

# Amplite™ Colorimetric Alkaline Phosphatase Assay Kit

## \*Yellow Color\*

Ordering Information	Storage Conditions	Instrument Platform
Product Number: 11950 (500 assays)	Keep in freezer Avoid exposure to light	Absorbance microplate readers

### Introduction

Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) (EC 3.1.3.1) is a hydrolase enzyme responsible for removing phosphate groups from many types of molecules, including nucleotides, proteins, and alkaloids. The process of removing the phosphate group is called dephosphorylation. An important use of alkaline phosphatase is as a label for enzyme immunoassays. Alkaline phosphatase is a highly sensitive enzyme for ELISA, immuno-histochemical as well as Northern, Southern and Western blot applications. It is widely used in various biological assays (in particular, immunoassays) and ELISA-based diagnostics.

Our Amplite™ Colorimetric Alkaline Phosphatase Assay Kit uses pNPP, a chromogenic phosphatase substrate, to quantify alkaline phosphatase activity in solutions, in cell extracts, and on solid surfaces (such as PVDF membranes). The kit provides an optimized “mix and read” assay protocol which is compatible with HTS liquid handling instruments. Its signal can be easily read by an absorbance microplate reader at around 400 nm. This Amplite™ Colorimetric Alkaline Phosphatase Assay Kit can be performed in a convenient 96-well or 384-well microtiter-plate format and easily adapted to automation without a separation step.

### Kit Key Features

<b>Optimized:</b>	Optimized conditions for detecting alkaline phosphatase activity.
<b>Continuous:</b>	Easily adapted to automation without a separation step.
<b>Convenient:</b>	Formulated to have minimal hands-on time. No wash is required.
<b>Non-Radioactive:</b>	No special requirements for waste treatment.

### Kit Components

Components	Amount
Component A: pNPP (light sensitive)	1 vial
Component B: Assay Buffer	1 bottle (25 mL)
Component C: Alkaline Phosphatase Standard	1 vial (lyophilized powder, 10 units)

### Assay Protocol for One 96-Well Plate

#### Brief Summary

**Prepare assay reaction mixture (50 µL) → Add alkaline phosphatase standards and/or test samples (50 µL) → Incubate at RT or 37 °C for 5 - 30 minutes → Monitor absorbance increase at 400 nm**

*Note: Thaw all the kit components at room temperature before starting the experiment.*

#### 1. Prepare 100X pNPP stock solutions:

Add 300 µL of distilled H<sub>2</sub>O into the vial of pNPP (Component A). Mix the reagents well. The pNPP stock solution should be used promptly. Any remaining solution should be aliquoted and refrozen at -20 °C.

*Note: Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. The solution should be good for 3 - 4 weeks if stored at -20 °C.*

#### 2. Prepare pNPP reaction mixture:

Prepare pNPP reaction mixture according to the following table and keep from light.



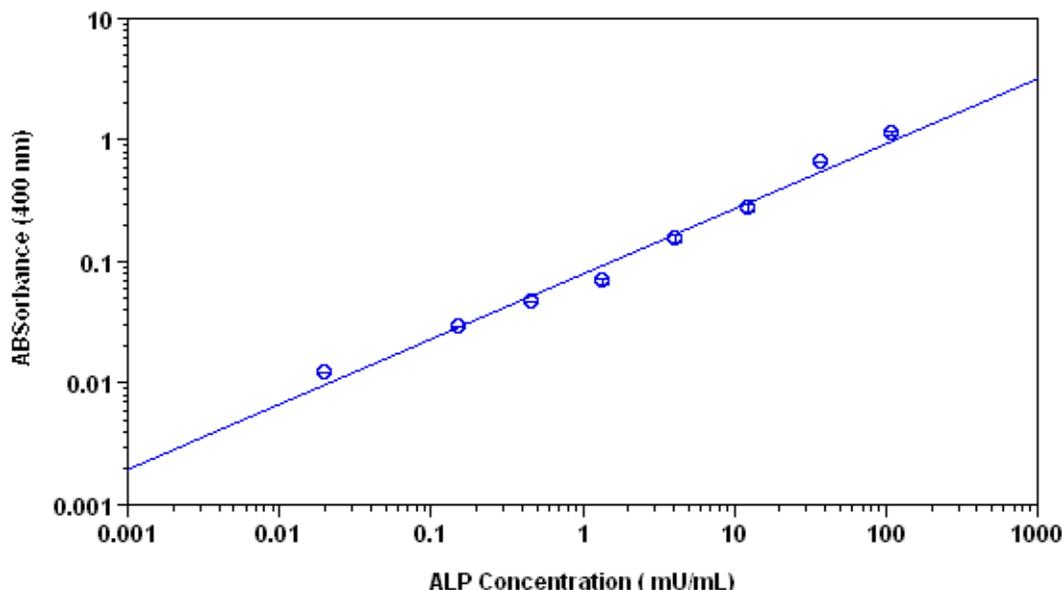
*Note: Alternatively, remove the growth medium from the cell plate, and make 1:1 dilution of the 5 mL assay reaction mixture (from Step 2, Table 1) with 5 mL distilled H<sub>2</sub>O. Then Add 100 µL (for a 96-well plate) or 50 µL (for a 384-well plate) of 1:1 diluted assay reaction mixture to the cell wells (from Step 5.2).*

5.3 Incubate the reaction at the desired temperature for 30 to 60 minutes, protected from light.

5.4 Monitor the absorbance increase with an absorbance plate reader at 400 nm.

## Data Analysis

The absorbance in blank wells (with equal volume of pNPP and H<sub>2</sub>O-0.1% BSA only) is used as a control, and is subtracted from the values for those wells with alkaline phosphatase reactions. An alkaline phosphatase standard curve is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Alkaline phosphatase dose response was measured with the Amplite™ Colorimetric Alkaline Phosphatase Assay Kit in a white/clear bottom 96-well plate using a NovoStar microplate reader (BMG Labtech). As low as 0.03 mU/well of alkaline phosphatase can be detected with 30 minutes incubation (n=3).

## References

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2. Ali AT, Penny CB, Paiker JE, Psaras G, Ikram F, Crowther NJ. (2006) The effect of alkaline phosphatase inhibitors on intracellular lipid accumulation in preadipocytes isolated from human mammary tissue. *Ann Clin Biochem*, 43, 207.
3. Lee DH, Lim BS, Lee YK, Yang HC. (2006) Effects of hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) on alkaline phosphatase activity and matrix mineralization of odontoblast and osteoblast cell lines. *Cell Biol Toxicol*, 22, 39.
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5. Rieu JP, Ronzon F, Place C, Dekkiche F, Cross B, Roux B. (2004) Insertion of GPIanchored alkaline phosphatase into supported membranes: a combined AFM and fluorescence microscopy study. *Acta Biochim Pol*, 51, 189.
6. Palermo C, Manduca P, Gazzero E, Foppiani L, Segat D, Barreca A. (2004) Potentiating role of IGFBP-2 on IGF-II-stimulated alkaline phosphatase activity in differentiating osteoblasts. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab*, 286, E648.

**Warning: This kit is only sold to end users. Neither resale nor transfer to a third party is allowed without written permission from AAT Bioquest. Chemical analysis of the kit components is strictly prohibited. Please call us at 408-733-1055 or e-mail us at [info@aatbio.com](mailto:info@aatbio.com) if you have any questions.**