samples. In the assay, catalase first reacts with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to produce water and oxygen. In the presence of horseradish peroxidase (HRP), the unconverted H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> reacts 1:1 with the fluorogenic substrate 10-Acetyl-3,7-dihydroxyphenoxazine (ADHP Known as Amplex Red® probe) to produce a product highly fluorescent (resorufin), which can be measured at Ex/Em=535/587nm (fluorometric method) or at 570 nm (Colorimetric method).

## 3. Composition

Item	Quantity
Probe (in DMSO)	200 µL
CAT Assay buffer	20 mL
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (8.8M)	50 µL
HRP solution	250 µL
Stop solution	1.5 mL
Catalase Positive Control	2 mg

## 4. Storage

Store the kit at 4°C, protect from light.

## 5. Features

- Easy to use.
- Just a few minutes procedure (~30-40 minutes).
- Sensitive assays for measuring Catalase in various biological samples such as: Cell lysate, cell culture media, tissue extracts, plasma, serum, urine, and others.



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## 6. Sample Preparation

Sample Preparation Homogenize 0.1 gram tissues, or  $10^6$  Cells, or 0.2 ml Erythrocytes on ice in 0.2 ml cold **CAT Assay Buffer**; Centrifuge at  $10,000 \times g$  for 15 min at  $4^\circ\text{C}$ ; Collect the supernatant for assay, keep on ice. Liquid samples can be tested directly. Store samples at  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  to assay later.

## 7. Working Solution Preparation

1. Prepare a **20 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>** working solution by diluting the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (8.8M ) stock solution into the appropriate volume of dH<sub>2</sub>O.  
 For instance, dilute 5  $\mu\text{l}$  of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (8.8M) into 2215  $\mu\text{l}$  dH<sub>2</sub>O to generate 20 mM. Please note that although the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (8.8M) stock solution has been stabilized to slow degradation, the 20 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> working solution will be less stable and must be used within 4 hours.  
**! Caution:** Diluted H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is unstable, prepare fresh dilution each time.
2. Catalase Positive Control: Dissolve 2 mg of **Catalase Positive Control** in 5 mL of **CAT Assay Buffer**. store in aliquots at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ . Keep on ice while in use.

## 8. Assay Procedure

### 1. Assay

**!** Equilibrate all materials and prepared reagents to room temperature prior to use. It is recommended to assay all standards, controls, and samples in duplicate.

- 1.1. **Prepare a H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard curve:** Prepare a 1mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution by adding 50 $\mu\text{l}$  of the 20mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution to 0.95 ml CAT Assay Buffer. Add 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of 1 mM H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution into 96-well plate to generate 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 nmol/well H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> standard. Bring the final volume to 90  $\mu\text{l}$  with CAT Assay Buffer. Add 10  $\mu\text{l}$  Stop Solution into each well (See table).

**!** For the fluorometric assay, dilute the standard H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 10-fold for the standard curve (0-1 nmol range).

	nmol/well					
	0	2	4	6	8	10
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0 $\mu\text{l}$	2 $\mu\text{l}$	4 $\mu\text{l}$	6 $\mu\text{l}$	8 $\mu\text{l}$	10 $\mu\text{l}$
	90 $\mu\text{l}$	88 $\mu\text{l}$	86 $\mu\text{l}$	84 $\mu\text{l}$	82 $\mu\text{l}$	80 $\mu\text{l}$
	10 $\mu\text{l}$	10 $\mu\text{l}$	10 $\mu\text{l}$	10 $\mu\text{l}$	10 $\mu\text{l}$	10 $\mu\text{l}$

- 1.2. **Dilute samples in CAT assay Buffer:** Add 5-78  $\mu\text{l}$  samples into each well and adjust volume to total 78  $\mu\text{l}$  with CAT Assay Buffer. (Catalase Positive Control: Use 5  $\mu\text{l}$  and adjust volume to total 78  $\mu\text{l}$  with CAT Assay Buffer)  
 In separate wells, prepare sample High Control (HC) with the same amount of sample then bring total volume to 78  $\mu\text{l}$  with CAT Assay Buffer. Add 10  $\mu\text{l}$  of Stop Solution into the sample HC, mix and incubate at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  for 5 min to completely inhibit the catalase activity in samples as High Control.

**!** Reducing agents in samples may interfere with the assay. Keep DTT or  $\beta$ -ME below 5  $\mu\text{M}$ .



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- 1.3. **Catalase Reaction:** Add 12  $\mu\text{l}$  fresh 1 mM  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  into each well (samples, Controls and samples HC) to start the reaction, incubate at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 min.  
Add 10  $\mu\text{l}$  Stop solution into each sample well to stop the reaction (Note: High Control and standard curve wells already contain Stop Solution).
- 1.4. **Develop Mix:** Prepare a develop Mix containing (for each well):
  - ♣ 46  $\mu\text{l}$  CAT Assay Buffer
  - ♣ 2  $\mu\text{l}$  Probe
  - ♣ 2  $\mu\text{l}$  HRP solutionAdd 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of the Develop Mix to each test samples, samples HC, controls, and standards. Mix well and incubate at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  for 10 min.
- 1.5. **Read:** Measure the fluorescence or absorbance in a microplate reader using excitation in the range of 530–560 nm and emission detection at  $\sim 590$  nm or absorbance at  $\sim 570$  nm.

## 2. Calculation

Signal change by catalase in sample is  $\Delta A = \text{AHC} - \text{AS}$   
AHC is the reading of sample High Control.  
AS is the reading of sample in 30 min.

Plot the corrected absorbance values for each standard as a function of the final concentration of catalase. Apply the  $\Delta A$  to the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  standard curve to get B nmol of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  decomposed by catalase in 30 min reaction.

$$\text{Catalase Activity} = \frac{B}{V \times 30} \times D$$

**B** is the decomposed  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  amount from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  Standard Curve (in nmol).

**V** is the pretreated sample volume added into the reaction well (in ml).

**30** is the reaction time 30 min.

**D** is the Sample Dilution Factor

## 9. Further information

- Product Use Limitations Disclaimer** This product is developed, designed and sold exclusively only for research purposes use. The product was not tested for use in diagnostics or for drug development, nor is it suitable for administration to humans or animals.
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