



# **Glutamate Microplate Assay Kit**

## **User Manual**

**Catalog # FTA0005**

(Version 1.2C)

Detection and Quantification of Glutamate Content in Urine, Serum, Plasma, Tissue extracts, Cell lysate, Cell culture media and Other biological fluids Samples.

**For research use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Glutamate, one of the two acidic proteinogenic amino acids, is also a key molecule in cellular metabolism. In humans, glutamate plays an important role both in amino acid degradation and disposal of excess or waste nitrogen. Glutamate is the most abundant swift excitatory neurotransmitter in the mammalian nervous system. It is believed to be involved in learning and memory and has appeared to be involved in diseases like amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, lathyrism, autism, some forms of mental retardation and Alzheimer's disease. Glutamic acid is also present in a wide variety of foods, and has been used as a flavor enhancer in food industry.

The enzyme catalysed reaction products can be measured at a colorimetric readout at 570 nm.

## II. KIT COMPONENTS

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well Microplate	1 plate	
Assay Buffer	30 ml x 4	4 °C
Dye Reagent	Powder x 1	4 °C
Standard	Powder x 1	4 °C
Plate Adhesive Strips	3 Strips	
Technical Manual	1 Manual	

### Note:

**Dye Reagent:** add 10 ml distilled water heat to dissolve before use.

**Standard:** add 1 ml Assay Buffer to dissolve before use, then add 0.5 ml into 0.5 ml Assay Buffer. The concentration will be 500 µg/ml, store at 4 °C

## III. MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 570 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor, multi-channel pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Ice
7. Centrifuge
8. Timer
9. Convection oven

#### IV. SAMPLE PREPARATION

##### 1. For cell and bacteria samples

Collect cell or bacteria into centrifuge tube, discard the supernatant after centrifugation, add 1 ml Assay buffer for  $5 \times 10^6$  cell or bacteria, sonicate (with power 20%, sonication 3s, interval 10s, repeat 30 times); centrifuged at 8000g 4 °C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

##### 2. For tissue samples

Weigh 0.1 g tissue, homogenize with 1 ml Assay buffer on ice, centrifuged at 8000g 4 °C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

##### 3. For serum or plasma samples

Add 1 ml Assay buffer for 0.1 ml serum or plasma; mix; centrifuged at 8000g 4 °C for 10 minutes, take the supernatant into a new centrifuge tube and keep it on ice for detection.

## V. ASSAY PROCEDURE

Add following reagents into the microplate:

Reagent	Sample	Standard	Blank
Sample	100 µl	--	--
Standard	--	100 µl	--
Assay Buffer	--	--	100 µl
Dye Reagent	100 µl	100 µl	100 µl
Mix, put it into the convection oven, 90 °C for 20 minutes, record absorbance measured at 570 nm.			

### Note:

- 1) Perform 2-fold serial dilutions of the top standards to make the standard curve.
- 2) The concentrations can vary over a wide range depending on the different samples.

For unknown samples, we recommend doing a pilot experiment & testing several doses to ensure the readings are within the standard curve range.

## VI. CALCULATION

1. According to the protein concentration of sample

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Glutamate } (\mu\text{g/ml}) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / \\ &\quad (V_{\text{Sample}} \times C_{\text{Protein}}) \\ &= 500 \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / C_{\text{Protein}}\end{aligned}$$

2. According to the quantity of cells or bacteria

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Glutamate } (\mu\text{g}/10^4 \text{ cell}) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - \\ &\quad OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (V_{\text{Sample}} \times N / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= 500 \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / N\end{aligned}$$

3. According to the weight of sample

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Glutamate } (\mu\text{g/g}) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / \\ &\quad (V_{\text{Sample}} \times W / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= 500 \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / W\end{aligned}$$

4. According to the volume of serum or plasma

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Glutamate } (\mu\text{g/ml}) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Standard}}) \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / \\ &\quad (V_{\text{Sample}} \times V / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= 500 \times (OD_{\text{Sample}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / (OD_{\text{Standard}} - OD_{\text{Blank}}) / V\end{aligned}$$

$V_{\text{Sample}}$ : the volume of the sample, 0.1 ml;

$V_{\text{Standard}}$ : the volume of the standard, 0.1 ml;

$V_{\text{Assay}}$ : the volume of Assay buffer, 1 ml;

$C_{\text{Protein}}$ : the protein concentration,  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ;

$C_{\text{Standard}}$ : the standard concentration, 500  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ;

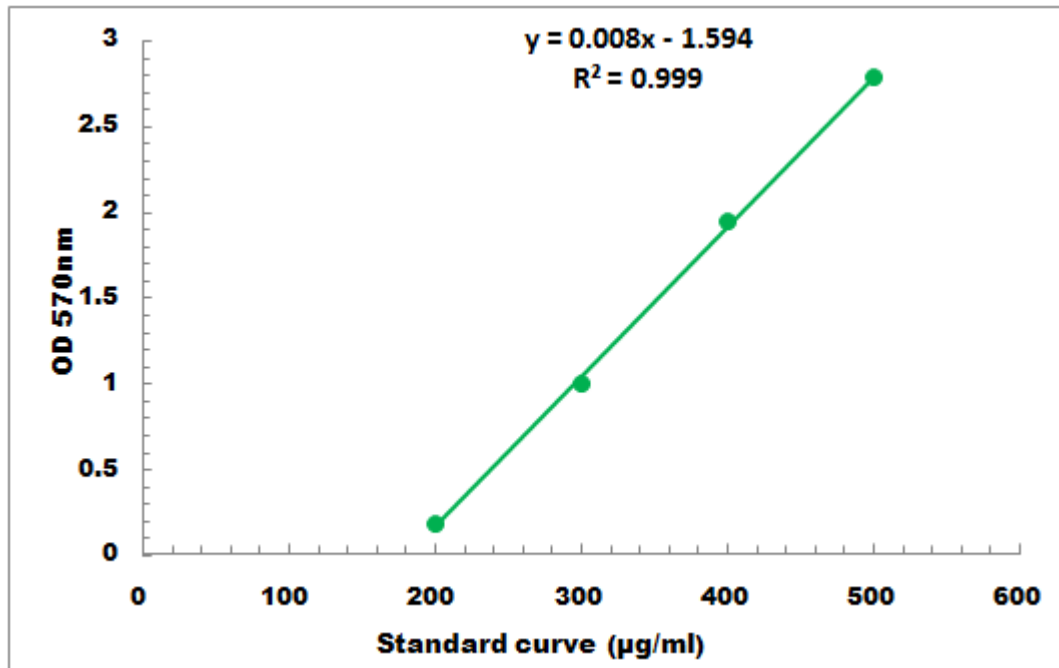
$W$ : the weight of sample, g;

$V$ : the volume of serum or plasma;

$N$ : the quantity of cell or bacteria,  $N \times 10^4$ .

## VII. TYPICAL DATA

The standard curve is for demonstration only. A standard curve must be run with each assay.



Detection Range: 100 µg/ml - 500 µg/ml

## VIII. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For troubleshooting, information or assistance, please go online to [www.cohesionbio.com](http://www.cohesionbio.com) or contact us at [techsupport@cohesionbio.com](mailto:techsupport@cohesionbio.com)

## IX. NOTES