

## Microplate Assay for Glutathione S-Transferase Alpha

For Research Use Only

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### INTRODUCTION

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Glutathione S-Transferase (GST) has multiple isoforms. This assay is specific for Glutathione S-Transferase Alpha (GSTA) and is not known to cross react with the mu, pi, or theta variants. GSTA is a common biomarker for hepatocellular damage.<sup>1</sup> It also conjugates GSH to 4-hydroxynonenal, a product of lipid peroxidation<sup>2</sup> and is an important player in cellular antioxidant defense mechanisms.<sup>3</sup>

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### PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURE

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This is a standard sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The plate is pre-coated with anti-GSTA and blocked, ready for the addition of samples and standards. The assay should take approximately 2.5 hours to run, plus any required sample preparation time.

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### MATERIALS PROVIDED

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Component	Description	Volume	Storage	Cat no.
<b>Assay Buffer</b>	Buffer used to dilute samples and reagents	100 mL	4°C	GS41a
<b>5x Wash Buffer</b>	Buffer used to wash the plate	40 mL	4°C	GS41b
<b>Standard</b>	2 µg/mL GSTA	30 µL	-20°C	GS41c
<b>Antibody-HRP</b>	Anti-Human-GSTA-HRP	440 µL	-20°C	GS41d
<b>TMB Substrate</b>	Stabilized TMB color reagent	12 mL	4°C	GS41e
<b>Plate</b>	96-well microplate coated and blocked	1 plate	4°C	GS41f

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### MATERIALS NEEDED BUT NOT PROVIDED

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1. Microplate reader with 450 nm filter
2. Polypropylene microcentrifuge tubes
3. Adjustable micropipettes and tips
4. 3 N Sulfuric Acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)
5. dH<sub>2</sub>O

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### STORAGE

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1. Store the components of this kit at the temperatures specified on the labels.
2. Unopened reagents are stable until the indicated kit expiration date.

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### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

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1. Use aseptic technique when opening and dispensing reagents.
2. This kit is designed to work properly as provided and instructed. Additions, deletions or substitutions to the procedure or reagents are not recommended, as they may be detrimental to the assay.

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## PROCEDURAL NOTES

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1. Reagents can be used immediately upon removal from refrigeration.
  2. To minimize errors in absorbance measurements due to handling, wipe the exterior bottom of the microplate wells with a lint-free paper towel prior to inserting into the plate reader.
  3. Do not save excess diluted reagents or standards for future use.
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## SAMPLE COLLECTION AND STORAGE

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Samples should be stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  and thawed just prior to use. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles for best results. This assay was developed and validated with human serum samples, however it does cross-react with rat.

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## SAMPLE PREPARATION

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It is recommended to do multiple sample dilutions to ensure that the concentration falls within the accepted range for the assay. Samples are to be diluted in Assay Buffer. Dilution factors of 1:2 and 1:4 are normally sufficient.

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## REAGENT PREPARATION

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1. **Wash Buffer:** Dilute the wash buffer 1:5 with  $\text{dH}_2\text{O}$ . For example, if all the Wash Buffer will be used dilute the 40 mL with 160 mL of  $\text{dH}_2\text{O}$ , giving a total final volume of 200 mL.
  2. **Antibody-HRP:** Immediately prior to use, dilute the needed amount 1:25 with Assay Buffer. For example, if all will be used, dilute the complete 440  $\mu\text{L}$  with 10.66 mL of Assay Buffer, giving a total final volume of 11 mL.
  3. **Standard:** Perform a 1:100 dilution using Assay Buffer, giving a final concentration of 20 ng/mL. For example, add the 30  $\mu\text{L}$  of Standard to 2.970 mL of Assay Buffer giving a total final volume of 3.0 mL.
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## STANDARD CURVE PREPARATION

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Set up for the standard curve by labeling dilution tubes and dispensing the indicated volumes of Assay Buffer and diluted Standard according to Table 1 below.

**Table 1:** Standard Curve Preparation

**NOTE:** Be sure to dilute the Standard 1:100 as noted in Reagent Preparation first.

Standard	GST Concentration (ng/mL)	Assay Buffer ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	Volume of 20 ng/mL Standard ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	Final Volume ( $\mu\text{L}$ )
S <sub>6</sub>	20	-	1000	1000
S <sub>5</sub>	10	500	500	1000
S <sub>4</sub>	5.0	750	250	1000
S <sub>3</sub>	2.5	875	125	1000
S <sub>2</sub>	1.0	950	50	1000
S <sub>1</sub>	0.5	975	25	1000
B <sub>0</sub>	0.0	1000	-	1000

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## ASSAY PROCEDURE

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1. Add 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of Standards, Samples, or Blank ( $B_0$ ) to the corresponding wells on the microplate in duplicate. Incubate at room temperature for one hour.
2. Dump the contents of the plate and wash each well three times with 300  $\mu\text{L}$  of Wash Buffer using a multichannel pipette. After the final wash, tap the plate on a lint-free paper towel to make sure there is no solution left in the wells.
3. Add 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of the Antibody-HRP to each well. Incubate at room temperature for one hour.
4. Dump the contents of the plate and wash each well three times with 300  $\mu\text{L}$  of Wash Buffer using a multichannel pipette. After the final wash, tap the plate on a lint-free paper towel to make sure there is no solution left in the wells.
5. Add 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of TMB Substrate to each well. Allow color to develop for 30-40 minutes at room temperature.
6. Stop the reaction by adding 100  $\mu\text{L}$  per well of 3N Sulfuric Acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ).
7. Read the plate at 450 nm in a microplate reader.

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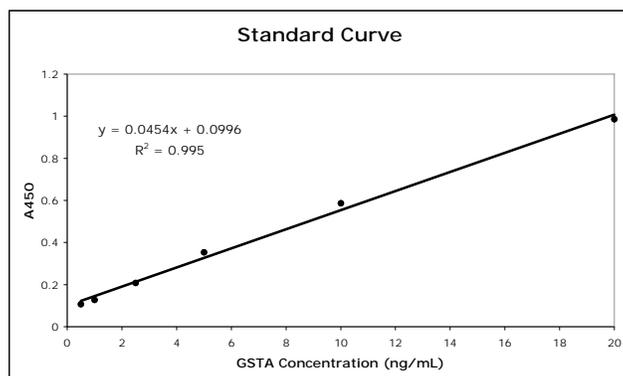
## CALCULATIONS

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Most plate reader programs are capable of calculating concentrations from a standard curve automatically. However, if this is not possible, follow these steps.

1. Open a spreadsheet program and input the standard concentrations and the average  $A_{450}$  of the duplicates in corresponding columns, be sure to subtract the blank  $A_{450}$  from each standard.
2. Create a scatterplot graph from the data with the concentration on the x-axis and  $A_{450}$  on the y-axis.
3. Add a linear trendline that displays the equation for the line.
4. The equation will be in the form of  $y = mx + b$ , where:
  - y is the  $A_{450}$
  - m is the slope of the line
  - x is the concentration
  - b is the y-intercept
5. Subtract the blank  $A_{450}$  from each sample, then substitute this value into the equation for y and solve for x, the concentration.
6. If the sample was diluted, be sure to account for this by multiplying the calculated concentration from step 5 by the dilution factor. For example, if a dilution factor of 1:2 was used, multiply the concentration by two for the correct value.

**Figure 1:** Typical Standard Curve



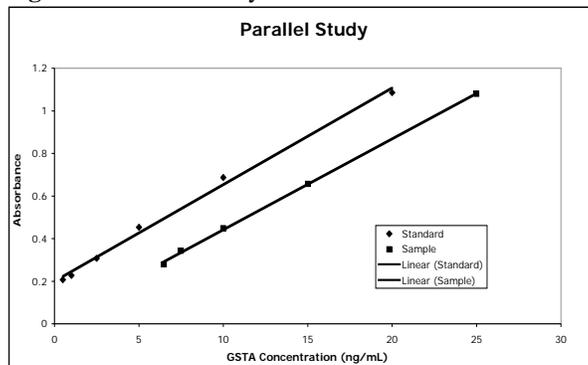
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## PARALLEL STUDY

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A parallel study is one of the best ways to validate an assay. In this study, a known high sample is linearly diluted and should, when graphed against the standard curve, run parallel to it.

**Figure 2: Parallel Study Results**



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## REFERENCES

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1. Vaubourdolle, M, *et al.*, Clinical Chemistry 41: 1716-1719, 1995
2. Awasthi, Y. C, *et al.*, Free Radic. Biol. Med. 37: 607-619, 2004
3. Yang, Y., *et al.* Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 182: 105-115, 2002

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