

Technical Bulletin

Galactose Assay Kit

Catalogue number **MAK502**

Product Description

Galactose (C₆H₁₂O₆) is a monosaccharide that is found in dairy products, sugar beets, gums and mucilage's. It is also synthesized in mammals, where it forms part of glycolipids and glycoproteins in several tissues. It forms the disaccharide lactose when combined with glucose.

Simple, direct, and high-throughput assays for galactose determination find wide applications. The Galactose Assay Kit uses specific enzyme-coupled reactions to form a colored product. The absorbance at 570 nm or fluorescence intensity at $\lambda_{Ex} = 530 \text{ nm} / \lambda_{Em} = 585 \text{ nm}$ is directly proportional to the galactose concentration in the sample.

The linear detection range of the kit is 10 to 1000 μM galactose for colorimetric assays and 10 to 100 μM for fluorometric assays. The kit is suitable for galactose activity determination serum, plasma, urine, saliva, milk, culture medium, food, beverages products and other biological samples, as well as for studying the effects of drugs on galactose metabolism.

Components

The kit is sufficient for 100 colorimetric or fluorometric assays in 96-well plates.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| • Assay Buffer Catalogue Number MAK502A | 10 mL |
| • Enzyme Mix Catalogue Number MAK502B | 1 vial |
| • Dye reagent Catalogue Number MAK502C | 120 μL |
| • Standard (10 mM) Catalogue Number MAK502D | 1 mL |

Equipment Required but Not Provided

- Pipetting devices and accessories (for example, multichannel pipettor).
- Multiwell plate reader.
- Clear flat-bottom 96-well plates for colorimetric assay or black flat-bottom 96-well plates for fluorometric assay. Cell culture or tissue culture treated plates are not recommended.
- 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes

Precautions and Disclaimer

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

The kit is shipped on wet ice. Store components at -20 °C.

Preparation Instructions

Briefly centrifuge small vials prior to opening.

Enzyme mix

Reconstitute the Enzyme mix with 120 μL dH₂O. Reconstituted Enzyme mix is stable for 3 months if stored at -20 °C. During experiment, keep reconstituted Enzyme Mix in a refrigerator or on ice.

Equilibrate all other components to room temperature prior to use.

Briefly vortex the enzyme mx before pipetting.

Procedure

All Samples and Standards should be run in duplicate.

Sample Preparation

Note: Glycerol and SH-containing reagents (for example: 2-mercaptoethanol, dithiothreitol) are known to interfere in this assay and should be avoided in Sample preparation.

Serum and plasma Samples can be assayed directly.

Milk Samples should be cleared by:

1. Mixing 600 μL milk with 100 μL 6 N HCl.
2. Centrifuge 5 minutes at 14,000 rpm.
3. Transfer 300 μL supernatant into a clean tube and neutralize with 50 μL 6 N NaOH.
4. The neutralized supernatant is ready for assay (dilution factor (DF) = 1.36).

Colorimetric Standard Curve Preparation

1. Prepare a 1000 μM Standard by mixing 40 μL of the 10 mM Standard with 360 μL purified water.
2. Prepare Standards in 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes according to Table 1.

Table 1.

Preparation of Galactose Colorimetric Standards

| No. | 1000 μM Standard | Purified Water | Galactose (μM) |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 100 μL | 0 μL | 1000 |
| 2 | 80 μL | 20 μL | 800 |
| 3 | 60 μL | 40 μL | 600 |
| 4 | 40 μL | 60 μL | 400 |
| 5 | 30 μL | 70 μL | 300 |
| 6 | 20 μL | 80 μL | 200 |
| 7 | 10 μL | 90 μL | 100 |
| 8 | 0 μL | 100 μL | 0 |

3. Transfer 20 μL Standards and 20 μL Samples into separate wells of a clear flat-bottom 96-well plate.

Fluorometric Standard Curve Preparation

1. Prepare 100 μM galactose Standard by mixing 10 μL 10 mM Standard with 990 μL purified water.
2. Prepare Standards in 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tubes according to Table 2.

Table 2.

Preparation of Galactose Fluorometric Standards

| No. | 100 μM Standard | Purified Water | Galactose (μM) |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 100 μL | 0 μL | 100 |
| 2 | 80 μL | 20 μL | 80 |
| 3 | 60 μL | 40 μL | 60 |
| 4 | 40 μL | 60 μL | 40 |
| 5 | 30 μL | 70 μL | 30 |
| 6 | 20 μL | 80 μL | 20 |
| 7 | 10 μL | 90 μL | 10 |
| 8 | 0 μL | 100 μL | 0 |

3. Transfer 20 μL Standards and 20 μL Samples into separate wells of a black flat-bottom 96-well plate.

Working Reagent Preparation

Mix enough reagents for the number of assays to be performed. For each Standard and Sample well, prepare 87 μL of Working Reagent according to Table 3.

Table 3.

Preparation of Working Reagents

| Reagent | Working Reagent |
|--------------|------------------|
| Assay Buffer | 85 μL |
| Enzyme mix | 1 μL |
| Dye reagent | 1 μL |

Note: This assay is based on a kinetic reaction. To ensure identical incubation time, addition of Working Reagent to Standard and Samples should be quick, and mixing should be brief but thorough. Use of a multi-channel pipettor is recommended.

Measurement

1. Incubate the plate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
2. Measure optical density at 570 nm (550-585 nm) or fluorescence intensity at $\lambda_{\text{Ex}} = 530 \text{ nm} / \lambda_{\text{Em}} = 585 \text{ nm}$.

Results

1. Subtract the water blank (Std #8) value from all the Standard values.
2. Plot the Δ RFU or Δ OD against the Standard concentrations.
3. Determine the slope and calculate galactose concentration of samples using the below given equation:

$$\text{Galactose } (\mu\text{M}) = \frac{R_{\text{Sample}} - R_{\text{Blank}}}{\text{Slope } (\mu\text{M}^{-1})} \times \text{DF}$$

Where:

R_{SAMPLE} = OD or fluorescence intensity (F) reading of Sample

R_{BLANK} = OD or fluorescence intensity (F) reading of Sample Blank

DF = Sample dilution factor (DF = 1 for undiluted Samples)

Conversions: 1 mM galactose equals 18 mg/dL, 0.018% or 180 ppm.

Note: If the calculated galactose concentration of a Sample is higher than 1000 μM in colorimetric assay or 100 μM in fluorometric assay, dilute sample in water and repeat the assay. Multiply result by the dilution factor DF.

Figure 1.

Typical Colorimetric Galactose Standard Curve

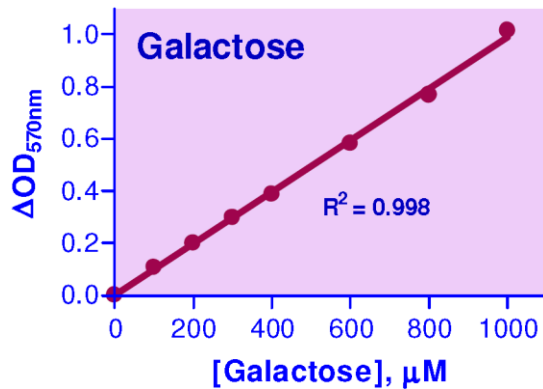
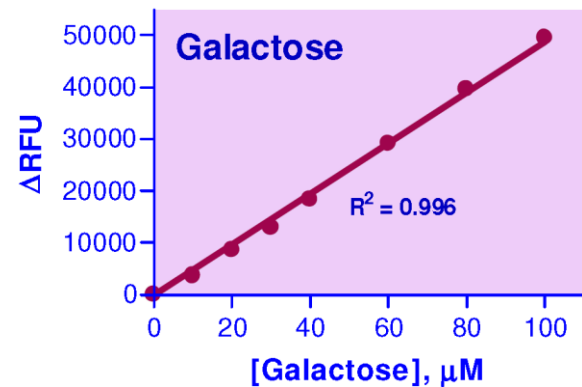


Figure 2.

Typical Fluorometric Galactose Standard Curve



Notice

We provide information and advice to our customers on application technologies and regulatory matters to the best of our knowledge and ability, but without obligation or liability. Existing laws and regulations are to be observed in all cases by our customers. This also applies in respect to any rights of third parties. Our information and advice do not relieve our customers of their own responsibility for checking the suitability of our products for the envisaged purpose.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by the manufacturing or selling entity, or an affiliate. We assume no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

Technical Assistance

Visit the tech service page at SigmaAldrich.com/techservice.

Standard Warranty

The applicable warranty for the products listed in this publication may be found at SigmaAldrich.com/terms.

Contact Information

For the location of the office nearest you, go to SigmaAldrich.com/offices.

The life science business of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany operates as MilliporeSigma in the U.S. and Canada.

MilliporeSigma, and Sigma-Aldrich are trademarks of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany or its affiliates. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Detailed information on trademarks is available via publicly accessible resources.
© 2022 Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany and/or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.