

**Hydrogen Peroxide**  
**Microplate Assay Kit**  
**Cat #: orb219868 (manual)**

Detection and Quantification of Hydrogen Peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) 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.*

## INTRODUCTION

Hydrogen Peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ) is a reactive oxygen metabolic byproduct that serves as a key regulator for a number of oxidative stress-related states. Functioning through NF-kappaB and other factors, hydroperoxide-mediated pathways have been linked to asthma, inflammatory arthritis, atherosclerosis, diabetic vasculopathy, osteoporosis, neuro-degenerative diseases, Down's syndrome and immune system diseases.

Hydrogen Peroxide Microplate Assay Kit provides a simple and direct procedure for measuring Hydrogen Peroxide levels in a variety of samples. The assay is initiated with the enzymatic hydrolysis of  $H_2O_2$  by Catalase. The reaction product can react with the dry reagent, and measured at a colorimetric readout at 405 nm.

**KIT COMPONENTS**

Component	Volume	Storage
96-Well Microplate	1 plate	
Assay Buffer	30 ml x 4	4 °C
Enzyme	Powder x 1	-20 °C
Reaction Buffer	10 ml x 1	4 °C
Dye Reagent	Powder x 1	4 °C
Standard (100 mmol/L)	1 ml x 1	4 °C
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**Note:**

**Dye Reagent:** add 10 ml distilled water to dissolve before use; store at -20 °C for 1 month after reconstitution.

**Enzyme:** add 1 ml Reaction Buffer to dissolve before use; store at -80 °C for 1 month after reconstitution.

**MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED**

1. Microplate reader to read absorbance at 405 nm
2. Distilled water
3. Pipettor, multi-channel pipettor
4. Pipette tips
5. Mortar
6. Centrifuge
7. Timer
8. Ice

## 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%, sonicate 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 out 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 liquid samples

Detect directly.

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

Warm all reagent to room temperature before use.

Add following reagents in the microcentrifuge tubes:

Reagent	Sample	Blank	Standard
Reaction Buffer	50 $\mu$ l	50 $\mu$ l	50 $\mu$ l
Sample	40 $\mu$ l	--	--
Distilled water	--	40 $\mu$ l	--
Standard	--	--	40 $\mu$ l
Enzyme	10 $\mu$ l	10 $\mu$ l	10 $\mu$ l
Dye Reagent	100 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l	100 $\mu$ l

Mix, incubate at room temperature for 10 minutes, measured at 405 nm and record the absorbance.

### 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.

## CALCULATION

### 1. According to the volume of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ (}\mu\text{mol/ml)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Sample}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / V_{\text{Sample}} \\ &= 100 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) \end{aligned}$$

### 2. According to the weight of sample

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ (}\mu\text{mol/g)} &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Sample}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (V_{\text{Sample}} \times W / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= 100 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / W \end{aligned}$$

### 3. According to the quantity of cells or bacteria

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ (}\mu\text{mol}/10^4) &= (C_{\text{Standard}} \times V_{\text{Sample}}) \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (V_{\text{Sample}} \times N / V_{\text{Assay}}) \\ &= 100 \times (\text{OD}_{\text{Sample}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{Standard}} - \text{OD}_{\text{Blank}}) / N \end{aligned}$$

$C_{\text{Standard}}$ : the Standard concentration, 100 mmol/L = 100  $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ ;

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

W: the weight of sample, g;

$V_{\text{Sample}}$ : the volume of sample, 0.04 ml;

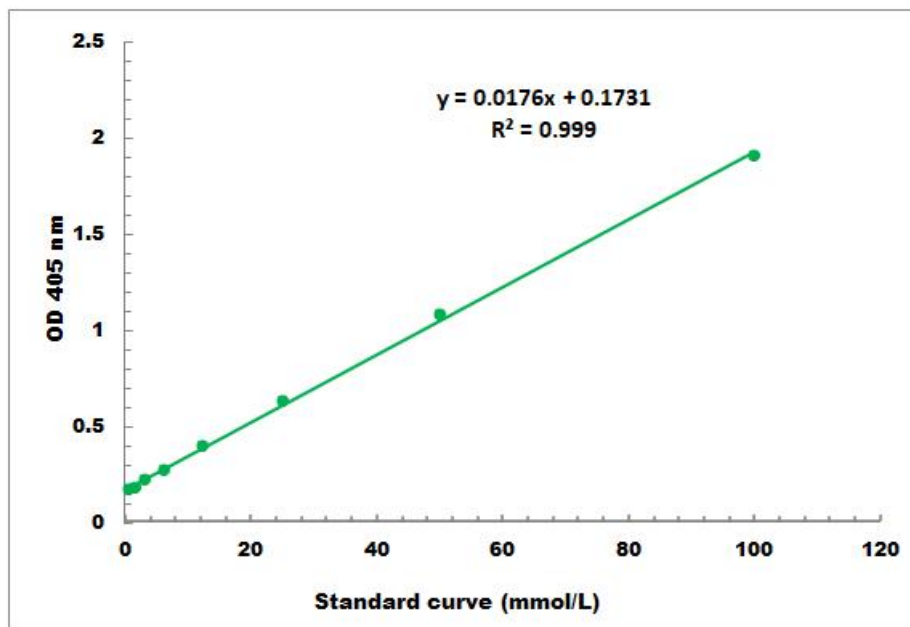
$V_{\text{Standard}}$ : the volume of sample, 0.04 ml;

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

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

## TYPICAL DATA

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



Detection Range: 0.5 mmol/L - 100 mmol/L